LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED AT THE OFFICES OF

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, 13, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.1.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Vol. XXVII.—No. 5.]

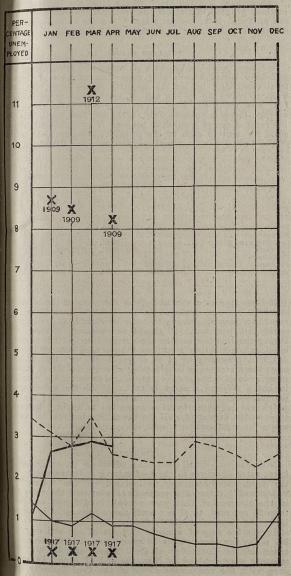
MAY, 1919.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

x The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1909-18.



NOTE TO CHART.

The above Chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Department of Labour Statistics 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, WAGES, AND RETAIL PRICES.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The general state of employment at the end of April was substantially the same as a month earlier. There was still a large amount of transitional unemployment consequent upon the cessation of war conditions. In the cotton, linen, jute and the textile bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades employment was bad generally, and the building trade continued slack, except for maintenance and repairs. In most of the other trades, however, employment was fairly good or good for workpeople belonging to the trades.

Increases in wages which came into operation in April affected nearly 1,300,000 workpeople (including about 1,000,000 coal miners), while about 400,000 workpeople benefited by reductions in hours of labour. Retail prices showed a further decline, with the result that the general index number of retail prices of food and other items entering into the cost of living decreased from about 110 to 105 per cent. above the pre-

war level.

Employment.—The total number of unemployed persons at 2nd May, according to the Donation records, was 1,093,400, as compared with 1,060,245 on 28th March—an increase of 33,155. The total of 1,093,400 was made up of 402,151 men and 1,316 women demobilised from H.M. Forces, and 689,933 civilians. Of the latter 452,132 were women and girls. An analysis of 1,082,759 of the policies lodged at 2nd May revealed that 63,930 of the unemployed persons were in receipt of the reduced donation which is paid to civilians after the expiry of the first period of 13 weeks' unemployment; of this number nearly two-thirds were women.

The number of men on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges at 9th May was 653,270, or an increase of 87,902 on 28th March, and the number of women was 450,155, or a decrease of 113,035 on the total at 28th March. The number of vacancies unfilled on 9th May was 44,211 for men and 62,369 for women, the corresponding figures for 28th March being 46,591 and

65,145.

Trade Unions with a net membership of 1,202,793, excluding those serving with the Forces, reported 2.8 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 2.9 per cent. at the end of March and 0.9 per cent. a year ago.

Employment at coal mines continued good in April. The number of workpeople employed at the collieries included in the returns for the week ending 3rd May was 2·3 per cent. greater than in March, and 13·5 per cent. greater than a year ago. At iron, shale and lead mines employment continued good, and at tin mines it was moderate. At quarries it was fairly good.

In the pig iron industry employment remained good, and the number of furnaces in blast at the works covered by the returns was 269 as compared with 267 in March and 297 a year ago; a scarcity of fuel and of iron ore was frequently reported. At iron and steel works employment continued good on the whole, showing little change on a month earlier, though it was not so good as a year ago, the aggregate number of shifts worked showing a decrease of 4.6 per cent. There

May, 1919

was little change in the state of employment in the engineering trade during April; with skilled men employment continued fairly good, but a large number of unskilled workers were unemployed. In the shipbuilding trade employment remained good on the whole. With tinplate workers it continued to improve, and was much better than a year ago, the number of mills in operation showing an increase of 38 per cent. as compared with April, 1918. In other metal trades employment was fairly good on the whole.

In the cotton trade employment continued bad; in the American spinning section there was an organised stoppage of a fortnight in April, which affected about 125,000 operatives. In the linen and jute trades employment was bad, and continued to decline. In the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades there was no decided change as compared with a month earlier, and employment was bad generally. In the woollen and worsted and in the silk trades, on the other hand, employment continued good, the silk trade being better than a month ago. In the lace trade employment was bad in the fancy lace section, moderate in the curtain branch, and fair with plain net workers. With the hosiery and carpet trades it remained fairly good on the whole.

Employment continued fairly good in the leather trades, considered as a whole, and good in the boot and shoe trade. In the clothing trades it was usually fairly

good or good. The brick trade showed a general improvement, employment being good or very good in most important centres; the number of workpeople employed was 8 per cent. greater than that reported from the same works at the end of March, and in the Peterborough district there was a great shortage of labour. Cement workers continued to be well employed, with a considerable amount of overtime. In the pottery and glass trades employment continued good, with a shortage of skilled men. The building trade continued slack except as regards maintenance and repairs, painters being well employed generally. The difficulty in obtaining materials is not quite so great, but the continued high prices and the uncertainty as to the future have acted as a check upon private enterprise. Employment was good with coach-builders and coopers, fairly good with wheelwrights and brushmakers, and fair with mill sawyers. In the furnishing trade it was good generally. In the paper trade employment was, on the whole, slack or bad except in the news section. In the printing trades it was fairly good and in the bookbinding trade slack. In the food preparation trades employment continued to improve and was good generally.

With dock and riverside labourers employment was fairly good on the whole; the supply of seamen continued to be in excess of the demand. With fishermen employment improved. In many districts April was a rather unfavourable month for agricultural operations; the shortage of skilled agricultural labourers was

serious in many parts of the country.

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour. The changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported to the Department as having come into operation in April resulted in an increase of nearly £600,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 1,300,000 workpeople. The principal change was that affecting coal miners (accounting for about 1,000,000 workpeople out of the above total), who obtained an increase, under the award of the Coal Industry Commission, amounting to 2s. per shift or day for workers 16 years of age and over, and 1s. per shift or day for those under 16 years.

The changes in hours reported affected 400,000 workpeople, the recognised working week being reduced by about 7½ hours per week. The total number affected by reductions in hours this year is over 3,000,000.

Retail Prices.—The average increase in prices of food at 1st May was 107 per cent. above the pre-war level, as compared with 113 per cent. at 1st April, taking the pre-war standard of consumption. For all the principal items ordinarily entering into the pre-war working-class family budget the average increase in retail prices (including rents) was about 105 per cent. at 1st May, as compared with 110 per cent. a month earlier.

THE RISE IN RATES OF WAGES DURING THE WAR.

In the first half of 1914, rates of wages, which for the years previously had been rising, were showing a tendency to fall. Soon after the outbreak of the war the downward more ment was checked, and few changes were recorded in the last five months of 1914. Towards the end of the year, however, the increase in the cost of food, coupled with the growing demand for labour arising from the withdrawals of men from industrial occupations into the Army, led to applications for increases in wages; and early in 1915 war bonuses or war wage increases were granted to railway servants and shippard workers generally, and to large bodies of workmen in the principal centres of the engineering trade. The movement gradually spread to other trades, and by the summer of 1916 there were comparatively few workmen in any of the important industries who had not received a war bonus, or an increase industries who had not received a war bonus, or an in in their rate of wage. With the continued rise in cost of the original war wages or war bonuses have since been greincreased, though there has been a considerable diversity the amounts of the increases in different industries and the amounts of the increases in different industries and, many cases, with different classes of workmen and in different districts within the same industry. Moreover, in some industries increases were granted at much earlier dates the in others. Generally speaking, the trades which led the winthe grant of successive increases were the munition at transport trades, together with certain other essential industries (e.g. coal mining) in which the supply of labour here much below the demand. This factor of shortage labour worked in the different industries whilst on the city. labour varied in the different industries, whilst, on the off hand, at any particular date the cost of living factor was, course, more or less uniform for all industries.

An account is given below of the total war bonus or wag increase granted in some of the principal industries up to the end of April, 1919, and an attempt is made to summarise the details in such a way as to show the general result.

In these trades the amounts of increase granted during the war have varied considerably under the influence of varying local conditions, but in the majority of the large towns the total increases up to the end of April, 1919, range between 7½d. and 10½d. per hour. The following Table shows the average increase between July, 1914, and 30th April, 1919, in the rates of wages (including bonuses, if any) generally recognised for men in each of the principal occupations in town of the United Kingdom with populations over 100,000:—

Occupation.	recognised a	rates per hour towns at	Increase.		
- Confidence	4th Aug., 1914.	30th April, 1919.	Per hour.	Per cent	
Bricklayers	 9·9d.	18.6d.	8.7d.	88	
Masons*	 9:8d.	18.7d.	8.9d.	91	
Carpenters and joiners	 9.7d.	18.5d.	8.8d.	91	
Plumbers	 9.6d.	19.6d.	10.0d.	104	
Plasterers	 9.7d.	18.5d.	8.8d.	91	
Painters	 8.8d.	17.9d.	9·1d.	103	
Builders' labourerst	 6.2d.	14.9d.	8.4d.	129	

If these figures are combined on the basis of the estimated numbers of men employed in the different occupations, the resulting general average increase is about 8½d. per hour, or nearly 110 per cent. It should be observed, however, that during the last few months the normal hours of labour recognised as constituting a full week have been reduced in many districts, generally to 44 to 47 per week, and that in some cases the increases in hourly rates of wages have been granted in order to give the same weekly wages as before the reduction in hours. When account is taken of all the reductions in normal weekly hours which have taken effect during the war, which are estimated to have amounted to about 2 hours per which are estimated to have amounted to about 2 hours per week on the average for all the towns, the increase in rates of wages for a full ordinary week is about 100 per cent.

Coal Mining.—Until 1917, the additions to, or deductions from, rates of wages in the coal mining industry mostly took the form of percentages, calculated on the "basis" or "standard" rates of a particular date; and the rates paid in the summer of that year varied, in different coal-fields, from 28 per cent. to 47 per cent. above those paid in August, 1914. In September, 1917, flat-rate war grants of 1s. 6d. a day in the case of workers 16 years of age and over, and 9d. a day for those under 16 years, were added under a decision of the Controller of Coal Mines, and in 1918 the amounts were doubled as from the end of June. In accordance with the recommendations of the Coal Industry Commission, a further increase of 2s. per day for men and 1s. for mission, a further increase of 2s. per day for men and boys has been granted, to date from 9th January, 1919.

For the great majority of the men employed the general

preases over pre-war rates, in the principal coal-fields, are

	Dist	rict.	Increase over Pr (for Me				
Northumberland						47 per cent.	1
outh Wales		•••	•••			46 ,,	plus 5s.
cotland urham, Yorkshire ristol, Radstock a	Lanc	ashire rest of	and th Dean	e Midl	ands	32 ,, 28 to 33 ,,	a day.

In some cases the average increase in wages has been ather greater than these figures indicate, owing to the grant of special advances to particular classes of men. In South Wales, for example, it was arranged in 1915 that men working on afternoon and night shifts (most of whom have regions week of only 5 shifts) should be residued for an example. rking week of only 5 shifts), should be paid as for an ra ("bonus") shift or turn each week. This practice was trady in force at some collieries, but its extension to others ected a considerable proportion of the workers and resulted a substantial increase in the average weekly rate of pay, wer and above the 46 per cent. shown. Some classes of men, yain, in certain districts, have had their standard or basis

Owing to the wide variations in the basis rates of wages of Owing to the wide variations in the basis rates of wages of ferent classes of men, the combination of percentage incases on standard rates with the flat-rate war wage results widely differing amounts of increase, whether the total vance is expressed in actual wage per week or as a pertage of the pre-war rates. From such information as is allable, it is estimated that the average increase during e war is probably equivalent to about 110 to 120 per cent. the pre-war average wages of all classes of workers at

n Mining, &c.—At iron mines and open works, where the increases during the war have varied in different icts. On the average, rates of wages (including bonuses) been rather more than doubled.

METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

a and Steel Manufacture.-In the heavy iron and trades (smelting, puddling, rolling, forging, &c.), ordinarily fluctuate, under sliding scale arranges, in accordance with the movements in the average ents, in accordance with the movements in the average ling prices of pig iron, manufactured iron, or steel. he marked increases in selling prices during the war, gether with the subsidies granted to pig iron manucturers in lieu of an increase in selling prices, have resulted considerable percentage additions to the standard rates of the ges. In addition, special war wage advances and bonuses we been granted in consideration of the increased cost living. Blastfurnacemen, for example, in Durham and eveland, have had increases in wages equivalent to arly 68 per cent. on their pre-war rates, and, in addition, in wage advances or bonuses ranging from 2s. 3d. to rly 68 per cent. on their pre-war rates, and, in addition, wage advances or bonuses ranging from 2s. 3d. to 10d. per shift. In Scotland they have received percentage reases equivalent to 51 per cent. on their pre-war wages, and onus of 3s. 9d. per shift. The rates paid for Sunday work lich is regularly required from men engaged on productive cesses) have also been increased to 50 per cent. above the inary rates. Iron and steel millmen in the principal

occases) have also been increased to 50 per cent. above the dinary rates. Iron and steel millmen in the principal stricts have mostly had increases of 113 to 117½ per at. on pre-war rates, and iron puddlers in the same stricts have had increases of corresponding amounts. Seel smelters, pitmen, &c., generally have received advances aging, for the higher-paid men, from 60 per cent. to 77 per at. on pre-war rates, on different processess. In the case the lower-paid men, the increase has varied according to a pre-war rates, being over 150 per cent. for labourers and at, say, 22s. 6d. per week before the war. Engineering and Shipbuilding.—In the engineering and poulding trades, as the result of successive awards are by the Committee on Production, a general minimum are wage advance has been established of 28s. 6d. per ek over pre-war rates for men employed at time less, and of 10 per cent. on pre-war rates plus and of 10 per cent. on pre-war rates plus and of 10 per cent. on pre-war rates plus and of 10 per cent. In some districts, where the mental production is a support of the present of the mare paid at hourly rates, the total war advance for the workers is 29s. 4½d. per week. In addition, a bonus carnings of 12½ per cent. for time-workers and 21 per cent. workers is 29s. 4½d. per week. In addition, a bonus arnings of 12½ per cent. for time-workers and 7½ per for piece-workers was granted to men, 21 years of age wer, engaged on munitions work, and has been generally

over, engaged on munitions work, and has been generally ded to men on private work.

certain cases, further advances have been given, for all reasons, to particular classes of men or in particular classes which were granted in some districts during the rhalf of 1914, and some comparatively small advances a during the war on certain time rates. The most note-by cases, however, are those of the angle iron smiths, are, rivetters, caulkers, drillers, hole-cutters, blacksmiths, engaged on Admiralty shipbuilding and repair work merchant shipbuilding, to whom special advances were and during 1917 and 1918, of (generally) 10 per cent. on the prices for angle iron smiths, platers and black-special processes. per cent. for rivetters.
increases represente different percentages in the

case of different classes of workers, according to the variations in the pre-war rates of pay. The following Table shows the average amount of increase (inclusive of the 12½ per cent. bonus) granted from 4th August, 1914, up to the end of April, 1919, on the district time rates for men in certain representative occupations in a number of the principal engineering and shipbuilding centres, and the equivalent percentage increases over pre-war rates.

Occupation.	(including the bonus	ease in Weekly Time Rates of 12½ per cent.) in the en 4 Aug., 1914, and the end
	Amount of Increase per week.	Percentage Increase on pre-war rates per week.
Labourers Shipbuilding:— Platers Rivetters	38s, 2d, 35s, 5d, 37s, 4d, 37s, 0d,	98 92 156 98
THE PARTY OF THE P	37s. 7d. 35s. 2d.	91 154

In addition to the increases in wages shown, the weekly

In addition to the increases in wages shown, the weekly hours have been reduced to 47 (usually from 53 or 54) without any reduction in weekly time rates.

For women and girls in the engineering trades, minimum rates were fixed, during the war, under Orders issued by the Ministry of Munitions. These rates represented considerable increases, in most cases, on the pre-war wages, and further advances were subsequently granted. For women, 18 years and over, not engaged on men's work, the present minimum, including 16s. war advance, is 38s. per week. Higher rates are paid to women engaged on men's work, and to those employed on certain special classes of work.

Other Metal Trades.—In a number of other metal trades, including the manufacture of iron castings, copper, lead and zinc smelting, railway carriage building, sheet metal working, gas meter making, heating and domestic engineering, bolt, nut, screw and rivet making, and tube manufacture, war wage increases have been granted corresponding with those given in the engineering and shipbuilding trades. In some industries, however, different amounts have been given—e.g., in the gold, silver, electroplate, &c., trades in Sheffield a war wage advance of 75 per cent. on pre-war rates is paid, and in the timplet trade in Serie Willey was a state of the paid and in the timplete trade in Serie Willey was a special way and in the timplete trade in Serie Willey was a special way and in the timplete trade in Serie Willey was rates is paid, and in the timplete trade in Serie Willey was rates is paid, and in the timplete trade in Serie was a series of the way and in the timplete trade in Series was a series of the way and in the timplete trade in Series was a series of the way and the trade of 75 per cent. on pre-war rates is paid, and in the timplete trade in Series was a series of the way and the trade of 75 per cent. On pre-war rates is paid, and in the timplete trade in Series was a series and trades. gold, silver, electroplate, &c., trades in Sheffield a war wage advance of 75 per cent. on pre-war rates is paid, and in the tinplate trade in South Wales graduated war bonuses have been given, ranging from 50 per cent. for workers earning over 130s. a week up to 115 per cent. for those earning 20s. 1d. to 30s. a week.

As regards women and girls in these various branches of the metal trades, in some cases in which the Orders of the Ministry of Munitions were applied, the increases in wages correspond with those referred to above for the engineering correspond with those referred to above for the engineering trade. In the cases the increases varied widely. In the electro-plate trade an advance of 75 per cent. was granted. In the characteristic making trade the minimum rate was raised from 23d. 4d. per hour during the war, but advances in piece-worke s' prices gave a considerably greater percentage increase. In the hollow-ware trade the minimum of 3d. per hour fixed in January, 1916, was raised to 4d.; but, in addition, agreements in the trade provided for a guaranteed minimum rate of 30s. 9d. per week. A minimum rate of 34d. per hour was fixed for the tin-box trade in November, 1915, and this has since been raised to 54d. A consider-

1915, and this has since been raised to 5½d. A considerable number of women, however, received additional increases. On the basis of the available data, it is estimated that the average increases on pre-war rates of wages in the whole of the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades is probably between 100 and 120 per cent.

TEXTILE TRADES.

Cotton.—In the cotton trade the general increases granted from the beginning of the war to the end of April, 1919, amount to 110 per cent. on the recognised wage lists. As wages were already 5 per cent. above the lists in July, 1914, these advances are equivalent to 105 per cent. on the pre-war rates. To certain classes of workpeople, e.g., strippers, grinders and spinners, special increases or allowances have been given, in addition

Woollen and Worsted.—In Yorkshire the recognised percentage increases over pre-war rates vary considerably in different sections. For time-workers in the spinning and weaving sections and for piece-workers in the worsted spinning section the increase is 107 per cent. (subject to a maximum of 32s. 1d. per week). In the woollen spinning, woollen and worsted weaving, and mungo and shoddy sections it is 85\frac{3}{4}\$ per cent. for male piece-workers and 91 per cent. for female piece-workers. For blanket raisers it is 64\frac{1}{4}\$ per cent., and for millers, scourers, finishers, &c., on time rates in certain districts it ranges from 106\frac{1}{4}\$ to 125\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. In the wool-combing industry at Bradford, men have received an increase of 31s. 1d. per week and women 20s. 4d. per week. In addition to these increases, a recent reduction in hours of labour, from 55\frac{1}{2}\$ to 48, has been accompanied by a further general advance of over 15 per cent. in hourly rates and piece rates, so as to give the same weekly earnings as previously. Woollen and Worsted .- In Yorkshire the recognised per-

viously. Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing, &c.—In these trades, sliding scale agreements have been made, between the employers' and workmen's organisations, whereby wages are regularly adjusted in accordance with the average change in the retail prices of food, rent, clothing, &c., as

^{*} Where different rates are paid for banker masons and fixers, the rate is banker masons have been used.

[†] Bricklayers' labourers, or general builders' labourers.

shown in this GAZETTE. At the end of April, the increases over pre-war wages paid under the agreements in Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland were 30s. 10d. a week for men, 19s. 3d. a week for women, and 15s. 5d. a week for boys and girls of 16 and under 18 years. In Yorkshire they were 107 per cent. for time-workers, and 852 per cent. for most of the piece-workers.

Other Textiles.—Among other bodies of textile operatives, workpeople in the flax industry in Ireland have received advances over pre-war rates amounting in the case of timeworkers in the Belfast district to 24s. a week for men and 18s. for women, with equivalent increases on piece rates; work-people in the carpet manufacturing trade have received inpeople in the carpet manufacturing trade have received increases of 75 per cent. on pre-war rates; hosiery workers in Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire are paid a war bonus of 6½d. in the shilling on their earnings (54 per cent.); jute operatives in Dundee have had increases amounting to a minimum of 27s. per week for men and to 20s. per week for women; and fancy lace makers and curtain makers at Nottingham have received a bonus of 40 per cent. on pre-war rates, with certain extra payments on fancy lace.

It is estimated that, taking the textile trades as a whole, rates of wages have risen by about 100 to 110 per cent. (apart from the enhancements of hourly and piece rates in the woollen and worsted trade, referred to above). It should, however, be observed that in several of these industries, especially the cotton, linen, and jute trades, actual earnings have been considerably reduced by short time and unemployment.

CLOTHING TRADES.

Boot and Shoe Manufacture.—In the wholesale boot and shoe manufacturing industry the increases in rates of wages and bonuses granted during the war were merged at the end of March, 1919, into new minimum rates which, in the principal centres, involve increases on pre-war rates of 26s. or 27s. per week, representing in the case of skilled men approximately 87 to 93 per cent. on the pre-war minimum rates. In the case of women and girls, new minimum rates have also been fixed ranging from 15s. per week at 16 years up to 30s. per week at 20 years. per week at 20 years.

Other Clothing Trades.—In the retail bespoke and repairing Other Clothing Trades.—In the retail bespoke and repairing branches the increases have varied in different districts. In the ready-made tailoring, dressmaking, &c., trades also varying increases have been given, but general statistics are not available. For women in the shirtmaking trade in Great Britain and the minimum rate originally fixed by the Trade Board (in July, 1915) was 3½d. per hour. This has since been raised to 6d. and, in addition, an award of the Committee on Production gave an increase to women of 1d. per hour in September 1. Production gave an increase to women of 1d. per hour in September, 1918. A recent Order by the Minister of Labour has also fixed a minimum rate of 7d. per hour for adult women, with lower rates for girls, engaged in the women's clothing

TRANSPORT TRADES.

Railway servants generally, engaged in the traffic sections, have received flat-rate advances, during the war, amounting to 33s. per week for men, and 16s. 6d. per week for boys. Men in the railway engineering, &c., shops receive the same general increase as men in the engineering trade.

increase as men in the engineering trade.

Dock labourers at the principal ports have mostly received advances amounting to about 6s. to 8s. per day. For seamen the cash rates for able seamen and firemen, which were usually £5 and £5 10s. per month, respectively, in the first half of 1914, have been raised to £11 10s. for able seamen and £12 for firemen. In addition to these rates a special war-risk bonus, amounting to £3 per month in the case of vessels on monthly articles, was granted in October, 1918, to men on vessels trading within the war zone, and has since been extended for the period covered by the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act. In the carting industry, and in the tramway and omnibus services, a general war wage advance of 30s. per

omnibus services, a general war wage advance of 30s. per week over pre-war rates has been granted.

In addition to these increases in wages, a shorter working week has been adopted, generally of 44 hours for dock labourers and 48 hours for railwaymen, carters, tramway and omnibus servants, &c., without any reduction in weekly wages weekly wages.

Minimum rates of wages have now been fixed, under the provisions of the Corn Production Act, 1917, for agricultural labourers in all districts of the United Kingdom, except some parts of Scotland. In Great Britain the rates fixed for ordinary adult male labourers range from 30s. to 38s. a week, inclusive of the value of certain allowances (e.g., milk, cottage, board and lodging), so far as provided by the farmer. For special classes of men (e.g., stockmen, shepherds and teammen) higher minima have been fixed in most districts. It is estimated by a Committee which was appointed by the Agricultural Wages Board to inquire into the financial results of the occupation of agricultural land, &c., that the minimum rates in England and Wales represent an increase on the rates in force in 1914, of 83 per cent. in the case of ordinary labourers, and 103 per cent. in the case of stockmen, or an average of 88* per cent.

OTHER TRADES.

Particulars are given below of the total war bonuscs or increases in rates of wages granted up to the end of April, 1919, to men employed in the principal centres of various

Trade.			Amount of Increase.
Printing and bookbinding Furniture manufacture Pottery (North Staffs) Glass bottle manufacture	 		29s. to 35s. per week. 8d. to 10d, per hour. 71 per cent. 64 per cent. 28s. 6d. per week plus 12¼ per cent. on earnings, (with in- creased rates for week-end
Baking and confectionery Gas and electricity undertakings	 	:::	work.) 27s. to 33s. per week. 28s. 6d. per week plus 12½ per cent. on earnings.

SUMMARY.

Summary.

From the foregoing details it is apparent that the bonuses and increases in rates of wages, granted during the war, show a considerable diversity among different groups of work people, both as regards the actual monetary totals and as regards the percentage over pre-war rates which the increases regards the percentage over pre-war rates which the increases over 150 per cent. on the wages of July, 1914. In cases over 150 per cent. on the wages of July, 1914. In cases where a money increase has been granted, e.g., in the railway service, the percentage equivalent is much higher for labourers than for skilled men, whilst in others where a percentage increase has been given, the monetary equivalent varies according to the earnings of individual men, and is generally higher for skilled men than for labourers.

To locate the precise position, within this range of in-

To locate the precise position, within this range of increases, of the average increase in rates of wages for all classes of workpeople, careful examination would be necessary, both of the relative numbers of workpeople employed in 1914 in the different industries, districts and occupations in which varying amounts of increase have been given, and of the changes which have occurred since 1914 in the proportions of men, women, boys and girls employed in each case. The information available on these points is insufficient to provide a trustworthy basis for precise calculations: to provide a trustworthy basis for precise calculations; but taking all industries together, it is evident that rates of wages, for manual workers generally, have been more than doubled, on the whole, during the war; and, while the material doubled, on the ware to another an exact calculations. doubled, on the whole, during the war; and, while the material available is not sufficiently complete to enable an exact calculation of the general average increase on pre-war rates to be made, there is little doubt that it lies between 100 and 120 per cent., apart from enhancements of hourly and piece rates in certain industries, the effect of which, on weekly wages, has been neutralised by reductions in the weekly hours of labour.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION.

THE Peace Conference at its Plenary Sitting on the IIIt April adopted the Draft Convention for the International Regulation of Labour Conditions contained in the Report of the International Commission on Labour Legislation. This Draft Convention is now incorporated in the Peace Treaty, and its provisions may be summarised as follows:—

Chapter I (Art. 1-13) provides for the machine of the

Chapter I (Art. 1-13) provides for the machinery of the permanent organisation.

permanent organisation.

Participation in the organisation is a condition of membership of the League of Nations. The organisation itself is divided into two parts (1) The International Labour Conference; (2) The International Labour Office, controlled by a Governing Body. The Conference will meet at least annually, and will consist of delegates nominated by the States Members of the League of Nations, each Member appointing four. Each Member of the League is to appoint two delegate Government representatives and two other delegates ch in agreement with the organisations most representative employers and workpeople respectively. Each delegate the right to vote individually; that is, he can cast his vote on any question independently of the votes cast by the other delegates from his own State, and, if he desires, in oppositions with the companied by advisers with the companied by th to them. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers shall not exceed two in number for each item on the age

shall not exceed two in number for each item on the agram-when questions specially affecting women are to be considered, it is provided that one at least of the advisers should be a woman. The meetings of the Conference will in general be held at the seat of the League of Nations.

Articles 6-13 deal with the establishment of the International Labour Office. This office, which will be controlled by a Governing Body of 24 members appointed by the Conference, will be established at the seat of the League of Nations. Like the Conference, the Governing Body will consist of representatives of Governments, employers and worksist of representatives of Governments, employers and work

people.

There will be 12 Government representatives, will be nominated by the 8 States of chief industrial imposance and 4 by the remaining States; and 12 non-government representatives, of whom 6 will be nominated by the employed delegates at the Conference and 6 by the workpeople's delegates. The International Labour Office is placed under the conference of the confe

May, 1919.

control of a Director appointed by and responsible to the Governing Body.

The work of the International Labour Office includes the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour, the preparation of data to be laid before the Conference with a view to the drawing up of international treaties or conventions, special investigations ordered by the Conference, and the preparation of the agenda of the Conference. It will also carry out the duties required of it by the provisions of the Convention in connection with international disputes, and will edit and publish a periodical paper in English and French, and in such other languages as the Governing Body may think desirable, dealing with international problems of industry and employment. international disputes, and will edit and publish a periodical paper in English and French, and in such other languages as the Governing Body may think desirable, dealing with interactional problems of industry and employment.

Chapter II. (Articles 14 to 34) deals with questions of recedure and Enforcement.

The procedure of the Conference is to be decided upon by the Conference itself, and it may also appoint Committees to consider and report on any matter covered by the Preamble or the provisions of the Convention. Article 19 is the most important article in this chapter and of vital importance in the Convention. It deals with the obligations of the States the Convention. It deats with the obligations of the States concerned in regard to the adoption and ratification of draft conventions agreed upon by the International Conference. The Conference has first to determine whether proposals should take the form of (a) Recommendations to the Members of the League of Nations with a view to effect being given to them League of Nations with a view to effect being given to them by means of national legislation or otherwise, or (b) Draft International Conventions for ratification by the Members. In framing any recommendation or draft convention the Con-ference must take into consideration the special circumstances of countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect de-velopment of industrial organisation or other special features make industrial conditions substantially different, and shall suggest the modifications, if any, which it considers may be quired to meet their case.

A two-thirds majority is necessary for the final adoption a draft convention or a recommendation by the Conference. of a draft convention or a recommendation by the Conference. Each State must, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the session of the Conference, or, in exceptional circumstances, not later than 18 months from that date, bring a recommendation or draft convention which the Conference has adopted before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action. If a draft convention is approved by the competent authority, which will usually be the national Parliament, the State concerned is under obligation formally to ratify it and to take all necessary steps to secure its effect. ratify it and to take all necessary steps to secure its effect

Special provision is made for the case of Federal States, the power of which to enter into conventions on labour matters limited; and the Government of such a Federal State may eat a draft convention, if it deals with a matter to which ach limitations apply, as a recommendation only

Conventions when ratified will be registered by the Secre-ary-General of the League of Nations.

Articles 22-34 provide the machinery for rendering ratified conventions effective. Each Member of the League is to submit an annual report to the International Labour Office on the measures which have been taken to give effect to the provisions of conventions to which it is a party. It is within the power of an industrial association of workpeople or of employers to make representations to the International Labour Office if a State fails to carry out its obligations or fails to inforce a convention which it has ratified. The Governing may then at its discretion communicate the complaint to the State complained of for its observations. The follows. Body may then at its discretion communicate the complaint to the State complained of for its observations. The following is the course of action which may be adopted in order to be complained of into line. In the first place the Governing Body may publish the whole of the correspondence dealing with the matter. In most cases it may be expected that sufficient pressure would then be created by public opinion to cause the complaint to be remedied. The coverning Body, however, also has the power, either on its wan initiative or on receipt of a complaint either from a Government or from a delegate to the Conference, to apply to the decretary-General of the League of Nations to nominate a somewhere of such a Commission are to be drawn from a canel composed of employers, workpeople and persons of investigate and consist of one person drawn from each of these cate-cories. Such a Commission will investigate and regroups to form a panel, and each Commission shall st of one person drawn from each of these cates. Such a Commission will investigate and rerecommending the steps which should be taken to the complaint, and will indicate the economic measures, which it can it. any, which it considers may be appropriately taken by the her Members of the League against the offending State in seevent of the condition complained of not being remedied.

If appeal is allowed to the Permanent Court of International lastice of the League of National Particles of Pa stice of the League of Nations, which has power to review indings of the Commission. If the defaulting State fails carry out the recommendations of the Commission or Perment Court within the specified time, it will then be open the other States to take the economic measures indicated ainst it.

Chapter III. provides that, as regards colonies, protectorates d possessions which are not self-governing, the mother

country undertakes the obligations of applying labour conventions, unless local conditions render it impossible to apply them either wholly or in part.

Chapter IV. makes provision for the holding of the first Conference in October, 1919, and the Annex sets out the following agenda for that Conference, which will be held at Washington:—

- 1. Application of principle of 8 hours day or of 48 hours
- 2. Question of preventing or providing against unemoloyment.
- ployment.

 3. Women's employment—

 (a) Before and after child-birth, including the question of maternity benefit.

 (b) During the night.

 (c) In unhealthy processes.

 4. Employment of children—

 (a) Minimum age of employment.

 (b) During the night.

 (c) In unhealthy processes.

 5. Extension and application of the International Con-

- 5. Extension and application of the International Conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of night work for women employed in industry and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

Provision is also made for the establishment of an International Organising Committee to prepare the necessary material for the Conference and to draw up draft conventions or recommendations to be laid before it. This Committee is already at work, and is constituted as follows:-

United States:
Dr. J. T. Shotwell (provisionally), Professor at Columbia University.

GREAT BRITAIN :

Sir Malcolm Delevingne, K.C.B., Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Home Office.

Mr. Arthur Fontaine (Chairman), Councillor of State,

Mr. di Palma Castiglione, Inspector of Emigration.

Dr. M. Oka, formerly Director of Commercial and Industrial Affairs at the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

Mr. Mahaim, Professor at Liége University.

SWITZERLAND:
Mr. W. E. Rappard (provisionally), Professor at Geneva

Mr. H. B. Butler, C.B., Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, is the Secretary of the Committee, and its office are at 53, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.

The actual arrangements for convening the Conference are left in the hands of the Government of the United States.

THE LABOUR CLAUSES IN THE PEACE TREATY.

Commission on International Labour Legislation appointed by the Peace Conference, besides putting forward its proposals for a Permanent Organisation for the International Regulation of Labour Conditions, also proposed certain clauses of a general character for insertion in the Peace Treaty. These clauses were subsequently adopted by a Plenary Meeting of the Peace Conference in the following slightly modified form:—

"The High Contracting Parties, recognising that the well-being, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance, have framed a permanent machinery associated with that of the League of Nations to further this great end.

'They recognise that differences of climate, habits and "They recognise that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment. But, holding as they do that labour should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit. circumstances will permit.

"Among these methods and principles, the following seem to the High Contracting Parties to be of special and urgent

First.—The guiding principle above enunciated that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce

Second.—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

Third.—The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

Fourth.—The adoption of an eight hours day or a forty-eight hours week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

^{*}It has been decided by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales to increase the minimum rates by 6s. 6d. per week from 19th May, except in one district where the rates are still under discussion.

May, 1919.

Fifth.—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

-The abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

Seventh.—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

Eighth.—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

Ninth.—Each State should make provision for a system of inspection, in which women should take part, in order to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

"Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the High Contracting Parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations; and that, if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the League, and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage-earners of the world."

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

THE Provisional Joint Committee of the National Industrial Conference (see LABOUR GAZETTE for March, page 78, and April, page 124) met on Thursday, 1st May, at Montagu April, page 124) met on Thursday, 1st May, at Montagu House, Whitehall, London, to receive a statement of the Government's intentions with regard to the proposals contained in the Committee's Report to the Conference on 4th April. In the course of an address to the Committee the Minister

Labour read the following letter from the Prime

Gentlemen,—I have read your report very carefully and deeply regret that I am unable to meet you in person in order to thank you for the very valuable piece of work which you have done.

On the Continent, as I have good reason to know, your work is being closely watched. Foreign countries are looking to Great Britain to give them a lead in the foundation of a new and better industrial order, and this report marks the beginning of such a foundation.

Though I cannot commit myself to every detail, as many of them are complex and technical. I may say at once that I fully accept in principle your recommendations as to the fixing of maximum hours and minimum rates of wages. As regards hours, a Bill is now being drafted to give effect to your recommendations, and will, I hope, be introduced at a very early date. I think you will find that it fully carries out the principles set forth in your report, though, as you have recognised, elasticity must be provided in order to meet the special circumstances of particular industries.

There are certain industries, such as agriculture, in which seasonal and other conditions necessitate special consideration; and some cases, such as those of seamen and domestic servants, in which it would be impossible to enforce a week of 48 hours; but I agree that the Act should otherwise apply to all industries in which a legal limitation of hours is practicable, and that, where exceptions are necessary, they should be applied for by those concerned through the machinery which you have suggested in your report.

As regards wages, I accept the principle that minimum rates of wages should in all industries be made applicable by law. The question of the best method of doing this, however, is complex and full of difficulties, and I do not think that it would be possible to frame legislation until a scheme for carrying out the principle of minimum rates has been fully worked out. I therefore gladly accept your suggestion that the Government should, in the first place, set up a Commission with wi

and has been introduced.

In regard to unemployment, I understand that your Committee was unable to make any definite recommendation as to how the present provision against unemployment should be extended, though they were unanimous in thinking extension necessary. In view of the short time at your disposal, I do not think that the Committee could be blamed for this, but the question of unemployment is one of the most urgent and important of the problems confronting us, and until it is satisfactorily solved I do not feel that we shall have really effected one of the most vital improvements in our social conditions. I therefore hope that this is the first question to which the National Industrial Council will address itself.

itself.

I cordially welcome your proposal to set up a National Council, and hope that you will take steps to bring it into being as quickly as possible, as I am sure that it will be of great value in assisting the Government to improve industrial conditions.

Yours faithfully, (Signed) D. LLOYD GEORGE.

The Provisional Joint Committee of the National Industrial Council.

After some discussion the following resolution was passed

"Having heard the Government's declaration with regard to the proposals of the National Industrial Conference, and in view of the necessity for further joint consideration by the employers' representatives and the trade union representatives, the joint committee propose an adjournment in order that both sides may have an opportunity of considering separately (and jointly, if necessary) the Government's reply, and deciding their attitude thereon; the joint committee to meet again on a date to be decided by the Chairman."

COAL INDUSTRY COMMISSION.

THE Commission appointed under the Coal Industry Commission Act to inquire into the position of and conditions prevailing in the coal industry (see Labour Gazette for March, page 79, and April, page 125) resumed its sittings on 22nd April. The hearing of evidence on the question of the nationalisation of coal mines and minerals was begun on 23rd April, and the following day it was announced that the second interim report, which will deal with this question, would be presented not later than 20th June, instead of 20th May as previously arranged. The hearing of evidence is still proceeding.

proceeding.
Sir Thomas Royden, Bart., M.P., and Mr. J. T. Forgie have resigned from the Commission owing to ill-health, and Sir Allan M. Smith, K.B.E., and Sir Adam Nimmo, K.B.E., have been appointed in their stead.

THE WORK OF JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS.

On 1st May 33 Joint Industrial Councils had been established. The industries represented by these Joint Industrial Councils

Asbestos Manufacturing; Metallic Bedstead; Bobbin and Shuttle Making; Bread Baking and Flour Confectionery; Building; Chemical Trade; China Clay; Coir Mat and Matting; Elastic Web, Cord, Braid and Smallwares Fabric; Electrical Contracting; Electricity Supply (including both municipal and company-owned undertakings); Furniture; Gas (including both municipal and company-owned undertakings; Gold, Silver, Horological and Allied Trades; Hosiery; Hosiery (Scottish); Made-up Leather Goods; Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (manual workers) (England and Wales); Match Manufacturing; Packingcase Making; Paint, Colour and Varnish Trades; Welsh Plate and Sheet Trades; Pottery; Road Transport; Rubber Manufacturing; Sawmilling; Silk; Tin-Mining; Vehicle Building; Wallpaper Making; Waterworks Undertakings (including both municipal and company-owned undertakings); Wool (and Allied) Textile; Woollen and Worsted (Scottish).

In addition to these applications of the Whitley Report,

In addition to these applications of the Whitley Report, Provisional Committees had, at 1st May, either already drafted, or had been appointed to draft, constitutions for the following nineteen industries:—

Bleaching, &c., of Textiles; Boot and Shoe Manufacture; arpets; Flour Milling; Glass; Heating and Domestic Ingineering; Locks, Safes and Latches; Musical Instruments; Engineering; Locks, Sates and Latches; Musical Instruments; Needles and Fishhooks; Newspapers; Printing; Printing Ink; Roller Engraving; Shipping; Surgical Instruments; Tramways (including both municipal and company-owned undertakings); Wire Drawing; Wrought Hollow-ware; Zinc and

Steps are also being taken for the application of the Whitley Report to Government Industrial Establishments, to the Civil Service, and to Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Staffs.

The following is a summary of some of the agreements on questions of wages and hours which have been arrived at by Joint Industrial Councils:—

The Council of the Asbestos Manufacturing Industry has established a 48-hour week, without reduction of time-rates. Rates for piece-work are to be raised 15 per cent., and the shift system is to be considered. The China Clay Council's agreement provides for a 46-hour week, a time-rate of 1s. ld. hour, an increase for piece-workers, a minimum wage of for adult women time-workers, and an increase of wages boys. The Coir Mat and Matting Council has agreed pending a general revision of piece-prices, upon a 15 per cent. increase on bonuses (20 per cent. in Eastern Counties). The Elastic Webbing Council has agreed that a 48-hour week be established from 7th April, and a Sub-Committee has been perfectly in reference. appointed to consider rates of wages, especially in reference to women's work. The Electrical Contracting Council has made provision for a 47-hour working week, with one break of 45 minutes' duration in the ordinary full working day. The National Conciliation Board Interim Committee of the of 45 minutes' duration in the ordinary full working day. The National Conciliation Board Interim Committee of the Furniture Council has settled a standard rate for London upholsterers and upholsteresses. The Council of the Gold, Silver, Horological and Allied Trades has agreed upon a standard week of 47 hours. The Hosiery Council agreed, in December, 1918, upon an additional bonus of 1½d. in the shilling upon wages earned, making a total of 6½d, in all; the agreement to remain in force till the end of March, 1919. On 10th April the Council agreed upon a 48-hour week, without reduction of time-rates, and an increase of 7½ per cent. on piece-rates. The Council of the Made-up Leather Goods Trade has adopted a national 48-hour week, a minimum wage of 1s. 5d. per hour for day workers, and, pending further negotiations on applications recently received, an increase of 12½ per cent. for females and for piece workers. The Council of Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (manual workers) (England and Wales) has resolved that it be a recommendation to all Local Authorities that the working week for daymen or women shall be not more than 47 hours, exclusive of meal times; that any change in hours implied by this resolution shall not entail any loss of pay; that this resolution shall come into operation as and from the last pay day in May; that the question of a one- or two-break day be left for local settlement; and that in no case where a smaller number of hours are worked shall that number be increased. The Council of the Match Manufacturing Industry has agreed that working hours be reduced to 47 per week, with no reduction of rates, and that all Sunday work be considered as outside the 47-hour working week. The Council of the Packingcase Making Industry has adopted a 47-hour working week. The agreement of the Rubber Manufacturing Council provides for a 47-hour working week, without reduction of piece-rates; no increase to be ovides for a 47-hour working week, without reduction of piece-rates; no increase to be de in the present basis of calculation for output bonus; agreement to include both men and women. The Sawlling Council has adopted a 47-hour working week, without reduction of wages; the agreement to include both lled and unskilled workers. The Vehicle Building Council agreed upon minimum rates the agreement to see the control of the con cilled and unskilled workers. The venicle building Council as agreed upon minimum rates, the agreement to remain in orce from 1st February, 1919. The Wool (and Allied) Textile to ouncil has adopted a 48-hour week, the details of the trangement and rates of wages to be settled by the District uncils. Questions of wages and hours are at present under a sideration by several Joint Industrial Councils.

ome of the other recent activities of Joint Industrial incils may be classified and summarised as follows:—

Disputes and Conciliation.—Several Councils have devised nachinery for dealing with disputes and for undertaking onciliation duties. The principle adopted in some cases is hat such matters should be dealt with, where possible, by shop or Works Committees or by District Councils; the vational Council confining itself to questions affecting the whole industry. The Wool (and Allied) Textile Council has established an Arbitration Panel. The Chemical Trade Council has established an Emergency Committee of six numbers, constituted by forming a panel from the members of the Council in alphabetical order, and appointing the first hree on the employers' list and the first three on the workeeple's list to serve for the first month, proceeding through the lists for each subsequent month. This Comlist to serve for the first month, proceeding the lists for each subsequent month. This Comittee is prepared to go at once to any place in which spute has arisen which cannot be settled locally. Thoud Transport Council has agreed that the Executive Com Road Transport Council has agreed that the Executive Com-nitive constitute a Joint Arbitration Panel, and that a Joint Pravelling Arbitration Panel, composed of three members one from each side of the Council, with the Chairman) be oustituted. It is proposed that the District Councils, when ormed, should endeavour to compose all disputes arising within their areas, and that the Travelling Panel should be unmoned only in cases of extreme urgency. The Furniture douncil has established a National Conciliation Board.

Councils have recently been invited to express their views th regard to undertaking conciliation where one or both rties to the dispute are not represented on the Council. ost of the Councils have readily agreed to undertake such ties when requested to do so.

Conditions .- Welfare Committees have med by the Building and China Clay Councils. The Home fice has been in touch with several Councils with a view to oving factory conditions.

Education, and the Training of Apprentices.—Committees of deal with education and training of apprentices have een appointed by the Building, China Clay, Electrical Contacting, Furniture, Pottery, Silk, Vehicle Building, and Vool (and Allied) Textile Councils. Some of these Committees are been in close touch with the Board of Education and with local Education Authorities. The Building Council's Education Committee has drawn up a report dealing with the entry and training of all apprentices and other recruits for the building industry, schemes of apprenticeship, prespiraticeship education, and prospects in the industry, and teneral education. The Electrical Contracting Council's Committee has drawn up a scheme of apprenticeship in the industry. The Committee of the Pottery Council is considering the regularisation of conditions of entering of apprentices into the industry, and the provision of adequate technical education. The Committee of the Vehicle Building tices into the industry, and the provision of adequate nical education. The Committee of the Vehicle Building cil is enquiring into the question of the position of entices returning from the Army.

alson officers have been appointed by the Board of eation to act in an advisory capacity on most of the Joint strial Councils.

strial Councils.

Statistics and Research.—The Building Council has apointed a Committee to consider the questions of scientific anagement and reduction of costs, with a view to enabling he building industry to render the most efficient service ossible. This Committee has held several meetings, and has ppointed two Sub-Committees to deal respectively with meetings of improving production and questions of the distibution of the product. The Pottery Council has appointed Statistical and Enquiries Committee to enquire into the eneral problems of the industry. This Committee has apointed a Sub-Committee to get information on wages and making-prices, and on the average percentage of profits on unover. The Vehicle Building Council also has appointed Statistics and Research Committee. tatistics and Research Committee.

desidiary Trades: Demarcation and Sectional Committees. Desidiary Trades: Demarcation and Sectional Committees are general question of the establishment of Demarcation Sectional Committees is receiving the attention of several neils. The constitutions of these Councils were framed to brace or to exclude certain sections impinging upon their dustry, but this did not wholly solve the problem. The ade-up leather goods industry, for example, is divided into

three sections—belting manufacture, saddlery and harness manufacture, and fancy leather goods manufacture; and the Council has decided that matters relating exclusively to one of these sections should be dealt with by an appropriate Sub-Committee, whose decisions should be reported to the Council for information. The problem of demarcation is more com-plex in the textile industries, where there is considerable overlapping between wool and cotton, cotton and silk, silk and hosiery, silk and wool, &c. There are indications that to meet this difficulty the Councils concerned are proposing to form Joint Consultative Committees for the purpose of determining questions of demarcation.

Organisation of Employers and Workpeople.—The following

Councils have taken action with a view to improving the organisation of employers and workpeople in their respective industries:—Coir Mat and Matting, Made-up Leather Goods, Pottery, Rubber Manufacture, and Tin-Mining. The Pottery Council has passed a resolution to the effect that employers in the industry be requested to grant facilities to Trade Union representatives to enter the works at meal times for propagandist purposes and for enrolment of members, provided that no interference with the carrying on of the duties

of the workpeople is caused thereby.

Relations with Foreign Office and Board of Trade.—The Council of the Match Manufacturing Industry has been requested by the Foreign Office and the Department of Overseas Trade to supply information as to (a) the encouragement of study and received with a riow to the impresentation. of study and research with a view to the improvement and perfection of the quality of the product, and of machinery and methods for economical manufacture in all branches of and methods for economical manufacture in all branches of the industry, and (b) the preparation and consideration of statistics and reports relating to the industry throughout the world and the effect on the industry of Customs and Excise duties. The question of setting up Commercial Sub-Committees, charged with the special work of dealing with matters in which the Board of Trade and its departments are concerned, is receiving consideration by several Councils. Some of these Councils are now forming Commercial Sub-Committees. Others have delegated the matters referred to their General Purposes or other Standing Committee. Some of these Councils are now forming Commercial Sub-Committees. Others have delegated the matters referred to to their General Purposes or other Standing Committee. Liaison officers between the Board of Trade, including the Department of Overseas Trade, and Councils have in some cases been appointed. Most Councils directly affected by the question of import restrictions have appointed deputations to state their requirements to the Board of Trade Import Restrictions Committee.

Formation of District Joint Industrial Councils.—District Joint Industrial Councils have been established by the National Joint Industrial Councils of the following industries:— Bread Baking and Flour Confectionery.

National Joint Industrial Councils of the following industries:— Bread Baking and Flour Confectionery, Chemical Trade, Elastic Webbing, Electrical Contracting, Furniture Trade, Hosiery (Scottish), Match Manufacture, Paint, Colour and Varnish, Rubber Manufacture, Wool (and Allied) Textile, Woollen and Worsted (Scottish). Most of the other Councils have the question of the formation of District Councils under consideration. In some industries District Councils are regarded as unprecessory.

District Councils under consideration. In some industries District Councils are regarded as unnecessary.

Works Committees.—Works Committees are being set up under the auspices of the respective Joint Industrial Councils in the following industries:— China Clay, Hosiery (Scottish), Match Manufacture, Pottery, Rubber, Woollen and Worsted (Scottish). Several other Councils are at present considering the question of the formation of Works Committees.

STATE AID FOR APPRENTICES.

THE terms that the Government offer to assist apprentices who have had their training interrupted by service with the Navy, Army or Air Force and who have come back to civil life have now been issued.

Employers or apprentices who desire information about the scheme can obtain it by applying to the nearest Employment Exchange in their neighbourhood.

Exchange in their neighbourhood.

Each industry which proposes to take advantage of the Government's offer has prepared, or is preparing, through its Joint Industrial Council, or, where such does not exist, through some other body representative of the industry, a special scheme dealing with the application of the general plan to its own needs. special scheme dealing plan to its own needs.

Schemes have been completed for the Engineering, Furniture Manufacturing, and Shipbuilding industries, and other schemes will follow shortly. As soon as a scheme is approved copies of it are sent by the Employment Exchanges to every employer and secretary of a Trade Union concerned in the scheme, together with copies of the necessary application forms; and further copies are lodged at the Exchanges for the information of inquirers.

TRAINING OF UNEMPLOYED WOMEN.

THE Training Department of the Ministry of Labour has now completed arrangements to provide free training for certain grades of unemployed women registered at the Employment Exchanges. Training is to be provided for women's processes in women's normal trades, such as clothing, and also for domestic service. Courses are being arranged with local education authorities and employers, and as they are complete local announcements will be made. Maintenance during training will be paid instead of out-of-work

donation. The amount will be the same as the out-of-work donation, but women in receipt of 15s. will, if obliged to reside away from home, receive an allowance of 10s. a week in addition

178

in addition.

Training is also to be given to wives and fiancees who desire to train for housekeeping, cooking, etc., and who are registered and unemployed. Maintenance allowance will be paid during training on the same scale as out-of-work donation, and to those living in training hostels an extra allowance will be given when they receive 15s. out-of-work donation.

Unemployed women desiring to obtain particulars of the training scheme are invited to apply at the Employment Exchange where they are registered. They will there be supplied with a booklet giving full information, and with the form which has to be filled up by applicants for training.

RELATION OF WOMEN'S TO MEN'S WAGES.

A COMMITTEE was appointed by the War Cabinet, on the 5th September, 1918, with the following terms of reference:—

"To investigate and report on the relation which should be maintained between the wages of women and men, having regard to the interests of both, as well as to the value of their work. The recommendations should have in view the necessity of output during the War, and the progress and well-being of industry in the future."

This Committee has now issued its Report,* which con tains a mass of historical and statistical information on the employment and wages of women, both before and during the War, with special reference to the comparative efficiency of women and of men, and their comparative earnings. A memorandum by Dr. Janet Campbell, a member of the Committee, on the health of women in industry, is appended to

The majority Report of the Committee is signed by five out of the six members, viz., Lord Justice Atkin (the Chairman), Dr. Janet Campbell, Sir Lynden Macassey, Sir W. W. Mackenzie and Sir Matthew Nathan. Sir William Mackenzie, however, appends a note, setting forth his reasons for disagreeing with his colleagues in regard to recommendations. agreeing with his colleagues in regard to recommendations 18—26.

The recommendations are as follows:-

Principles that should govern future relation between men's and women's wages.

(1) That women doing similar or the same work as men should receive equal pay for equal work, in the sense that pay should be in proportion to efficient output. This covers the principle that on systems of payment by results equal payment should be made to women as to men for an equal mount of work done.

(2) That the relative value of the work done by women and men on time on the same or similar jobs should be agreed between employers and Trade Unions acting through the recognised channels of negotiations, as, for instance, Trade Boards or Joint Industrial Councils.

(3) That where it is desired to introduce women to do (3) That where it is desired to introduce women to do the whole of a man's job and it is recognised that either immediately or after a probationary period they are of efficiency equal to that of the men, they should be paid either immediately or after a probationary period, the length and conditions of which should be definitely laid down, the

(4) That where there has been sub-division of a man's (4) That where there has been sub-division of a man's job or work without any bona fide simplification of processes or machine and a woman is put on to do a part only of the job or work, the wages should be regulated so that the labour cost to the employer of the whole job should not be lessened, while the payment to the persons engaged on it should be proportioned to their respective labour contributions

(5) That where the introduction of women follows on bona (5) That where the introduction of women follows on bona fide simplification of process or machine, the time rates for the simplified process or simplified machine should be determined as if this was to be allocated to male labour less skilled than the male labour employed before simplification; and women, if their introduction is agreed to, should only receive less than the unskilled man's rate if, and to the extent that, their work is of less value.

(6) That in every case in which the employer maintains that a woman's work produces less than a man's, the burden of proof should rest on the employer, who should also have to produce evidence of the lower value of the woman's work to which the fixed sum to be deducted from the man's rate for the particular job throughout the whole of the industry should strictly correspond.

(7) That every job on which women are employed doing the same work as men for less wages should be considered a man's job for the purpose of fixing women's wages, and the wages should be regulated in the manner above recommended.

(8) That the employment of women in commercial and clerical occupations associally requires a result in the same and the same associally requires a result in the same and the same associally requires a result in the same and the same associally requires a same as the same associally requires a same as the same as

(8) That the employment of women in commercial and clerical occupations especially requires regulation in accordance with the principle of "equal pay for equal work."

(9) That in order to maintain the principle of "equal pay for equal work" in cases where it is essential to employ men

and women of the same grade, capacity and training, but where equal pay will not attract the same grade of man a of woman, it may be necessary to counteract the difference of attractiveness by the payment to married men of children allowances, and that this subject should receive careful control with the counterpart of the counterpart sideration from His Majesty's Government in connection with payments to teachers to which the Government contribute.

(10) That the principle of "equal pay for equal work should be early and fully adopted for the manipulative branches of the Civil Service, and that, in the case of Post Office duties, the question of the men having late hours night work should be provided for by an extra allowance to persons undertaking common duties under disagreeable conditions

(11) That this principle with regard to allowances to person undertaking common duties under disagreeable conshould be applied also to industry.

(12) That if the Treasury inquiry advocated by the Roy Commission on the Civil Service with the object of removing inequalities of salary not based on differences in the efficiency of the services has not yet been held, it should be put in hand with the least possible delay.

(13) That the separate grades and separate examinations for women clerks in the Civil Service should be abolished, but that the Government Departments should retain within their discretion the proportion of women to be employed in any branch or grade.

(14) That the Government should support the application to industry of the principle of "equal pay for equal work" to applying it with the least possible delay to their own establishments, and that as soon as any relation between the wage of men and women in any occupation or job has been agreed between employers and Trade Unions acting through the recognised channels of negotiation, the maintenance of the relation should be a condition of any Government contraction involving the employment of workpeople in that occupation

Principles that should govern future employment and wages

of women.

(15) That in those trade processes and occupations which the experience of the war has shown to be suitable for the employment of women, employers and trade unions acting through the recognised channels of negotiation should make possible the introduction of women by agreements which would ensure, in the manner above indicated, that this did not result in the displacement of men by reason of the women's cheapness to the employer.

(16) That with a view to improving the health and so in-

(16) That with a view to improving the health and so increasing the efficiency of women in industry-

(i) There should be a substantial reform and extension in scope of the Factory and Workshops Acts, with special reference to (a) the reduction in the hours of work (including arrangement of spells and pauses, overtime, night work); (b) the provision of seats, labour-saving devices, &c., to avoid unnecessary fatigue; (c) an improved standard of sanitation (sanitary conveniences, lavatories, cloakrooms, &c.), ventilation and general hygiene; (d) the provision of canteens, rest-rooms and surgeries; (e) the general supervision of the health of the workers individually and collectively; and (f) the conditions under which adolescents should be employed;

(ii) The present Factory Medical Department at the Home Office should at once be strengthened by the appoint ment of an adequate and suitable staff of women medical inspectors of factories, and that a considerable increase should be made to the present staff of lay women factory

(iii) A local factory medical service should be established with duties of supervision, investigation and researce intimately co-ordinated with the School Medical Service under the Local Education Authority, the Public Health Service under the Local Sanitary Authority, and the Medical Service under the National Insurance Act of Ministry of Health when established.

(17) That the Ministry of Labour, with which should rest the duty of ascertaining both nationally and locally the demand for trained persons in any trade or occupation, should, through Central and Local Trade Advisory Committees, assist Local Education Authorities in determining the technical instruction which should be provided for women.

(18) That in order to secure and maintain physical health and efficiency, no normal woman should be employed for lethan a reasonable subsistence wage.

(19) That this wage should be sufficient to provide a single woman over 18 years of age in a typical district where the cost of living is low with an adequate dietary, with lodging to include fuel and light in a respectable house not more than the cost of the law. half an hour's journey, including tram or train, from the plate of work, with clothing sufficient for warmth, cleanliness and decent appearance, with money for fares, insurance and Trade Union subscriptions, and with a reasonable sum to holidays, amusements, &c.

(20) That there should be additions to this wage for women working in the larger towns and in London to cover greater cost of living there.

(21) That this wage should be adjusted periodically to med variation in the cost of living.

(22) That the determination of the basic subsistence wage 22) That the determination of the basic subsistence wage ould be by a specially constituted authority, which should a determine variations from it to meet the conditions of terent districts and of different times, or, in rare cases, cial conditions of trade.

That the subsistence wage so determined should be (23) That the substitute wage so determined should be tablished by statute to take effect immediately on the expiry the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918, or any propagation of it, and to apply to the employment for gain in cocupations (other than domestic service) for which a minimum wage has not been determined by an Industrial Council by a Trade Board or other Statutory Authority.

4) That the Government should give consideration to the stion of adopting a scheme of mothers' pensions for widows for deserted wives with children, and for the wives with and for deserted wires with third and the discount of men physically or mentally disabled, such penions to be granted only after investigation where there is seed and subject to supervision, and otherwise to be adminstered on the lines followed for pensions granted to the ows of men deceased in war.

(25) That the Department or Departments of Government oncerned should draw up for the consideration of the Government a scheme by which the entire direct costs involved by the lying-in of women under thoroughly satisfactory conditions to the consideration of the Government as the conditions to the c

(26) That a scale of wages should be established for girls a week less than the women's subsistence wage, for each ar under 18, and that no girl should be employed for gain lower rates than those of this scale unless a duly constited authority, such as a Trade Board or Industrial Council, such lower rate where the employment is of the nature apprenticeship. Also that the question of girls and boys r 16 working on piece should be specially considered by he Department or Departments of Government concerned, with view to the definite abolition of such working if it is bund to be detrimental to health.

(27) That the Government should continue to give the congest possible support to proposals for the international gulation of labour conditions, which should lessen the danger the foreign trade of this country being injured as a result the employment of underpaid labour abroad.

The main conclusions of the Minority Report, signed by Sidney Webb, are:

That the existing relation between the conditions of

employment of men and women is unsatisfactory.

That for the production of commodities and services, women no more constitute a class than do persons of a

That the time has come for the removal of all sex exclusions, for the opening of all posts and vocations to any individuals qualified for the work, irrespective of sex, creed or race, and for the insistence upon the same qualifications, the same conditions of employment, and the same occupational rates for all persons engaged in any particular pursuit.

That the formula "Equal pay for equal work" is ambiguous and easily evaded.

That the essential principle which should govern all systems of remuneration is that of clearly defined occupational or standard rates, to be prescribed for all the persons of like industrial grade, and, whether computed by time or piece, to be settled by collective agreement between representations of the symplectic properties. between representative organisations of the employers and employed, and enforced (but as minima only) on the whole grade or vocation . . .that a national minimum, at least as regards rest-time, education, sanitation and subsistence, should be prescribed by law and systematically enforced, in which national minimum there should be no

That some form of State provision is necessary, entirely apart from wages, of which the present maternity benefit, free schooling, and income tax allowance constitute only

That the assumption that men must receive higher pay than women because of their family responsibilities is incorrect in many cases; and that the admission of this as a principle for fixing wages would involve a revolution in methods of payment, be incompatible with collective bargaining, and lead to a discrimination against parentage.

INCREASES IN PAY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

STATEMENT* has been published giving details of the desions of the Government on the report and recommendations of Admiral Jerram's Committee in regard to the ins of Admiral Jerram's Committee in regard to the y, allowances, &c., of petty officers, non-commissioned icers and men of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines. For arrier this year interim increases in pay were authorised by a Board of Admiralty pending the conclusion of the Comittee's investigations. These increases dated from 1st February. The new scales, so far as they affect substantive pay and adge pay, are to be ante-dated to this date for all those in

Navy Pay, Allowances, and Pensions. Cmd. 149. Price 3d. net.

the Naval Service on 1st May and not dispersed to demobilisathe Naval Service on 1st May and not dispersed to demobilisa-tion, including foreign service leave prior to that date. The increases in non-substantive pay date from 1st May. In cases where men are in receipt of pay and allow-ances higher than those for which they are eligible under the new scales they remain on their present emoluments until they can be transferred to the new scales without loss.

The new rates of pay vary with different classes; but the following Table shows the old and new rates for continuous service men of the seaman and stoker classes.

Seama	an Class.		Stoke	er Class.	
Rating.	Pay prior New to Rate of lst Feb. Pay.		Rating.	Pay prior to 1st Feb.	New Rate of Pay.
Ordinary Seaman Able Seaman After 3 years man's time After 6 years man's time Leading Seaman After 1 year, if passed for P.O. After 3 years, if passed for P.O. Petty Officer After 6 years Chief Petty Officer	s. d. 1 3 1 10 2 1 2 1 2 5 2 7 3 5 3 7 3 9 4 3*	s. d. 2 9 4 0 4 3 - 4 6 5 3 5 6 	Stoker, 2nd Class Stoker, 1st Class After 3 years man's time After 6 years man's time Leading Stoker Stoker Petty Officer After 3 years, if in possession of Stokehold Certificate After 6 years, if in possession of Stokehold Certificate Chief Stoker	s. d. 1 8 2 3 2 6 2 6 2 11 3 1 3 7 3 9	s. d. 3 3 4 4 9 5 0 5 9 6 9 7 6 7 10 8 2

The new scale for the Royal Marines, which involves a change from Army to Navy rates, gives a private on enlistment 2s. 9d. per day, rising to 4s. 6d. after six years man's time. For second class gunners in the Royal Marine Artillery the rate is 3s. 6d., rising to 4s. 6d. for first class gunners after six years man's time.

six years man's time.

As regards separation, &c., allowances, it is decided that the present scale shall continue till 31st December, 1919, after which it shall be the subject of further consideration, having regard to the question of the cost of living. The following Table shows the successive improvements made in these allowances since they were first introduced on 1st Oct., 1914. The amounts are payable weekly in respect of a man with a wife and two children at the dates mentioned.

Date.		Ratings below Petty Officer.	Petty Officer.	Chief Pett y Officer.
1st October, 1914 1st March, 1915 18th January, 1917 3rd October, 1918 2nd January, 1919		s. d. 10 0 13 0 16 6 21 0 23 0	s. d. 11 0 14 0 16 6 21 0 23 0	s. d. 12 0 15 0 16 6 21 0 23 0

From 1st October, 1917, men have been relieved of a portion of the allotment payable with separation allowance, to the extent of 3s. 6d. per week. This sum should therefore be added to the rates given above for the last three dates to arrive at the weekly amount paid by the State.

The scale of pensions is also improved by the raising of the basic rate to 1½d. a day for each year's service and by increases for medals and badges. It is also decided that, as far as H.M. Government is concerned, the pension will not be taken into account in fixing wages for the employment of

be taken into account in fixing wages for the employment of

Further decisions involve increases in non-substantive pay, Further decisions involve increases in non-substantive pay, badge pay, and "grog money," and in kit, subsistence and other allowances, and also the free transference of men, their families and effects to their future place of employment within one month of discharge to pension or invaliding. The system of charging National Health Insurance contributions against the men is also to be discontinued, such contributions in future being paid by the Admiralty.

COAL MINERS' WAGES IN UNITED STATES: WAR-TIME RISE.

THE Department has been in communication with Dr. Royal Meeker, the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics at Washington, with a view to ascertaining the extent to which wages of coal miners in America have risen during the period of the war.

Under date of 21st April Dr. Meeker has furnished the following statement prepared by the United States Fuel Administration, showing for bituminous miners the actual rates of wages successively established for the different occupations as from various dates commencing 1st April, 1916, and ending 1st November, 1917. The rates established on the last of these dates are those still in operation.

^{*} With increases of 4d. after 3 years and 6 years.

⁺ With triennial increments of 6d

180

		Extent which			
Occupation.	1916.	1916.			Rates
	April 1st.	Jan. 1st.	April 1st.	Nov. 1st.	those o
Pick MinersPer ton Machine Miners, "Machine Loaders, "Cutters	0 2 354 0 1 1074 0 12 1042 0 11 672 0 12 7 0 12 672 0 12 1072 0 11 672 0 11 672 0 10 6 0 7 0 0 10 6 0 8 872 0 8 872 0 9 2 0 12 1072 0 12 1072 0 13 672 0 14 672 0 15 672 0 16 672 0 17 672 0 18 872 0 19 2 0 19 2 0 10 6 0 8 8 4 0 10 6 0 8 8 8 0 9 2 0 10 6 0 10 6 0 10 6 0 8 8 8 8 9 0 10 7 0 10 6 8 8 8 0 8 8 8 8 9 0 10 7 0 10 6 8 8 8 9 0 10 7 0 10 6 8 8 8 9 0 10 8 8 9 0 10 8 8 8 9 0 10 8 8 9 0 10 8 9 0 10 8 8 9 0 10 8 9	0 9 2½ 0 9 2½ 0 10 1 0 13 1 0 12 8½ 0 14 2 0 12 8½ 0 11 6½ 0 9 2 0 7 1½ 11 9 2	0 14 0½ 0 7 11 0 12 7 0 11 7 0 11 7 0 11 7 0 12 4 0 16 8 0 15 0 0 15 5 0 15 0 0 12 7 0 10 0	## S. d. 0 4 2 ½ 0 2 8½ 1 1 3 1 0 2½ 1 1 3 1 0 10 1 0 10 1 0 10 0 19 10½ 0 18 5 0 17 5 0 17 5 0 17 5 0 18 2 1 1 10 1 0 10 1 0 10 1 0 10 1 1 0 10 1 1 0 10 2 1 1 1 0 2 1 1 1 0 3 1 5 0	Per cen: 34-9 45-73 45-8 65-9 80-75-1 68-9 80-75-1 68-9 80-75-7 75-4 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 47-2 44-0 47-2 44-0 45-0 35-0 15-8 85-0 85-0 85-0 85-0 85-0 85-0 85-0 8

It would appear from the above that since 1st April, 1916, amongst piece-workers the hewers by hand ("pick miners") have had their rates increased by about 35 per cent., the machine hewers by about 45 per cent., and the machine loaders by about 46 per cent. The workers on day wage have been advanced in proportions ranging from 43 per cent. to 100 per cent., the mean percentage rise for this class being about 76 per cent. Those paid by the month have advanced by about 42 per cent. Since the receipt of the above return, the Department has been further informed by Dr. Meeker that the rates recorded above for April, 1916, are approximately 5 per cent. over those of April, 1914.

There has been no change in the length of shift for bituminous miners; eight hours constitutes the standard shift at the present time as in 1914.

The preponderating importance of the bituminous, as compared with anthracite, mining industry in America is shown by the respective outputs in 1916, viz., bituminous coal, 395,200,000 tons, and anthracite coal 79,460,000. There are approximately three times as many men employed in the former as there are in the latter industry. It would appear from the above that since 1st April, 1916,

WAGES IN THE GERMAN MINING INDUSTRY.†

THE average sum earned per shift worked by men employed in the mining industry in Prussia during the fourth quarter of 1918, and the percentage increase in earnings during the war, i.e., as compared with those of the second quarter of 1914, are shown in the following Table, the various mining districts being distinguished:—

	U	ndergroun	d Worke	rs.			
Nature of Minerals and		rs and imers.	Oth	ers.		Surface Workers.	
Mining Districts.	Net Ear- nings per shift 4th Qr. of 1918.	Increase	Net Ear- nings per shift 4th Qr. of 1918.	Increase over 2nd Qr. of 1914.	Net Ear- nings per shift 4th Qr. of 1918.	Increase over 2nd Qr. of 1914.	
	s. d.	Per cent	s. d.	Per cent	s. d.	Per cent	
Upper Silesia Lower Silesia Dortmund Saarbrücken (State Mines) Aix-la-Chapelle Lower Rhine, Left Bank	14 11 9 4 14 3½ 12 0 12 6½ 15 3½	140.4	10 11½ 8 5¾ 9 11½ 9 4¼ 9 0¼ 10 2½	130·0 130·1	9 71/2 7 1 9 91/2 9 01/4 7 11 9 5	202·2 127·1 127·9 138·2 95·6 117·0	
Lignite. Halle Rhine, Left Bank	9 51/4	130·2 164·3	8 7¼ 9 9½		8 5¼ 11 9¾	145·8 193·9	
Metalliferous Ores.						1	
Mansfeld	10 1	167.9	9 2	145.9	8 3	134.0	
Oberharz Siegen	12 10°% 11 5 7 5°% 9 7 % 7 7 %	131·0 105·7 164·5	11 8½ 8 11½ 6 6¼ 7 5 6 7¾	120·0 90·8 137·9	9 634 8 3 6 6 6 11 6 414	106 7 97 0 130 8	
Halle Clausthal	9 11 ³ / ₁₀ 6 ¹ / ₂	115.3	9 13/4	125·4 126·5	8 11 8 914	134·7 126·0	

In conversion the dollar has been taken as equal to 4s. 2d. Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, April 9th, 1919.

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

The earnings shown in the Table represent the amounts that result from converting the mark into English currency at the parity rate (1 mark = 11.8d.). Much lower figures would, of course, result if the mark were converted at the present greatly depreciated rate.

THE REGULATION OF WAGES IN THE TEXTILE TRADES IN GERMANY.

THE issue of Vorwarts of 28th March last contained a report of a recent meeting of the Joint Industrial Council which has been formed in the German textile trade. The Council consists been formed in the German textile trade. The Council consists half of employers' and half of workers' representatives. A little while ago the Council fixed the weekly working time at 46 hours, of which eight are to be worked on each of the first five days of the week, and six on Saturday. No alteration whatever of these hours is permissible. At the meeting of the Council the chief subject of discussion was the basis for the regulation of wages. The fixing of wages itself is to be reserved for the sub-groups of the Council, which are to be formed later. The fixing of the territorial limits of the sub-groups is left to the two presidents of the Central Commission of the Council. The sub-groups are then to form agreements on the lines laid down for individual branches of the trade.

The agreement reached at the meeting was as follows:—

The agreement reached at the meeting was as follows:-

1. In all agreements both piece and time rates are to be

2. Time rates are to be fixed according to age and sex, and graded in local groups. In the fixing of the latter not only the number of inhabitants but general local and more particularly economic conditions are to be

and more particularly economic conditions are to be taken into consideration.

3. Piece rates are to be preserved where they are already in existence. Piece rates are in general to be fixed in such a manner that the worker of average capacity may earn 10 to 20 per cent. more than 'the fixed time rate. The same piece rates for the same work are to be granted to men and women workers. The earnings of any piece-worker shall not be allowed to fall below the guaranteed time rate, unless the lower earnings can be proved to be due to the peculiarity of the worker himself. The fixing of the conditions on which lower earnings will be permitted is entrusted to the management and the Workers' Committee in the establishment in question.

management and the Workers' Committee in the establishment in question.

4. For overtime at least time and a quarter, and for night work (excluding regular night shifts) and Sunday work at least time and a half, are to be paid.

5. The amendment of collective agreements cannot take place until the agreements have expired. The minimum time rate for male workers must lie within the limits shown below, the rate for any locality being determined by the relative cost of living, as indicated in a list of localities classified from that point of view.

			Age.				Minimum Hourly Rate of Wages.*
14 to 16		W. B.			FOR SELECT		7d. to 101/d.
16 to 18	1					 	9 1/2 d. to 1s. 1d.
18 to 20					F		113/4d. to 1s. 31/4d.
Over 20				Ho.		 	1s. 2d1/4. to 1s. 53/4d.

For female workers the time rates may for the present be one penny per hour less.

RISE OF WAGES IN SWEDEN DURING THE WAR.

DURING the past year much attention has been given by the DURING the past year much attention has been given by the Swedish Government to the investigation of war-time charges in the level of money wages in Sweden, and the results of the enquiries are being published in the Sociala Meddelander (the monthly journal of the Department for Social Affairs), in a series of articles dealing each with a particular group of occupations. The first of this series of reports was noted in the Labour Gazette for September, 1918, where figures were given showing changes in the earnings of workpeople engaged in lumbering and agriculture in Sweden during the period 1914-17. An article published in No. I. of the series of the Meddelanden for 1919 carries these figures down to the year 1918.

T	-T	TIMBE	RING	IND	USTRY.

	Average	daily pie	ece-work	earnings
of a standard oran via at ables	1913.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Woodcutters Drivers (man and horse)	 s. d. 4 0 8 5	s. d. 7 9 18 1	s. d. 10 1 23 9	s. d. 14 9 36 2

[•] The mark has been converted at the (nominal) rate of 11'8d.

It appears, therefore, that in the period 1913-18 the earnings of woodcutters have increased by 271, while the remuneration for a driver (plus the keep of his horse) has increased by 330

The above figures are based on returns covering about 150,000 persons employed in lumbering during the winter months in Northern Sweden.

The following Table extends the information given in the previous article with regard to the rates of wages paid in agriculture. The figures are index numbers showing the percentage changes in rates of cash wages of the more important agricultural workers during the period from 1913 to 1918, the wages paid in 1913 being taken as the base figure and equal to 100:—

	Index Numbers (1913 = 100)							
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.*	1918.†			
Yearly Wages of Farm Servants				727566				
living in :—	102	105	122	150	204			
Мен	103	108	122	145	191			
Women Servants	100	100	1					
Yearly Wagos on			Marie Control					
living out :-	102	105	119	139	185			
Carters	101	104	117	136	181			
Stockmen	101	104	111	190	101			
Day Rates of Labourers :-								
(Men)	100	105	127	168	225			
Without board, in summer	102	105			234			
Without board, in winter	102	107	138	183				
With board, in summer	102	106	128	167	188			
With board, in winter	102	108	137	184	206			
(Women)					210			
Without board, in summer	102	106	126	167	248			
Without board, in winter	103	107	131	171	240			
With board, in summer	102	107	126	160	212			
With board, in winter	103	110	133	163	216			

III.—Handicrafts, Transport, Hotel and Domestic Service.‡

The information as to these occupations covers the period The information as to these occupations covers the period from 1914 to 1918, and was obtained from various employment exchanges throughout the Kingdom. With regard to the data collected it is pointed out that, in the case of hotel and domestic service, they represent the current rates of money wages, but that in the handicrafts and transport trades they tend rather to represent minimum wage rates and disregard payment for overtime, war bonuses, &c.

The following Table shows the percentage changes in the rates of money wages paid in various occupations of the trades and services above mentioned:—

			Index	Number	rs (1914=	=100).
			1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
.—Handicrafts and Transport Trade	0.					
Stone Cutters			104	118	135	204
Tinplate and Blockplate Workers			107	121	139	218
Joiners and Cabinet Makers			113	125	154	242
Bricklayers			103	116	138	200
Carpenters			100	114	150	221
Painters			103	113	130	200
Men's Tailors			104	115	131	173
Boot and Shoe Makers			110	124	143	214
Journeymen Bakers			104	111	130	222
Dock Labourers and Stevedores			113	132	158	216
Drivers and Carters	300		110	125	145	215
Charwomen and Laundresses			108	123	138	177
Errand Boys			100	117	150	217
All above Trades combined			106	119	141	210
IHotels, Restaurants and Dom	estic	Ser-				LONG TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
Vice :						
Hotel Employees			107	125	143	175
Hotel Kitchen Staff			100	117	128	156
Housekeepers			109	126	139	170
Housemaids			113	125	144	169
General Servants			113	125	144	175
Cooks			106	122	139	161
Charwomen, &c			107	129	149	180
All above Trades combined			107	129	141	168
Both Groups combined			106	121	141	198

At the end of 1918 the increase in the handicrafts and in the handicrafts and mapper group amounted to 110 per cent., as compared with in the hotel and domestic service group. At the end of the increase in both groups was the same—i.e., 41 per the smaller increase in the hotel, &c., group in 1918 compared with that in the handicrafts group, is stated to due to the large increase in the cost of board and lodging hich forms part of the remuneration of this class of workers) ring the year.

In order to ascertain to what extent the value of board and lodging of female servants had increased during the war, enquiries were made of certain employment exchanges. The information received showed that in towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants the average increase between 1914 and 1918 was 148 per cent.; for other places it was 140 per cent. In Stockholm alone the increase amounted to 255 per cent.

IV .- SEAMEN.

In regard to wages of seamen, details of the average monthly wages received by members of the crews on Swedish merchant vessels were obtained from the records of engagements kept by the Swedish Seamen's Registry.

During the period 1914 to 1917 the average wage for all classes of seamen on steamers rose by 20 per cent. (from £3 18s. 10d. to £4 14s. 5d.), and on sailing vessels by 32 per

classes of seamen on steamers rose by 20 per cent. (from £3 18s. 10d. to £4 14s. 5d.), and on sailing vessels by 32 per cent. (from £3 8s. 11d. to £4 11s. 1d.).

In addition to the fixed monthly wages, bonuses were granted as a rule to cover war risks. Such bonuses varied according as the voyages were (1) along the Swedish coast, (2) to other Baltic seaports, and (3) other voyages, being least in the first and greatest in the last category. For ordinary seamen and unskilled firemen they ranged in 1918 from £3 1s. 1d. to £5 5s. 7d.; for able seamen and skilled firemen from £3 1s. 1d. to £5 11s. 1d.; and for donkeymen, boatswains and carpenters from £3 1s. 1d. to £6 2s. 3d.

Moreover, deck hands and engineroom hands received, as from March, 1917, certain allowances varying in proportion to the war risk insurance upon the vessel. As a result of this an able seaman taking part in a voyage between England and France might, during the war, earn wages equivalent to £27 15s. 7d. per month, while one employed on a vessel journeying between Sweden and England could earn wages amounting to about £13 17s. 9d. per month.

It is stated that the majority of deck hands and the engineroom staff received food gratis in addition to monthly wages.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS IN DENMARK.

Politiken of 14th April states that during the winter and spring months of the present year collective agreements affecting most of the organised workers of the country came to an end. After prolonged negotiations between the spring most of the present year collective agreements affecting most of the organised workers of the country came to an end. After prolonged negotiations between the Central Trade Union Federation and the Employers' Association a new basal agreement was reached which paved the way for the later negotiations between masters and men in the various specific trades. This agreement included a standard curtailment of hours, the addition of a cost of living bonus to fixed wage rates, and the principle of a further bonus. "The total result of the various negotiations," states the journal, "is very satisfactory. At the present moment an agreement for a year has been concluded with respect to 150,000 workpeople. Of these the most important groups are as follows: 30,000 agricultural workers, 28,000 metal workers, 8,600 textile workers, 6,000 carpenters, 5,000 painters, 4,600 boot and shoe hands, 4,000 bricklayers in the provinces, 4,000 slaughtermen, 3,000 tailors, 2,500 brick and cement workers, 2,200 woodworkers, 1,200 boiler and machine attendants, and 1,200 female workers. Added to these are compositors, bookbinders, gardeners and some small groups. About 50,000 workpeople still remain without agreements, including the Copenhagen building trade operatives, who insist on their demand for the introduction of an eight hours day, a demand which the employers do not consider they can concede without upsetting the agreements which have already been arrived at with so much difficulty. "The 150,000 workpeople to whom the agreements relate have obtained great improvements in their working conditions. Generally, the working day has been shortened by an hour, and, while receiving full compensation for the reduction in time, the workers have obtained increases in wages amounting to about 100 per cent. compared with wages before the war."

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY ABROAD.

(a) FRANCE.*

THE provisions of the French Labour Code which relate to hours of labour have been amended by a law, dated 23rd April, establishing an eight-hour day as the maximum working time throughout France (including Algeria and the French Colonies). The principal provisions of the new Act are given below:—

"The effective working time of workpeople or employees of either year and of core ages shall not a read eight hours."

"The effective working time of workpeople or employees of either sex and of any age shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-eight hours per week, or an equivalent limitation based upon a period of time other than the week, in industrial and commercial establishments or in business premises of any kind connected with them, whatever their nature, whether public or private, secular or religious, even where they are of a technical and educational or philanthropic nature.

nature.
"Public administrative regulations will determine for particular trades, for trade groups, for commercial employments, or for individual occupations, for the whole of France

Revised figures

[†] Provisional figures. ‡ Sociala Meddelanden, No. 7, 1918, and No. 1, 1919

^{*} Journal Officiel de la République Française, 25th April, 1919.

or for a single district, the time limits and conditions under

or for a single district, the time limits and conditions under which the preceding article shall be applied.

"These regulations are to be drawn up, either upon official initiative or upon the demand of one or more employers' or workpeople's organisations concerned. In either case the organisations concerned must be consulted and they must give their opinion within a month. Revisions of the regulations shall be carried out in the same manner.

"These regulations must take into consideration agreements concluded between national and district organisations of ampleyers and workpeople concerned where such agreements.

employers and workpeople concerned where such agreements

They must be revised when the time limits and conditions laid down therein are contrary to the provisions of international agreements on the subject.

"In no case shall the reduction of the hours of labour

serve as a determining reason for a reduction in wages.

"All stipulations contrary to this are null and void."

Exemptions, whether of a permanent or temporary nature, will be granted under conditions to be determined in the public administration regulation. public administrative regulations for the execution of the law, to be issued later.

(b) SPAIN *

In accordance with the provisions of a Royal Decree, dated 3rd April, 1919, the maximum legal working day throughout Spain is to be eight hours (or 48 hours a week) for all labour as from 1st October next. Joint Industrial Committees are to be established before 1st July, which shall submit to the Institute of Social Reforms (i.e. the State Labour Department) before 1st October a list of the industries or special branches of industries to be excepted from the general rule. The said of industry to be excepted from the general rule. The said Institute, after securing all the necessary information, will determine definitely, before 1st January, 1920, the length of the working day in all trades. Joint Committees which have not applied to the Institute by 1st October, will be regarded as accepting the legal working day.

(c) DENMARK.+

By a law of 12th February, 1919, a working day limited to eight hours is prescribed for factories in Denmark where work is carried on night and day. The text of the new measure, which takes the form of an amendment of Section 24

measure, which takes the form of an amendment of Section 24 of the Danish Factory Act of 29th April, 1913, is as follows:—
"In establishments with continuous working no worker shall have a longer gross working time than eight hours out of each twenty-four hours; on the change of shift the maximum working time may be increased to 16 hours in one day, but care must be taken that the working hours of any worker during three consecutive weeks shall not exceed 160 hours. This, however, is irrespective of any excess of the maximum working time which is necessitated by justifiable overhauling of machinery, or by repairs, sickness, the completion of a specific job and the like.

"On the recommendation of the Labour Council; the Minister of the Interior may grant permission for exemptions from the preceding provision so far as regards particular seasonal employments or groups thereof, where continuous working is not carried on for more than four months in the course of a calendar year. . .

in the course of a calendar year, the working hours shall be limited as stated above, unless exemption is granted by the Minister of the Interior, after a statement on the matter has

been made by the Labour Council.

"The provisions of this law shall be applied in their entirety within six months after the law has entered into

(d) ITALY.

Recent issues of THE LABOUR GAZETTE have recorded the introduction of a working day of eight hours by agreement between employers and workpeople in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades and in the principal textile trades in Italy. It is now reported in the *Tribuna* of 4th April that at a meeting of agriculturists and representatives of agricultural workers the unanimous decision was reached that the working time for agricultural labourers of either sex hired by the day should be eight hours per day. To meet special needs due to the season of the year and to weather, overtime will be allowed, under certain conditions, if no other labour is

available, to be paid for at a higher rate.

The time of beginning work and the intervals may be regulated according to circumstances in order that labour may be used to the best possible advantage, always within the limit of eight hours.

(e) SWITZERLAND.§

The following notes concerning the progress of the movement for the introduction of an eight-hours' day (or 48-hours' week) in Swiss industries are based upon reports published in recent issues of the Swiss press†:—

* Despatch to the Foreign Office from H.M. Ambassador at Madrid, dated

11th April, 1919.

† Social Forsory, February. 1919.

† This body was established in conformity with the Danish Factory Act of 1918: its members include at least three employers and three workpeople; selected from candidates propored by trade organisations of employers and workpeople. The duties of the Council are connected with the application of the Act, but it can also present to the Minister of the Interior resolutions covering the whole field of labour legislation.

§ Journal de Genère, 14th, 16th, 17th, and 28th April, and 1st and 2nd May; Züricher Post, 2nd and 5th April.

* New South Wales Industrial Gazette, February, 1919. † The Labour Gazette, May, 1918, January and February, 1919 Ottawa.

At the beginning of the present year the largest boot and shoe factory in Switzerland, employing about 5,000 workers, reduced its working hours from 551 to 48 per week Since then several other important industries have followed this example. Thus, on the 17th April it was reported that the Chamber of Swiss Chocolate Manufacturers had announced

the adoption of a 48-hour week as from Easter, 1920.

According to the Journal de Genève of the 16th April, According to the Journal de Genève of the loth April, the Bâle Association of Ribbon Manufacturers decided, on the 28th November, 1918, to introduce the 48-hour week "as soon as this reduction shall have been adopted in foreign the control of the countries." In reporting this the Journal adds: "Now that Germany, Austria and Italy have decided to introduce the

Germany, Austria and Italy have decided to introduce the 48-hour week, and France is on the point of taking the same step, the Bâle Association has decided to introduce the new régime in the course of the present month."

As a result of negotiations between the Swiss Breweries' Association and the organised brewery workers, the 48-hour week is to be introduced from the 1st October. From the 1st May to the 1st October the hours are to be 50 per week. The most important brush-making factories in Switzerland have decided to reduce, as from 1st May, the hours of work in their establishments to 50 per week, and to pay the same wages as before.

Mages as before.

An assembly of the Trades Council of Zurich, which embraces 23,000 members, has decided not to work more than eight hours per day. This measure will take effect from

2nd May.

A meeting of more than 70 members of the Swiss Associa tion of Spinners, Twisters and Weavers has decided, in view of the imminent introduction of the 48-hour week interof the imminent introduction of the 45-hour week internationally, to reduce the working time in their establishments to 48 hours per week in June at the latest, and to invite all their colleagues to follow this example.

The negotiations between the representatives of the Federal

tion of Swiss Machine Manufacturers and the Swiss Metal workers' Union with regard to the eight-hour day have led to a provisional agreement to introduce the eight-hour day on 1st October, 1919, in the entire Swiss metal and machine making trades. On 3rd May a temporary 50-hour week comes into force. The agreement awaits the sanction of the two associations.

The 48-hour week will be introduced in May in the Federal military workshops at Thun.

"LIVING WAGE" FOR WOMEN WORKERS IN SYDNEY.*

A DECLARATION by the New South Wales Board of Trade as to the "living wage" to be paid to adult females in the metropolitan area of Sydney was pronounced on 17th December, 1918, and supplements the declaration as to the "living wage" newable to make adults in the ber, 1918, and supplements the declaration as to the "living wage" payable to male adults in the same area, as reported in The Labour Gazette for January last, page 7. The amount of the "living wage" to be paid to adult females in the area referred to is declared to be 7½d. an hour, or 5s. a day, or 30s. a week. The wage thus defined is stated in the declaration to be "the minimum wage which should be provided to cover the cost of living of the adult female worker of the poorest class maintaining herself, but having no other responsibility, and living away from home in lodgings."

CO-ORDINATION OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN CANADA.

RECENT issues of the journal of the Canadian Department of Labour† have contained references to the operations undertaken by the Canadian Central and Provincial Governments in connection with the administration of the Employment Officer Coordination Act 1918 ments in connection with the administration of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, 1918. The new Act impose on the Department the duty of formulating a national employment policy, and of standardising the work of the provincial employment systems which are in agreement with that policy by means of the subsidies provided the Act, the purpose of which is to secure the ordination necessary to enable the provincial systems operate as parts of a national organisation. For this purpose the Act gives authority to the Minister to establish one more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment exchanges concerning the transfer labour. The amount of the subsidies granted by the Government in respect of the year 1918 was £10,417, for the year labour. The amount of the subsidies granted by the Government in respect of the year 1918 was £10,417, for the year 1919 it is £20,834, and for each succeeding year it is to be £31,251. The subsidy appropriated for each year is to be paid to the respective provincial governments in the proportion which their individual expenditure for the maintenance of employment exchanges bears to the total of the expenditure of all the provinces for such purposes. No province, however, is to receive a sum exceeding one-half the amount expended for the maintenance of employment exchanges.

A Director of Employment Service has since been

A Director of Employment Service has since been appointed under the Minister of Labour, who is to carry out the provisions of the Act. Further, as the result of conferences of provincial Premiers and employment officials and

representatives of the Department of Labour, regulations governing the administration of Dominion and provincial employment exchanges were embodied in an Order-in-Council. These regulations provide, among other things, for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of an advisory council to be called the Employment Service Council of Canada. Such council is to consist of 22 members, including the following: one appointed by each of the Provincial Governments, two by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, two by the Trade and Labour Congress of Canada, one by the Railway War Board, one by the Railway Brotherhoods, two by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, three by the Department of Labour (two of whom are to be women), one by the Returned Soldiers, and one by the Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Department. In connection also with the administration of the employment and one by the Soldiers Civil Re-Establishment Department. In connection also with the administration of the employment exchanges of each province there is to be an advisory council, the members of which, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, are to be equally representative of employers and

May, 1919.

proposed that about 60 employment exchanges, in-It is proposed that about 60 employment exchanges, inding those provincial exchanges which were in operation fore the Act came into force, shall be established in the re important centres. An Order-in-Council gives power to Minister of Labour to establish and maintain employment changes at places where he may consider these are necessary, ovided the municipalities supply the requisite office space and equipment.

In order to collect accurate information with regard to our conditions a weekly inquiry is made among employers, means of post-cards, with a view to obtaining information to workpeople unemployed, so that unemployment may be icipated and preventive measures taken. A penalty is wided by Order-in-Council in respect of any employer who, without reasonable excuse, refuses or neglects to answer, or who answers falsely, any question of the nature indicated that may be put to him.

JAPANESE LABOUR STATISTICS: ISSUE OF TOKIO YEAR-BOOK.

THE Fifteenth Annual Statistics of the City of Tokio, 1918, ntains, inter alia, information regarding labour conditions the capital city of Japan. The data are in the form tables showing the average wages of factory workers dults, young persons and children being separately disquissed) in dyeing and weaving, chemical, food and drink, etal, engineering and shipbuilding, and miscellaneous trades; teal, engineering and snipbuilding, and miscellaneous trades; enumber of factories and of persons employed therein, cording to trade, age-groups of factory workers and value products in the various industries; the wages of work-ople employed in non-factory trades, by years and by asons; and the activities of employment exchanges of various ands. The information included relates to the year 1916 or 17.

RETAIL PRICES:

SUMMARY TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES AT THE UNDER-MENTIONED DATES, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.

N.B.—The figures given should be read in connection with details given under each country in this and previous ues of The Labour Gazette.]

Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest Figures Available.			
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	Rise.	Date.		
NITED KINGDOM	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent. 107	May, 1919		
France (Paris) ,, (other Towns)	22 23 (July-Sep)	32 42 (July-Sep)	83 84 (July-Sep)	106 144 (July-Sep)	148 160	Jan., 1919 Dec., 1918		
Italy Portugal (Lisbon) United States	21 2†	32	72 72 43	153	167 151 69	Sep., 1918 May, 1918 Feb., 1919		
Canada Australia New Zealand South Africa India (Calcutta)	5 31 12 8	14 30 19 	57 26 27 16	75 32 (June) 39 32 31 (Aug.)	81 35 45 35 35	Feb., 1919 Dec., 1918 Jan., 1919 Feb., 1919 Nov., 1918		
Norway Sweden Holland (Amsterdam)	24 28 	60 42 46 	114 (Aug.) 81 66 42	179 168 87 76	175 234 86 103	Dec., 1918 Feb., 1919 Jan., 1919 Dec., 1918		
Switzerland	19	41	78 27	122 51	139	Mar., 1919		

† Decrease.

UNITED KINGDOM: PRICES AT 1ST MAY.

THE general level of retail food prices showed a further decline, the average percentage increase since July, 1914, being 107 per cent. at 1st May, as compared with 113 per cent. a month earlier.

cent. a month earlier.

The chief movement recorded was a fall in the price of milk owing to the introduction of summer prices, the average being 64d. per quart at 1st May, or 24d. less than a month earlier. The predominant price was 6d. per quart, and the range of prices, excluding isolated cases, was from 5d. to 8d. There was also a further fall of 7 per cent. in the price of fish and of 2 per cent in that of arges. of fish and of 2 per cent. in that of eggs.

of fish and of 2 per cent. in that of eggs.

Margarine and potatoes, on the other hand, were dearer than last month by about 9 per cent. and 4 per cent. respectively. The average price of margarine rose from 9d. per lb. at 1st April to 9\frac{2}{4}d. at 1st May. The maximium price remained controlled at 1s., and the increase in average price mainly resulted from the disappearance of the great majority of quotations at 8d., the most frequent prices at 1st May being 9d. and 10d. The other principal foodstuffs showed no appreciable change in price ciable change in price.

In the following Table is given a comparison of average prices in July, 1914, and at the beginning of May, 1919. The prices are per lb., except where otherwise indicated:—

	Av	erage Pr	ice.		Average Price.					
Article.	Article. July, 1 May, In- 1914. 1919. Crease.	Article.	July, 1914.	1 May, 1919.	In- crease.					
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British— Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast Breast Breast Breast Breast Breast Breast Breast	d. 92 61 61 61 61 61 41 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	s. d. 1 6 1 1 1 6 1 01 1 7 0 111 2 21	s. d. 0 8½ 0 6½ 0 10¾ 0 8 0 8 0 5 1 0¼ 1 3½	Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granu- lated) Milk per quart Butter— Fresh Salt Cheese (Cana- dian or U.S.)* Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	0 5½ 1 6½ 0 2 0 3½ 1 2½ 1 2 0 8½ 0 7½	s, d. 1 4 0 9 2 64 0 7 0 64 2 6 2 6 1 6 0 9 3 8 0 8	s. d. 0 51 0 31 1 0 0 5 0 22 1 31 1 4 0 91 0 21 0 31			

As compared with July, 1914, the prices of granulated sugar and fresh eggs have risen relatively more than those of any other of the principal foodstuffs, sugar being more than three times and eggs about three times the pre-war price. The smallest increase, viz., 38 per cent., is shown by margarine, while flour and bread, owing to the subsidy, are only between 50 and 55 per cent. dearer than in July, 1914, on the average. The following Table gives a properties expression of the The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 1st May in relation to the prices of July, 1914, for each of the articles included:—

			Percentage to	Increase from	n July, 1914, 19.		
	Article) .	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		Large Towns (popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
Beef, British-					Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cens.
			***	***	80	88	84
Thin Flank					102	95	98
Beef, Chilled or	Frozen-	9880 23		222772		00	50
		-	***		150	146	148
Thin Flank	***	***	***	***	172	158	165
Mutton, British						200	100
Legs		104	954	00	84	85	85
Breast		***	000		85	72	78
Mutton, Frozen	_						10
Legs		***	404	24.	186	167	177
Breast			141		174	163	169
Bacon (streaky)			200	***	146	133	139
Wigh		***	-	Des	158	121	137
Plone				201	50	54	52
Broad					58	52	
Too	***	***	-4-	***	66		55
Sugar (granulat	··· ···	***	***	-		63	65
stall-	ouj	101	263	300	252	231	242
Sutter-		101	253	***	81	88	85
N-11	***	***	•00	500	103	111	107
		***	166	30+	111	114	113
		***	368	200	1.09	105	107
		***	640		41	36	38
		***	790	be-	213	189	201
Potetone		100	930		91	54	72
		No. of the	12500	TANK!			14

The foregoing Table shows the average percentage rise in the price of each article. In order to obtain the combined effect of all these increases it is necessary to assign a certain relative importance to each of the articles in accordance with the quantities consumed, and for the purpose of the present record of the movement of prices it is assumed that this relative importance has been the same throughout the whole period since July, 1914. The quantities consumed of the several articles have, however, undergone important changes, and when allowance is made for such changes in dietary as

* If this kind is seldom dealt within a locality, the Returns quote prices for another kind locally representative.

are estimated by the Ministry of Food to have taken place, the increase in the average expenditure on the above articles is about three-quarters the rise in prices. This is brought out in the following Table, which compares the general percentage increase in (1) prices and (2) expenditure. The prices percentages (1) are based on the same quantities now as in July, 1914, a basis which affords a measure of the increased cost of maintaining a pre-war standard of living, so far as the articles included in the statistics are concerned. The expenditure percentages (2) are based on the estimated consumption of the same articles in April, 1919, in comparison with pre-war consumption. They vary, therefore, not only in accordance with movements in the prices of the several articles, but also in accordance with the fluctuations in the quantities of food purchased.

	Avera	ge Percentage I since July, 191	ncrease 4.
	Large Towns.	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
1) Level of retail prices of foregoing articles of food at 1st May, assuming	111	104	107
same quantities at both dates Corresponding figure for 1st of April	117	109	113
(2) Expenditure on such articles of food at 1st May, allowing for estimated changes in consumption	84	77	81
changes in consumption Corresponding figure for 1st April	91	83	87

The average level of rents has only increased slightly, but the prices of other items have advanced so substantially, prices of clothing especially having increased proportionately much more than those of food, that the general increase in the prices of all the items ordinarily entering into the working-class family budget (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.) between July, 1914, and 1st May, 1919, is estimated at about 105 per cent, taking for this calculation the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of the various items in May, 1919, as in July, 1914. The corresponding figure for 1st April was about 110 per cent. If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted the increase is about 7 per cent. less. The average level of rents has only increased slightly, ducted the increase is about 7 per cent. less.

It is not possible to supplement this comparison of the level

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 principal articles of food with the average increase in retail prices of other items (including rents) yields a resultant increase of approximately 90 per cent, as compared with 95 per cent. at 1st April, 1919.

SWITZERLAND.*

According to figures compiled by the Swiss League for Reducing the Cost of Living, the general level of retail food prices in Switzerland on 1st March, 1919, showed an increase of 2.6 per cent. as compared with 1st December, 1918 (the date of the preceding computation) and of 138.6 per cent. as compared with that for 1st June, 1914. If certain other necessaries (fuel, lighting, soap) be included, retail prices on 1st March are found to have risen 2.2 per cent. and 157.4 per cent. respectively. The following Table shows the extent to which each of the categories of food, &c., has increased in price during the intervals referred to:—

Article, or Group of Articles.	Identical Quantitie	crease (—) in Cost o s on 1st March, 1919, ared with
Article, of droup of Historia	1st Dec., 1918.	1st June, 1914.
Milk, butter, cheese Edible fats and oils Bread, flour, cereals Peas, beans, lentils and rice Meat Eggs Potatos Sugar and honey Coffee, tea, chocolate	Per cent, + 2°0 - 0°6 - 0°6 - 9°2 + 10°6 - 4°1 + 7°4 + 0°6 + 0°3	Per cent. + 72'0 + 291'4 + 111'8 + 306'1 + 197'3 + 370'0 + 107'1 + 179'8 + 99'9
All foods Other necessaries (fuel, lighting, soap)	+ 2·6 - 0·1	+ 138·6 + 337·7
ALL ABOVE ARTICLES	+ 2.2	+ 157.4

The foregoing computations are based on the assumption that the pre-war standard of consumption of the various articles by a typical family was maintained at each of the

No allowance is made for the reduction in expenditure due to State action in providing cheap food for the necessitous; in other words, the specially reduced prices at which food has been supplied to such persons have not been considered in computing average prices.

Milan.*

According to statistics published in the monthly journal of Milan Municipality, the cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of living in that city for one week in the case of a family consisting of five persons, at the prices current in March, 1919, was about 251 per cent. greater than in the pre-war period (i.e. the first half of 1914). The cost of food alone showed an increase of 295 per cent., clothing of 274 per cent., and heating and lighting of 220 per cent., while rent remained unchanged.

If allowance be made for the reduced scale of consumption in consequence of the introduction of rationing, the general increase in actual expenditure as compared with the early part of 1914 is computed at the lower figure of 162 per cent, the expenditure on food alone showing an increase of 152 per cent.

SWEDEN.+

SWEDEN.†

At the prices prevailing in February, 1919, the cost of maintaining the standard pre-war budget of a typical Swedish household in the matter of food, fuel and Kighting represents a decrease of 1.5 per cent. upon the cost at the prices prevailing in the preceding month, and an increase of 234 per cent. in comparison with July, 1914. The "typical family" is one consisting of a man and wife and two children, and having an expenditure of about £111 per annum. The above figures relate to the principal towns of Sweden, but if the same budget be taken to apply to Stockholm alone, February shows a decrease of 2.8 per cent. as against January, and an increase of 248 per cent. as against July, 1914.

NORWAY.

The index number representing the total expenditure of a Norwegian family upon food, fuel, lighting, clothing, rent, taxation, &c., at the prices current in December, 1918, shows a rise of 0.5 per cent. as compared with the preceding month and of 154 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. For food alone the cost in December was 175 per cent. greater than in July, 1914, for fuel, 250 per cent. greater, clothing, 281 per cent., while for house rent the increase was 18 per cent. only. These figures are based on the standard of living of an average urban family which had (in 1914) an income of about £94 per annum, and are computed on the assumption that no change has taken place in such standard.

Note.—Owing to the introduction by the Norwegian Department for Social Affairs of certain modifications, the percentages given above are no longer strictly comparable with those given in issues of the Labour Gazette previous to April, 1919. The figures are, however, comparable inter se for the three periods referred to.

AUSTRALIA.§

During the month of December the index numbers representing the average retail price of food as a whole in thirty principal towns in the Australian Commonwealth showed an principal towns in the Australian Commonwealth showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. as compared with November, and 34.5 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. In obtaining these figures account is taken of the extent to which each of the various articles of food entering into the computation of the index number was consumed throughout the Commonwealth before the war, and it is assumed that the scale of consumption has not changed during the intervening period.

NEW ZEALAND.

The index number of retail prices of food in January, 1919, based on returns relating to twenty-five representative towns in New Zealand, shows a decrease of 3.1 per cent. when compared with the corresponding figure for the previous

month.

As compared with July, 1914, all three groups of articles were dearer, the combined index number for January being 45'1 per cent. above the pre-war level. In the computation of the general index numbers regard is had to the relative importance of the various groups of commodities in household consumption before the war, and it is assumed that in this respect no change has taken place.

Group of Articles.	Increase (+) or Decre 1919, as com	ase (-) in January apared with
	December, 1918.	July, 1914.
Groceries	Per cent 7.0 + 0.4 - 0.1	Per cent. + 56.8 + 33.9 + 38.5
ALL GROUPS COMBINED (WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE INCREASE)	- 3·1	+ 45.1

- * Bollettino Municipale Mensile della Città di Milano. March 31st, 1919. † Sociala Meddelanden, No. 3 of 1919. Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
 The figures given are preliminary and subject to revision.

 † Sociale Meddelelser ('he journal of the Norwegian Department for Social Affairs), No. 3 of 1919. Christiania.
- § Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, No. 74, December, 1918. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne.

 || Monthly Abstract of Statistics, February, 1919. Wellington, New Zealand.

UNITED STATES *

May, 1919.

UNITED STATES.*

The general level of retail food prices in the United States on 15th February showed a decline of 7 per cent. as compared with the preceding month. For computing the rise during the war period the average prices prevailing at the latest date are compared with those of the corresponding month of 1913. On this basis the food prices level on 15th February was 77 per cent. above that of 15th February, 1913. 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.

In the following Table the percentage price changes are exhibited for each of the articles of food covered by the official Returns:—

ficial Returns :-

Article.	(-) in Av Price on	or Decrease erage Retail 15th Feb., apared with		Increase(+) or Decrea (-) in Average Ret. Price on 15th Feb., 1919, as compared with		
	1919. 1913. Per cent. Per cent.			15th Jan., 1919.	15th Feb., 1913.	
Sirloin steak Round steak Round steak Rib roast Ohnck roast Plate beef Pork chops Bacon Ham Lard Lamb Hens Salmon, tinned	- † 1 No change + 7 No change - 7 - 6 - 3 - 5 + 1 - 1 - 1	+ 72 + 88 + 72 + 87 + 97 + 102 + 117 + 105 + 108 + 97 + 90	Bread Flour Maize meal Rice Potatoes Onions Beans, navy Prunes Raisins, seeded Sugar Coffee Tea	Per cent. No change + 2 - 3 + 4 - 3 + 5 - 8 + 1 - 1 - 1 - 5 - 1	Per cent, + 72 + 103 + 100 + 94 + 94 + 95 + 95	
Eggs, fresh Butter Oheese Milk	- 33 - 19 - 8 - 1	+ 61 + 38 + 74	General (weighted) per- centage.	- 7	+ 77	

As compared with the previous month the greatest decreases in price are shown by fresh eggs (33 per cent.) and butter (19 per cent.). Fifteen other articles showed decreases ranging from 8 per cent. for cheese and navy beans to less than 05 per cent. for chuck roast. The greatest increase in price was shown by coffee and by onions (5 per cent. each). As compared with February, 1913, the following six articles show an increase in price of 100 per cent. or over: Bacon (117 per cent.), lard (108 per cent.), ham (105 per cent.), flour (103 per cent.), pork chops (102 per cent.), and maize meal (100 per cent.). The thirteen other articles for which prices have been secured since 1913 show increases ranging from 38 per cent. for butter to 97 per cent. each for plate from 38 per cent. for butter to 97 per cent. each for plate beef and lamb.

EMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

GERMANY.§

GERMANY.§

Employment in March.—The reports received by the National Statistical Department show that in March the scarcity of coal and raw materials, the serious transport difficulties, the reduction of working hours and the constantly rising wages, combined with decreased output and increasing disinclination for work, continued to have a restrictive influence, and as a consequence no essential change took place in the unsatisfactory industrial situation when compared with that prevailing in the previous month.

Apart from a slightly increased activity in their business departments, the principal industries exhibited the same unsatisfactory features as in February. The situation in food preparation and the building trades, but particularly in the textile trades, afforded very slight grounds for satisfaction; orders for paper yarn and paper fabrics have in the majority of cases been cancelled, and further stoppages of work must be expected in consequence.

of cases been cancelled, and further stoppages of work must be expected in consequence.

In mining and in agriculture (as soon as the spring sowings had begun) a great increase in the demand for labour was recorded at the Exchanges, but no corresponding increase in the applications for work. Some improvement in the efficiency of the Exchanges as agencies for adjusting supply and demand in the labour market was observable as a result of the Order of the Demobilisation Department requiring employers to notify each vacancy and each engagement. The transference of labour, even interlocally, proved in many cases impossible. The desire to find employment near home, the difficulties of particularly troublesome to fill situations. In addition, the food hardships and the constant disinclination of the urban worker for labour on the land must not be underestimated. Returns relating to unemployment were furnished by 34 these 110,269, or 3'8 per cent., were out of work at the end month, and with 0'9 per cent. in March, 1918.

utscher Reichsanzeiger, 2nd May, 1919.

Returns furnished by Sickness Insurance Societies show that on 1st April, 1919, the membership of these Societies was greater by 241,773 (or 3.2 per cent.) than on 1st March. Male membership increased by 5.1 per cent. and female by 0.4 per cent. (Unemployed workpeople are excused from contributing to the Sickness Insurance Societies, and the paying membership figures for these Societies therefore furnish a measure of employment.) of employment.

Returns relating to the operations of Employment Exchanges during March show that the applications among both men and women were appreciably fewer than in February. The reports of the Employment Exchange District Clearing-Houses indicate a slight improvement in the labour market in March. The numbers of unemployed (i.e. of those remaining on the "Live Register") were:—

1st March	 		1,076,368
9th March	 	 	1,072,994
19th March			 1,040,747
31st March	 	 1	 1,053,854

Such reduction as these figures show is attributable partly to

Such reduction as these figures show is attributable partly to the employment of applicants on relief works, partly to enlistments in the Frontier Guards, and partly to a slight improvement in certain branches of industry.

In considering the above figures as to the number unemployed, it should be borne in mind that a very high level of unemployment pay is granted in Germany. It was officially stated with regard to employment at the end of February that "the unemployed who are capable of work receive in relief more than the earnings of a large proportion of workers in employment. This affords constantly new causes of dissatisfaction, and the prevalent disinclination to work is increased."

BELGIUM.

BELGIUM.

Employment at the end of March.—A statement published in the Revue du Travail (the journal of the Belgian Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies) for 15th April gives figures showing the number of workpeople in certain localities at the end of March last, and the number in employment. The returns relating to ten towns and districts comprise in the aggregate 355,239 workpeople, of whom 48,691 were employed. At Brussels 28,000 were at work out of a total of 120,000 included in the returns, at Turnhout 505 out of 4,840, at Soignies 3,058 out of 20,000, at Verviers 733 out of 19,750, at Antwerp 4,300 out of 41,500, in the province of Flanders 1,215 out of 47,134, in Hainault 10,000 out of 95,000.

HOLLAND *

HOLLAND.*

Employment in December.—Returns relating to employment in December were received by the Dutch Statistical Office from Trade Unions and other unemployment funds with a total insured membership of 204,928. Of these 17,279 were performing military service, or were on strike, locked out, sick, &c., leaving 187,649 as the number concerning whom Returns could be utilised. The percentage of such members out of work during the month was 14'9 per cent. as compared with 11'8 per cent. in the preceding month, and 11'4 per cent. in December, 1917.

Group of Trades.	Number of Mem- bers in- sured against Unem-	of Members insured Unemployed.			Average Days Lost per Week per Member Unemployed,		
	ployment in Dec., 1918.	Dec., 1918.	Nov., 1918.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	Nov., 1918.	Dec.,
All Unions paying Un- employment Benefit, and Municipal Un- employment Funds making Returns	187,649	14.9	11.8	11:4	4.8	4.2	4.4
Do. do. excluding Diamond Workers	177,153	13.1	10.8	9.2	4.6	4.4	39
Working in diamonds, &c.	10,496	44.9	28.4	37.7	5'5	5.3	5.9
Printing, lithography, &c.	10,155	1.4	1.1	0.8	6.0	5.7	5.6
Building (including road- making)	45,301	12.8	8.6	16.7	5.4	5.2	5.0
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	34,398	9.0	8.6	8.5	3.7	3.3	2.7
Textile Food, drink, and tobacco Woodworking, &c. Leather, oilcloth, &c	14,859 27,695 9,942 3,614	25.7 29.8 7.2 6.8	23·9 26·0 4·6 7·9	33·5 3·6 3·9 1·4	4·7 4·3 5·9 1·1	4·9 3·9 5·8 1·1	3·0 4·0 5·6 2·6

Returns furnished by Trade Unions only (irrespective of whether they pay unemployment benefit or not), and restricted further to Unions making returns for the two months, show the percentage of members unemployed to be 13.9 per cent. in December, 1918, as compared with 11.0 per cent. in November. Among the members of these Unions the average number of working days lost owing to unemployment was in December 11.0 per cent., and in November 8.3 per cent. of the total number of days that might have been worked in the respective months.

^{*} Schweizer scher Konsumverein, 15th February, 1919. Basle

Monthly Labour Review, April, 1919. United States Bureau of Labour Machington.

Increase or decrease of less than 0.5 per cent. Not included in the official statistics at this date.

^{*} Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, March, 1919]

SWITZERLAND.

Employment in March .- H.M. Minister at Berne, in dispatch to the Foreign Office dated 22nd April, quotes the following report as having been issued by the Central Bureau of the Swiss Federation of Employment Exchanges. It relates

to the month of March:—

The Employment Exchanges have noticed a certain increase in the demand for labour in the building industry, in agriculture, and also in the case of the works undertaken by the ture, and also in the case of the works undertaken by the towns and cantons to relieve distress; in general, however, the diminution in the number of persons out of work is a very slow one. The industries chiefly affected are the metal and engineering and the textile groups. For every hundred vacancies the Swiss Employment Exchanges received in March 131 applications, as against 165 in February, 1919, and 78 in March, 1918.

NORWAY.

Employment in February.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of February in certain Trade Unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, comparative figures being added for the previous month and for February, 1918:—

	M	embershi	p.	Percentage Unemployed.			
Group of Trades.	Feb. 28th, 1919.	Jan. 31st, 1919.	Feb. 28th, 1918.	Feb. 28th, 1919.	Jan. 81st, 1919.	Feb. 28th, 1918.	
Bricklayers and masons	834	829	787	9.6	10.9	8:1	
(Christiania)	1,525	1,508	1,479	6.2	3.4	2.2	
ainters (Christiania)	450	450	438	8.4	6.9	7.3	
letal workers	9,425	9,212	9,947	2.5	4.8	1.3	
loot and shoe makers -	1,036	1,067	989	3.0	0.5	03	
lookbinders (Christiania)	889	879	8.2 645	2·0 3·3	1.0	1.9	
abinetmakers	670	680 450	430	2.2	4.2	24.9	
sakers (Christiania)	2,451	2,333	2,270	0.2	0.6	0.4	
TOTAL	17,744	17,408	17,787	3.0	4.0	2.2	

SWEDEN.

Employment during February.—The March issue of Sociala Meddelanden (the journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs) publishes a statement with regard to employment in Sweden from which it appears that during February scarcely any improvement was reported in the unfavourable condition of employment prevailing in the preceding month. Compared with the corresponding month of the previous year the position was decidedly worse. In order to lessen the widespread unemployment relief works on a large scale were put in hand, and the situations offered by the employment exchanges in many localities were in great part for such relief works. Increased sums were also put aside to make direct grants in aid.

Trade Union Unemployment Returns, October to December, 1918.—The issue of Sociala Meddelanden for February gives the following particulars as to unemployment among members of Swedish Trade Unions at the beginning of October, November, and December, 1918, respectively. (Corresponding data for 1917 have been added from an earlier issue of the journal):—

Unious.	Member- ship reporting	Percentage Unemployed on 1st of Month.						
, Omons.	at Dec. 1st, 1918.	Oct., 1918.	Nov., 1918.	Dec., 1918.	Oct., 1917.	Nov., 1917.		
All Unions making Re- turns	107,451	3.7	3.5	3.4	2.4	2.8	2.4	
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:— Bricklayers and masons Painters Painters Blastfurnacemen, &c. Foundrymen Tinplate workers, &c. Engineering operatives Textile workers Boot, shoe and leather workers Bookbinders Tobacco workers Sawmill workers Woodworkers Woodworkers Municipal workers General workers and factory operatives (trades not distinguished)	1,613 993 5,447 3,157 1,443 33,070 1,923 3,831 1,763 3,807 4,980 8,852 4,324 9,922	2·6 10·5 0·5 1·8 1·7 2·3 22·9 0·1 0·8 1·1 0·8 1·1	5.7 15.0 0.6 2.3 1.5 2.1 20.4 0.1 0.1 1.2 1.8 0.4 9.3	12·1 17·7 0·8 1·9 3·4 2·0 21·0 0·5 0·1 0·2 2·3 2·9 0·5 9·2	0.8 6.3 0.5 3.0 1.8 1.4 12.4 2.0 0.1 0.2 1.9 1.1 0.4 7.1	2.9 8.8 0.4 2.2 2.4 1.6 24.5 1.0 0.2 0.6 1.8 1.0 0.2 7.9	5.0 17.5 0.2 0.2 0.3 1.5 36.3 0.1 0.3 0.4 3.2 1.6 0.1 5.6	

UNITED STATES.+

Employment in December, 1918.—The following tabular statements showing the volume of employment in representative manufacturing establishments in thirteen selected industries in the United States in December, 1918, as compared with (a) the preceding month, and (b) December, 1917, are compiled from reports received by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics:— (a) DECEMBER, 1918, AS COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER, 1918.

	Number	Numbe	er of Wo	rkpeopla.		Earnings.*		
Industry.	of Es- tablish- ments Report- ing.	Nov., 1918.	Dec., 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Nov., 1918.	Dec., 1918.	(+) or Decreas: (-).	
				Per cent.		£	Per cent	
Iron and steel	91	169,390	172,749	+ 2.0		2,558,374		
Railway and tramway car building and repairing	42	56,271	55,744	- 0.9	749,261	712,454	- 49	
Automobiles	47	89,396	74,736	- 7.0	410,598		- 0.1	
Cotton manu- facturing	52	46,631	50,010	+ 7.3	143,791	27070	1 200	
Cotton finishing	17	13,372	13,787	+ 3.1	50,769		+ 15.6	
Hosiery & under- wear	55	28,483	28,617	+ 0.5	78,810		+20.5	
Woollen	50	45,802	42 034	- 8.2	153,821			
Silk	44	12,815	12 892	+ 0.6	78,588			
Men's ready- made clothing	34	19,170	18 625	- 2.7	76,892			
Boots and shoes	70	50,069	51,590	+ 3.0	172,555			
Cigar manufac- turing	56	18,882	19,393	+ 2.7	60,030		. 200	
Leather manufg.	32	13,621	13,832	+ 1.5	57,378			
Paper making	53	23,407	24,229	+ 3.5	103,871	117,708	+ 13.3	

The figures in the above Table show that in nine industries there was an increase in the number of persons employed in December as compared with November, and in four cases a decrease. The largest increase is shown in cotton manufacturing (7.3 per cent.), while decreases of 8.2 per cent. and 7.0 per cent. are shown in woollen and in automobile manufacturing.

Increases in the total amount of pay-roll are shown in elever idustries, and decreases in two. The increases are largely industries, and decreases in two. The increases are largel due to the broken employment in November caused by Armietice celebrations and to the epidemic of influenza.

(b) DECEMBER, 1918, AS COMPARED WITH DECEMBER, 1917.

	Number of Es-	Numbe	r of Wor	kpeople.	1	Earnings.	Dec., Increase (+) or 1918. Decrease			
Industry.	tablish- ments Report- ing.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Dec.,	Dec., 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).			
Iron and steel Railway and tramway car building and	92 33	170,387 40,471	173,395 50,731	Per cent. + 1.8 +25.4	£ 1,850,524 328,233	£ 2,536,534 651,536	Per cent + 387 + 985			
repairing Automobiles Cotton manufac- turing	48 53	108 493 52,332	114,427 50,347	+ 5.5	543,508 142,408	637,164 181,819				
Ootton finishing Hosiery & under-	17 56	14,979 31,260	13,787 29,748	- 8.0 - 4.8	50,866 80,140	58.709 93,308				
Wear Woollen Silk Men's ready- made clothing	50 47 83	51,952 19,533 23,201	42,034 17,356 18,204	-19.1 -11.1 -21.5	179,908 108,157 84,202	162,880 130,778 79,825				
Boots and shoes Cigar manufg Leather manufg. Paper making	70 55 32 57	54,025 21,252 15,256 29,195	51,108 19,095 13,832 30,133	- 5·4 -10·2 - 9·3 + 8·2	177,729 56,508 56 656 101,890	226,070 65,865 65,917 138,896	+ 166 + 163			
	A STATE OF S			The same of the A	CHECK OF THE PARTY	1-33000				

When the figures for December, 1918, are compared with those of identical establishments for December, 1917, increases are shown in the number of people employed in four industries

Eleven of the thirteen industries show an increase in the total amount of the pay-roll in December, 1918, as compared with December, 1917.

New York State.+

Employment in New York State Factories in February, 1919.—"Contrary to a general impression, the discharge of workers in New York State factories since the signing of the armistice has been gradual and moderate in character. Of course the adjustment has been radical in typical war industries, such as the manufacture of munitions, but regarding manufacturing in the State as a whole, the situation is otherwise, as the following percentages of decrease indicate. From November to December the total decline in the number of workers employed was 1 per cent.: from December to From November to December the total decline in the number of workers employed was 1 per cent.; from December to January the decrease amounted to 5 per cent, and from January to February the decline was but 1 per cent. The aggregate decrease in the number of workers from November, 1918, to February, 1919, amounted to 7 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that this is a review of the numbers employed only, and does not take account of elimination of overtime, or the inauguration of part time, although these factors did not become operative to a marked degree until February.

although these factors did not become operative to a marked degree until February.

"The above conclusions are based on a preliminary analysis made by the Bureau of Statistics of the New York Industrial Commission in order to give up-to-date information in regard to employment. The reports used in this analysis were those received up to and including February 28th, and were compared with data submitted by the same firms in January. They include 1,305 firms (with 421,000 employees) out of a possible 1,648 (with 570,000 employees) which comprise the complete list used in the regular monthly review."

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

May, 1919.

OUT OF WORK DONATION

THE total number of unemployed persons whose out of work donation policies remained lodged at Employment Exchanges on 2nd May and had been signed within the preceding six days was 1,093,400. Of these 689,933 were for civilians and 403,467 were for demobilised members of H.M. Forces. Of the civilians about two-thirds were women and girls.

The following Table shows the number of policies remaining lodged at the end of each week in 1919:

			Civilian	s.	:	Demo	obilised f H.M.	i Mem- Forces	
Week ending	Men.	Boys.	Wo- men.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Wo- men.	Total.	Grand Total,
T- Oud	101 390	16 988	224 055	19 974	356,707	02 020		20.000	
CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF							1 1/2/2/2013	23,988	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
					417,621	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	31,631	449,252
					479,075		131	40,531	519,606
The state of the s	Service Service		SEASON OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	200 TO 600 HOLE	543,215	The second second	170	47,379	590,594
,, 31st	177,361	22,562	399,864	25,362	625,149	53,316	238	53,554	678,703
Feb. 7th	191,371	24,538	427,734	26,790	670,433	63,277	330	63,657	THE RESERVED TO SERVED.
,, 14th	212,205	26,752	452,810	28,183	719,950	84,298	391	84,692	
,, 21st	218,278	28,195	470,294	31,544	748,311	132,471		133,312	I STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
						165,429	828	166,257	AND PROPERTY.
			494,335			200,686	1,025	201,711	
			485,784			235,737	Depth Action	THE PARTY AND	DECEMBER OF THE PARTY OF
						264 257	1776 10 15 1777	237,898	
							995	265,25	1,003,326
						305,251	1,012	306,263	1,060,245
	214,203	25,148	409,55	30,189	740,155	336,570	961	337,531	1,077,686
" 11th	17,538	26,093	455,736	30,134	729,501	347,895	917	348,812	1,078,313
,, 18th 5	210,119	23,882	452,144	29,279	715,424	369,992	1,013	371,005	1,086,429
" 25th 2	215,647	23,679	443,941	28,964	712,271	379,799	1,258	ELIZABETH DE	1,093,328
May 2nd 2	214,761	23,040	422,890	29,242	689,933		1,316	DUCKE SHOW THE	1,093,400
)							_50,251	2,000,200

The important movements reflected by the figures for recent weeks are the decrease in the number of policies lodged by women and the increase in the number lodged by demobilised members of H.M. Forces. The number of civilian men unemployed was about the same at the beginning of May as month earlier. The aggregate number of policies lodged by all classes showed a net increase of 15,714 between 4th April and 2nd May. In the last week of the period the rease was negligible.

The number of claims for donation which had been referred for the consideration of Appeals Officers up to 25th April was 141,770. About 4 per cent. of these were settled by Appeals Officers without reference to Courts of Referees, and with regard to the claims heard by Courts of Referees, an analysis has been made of 100,442 cases, which shows that 27,536 claims were allowed and 72,848 disallowed, while comomises were arranged in 58 cases. The grounds on which claims were disallowed are summarised as follows:-

D		Pe	r cent.
Employment left voluntarily	١		24.9
Refusal to accept suitable employment			52.2
Dismissal for unsatisfactory conduct			10.1
Trade disputes			8.8
Other reasons			4.0

The disallowances amounted to 70.1 per cent. in the case of en, 78.2 per cent. for women, 85.8 per cent. for boys, and 815 per cent. for girls.

An analysis of 1,082,759 of the 1,093,400 policies lodged at 2nd May yields the following indication of the periods for which payments had been made:-

Duration of Payments.		Civilians,					Demobilised Members of H.M Forces.		
-	Men.	Boys.	Women	Girls	Total.	Men.	Wo- men.	Total.	Total.
121-155 days 79-120 79-120 61-78 49-60 1-48 Policies lodged but no payment	1,139 22,6*8 33 206 23,59 115,757 16,635	1,046 2 896 2 237 14,048	35, 479 94,537 50,380 206,405	1.211 3.595 2.774 17,619	60,394 134,234 78,983 353,809	} 55,806	313 792	5,718 56,119 305,766 35,864	738,558
Total	212,987	22,872	415,096	28,337	679,292	402,151	1,316	403,467	1,082,759

The number of policies on which donation at the reduced rates was being paid after the expiry of the first period of thirteen weeks was thus 63,930 in the week ended 2nd May. The total number of extensions granted up to 30th April was 85,529, and the number refused 27,587. proportion of extensions granted to the total number of applications for such extension was 88 per cent. for men, 70 per cent. for women, and 78 per cent. for juveniles.

The percentage of persons who have been recorded as unemployed who have ceased to draw the donation is indicated in the following Table:-

Date.	Civ	ilians (Great Br	itain o	nly).	Demobilised Memb of H.M. Forces (Great Britain an Ireland).			
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women,	Total.	
, 10th , 17th , 24th	41.0 43.0 45.5 41.5 44.9	27°2 43°2 48°8 49°8 51°5	30·7 31·4 29·9 27·8 25·1	42.4 42.8 47.6 42.6 45.2	34·0 36·0 36·1 34·2 33·5	25.5 32.0 50.7 66.0	96°4 94°4 91°8 90°7 88°1	28·4 33·8 51·2 	
,, 14th	46.8 46.2 49.1 49.6	53·0 53·5 54·7 51·9	26·9 24·2 30·0 3)·3	47·2 48·7 46·2 49·6	35·4 33·0 38·2 39·0	74·0 78·5 77·5 79·4	83·0 83·9 68·1 70·6	74·1 78·5 77·5 79·5	
,, 14th ,, 21st	50·2 54·0 55·8 57·7	62·1 64·6 64·6 68·2	32·9 .35·8 .40·1 .41·4	45·7 52·7 5 ·4 60·5	40·8 41·2 47·6 49·2	80·5 80·6 81·1 80·3	65·9 64·5 71·0 72·1	80.5 80.6 81.0 80.3	
,, 11th ,, 17th	58·4 59·2 62·9 63·1	69·8 71·2 74·5 75·6	45.5 48.8 51.3 53.5	60.8 62.8 66.4 66.8	51.8 54.4 57.0 58.5	80·1 80·6 90·5 81·0	76·2 78·8 77·8 74·9	80·1 80·7 80·5 81·0	

The percentage continues to improve for all types of civilians, while for demobilised members of H.M. Forces it remains steady at about 80 per cent.

The distribution of unemployment in the various industries in the week ended 25th April is shown in the following Table. The classification of workpeople, which was formerly according to the industry in which they were last employed, is now mainly according to the industry in which they seek employment or for which they are suitable. This, of course, has affected the trade classification in such a way as to render all occupational comparisons with previous returns invalid. Moreover, the percentages of unemployed workers, as shown in this Table, and in that which follows, are based on a comparison of the numbers unemployed at 25th April with the total numbers insured in January (the latest date for which statistics of the numbers of insured workers are available). As considerable changes have occurred since January in the numbers of work-people (especially women and girls) employed in some industries, the percentages differ somewhat from those which would be obtained if the actual numbers in each industry at 25th April were available for comparison with the numbers unemployed at that date.

		oloyed at oril, 1919.		Number
I. INSURED INDUSTRIES:	Number.	Per cent. of Total Work- people Insured at 12th Jan.,1919	II. Uninsured Industries:	Unem- ployed at 25th April, 1919.
Buildings and	63,301	10.66	Agriculture	11.763
Works of Con- struction	1000		Conveyance of Men, Goods and	113,668
Shipbuilding	15,916	5.98	Messages	
Engineering and Ironfounding	148,483	10.51	Mines and Quar-	,17,482
Construction of	14,270	8.51	Cotton	107,732
Vehicles	7 000	0.11	Woollen and	7,730
Sawmilling, Pack- ing-Case Mak-	7,286	8.11	Worsted Other Textiles.	F# 000
ing, &c.			including Print-	57,322
Ammunition and Explosives	7,909	3.11	ing, Dyeing, &c.	
Chemicals, &c	5,811	5.54	Commercial Food, Drink and	57,305
Iron and Steel	8,550	5.21	Tobacco	27,838
Production Metal Manufac-	24,081	7:43	Dress Offices	35,072
tures	21,001		Domestic Offices and Services	104,277
Bricks, Tiles, &c.	1,981	6.30	General Labour-	152,072
Other Insured In-	7,782	5.06	ers, Factory Workers, &c.	
		1	Other Uninsured Industries	96,237
Total	305,330	8.57	Total	787,998

Total-Insured and Uninsured Industries, 1,093,328.

^{*} Informations upplied by the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour.

† Monthly Ledeur Review, February, 1919. United States Bureau of Labour Statistics.

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

† The Bulletin, March, 1919. Issued by the New York State Industrial Commission. Albany, N.Y.

A further analysis of these figures, giving separate particulars for males and females, is given below. As already stated, comparisons are affected by the alteration in classification and by the changes, since January, in the total numbers insured. The figures for women and girls are probably more affected by these changes, and accordingly the following Table gives only the percentages for men and boys. No comparisons with the figures for earlier dates can be given.

Insured Industries.

	Me	n and Boy	s.	Women and Girls.		
Trade.	Number Insured* at 12th Jan., 1919.	Number Unem- ploved at 25th April, 1919.	Per- centage Unem- ployed.	Number Insured at 12th Jan., 1919.	Number Unem- ploved at 25th April, 1919.	
Building	486,949 98 733 257,378 993,169 150,083 10,040 39,633	54,266 8,039 15,394 112,8-9 7.934 3,001 185	11·14 8·14 5·98 11·36 5·29 29·89 0·34	6,152 1 825 8,810 419,524 17,577 812 171	950 46 523 35.614 6,336 331	
Total Insured under Act of 1911	2,035,985	2)1,638	9.90	454.871	43,800	
Iron and Steel Manufacture Tinplate Manufacture Wire Manufacture Anchors, Chains, Nails, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, &c.	150,845 11,123 15,478 10,820	8,130 191 777 641	5·39 1·74 5·12 5·92	12,805 3.55) 9,431 12,690	400 92 828 2,888	
Brass Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc,	17,865 19,173	· 981 789	5·49 4·.2	8 413 10,561	219 738	
Hardware and Hollow-ware Tools, Files, Saws, Im- plements, Cutlery	52,339 13,852	1,725 420	3.70	49,749 6,432	5,437 827	
Olocks, Plate, Jewellery Needles, Pins, Typefound-	5,443 3,453	602 427	11.03 12.37	6.175 6,661	388 336	
ing, Dies, &c. Electrical, Scientific, &c., Appliances and Apparatus	27,131	1,543	5.69	26,866	2,152	
Miscellaneous Metal Ammunition and Explosives Ohemicals Leather and Leather Goods Brick, Tile, and Artificial	1,904 56,785 70,844 27,712 21,646	613 2.091 3,180 1,589 8,9	32·20 3·68 4·49 5·73 3·74	5,185 197,198 34,071 31,313 9,804	1,455 5,8 8 2 #3 l 2,679 1,172	
Building Materials Sawmilling, Machined Wood-	48,555	1,885	3.88	30,176	2,049	
work and Wooden Cases† Rubber and Manufactures thereof	19.554	1,019	5.21	85,319	2,369	
Total Insured under Act of 1916	574,522	27,414	4.77	496,333	3?,478	
	2,610,507	229,052	8.77	951,203	76,278	

The number of persons, male and female, whose policies were lodged and who were classified under uninsured industries at 25th April were as follows. It is not possible to give percentages corresponding to the total numbers shown.

Industry.	Number of Policies remaining lodged at 25th April, 1919.						
	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	TOTAL.				
Agriculture Goods	9,807	1,956	11,763				
and Messages	101,736	11,932	113,668				
Mines and Quarries	16,5 0	982	17,482				
Cotton	26,097	81,635	107,732				
Woollen and Worsted Other Textiles, incl. Printing,	3,060	4,670	7,130				
Dyeing, &c	21,487	35 835	57,392				
Commercial	33,181	24,124	57,305				
Food, Drink and Tobacco	7,412	19,926	27,338				
Oress	8,553	26,519	35,072				
vices Jeneral Labourers, Factory	19,748	84,529	104,277				
Workers, etc	95,172	56.900	152,072				
Other Uninsured Industries	47,360	48,877	96 237				
TOTAL UNINSURED INDUS- }	390,113	397,885	787,998				

DEMOBILISATION.

In connection with the foregoing figures relating to the Out-of-work Donation it may be stated that the total number of members of H.M. Forces (including the Navy, Army and Air Force) who had been demobilised between 11th November and 1st May was 2,687,873, viz., 96,339 officers and 2,591,534 other ranks. The numbers demobilised during the week ended 1st May were 4,856 officers and 51,269 other ranks, a total of

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG TRADE UNION MEMBERS.

Trade Unions with a membership of 1,264,423 (excluding those serving with H.M. Forces) reported 34,147 or 2.7 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of April,

as compared with 2.9 at end of March, and 0.9 per cent. at the end of April, 1918. Particulars for the various trades covered by the Returns are given in the following Table:—

Trade.	Membership at end of April, 1919, exclusive of	at en	Unemployed at end of April, 1919.* Inc. (+) or Dec. in percentage Unemployed a compared with				
	those serving with H.M. Forces	Num- ber.	Per- centage.	Month ago.	Year ago,		
Buildingt Engineering and	79,429 148.149 469,530	1,134 219 14,098	1.4 0.2 3.0	- 1·1 	+ 1·2 + 0·2 + 2·9		
Shipbuilding Miscellaneous Metal Textiles †:—	65,315	1,180	1.8	- 0.6	+ 1.7		
Cotton	87,924 9,858 80 444 64,404	4,365 193 7,381 2,034	510 2 0 9 2 3 2	- 0.9 - 0.1 + 2.8 + 0.1	- 52 + 14 + 88 + 28		
Paper Furnishing Woodworking Clothing :-	26.687 46 033	229 1,035	0.9	- 0.5 - 0.5	+ 06 + 2·1		
Boot and Shoe Other Clothing Leather	73,296 67,212 9,8*2 1,011 31,050 4,196	263 800 19 J 5 936 5	0.4 1.2 1.9 0.5 3.0 0.1	- 0.2 - 2.4 - 0.2 + 0.5 - 0.4	+ 0·3 + 1·2 + 0·1 + 0·2 + 3·0 + 0·1		
Total	1,264,423	34,147	2.7	- 0.3	+ 1.8		

RETURNS RECEIVED FROM EMPLOYERS.

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

MINING AND METAL TRADES.

	Workpeople included	April,		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
.Trade.	in the Returns for April, 1919.	1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Coal Mining	14,852	Days worked per week by Mines, 5:59 5:81 6:00	Days. ' - 0.06 - 0.06	Days, - 0°14 - 0°15	
Pig Iron	. 31,000	Furnaces in Blast. 269	No. + 2	No 28	
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	25,000	Mills Working 437 Shifts Worked	+ 24	+121	
Iron and Steel	. 109,700	(one week). 620,149	Per cent. + 0.7	Per cent.	

TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

ha) na stall an a	Numb	er emplo	yed.	H	Carnings.	
Trade.	Week ended 8rd	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended 8rd	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
1000	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Yearş ago.
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Linen Jute Hosiery Lace Other Textiles Bleaching, &c.	102,682 16,372 30,563 28,956 9,764 21,175 7,234 12,945 21,846	Per cent. + 3.9 + 2.1 + 1.8 - 3.0 - 0.8 + 1.1 + 2.9 + 2.2 + 1.2	Per cent. + 04 + 1.5 + 38 - 10.2 - 2.9 + 0.8 - 5.0 + 3.8 - 2.5	205,201 34 179 57,033 33,557 16,2 9 32,822 11,641 20.374 58,618	Per cent 00 + 41 + 3.8 - 8.7 - 19 + 52 + 60 + 58 + 1.2	Per cent. +410 333 358 - 72 +214 +163 + 69 +302 +184
Total Textiles	251,527	+ 1.9	- 2.1	469,704	+ 0.9	+ 28.0
Boot and Shoe Shirt and Collar Ready-made Tailoring Paper, Printing and Bookbinding Pottery	48 785 14 093 23 750 22,495	+ 3·7 + 2·2 + 4·0 + 1·9	+ 63 + 16 - 19 + 82	100,569 18 123 39 178 51,480	+ 69 + 29 + 97 + 39	27-2 +20-0 +18-5 +35-1 +27-2
Glass Glass Glass Force Preparation	8 838 5 258 5,943 52,680	+ 1.7 + 4.5 + 7.9 + 8.9 + 4.5	+ 16 + 24 + 165 + 36·7 + 19·2	26 499 21.749 13 104 17,024 98 580	+10·0 - 0·1 +15·4 +12·4 + 0·5	+161 +413 +586 +397
Grand Total	447,114	+ 2.7	+ 2.4	856,001	+ 2.8	+29-2

^{*} In the case of certain Trade Unions, especially some of those in the cotton trade, this number excludes members receiving Government out-of-work donation who are not receiving Society benefit.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

[Note.—The numbers given in the following Tables represent the numbers of workpeople covered by the Returns received and not the total numbers employed in the various industries.]

COAL MINING.

May, 1919.

EMPLOYMENT during April continued good. There was an increase of 13,533 (or 2.3 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed at the collieries making Returns as compared with the previous month, and of 71,376 (or 13.5 per cent.) on a year ago.

Of the 599,836 workpeople included in the Returns for April, 369,304 (or 61'6 per cent.) were employed at pits working six days* during the week to which the Returns relate, and a further 186,825 (or 31.1 per cent.) were employed at pits working five days or more, but less than six days.

A slight decline in the number of days worked occurred is nearly all disticts of England and Wales. The marked decline, averaging 0.78 day per week, in Scotland, was due to holiday taken on 1st May. Notwithstanding this, however, the average number of days worked was very nearly the same as in March, owing to the great amount of time lost in March in the Nottingham dispute.

Districts.	No. of Work- people employed in period ended 3rd May, 1919,	work	ge numbe ted per w e Collierio period en	es in	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	at the Collieries included in the Table.	3rd May, 1919,	22nd Mar., 1919.	27th April, 1918.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
MOLIAND AND WALES. Morthum berland Durham Comberland Bouth Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire Lancashire and Elecester Staffordshire Warwick, Worcester, and Salop Glonesster and Somerset North Wales Scuth Wales and Mon.	43,775 94,804 7,387 63,07 26,235 59,390 36,636 38,196 31,095 10,288 6,470 9,484 118,082	Days, 533 545 542 677 584 595 5 86 5 43 5 88 5 14 5 85	Days. 5:50 5:62 5:82 5:91 5:92 5:96 6:74 3:96† 5:83 5:80 6:00 5:74 5:90	Days. 5:47 5:45 5:80 6:91 6:71 6:92 6:80 5:60 6:88 5:87	Days -0'17 -0'17 -0'40 -0'44 -0'04 +0'12 +1'47 -0'01 -0'07 -0'07 -0'07	Days 0:14 - 0:38 - 0:14 + 0:13 + 0:06 - 0:17 - 0:06 - 0:14 - 0:05 - 0:08	
West Scotland	21 152	5·69 4·58	5:68†	5.75	+ 0.01	- 0.06	
Fife	2,470 29,858	4 74 4 66	5 41 5 56	5.03	- 0.67 - 0.90	- 0.78 - 0.89	
SCOTLAND	53,480	4.63	5.41	5.49	- 0.78	0.86	
IRELAND	467	4.62	4 94	5 20	- 0.32	- 0 58	
UNITED KINGDON	599,836	5.29	5.65+	5.73	- 0.06	- 0.14	

The following Table gives similar particulars, re-classified according to the principal kind of coal raised at the pits:—

Description of Coal.	No. of Work-people employed in period ended May of Coal. 3, 1919, at the		e numbe per wee ies in th ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
The Variation of the Control of the	Collieries included in the Table.	3rd May., 1919.	22nd Mar., 1919.	27th April, 1918.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Dae con	7,555 23,769 4,614 55,975 186,905 283,017	Days. 5'87 5'82 5'32 5'71 5'66 5'54	Days. 6 71 5 91 5 59 5 61 5 75 6 58	Days. 4.92 5.91 5.35 5.76 5.83 5.72	Days. + 0·16 - 0·09 - 0·27 + 0·10 - 0·09 - 0·04	Days. + 0.95 - 0.09 - 0.03 - 0.05 - 0.17 - 0.18
ALL DESCRIPTIONS .	599,836	5.59	5.65†	5.73	- 0.06	- 0.14

exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during 1919, amounted to 2,782,480 tons, or 1,348,557 tons less in March, 1919, and 2,663,248 tons less than in April,

The principal countries of destination of coal (similar articulars cannot be given for coke and manufactured fuel)

Were as follows:—

The figures in this and the following article only show the number of days allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal, iron features. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed worked every day that the mines or works were open.

Time was lost on account of disputes.

					April, 1919 (Thousands of Tons)	March, 1919 (Thousands of Tons).	April, 1914 (Thousands of Tons).
Russia					3	24	010
Sweden, Norway, I Germany	enmar	k	***		324	350	213 661
Netherlands and Be	laium		•••	•••			692
France			***	•••	1 101	84	237
Spain and Canaries				•••	1,161 120	1,649 116	978
Italy					288	565	292 659
Austria-Hungary, G	reece, I	Roum	ania, T	urkey	11	9	227
Brazil		***	•••		124	255	264
Argentina			***		29 34	23	93
Other Countries					430	31 775	313 580
					307 (300) 20 (30)	Mary Edition	
Total					2,568	3,881	5,214

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT at iron, shale and lead mines continued good, and at tin mines moderate. At quarries it was fairly good on the whole, and there was a general increase in the average number of shifts worked compared with last month. Interruptions caused by bad weather were less frequent than in March.

MINING.

Iron.—Returns received, relating to the same mines and open works, show that 14,852 workpeople were employed in April, 1919, an increase of 2.3 per cent. on the previous month, but a decrease of 3.6 per cent. on a year ago.

District.	Work- people employed in April, 1919,	work	e number ed per w in period	Inc. () or Dec. () in April, 1919, on a		
District.	at Mines included in the Returns.	3rd May, 1919.	22nd Mar., 1919.	27th April, 1918.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland Cumberland and Lanca- shire	6.495 4,594	Days. 5.97 5.51	Days. 5.91 5.97	Days. 6:00 6:00	Days 0.06 - 0.46	Days, - 0.03 - 0.49
Scotland Other Districts	104 3,659	6.00 5.89	6.00 5.40	6·00 5·82	+ 0.49	+ 0 07
TOTAL	14,852	5.81	5.81	5.86		- 0.15

Shale.—The Returns received show that in the fortnight ended 3rd May, 1919, the average number of days per week worked by the mines was 6:00, compared with 6:06 in March, 1919, and 6:00 in April, 1918.

Tin.—Employment continued moderate on the whole, but more miners were unemployed than in March.

Lead.—Employment was very good in the Weardale district and fairly good in Flintshire.

QUARRYING.

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

	, fall	Work- people employed in April, 1919,	Worked	e numbe i per wee rries in p ended	r of days k by the eriod	Inc. Dec. April, 19	(+) or (-) in 019, on a
	0.03	in the Quarries included	3rd May, 1919,	22nd Mar., 1919.	27th April, 1918.	Month ago.	Year ago.
imestone rantsone rante ste hinstone	000 A	3,889 1,019 1,329 1,8 1 314 450	Days. 5'75 5'70 5'80 5'97 4'61 5'48	Days. 4.65 4.26 5.16 5.76 4.68 4.10	Days. 5.75 5.92 5.84 5.97 5.39 5.90	Days, + 1:10 + 1:44 + 0:61 + 0:21 + 0:06 + 1:38	Days 0 22 - 0 04 - 0.75 - 0.42
TOTAL		8,852	5.74	4.87	5.81	+ 0.87	- 0.07

Limestone.—Employment at quarries for road-making material was fairly good; at other quarries it was good. Interference by bad weather was less frequent than during March, but the shortage of labour, chiefly quarrymen, continued

Sandstone.—Employment was good in all branches except in building stone quarries, where it was only fairly good. Stoppages on account of bad weather were fewer than in

Granite (Road Material, Setts, &c.).—Employment continued

^{*} Exclusive of those serving with H.M. Forces, † Excluding workpeople insured under the National Insurance Act, 1911.

[†] This percentage is based mainly on Returns relating to carpenters and plumbers and in part the returns relate to the end of February.

‡ In some of the textile trades, especially cotton, linen, and jute, there was also a considerable amount of short time and broken time, which is not reflected in the figures.

[§] Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages

^{*} See note in previous column.

good at quarries for road-making material, and was fairly good at quarries for paving setts, &c. There was some shortage of labour and bad weather occasionally hindered work.

Slate.—Employment in North Wales was fairly good.

Basalt and Whinstone (Road Material).—Employment was seein fairly good. Bad weather caused some atoppages.

again fairly good. Bad weather caused some stoppages.

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

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during April, with some shortage of labour. A scarcity of fuel and of iron ore was frequently

reported.

At the works covered by the Returns received, 269 furnaces were in blast at the end of April, 1919, as compared with 267 in the previous month and 297 in April, 1918. The corresponding number in April, 1914, was 268, and in April, 1913, 336. During April 10 furnaces were re-lit, and 8 either damped down or blown out (6 in Cumberland and 1 each in the Midlands and Monmouthshire).

District.	Number of the Retur	Furnaces, in Blass	ncluded in	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1919, on a		
District.	April, 1919.	March, 1919.	April, 1918.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
England and Wales. Cleveland S. and S.W. Yorks Derby and Nottingham Leicester, Lincoln and Northampton Staffs, and Worcester S. Wales and Monmouth Other Districts	71 28 10 31 26 27 11	70 34 10 31 25 26 6 4	75 34 12 34 30 80 18	+ 1 - 6 + 1 + 1 + 5	- 4 - 6 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 3 - 2	
ENGLAND AND WALES	208	206	232	+ 2	- 24	
SCOTLAND	61	61	65		- 4	
TOTAL	269	267	297	+ 2	- 28	

The imports of iron ore in April, 1919, amounted to 423,850 tons, or 10,605 tons more than in March, 1919, but 89,054 tons less than in April, 1914.

The exports of pig iron in April, 1919, amounted to 24,636 tons, or 3,319 tons more than in March, 1919, but 68,760 tons less than in April, 1914

less than in April, 1914.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works was good on the whole, and showed little change as compared with the previous month, but it was not so good as a year ago. A scarcity of some kinds of labour, especially of puddlers and millmen, was reported, notably from Scotland, and inadequate supplies of fuel and raw materials were mentioned in many cases.

According to Returns relating to 109,700 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended 3rd May, 1919, was 620,149, showing an increase of 4,337 (or 0.7 per cent.) on the previous month, but a decrease of 29,910 (or 4.6 per cent.) on a year ago. The average number of shifts worked was 5.65, as compared with 5.59 in the previous month and with 5.76 a year ago.

	smpl	of Work; oyed by king retu	firms	Aggregate number of Shifts worked,			
	Week ended 8rd Mey	Dec.	(+) or (-) as pared h a	Week ended 8rd	Dec. (+) or -) as pared h s	
	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Open Hearth Melting Fur-	11,878	Per cent. + 2.7	Per cent. + 5.2	67,023	Per cent. + 0.4	Per cent.	
naces Orncible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Puddling Forges	582 1,065 6 165 32 179	+ 0.7 - 34.6 - 9.0 + 1.1	- 4.7 - 34.5 - 11.4 + 5.3	2,572 5,994 33,129 174,732	- 4.8 - 33.8 - 4.8 + 5.1	- 26.6 - 31.5 - 10.8 + 4.6	
Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	5,212 13,126 13.092 26,401	+ 04 - 14 - 14 + 13	- 85 - 237 - 10 + 32	28.492 76 723 75 568 155,916	+ 14 - 15 - 16 + 13	- 13 3 - 25 4 - 2 9 + 2 1	
TOTAL ?**	109,700	- 0.2	- 2.7	620,149	+ 0.7	- 4.6	
DISTRICTS. Northumberland & Durham Cleveland Sheffield and Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, &c. Cımberland, Lancashire &	14.319 9 909 28,980 3.957 9.748	+ 2.9 - 9.8 - 1.6 + 1.0 - 2.8	+ 0.2 - 18.6 - 15.7 + 3.6 + 3.5	79.895 56,913 150,413 21,942 55,294	+ 7.7 - 11.5 - 1.8 + 0.7 + 0.2	- 1.7 - 15.7 - 19.9 + 2.3 + 6.2	
Oheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	10 000 5 147 8.104	+ 6.2 + 2.1 - 1.8	+ 15·3 + 1·7 + 7·6	55,708 28,759 45,479	+ 69 + 07 + 09	+ 13·9 + 2·0 + 6·9	
England & Wales Scotland	88 114 21,¢86	- 0.9 + 1.2	- 4·4 + 4·9	494,403 125,746	+ "8.5	- 6·7 + 4·6	
TOTAL	109,700	- 0.2	- 2.7	620,149	+ 0.7	- 4.6	

ENGINEERING TRADES.

May, 1919.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed little general change. Neither overtime nor short time was worked to any consider. able extent. With members of Trade Unions employment was fairly good; in the case of the less skilled occupations, however, a considerable number of persons were out of employment.

ment.

The following Table relates to workpeople (skilled and The following Table relates to workpeople (skilled and unskilled) who were insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act. It should be observed, however, that the number insured relates to 12th January, since which date considerable changes have occurred in the numbers of workpeople, especially of women and girls, employed. The percentages shown are seriously affected both by this qualification and by the recent changes in the system of classification of unemployed workers, referred to on page 187.

	Divis	lon.			Number Insured	Percer of-Wo Polici	ntage of rk Don ies lodg	ation
					at 12th Jan., 1919.	25th April, 1919	28th Mar., 1919.	26th April 1918
London			Total Control		 191,104	11.57	13.81	1.50
Northern Counties		000			 111,599	8 37	10 24	0.4
North-Western		000	800		 244,743	9.11	10 51	1'5
Yorkshire		-	200		 164,115	7.51	9.16	0.78
East Midlands		000	199		 67 823	6.31	6 59	08
West Midlands			000		 187,701	22 16	29 48	0 5
S. Midlands and Eas		***			 85,077	7 97	9 70	11
S.E. Counties					 48,231	8.33	8.40	10
Bouth-Western		MAN	729		 6 ,331	8.31	8 85	0.4
Wales		000	***		 31,068	591	8 53	11
Scotland		mm1	1 100		 192.470	7.28	9.17	05
Ireland	010	-	020		 27,431	17.52	14.55	3.5
UNITED KINGDOM		•	con	4	 1,412,693	10.51	12.77	0.9

On the Tyne a large number of turners, fitters, machinemen and others were unemployed. On the Wear and Tees employment for skilled men was fairly good. In Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire it was fairly good on the whole, and at Leeds an improvement was shown. At Blackburn, however, a large number of the less skilled men were unemployed, while at Oldham labourers were only moderately employed. At Derby employment was quiet, and at Nottingham and Lincoln some short time was reported, but employment was fair on the whole. In the Birmingham district employment with skilled men was fair generally and very good with patternmakers; but a large number of women were still out of employment, as indicated by the high proportion of Out-of-Work donation policies lodged in the West Midlands Division. Employment in the Eastern and Southern Counties and Wales was generally reported as good or fair. At Glasgow it was fair on the reported as good or fair. At Glasgow it was fair on the whole, but was slack in the case of brassmoulders and brasfinishers. At Dundee it was good, and at Aberdeen fairly good. At Belfast it was only moderate.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT remained good during April. The following Table relates to workpeople (skilled and unskilled) who were insured under Part II. of the National Insurance Act. It insured under Part II. of the National Insurance Act. It should be observed, however, that the number insured relates to January last, and that the percentages given would be seriously affected by changes since that date in the total numbers employed, and also by the recent changes in the system of classification of unemployed workpeople referred to on page 187:—

	D	ivision				Number Insured	Percentage of Out of-Work Donation Policies lodged at		
	D	IVISIOL				at 12th Jan., 1919.	25th April, 1919	28th Mar., 1919.	26th April 1918.
London		803	~			 10,366	9.04	9.73	0.77
Northern Count	les	000		***		 60,326	4 64	4 74	0.17
North-Western	***	800				 37,366	5.12	4.49	0.20
Yorkshire	***	***	~•		***	 7,171	4 56	4 87	0.34
East Midlands	***	100	ue.			 2,536	3.71	4.30	0.26
West Midlands		•••	1000			 834	17.03	30.20	0.46
8. Midlands and	Easte	rn				 3,039	5 53	4.64	9 31
S.E. Counties						 5,210	3.69	3.40	0.13
South-Western		***	740			 25,278	7 91	5 87	0.40
Wales		000	300			 11 706	6 83	15.95	0.10
Scotland	000	830	7000			 78 880	5.04	5 55	0.89
Ireland	990	600	660		***	 23.476	10.95	10.55	0.00
	gDOM.	***	****			 266,188	5.98	6.27	025

Employment on the Tyne was good for shipwrights and ship joiners, fair for rivetters, caulkers, platers and blacksmiths, and moderate for labourers. On the Wear employment remained good on the whole, but it was only moderate for ship plumbers. At Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Stockton employment was good, especially with shipwrights and ship joiners. It was good also at Hull, Yarmouth and Lowestoft. On the Thames employment was fair generally. It was fair on the south coast, and good on the south-west

coast. At the South Wales ports employment was good with shipbuilders, and fair with shipwrights, ship-joiners and labourers; with shipbuilders and labourers a considerable improvement was reported. With shipwrights on the Mersey employment was very good, and showed an improvement on the previous month, overtime being generally worked. At Barrow there was a scarcity of shipwrights, joiners and registers.

Employment on the Clyde was fair on the whole, but Employment on the Clyde was fair on the whole, but showed a decline on the previous month: for joiners it was good, and showed an improvement. It was good at Aberdeen and Dundee. At Belfast employment was good for shipwrights, joiners and painters, fair for shipbuilders, and bad for plumbers. Employment at Cork continued to be

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good during April, showing an improvement on the previous month. Compared with April of last year the improvement was very marked, and the number of mills now working represents about two-thirds of the whole tinplate plant. A shortage of millmen was again reported in some instances, while in a few cases difficulty was still experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of fuel.

	Numbe	r of Works	open.	Number o	Number of Mills in operation				
Works. At end of		Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
April, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago,				
Tinplate	79 12	+ 1	+ 6 + 1	359 78	+ 22 + 2	+ 105 + 16			
TOTAL	91	+1	+7	437	+ 24	+ 121			

The number of tinplate mills working at the end of April showed an increase of 22 on the previous month, and of 105 on a year ago. The number of mills making steel and galvanised sheets working at the end of April showed an increase of 2 compared with the previous month, and of 16 compared with a year ago.

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in April, 1919, amounted to 38,439 tons, or 10,509 tons more than in March, 1919, but 69,469 tons less than in April, 1914.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good on the whole, conditions being similar to those a month earlier. A little short time was worked, the result generally of shortage of material. Trade Unions with 65,315 members had 1'8 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of April, compared with 2'4 per cent. in the previous month and 0'1 per cent. in April 1918 April. 1918.

Brasswork.—Employment at Birmingham continued good;

at other centres it was only fairly good on the whole.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment with nut and bolt
makers declined to fair at Blackheath and Halesowen, and continued fairly good at Darlaston and fair at Birmingham and Smethwick. It was again good with shoe rivet and wire and Smethwick.

and Smethwick. It was again good with shoe rivet and wire nail makers at Birmingham.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—In the cutlery trades at Sheffield employment was again good; in the file trade it remained fairly good. With edge tool makers it continued fairly good at Birmingham and improved to very good at Wednesbury. At Walsall employment with bit and stirrup makers was again good, and with saddle and harness furniture makers it was fair.

Tubes.—Employment continued fairly good at Wednesbury and fair at Birmingham. In South Wales and Monmouthshire it improved to good.

Chains, Anchors, &c.—Employment was again fair with anchor smiths at Cradley, a shortage of material being reported. With cable chain makers and with block chain makers it was slack. At Dudley employment among anvil and vice makers declined to fair, owing to shortage of material. With axle and spring makers at Wednesbury it was fairly good, but showed a slight decline compared with March.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment continued fairly good

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment continued fairly good on the whole. Some overtime was worked at two or three centres, while lack of material accounted for a little short

centres, while lack of material accounted to time at others.

Wire.—Employment was again fairly good on the whole.

A little short time was worked at some centres.

Locks, Hollow-ware, &c.—In the galvanised hollow-ware trade employment continued fairly good, but a lack of material was reported from Birmingham. In the cast-iron hollow-ware trade it was again good. In the tin and enamelled hollow-ware trade it was fair.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment was again moderate.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment was again moderate. Some short time continued to be worked, and moulders were still in demand.

Jewellery, Plated Ware, &c.—Employment in these trades in London was good, and a certain amount of overtime was worked. It was also good at Sheffield and Birmingham.

Farriers.—Employment was good generally.

The exports of cutlery during April, 1919, amounted to 1,992 cwts., or 450 cwts more than in March, 1919, but 1,440 cwts. less than in April, 1914.

The exports of hardware during April, 1919, amounted to 21,203 cwts., or 2,505 cwts. more than in March, 1919, but 63,155 cwts less than in April, 1914.

COTTON TRADE.

DUBING April employment in spinning showed a further decline as compared with March, and was worse than a year ago; in the American spinning section an organised stoppage of a fortnight's duration took place, which affected approximately 125,000 operatives. In the weaving section there was little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month, but a large number of looms were still idle, some of the mills being closed for an indefinite period.

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

	W	orkpeople	•		Earning	8.
	Week	Inc. (+)	or Dec.	Week	Inc. (+)	or Dec.
	3rd May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	3rd May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year* ago.
DEFARTMENTS. Preparing	13,207 24,632 46 184 10,421 8,338	Per cent. + 3.5 + 2.0 + 4.5 + 4.1 + 6.4	Per cent. + 10.4 + 0.9 - 5.8 + 1.5 - 5.5	£ 25,266 48,445 87 357 25,945 18,188	Per cent 4.6 - 5.2 + 3.2 + 5.4 - 1.0	Per cent. + 54.7 + 50.5 + 34.3 + 44.8 + 38.9
TOTAL	102,682	+ 3.9	+ 0.4	205,201	- 0.0	+ 41.0
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton 3tockport, Glossop and Hyde	5.055 7,479	+ 7·3 + 10	+ 10·1 + 4·0	9,061 14,757	- 16·6 - 9·0	+ 41.9
Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden	10,090 16,427 8,432	+ 3·4 - 0·9 + 2·6	+ 8°2 + 4°5 - 0°0	21,079 30,378 16,691	- 11.0 + 2.2 - 1.9	+ 46.7 + 52.1 + 87.4
Hanchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington	6,234 9,566 12,516	+ 2·9 + 4·5 + 0·8	- 3.8 + 6.7 - 13.8	12,243 19,648 25,210	+ 2·2 - 1·2 - 2·2	+ 89·5 + 55·6 + 13·5
and Darwen Surnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson	13,779	+ 15.6	- 51	32,484	+ 16.8	+ 43.9
Other Lancashire Towns Forkshire Towns Other Districts	3,138 5,160 4,8J6	+ 7.9 + 1.6 + 3.2	+ 12·0 + 3·7 + 2·4	6,535 8,783 8,332	+ 10·4 - 0·0 + 9·8	+ 67.4 + 32.6 + 42.9
TOTAL	102,682	+ 8.9	÷ 0.4	205,201	- 0:0	+ 41.0

In the Oldham district employment in the spinning section was bad, and worse than in the previous month; it was was bad, and worse than in the previous month; about threeowing to the organised stoppage of work in the mills spinning American cotton. In the weaving section employment continued slack. In the Bolton district employment was reported as bad in all the principal departments; large numbers of workpeople were unemployed, and a large percentage of the machinery, especially in the manufacturing section, was standing idle.

standing idle.

In the weaving districts of Preston and Blackburn employment was very slack, and worse than in March. In the Burnley district there was an improvement as compared with March, but a large number of looms were still idle.

Imports and Exports.

The quantities of raw cotton imported and of manufactured goods exported in April, 1919, in comparison with the quantities for March, 1919, and April, 1914, are given in the fol-

Description.	April,	Mar.,	April,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
Description	1919.	1919.	1914.	a Month ago.	April, 1914.	
Imports of raw cotton (100 lbs.)	1,256,776	1,015,640	1,531,883	+241,136	- 275,107	
Cotton yarn (1,000 lbs.) Cotton thread for sewing (1,000 lbs.) Cotton piece goods (1,000 yds.)	16,006 1,709 268,459	12,994 1,294 195,863	18,993 1,575 531,909	+ 3,012 + 415 + 72,596	- 2,987 + 134 - 263,450	

* Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages, including war

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

During April employment in the woollen trade continued good. In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley districts employment was about the same as in March, while in the Dewsbury and Batley district there was some slackness, and considerable numbers were totally or partially unemployed. In the Leeds district there was little change as compared with March, and employment on the whole was fairly good. In the Stockport and Rochdale districts employment continued good, and was about the same as a year ago. In Scotland the operatives were fully employed.

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

Inches and the deliber	w	orkpeopl	е.		Earnings.		
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
The base of the first	3rd	Month ago.	Year ago.	3rd May, 1919	Month* ago.	Year* ago.	
DEFARTMENTS, Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Sot specified	568 4,223 6,324 4,287 970	Per cent. + 3'8 + 1'0 + 2'2 + 3'0 + 0'9	Per cent. + 04 + 3.3 + 1.9 - 0.5 + 1.3	£ 1,276 9.163 11, 82 9.835 2,113	Per cent. + 41 + 38 + 13 + 86 + 12	Per cent. + 22.5 + 32.7 + 32.2 + 37.9 + 27.7	
· TOTAL ece me	16,372	+ 2.1	+ 1.5	34,179	+ 41	+ 33.3	
DISTRICTS. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	1.997 1.775 2 233 1,867	+ 2.5 + 2.9 + 3.0 + 0.3	+ 2·9 + 63 + 28 + 0·9	5,415 4.172 5,368 4,702	+ 4·1 + 2·0 + 5·7 + 6·6	+ 34·1 + 41·7 + 37·0 + 43·1	
TOTAL, WEST RIDING CO.	7,872 4,236 4,264	+ 2·2 + 3·0 + 0·8	+ 3·1 + 2·4 - 2·1	19 657 7.617 6,905	+ 4·7 + 79 - 1·1	+ 38.6 + 32.4 + 20.9	
TOTĂL	16 372	+ 2.1	+ 1.5	34,179	+ 4.1	+ 33 3	

WORSTED TRADE.

In the worsted trade employment during April continued good. An insufficient supply of coal and wool was reported: there was still some shortage of labour.

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

28 00 00	W	orkpeopl	е.	Earnings.			
	Week			Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
in it is a large	3rd May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	3rd May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year* ago.	
DEPARTMENTS, Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	4,009 + 2.8 + 4. 15,536 + 1.4 + 6. 5.793 + 2.5 + 1. 3.414 + 1.5 - 1.	+ 6·1 + 1·2 - 1·0	9 804 23.5+9 12 072 8.108 3,480	Per cent. + 6.6 + 3.3 + 1.8 + 5.7 + 2.4	Per cent. + 39.3 + 41.0 + 32.6 + 25.5 + 29.9		
TOTAL	30,563	+ 1.8	→ 38	57,033	+ 3.8	+ 35.8	
DISTRICTS. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding	13,614 5,519 3,207 3,149 2,419	+ 2·1 + 1·4 + 1·5 + 1·8 + 0·4	+ 3.8 + 1.4 + 8.6 - 0.5 + 1.4	26 784 9 924 5,338 6.595 4,061	+ 3.6 + 2.3 + 5.2 + 6.5 + 0.8	+ 31·9 + 39·6 + 56·9 + 28·7 + 42·3	
TOTAL, WEST RIDING Other Districts	27 918 2,645	+ 1·7 + 2·7	+ 4.1 + 0.2	52,495 4,538	+ 3·6 + 5·8	+ 35.9	
TOTAL:	30,563	+ 1.8	+ 3.8	57,033	+ 3.8	+ 35.8	

		TI
Imports	ana	Exports.

					THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	
	April.	Mar.,	April,	Inc. (+) or dec. (-) in April, 1919, on		
Description.	1919.	1919.	1914.	a Month ago.	April, 1914.	
Raw Wool (Sheep or Lambs): Imports 1,000 lbs. Exports and Re-Exports # 1,000 lbs. Exports of British Manu-	88,893 5,688	42,667 814	119,883 52,633	+ 46,226 + 4,874	-30,990 -46,945	
factures: Wool Tops 1,000 lbs. Woollen Yarn ,, Worsted Yarn ,, Woollen Tissues 1,000 yds. Worste i Tissues ,, Flannel & Delaines ,,	912 289 2,411 10,246 2,888 320	1,335 172 2,245 10,033 2,067 242	4,241 357 4 0 6 5,0.0 4,4 3 392	- 423 + 117 + 166 + 213 + 821 + 78	- 3,829 - 68 - 1,635 + 5 196 - 1,585 - 72	

^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages, including war bonuses.

In the Bradford district employment generally was good, but some short time was reported in the wool-combing department, partly owing to shortage of wool and partly to shortage of coal. In the Keighley, Halifax and Huddersfield districts employment showed no decided change as compared with March, and on the whole was better than a year ago.

LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT generally continued bad and showed a further decline in Ireland as compared with the previous month. Short time in one form or another was general, and there was much unemployment.

In the Belfast district and in the rest of Ireland, employment, appropriate continued warry clark, and were warren than during the

ment continued very slack and in the rest of Ireland, employment continued very slack and was worse than during the previous month; some firms were only working about 3 days per week, others only worked alternate weeks, and in the Belfast district there was also a general extension of the Easter holidays. In Scotland employment continued very slack

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

	W	orkpeopl	e.		Earnings,		
**************************************	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	3rd May, 1919 †	Month ago.	Year ago.	3rd May, 1919	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing	4,698 9 009 8,841 4,073 2,835	Per cent. — 0.2 + 0.9 — 7.6 — 1.3 — 7.6	Per cent12·3 - 5·0 -14·8 - 8·9 - 9·2	5,206 8,153 11,008 6,783 2,902	Per cent. — 28 — 29 — 155 — 61 — 116	Per cent 85 - 75 - 115 - 20 + 05	
TOTAL	28,956	- 3.0	-10.2	33 557	- 8.7	- 7.2	
Belfast Other places in Ireland	12,561 7,989	- 4·2 - 3·4	-11·3 -11·7	12,819 7,687	-12 3 -21 4	- 17:1 - 19:	
TOTAL IRELAND	20,550	- 3.9	-11.5	20,506	-16.0	- 181	
Fifeshire Scotland	2,430 5,748	- 0.2 - 1.0	+ 0.2	3 443 9 330	+ 0.8 + 7.9	+ 34	
TOTAL SCOTLAND	8,178	- 0.8	- 6.5	12,793	+ 59	+ 17	
England	228	- 2.6	-21.9	258	- 4.8	- 14	
UNITED KINGDOM	28,956	- 3.0	-10.2	33,557	- 8.7	- 7	

ONTED RINGDOM	20,000	0	102 00,		Sales .
	Imports	and Ex	ports.		
	April,	March,	April,	Inc. (+) 0	
Description.	1919.	1919.	1914.	Month ago.	April, 1914.
Imports of Flax and Tow tons	363	935	9,249	- 567	- 8,881
Exports: Linen Yarn lbs. Linen Piece Goods 100 , yds.	1,073,000 63,427	1,117,700 65,555	1,395.500 152,514	-44,700 -2,128	- 322,500 - 89,117

JUTE TRADE.

DURING April employment in Dundee and district was bad and worse than in the previous month. The mills with few exceptions worked alternate weeks during April, and some of the operatives were altogether unemployed. The following Table summarises the information received:—

			Workpeople.			Wages paid.			
DEPARTMENTS.		Week Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
			3rd May†, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	3rd May, 1919.	Month ago.	Yası*	
Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	909 90 7000 60 695 00	ns 060	2,235 2,661 3 050 1,818	Per cent. — 2.0 — 2.5 + 0.4 + 1.1	Per cent 1.5 + 0.2 - 8.8 + 1.5	£ 3,570 3 857 4,917 3,935	Per cent 41 - 38 - 0.7 + 0.8	Per cent. + 27·3 + 23·8 + 10·6 + 29·6	
	TOTAL	no esc	9,764	- 0.8	- 2.9	16,279	- 1.9	+ 21'4	

May, 1919.

Violence of the	April,	March, 1919.	April, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
Description.	1919.			a Month ago.	April, 1914.	
Imports of Jute tons	10,407	21,974	15,780	- 11,567	- 5,373	
Exports: lbs. Jute Yarn lbs. Jute l'iece Goods 100 yds.	2,018,F00 42,321	1,591,400 83,886	3,565,400 118,428	+417,200 -41,665	-1,556.800 - 76,107	

Imports and Erports

SILK TRADE.

SILK TRADE.

In this trade employment during April continued good, and on the whole was better than a year ago. A shortage of labour was reported by about a quarter of the Returns, and the supply of coal was insufficient in some cases.

In the Macclesfield and Leek districts employment was good and better than in March; it was reported as only fair with women workers in the latter district. In the West Riding it continued good. In the Eastern Counties employment continued fair at Sudbury, Halstead and Braintree, and good at Norwich and Great Yarmouth.

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

	V	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
<u> </u>	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on &	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
The state of the s	3rd May, 1919	Month ago.	Year ago.	3rd May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year* ago.	
BRANCHES. Throwing	905 2,214 2,344 1,582 452	Per cent. + 2.6 + 0.6 + 2.9 + 1.6 + 6.6	Per cent 5.9 + 0.9 + 3.2 - 0.3 + 12.2	903 8610 3 (98 2,457 831	Per cent. +10.4 - 2.9 + 2.4 + 3.9 + 5.7	Per cent. + 27.5 + 18.8 + 20.1 + 23.8 + 55.3	
TOTAL +	7,497	+ 2.1	+ 1·1	10,889	+ 1.8	+ 23.2	
DISTRICTS. Lancashire and W. Riding	2,450	+ 0.6	+ 0.3	4,149	- 2.4	+ 18.6	
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	1 969	+ 3.9	+ 2.4	2,927	+ 5.8	+ 26.2	
Bastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland	1,830 1,248	+ 3.3	+ 2.3	2,537 1,276	+ 2·8 + 5·1	+ 32·5 + 15·6	
TOTAL	7,497	+ 2.1	+ 11	10,889	+ 1.8	+ 23.2	

Imports and Exports.

Description.	April,	March,	April,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on			
Description.	1919.	1919.	1914.	a Month ago.	April, 1914.		
Imports (less re-exports): Raw silk lbs. Thrown silk lbs. Spun silk yarn lbs. Silk broad-stuffs yds.	57,764	53,670	59,523	+ 4,094	- 1,759		
	11,404	10,112	35.074	+ 1,293	- 23,670		
	41,80	27,203	48,728	+ 14,677	- 6,848		
	8,898,735	7,361,451	9,086,365	+1,537,284	- 187,630		
Exports of British Manufactures: Spun slk yarn lbs. Silk broad-stuffs yds.	32,35?	10,302	110,139	+ 23,0°0	- 77,777		
	75 6,577	741,039	740,288	+ 15,488	- 16,289		

HOSIERY TRADE.

DURING April employment on the whole continued fairly good. The increase shown in earnings for the week ended 3rd May, as compared with a month earlier, was largely owing to changes in rates of wages.

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

	W	orkpeopl	e.	Earnings.			
District.	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a		Week		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	3rd May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	3rd May, 1919.	Month* ago.	Year* ago.	
Leicester Leicester Country District Notis and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts	11,534 1,753 4,696 2,756 431	Per cent + 0.9 + 3.1 + 2.6 + 1.4 - 5.1	Per cent 0.8 - 0.6 + 6.3 + 1.1 - 9.8	8 18,804 2,925 6,270 4,387 486	Per cent. + 6.9 + 6.3 + 2.0 + 3.9 - 8.5	Per cent. + 13·3 + 22·7 + 22·1 + 19·0 + 6·3	
E TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	21,175	+ 1.4	+ 0,8	32,822	+ 52	+ 16.3	

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

Exports.

		April,	March,	April,	Inc. (;) o	Allender on the control of the
Descri	Description.		1919.	1914.	A Month Ago.	April, 1914.
otton Hosiery Voollen Hosiery	doz. pairs doz. pairs	147,55 151,183	83,617 91,239	46,773 137,160	+ 63.934 + 59,944	+ 100,778

At Leicester some decline in employment was reported in the heavy branch of the trade. Firms formerly largely engaged on Army and Navy hose are re-adjusting the machinery for the production of civilian goods, and in such cases there has been some temporary suspension of work-people. In the Nottingham district employment in the power frame section showed little change as compared with March; there was still much short time and employment was adversely affected by the effect of the coal dispute and by shortage of yarn. In the hand frame section the operatives continued well employed. In Scotland employment continued good.

LACE TRADE.

In this trade employment was bad in the levers section, moderate in the curtain branch, and fair with plain net workers. On the whole there was little change compared with March.

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

	. W	orkpeopl	e.		Earnings.	
	Week	Inc. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	8rd May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	3rd May, 1919.	Month*	Year* ago.
BRANCHES. Levers	1,579 1,759 8,057 839	Per cent. + 3°1 + 26 + 8°6 + 0°7	Per cent 9:3 - 3:0 - 1:4 -12:2	£ 2,627 3,174 4,8 6 1,024	Per cent. +12.6 + 3.3 + 5.1 + 2.9	Per cent 9.3 + 18.2 + 11.6 - 6.0
NOTAL	7,234	+ 2.9	- 5.0	11,641	+ 6.0	+ 5.9
DISTRICTS. Nottingham City	2,833 933 2,419 1,049	+ 2·9 + 4·7 + 2·7 + 1·5	- 7.9 - 5.8 - 0.8 - 5.2	4,335 1,834 3,633 1,839	+ 7.8 +13.7 + 3.8 - 0.6	+ 4.5 + 0.3 + 7.3 + 13.8
TOTAL	7,234	+ 2.9	- 5.0	11,641	+ 6.0	+ 5.9

In the Nottingham district employment was bad in the levers section, with much short time, and fair in the curtain and plain net departments; on the whole it was better than a month ago, when employment was affected by the coal dispute. In the Long Eaton district employment was bad, considerable numbers were unemployed, and several firms were temporarily closed down in addition to much short time. In the Newmilns district employment continued very slack, and was worse than during the previous month.

CARPET TRADE.

DURING April employment on the whole continued fairly good, but the supply of coal and of yarns was still insufficient. In the Kidderminster district a slight improvement was reported as compared with the previous month, but a considerable amount of short time was still worked. In the West Riding employment continued fairly good. In Scotland employment on the whole was fair.

Returns from firms employing 5,438 workpeople in the week ended 3rd May, and paying £9,485 in wages, showed an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 10.9* per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 7.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 39.3* per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

In these trades employment during April continued bad, and showed no decided change as compared with the previous month. Much short time was reported, especially in Lancashire. The supply of coal was reported to be insufficient.

* Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages, including war bonuses.

war bonnses.
† In some cases in which the mills were closed during the week ended 3rd May the figures relate to the previous week.

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

	T	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings	•
contract of the contract of th	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	3rd May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	3rd May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year* ago.
TRADES : Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishing and other Departments	2,143 644 11,164 6,207	Per cent 2:1 + 3:9 + 1:4 + 1.9	Per cent10.6 + 2.2 - 2.0 - 1.5	£ 3,929 1,639 35 100 13,973	Per cent 6.5 +13.4 + 1.2 + 3.7	Per cent 1'4 + 13'8 + 21'3 + 21'1
Not specified	21,846	+ 0.6	+ 0.9	58,618	+ 1.2	+ 10.2
Vorkshire Scotland Ireland Other Districts	11,049 6,497 1,576 521 2,203	+ 1.3 + 1.4 - 3.2 + 1.0 + 3.0	- 0.8 - 5.4 - 8.2 - 8.0 + 4.5	35 910 14,215 2 935 661 4,897	+ 2·2 + 0·0 - 5·4 -14·8 + 4·4	+ 23.7 + 9.5 + 8.0 - 6.1 + 20.1
TOTAL	21,846	+ 1.2	- 2.5	58,618	+ 1.2	+ 18.4

In the bleaching section employment on the whole con-In the bleaching section employment on the whole continued bad, and was worse than in the previous month. In the printing section in England and Scotland there was no improvement as compared with March, and short time was general owing to bad trade. Woollen and worsted dyers in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley districts reported employment as good, but in this section generally a considerable number of the Trade Union operatives were on short time. With cotton dyers employment continued bad.

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good on the whole. Trade Unions with 9,882 members reported 1'9 per cent. unemployed at the end of April, compared with 2'1 per cent. in March and 1'8 per cent. a year ago.

With tanners, curriers, &c., employment was fairly good, but rather worse than in March, some short time being reported, especially in London. With saddlers at Walsall employment was quiet, short time being worked in several branches; in London, however, employment was reported as good, and better than in the previous month. With fancy leather workers it was good generally.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

In this trade employment on the whole continued good during April. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

	7	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings	5.
District.	Week ended 3rd	ended Dec. () on a		Week Inc. (ended Dec. (-		(+) or -) on a
	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year*
Eondon Leicester Country Dis-	1.888 9,757 2,324	Per cent. + 0.3 + 3.4 + 4.9	Per cent, + 5.1 + 5.6 + 11.8	£ 4,418 22,225 4,825	Per cent. + 3.0 + 6.0 + 6.5	Per cent. + 29 9 + 23 2 + 32 8
trict Northampton Northampton Country District	6,865 7,304	+ 3·5 + 3·7	+ 10·5 + 58	15,167 14,493	+ 10·2 + 4·8	+ 39·0 + 25·7
Kettering	2,672 2 435 3,018 678 1,532 1,944 3,517	+ 4.9 + 2.5 + 4.1 + 1.2 + 2.3 + 4.2 + 4.3	+ 3.8 + 4.2 + 8.6 + 3.7 + 1.5 + 3.8 + 3.4	5,580 4,296 5,639 1,297 3,238 3,996 6,425	+ 9.9 - 3.6 + 12.3 + 2.2 + 4.4 + 12.8 + 8.5	+ 22.6 + 19.0 + 35.7 + 24.8 + 25.0 + 22.5 + 23.5
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and District Other parts of England and Wales	855 1,302	+ 4·1 + 3·7	+ 12:1 + 8:8	1,618 2,329	+ 13·5 + 8·0	+ 33·4 + 29·2
RMGLAND AND WALES	46,086	+ 3.6	+ 6.4	95,546	+ 69	+ 27.5
COTLAND	2,104 595	+ 8.2 + 1.0	+ 8.4	4,221 802	+ 8.0	+ 25·0 + 11·5
UNITED KINGDOM	48,785	+ 3.7	+ 6.3	100,569	+ 6.9	+ 27.2

Employment at Leicester and in the surrounding district continued good with lasters and finishers; in the clicking section there was still a surplus of male labour owing to

demobilisation; there was a shortage of female machinists. In the Northampton and Kettering districts employment was good, and slightly better than in March except with Army bootmakers (hand sewn branch), with whom a decline was reported. At Stafford employment was good, but a little short time was worked owing to shortage of upper leather. At Bristol, Kingswood, Leeds and Norwich employment was fairly good, but the shortage of female labour at Norwich caused one day short time per week among the male lasters and finishers. In Scotland employment continued good. ment continued good.

TAILORING TRADE.

BESPOKE

London.—Employment during April showed a further improvement, and was on the whole fairly good. More than half the firms making Returns reported an insufficient supply of labour. Returns from firms paying £11,496 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor) during the four weeks ended 3rd May showed an increase of 3.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month, and of 21.8 per cent. compared with April, 1918.

Other Centres.—Employment was reported as fairly good at Birmingham, fair at Cork, and good at other principal centres.

READY-MADE.

In this branch employment on the whole was good and better than in the previous month, though the increase in earnings was largely due to increases in rates of wages. About 4 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns worked short time during the month, and about 2 per cent, were on overtime. A shortage of labour was reported by about 60 per cent. of the firms from whom Returns were received. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

	Indoor Workpeople.							
	Num	ber Empl	oyed.	Earnings.				
District.	Week	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a		
	3rd May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	3rd May, 1919.	Month ago.*	Year ago,*		
beeds	6,182 3,267 2,374	Per cent. + 5.3 + 0.6 + 2.6	Per cent. + 2.2 + 3.8 - 0.3	9,503 5,679 3,703	Per cent. + 11.0 + 5.2 + 13.8	Per cent, + 17.2 + 163 + 207		
Bristol	1,194 2,176	+ 5.5	- 2·1 + 9·6	1,816 3,416	+ 17·9 + 10·8	+ 188 + 44.5		
South Midland and Eastern Counties	2,428	+ 6.7	- 5.7	3,695	+ 15.0	+111		
Glasgow	3,182 1,296 1,651	+ 0·3 + 1·7 + 10·1	- 9.5 - 16.9 - 7.5	6,487 2,424 2,455	- 2.0 + 20.5 + 21.3	+ 16·8 + 5·7 + 26·7		
UNITED KINGDOM	23,750	+ 4.0	- 1.9	39,178	+ 9.7	+ 18.5		

In Leeds employment on the whole was about the same as a month ago; employers stated that the supply of suitable labour was still insufficient, but at the same time a considerable number of women and girls were unemployed in the industry. At Manchester and Bristol employment continued good; in London it was fair, and showed little change compared with the previous month. In Glasgow employment was good, and better than in the previous month.

FELT HAT TRADE.

In this trade employment on the whole continued fair during April, and was slightly better than in March. At Denton employment was reported as quiet in the stiff hat section and good in the soft hat branch; about one-third of the operatives were on short time. At Stockport and in Warwickshire employment was reported as good.

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

During April employment in this trade continued fairly good. About 10 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns were on short time during the month. A shortage of labour, which was most marked in London and Manchester, was reported by about half the firms making Returns.

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

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
District.	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
M	3rd May., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	3rd May., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
on	3,535 1,711 1,633	Per cent. + 514 + 24	Per cent. - 96 - 24 + 54	2 4,949 2,716 1,805	Per cent. + 62 + 68 + 0.5	Per cent. + 23.6 + 10.8 + 22.5	
of I Manager of the share of th	1,536 1,182 1,409 1,705 1,004 268	- 0.6 + 2.2 + 2.6 + 0.4 + 4.4 - 5.0	- 5.5 + 1.5 + 0.7 + 3.4 - 0.3 - 3.6	1,705 1,663 1,971 1,957 1,153 204	- 06 + 5.5 + 2.8 - 60 + 4.1 - 1.9	+ 16.5 + 28.0 + 23.0 + 18.2 + 18.1 + 17.3	
TAL UNITED KINGDOM	14,093	+ 2.2	+ 1.6	18,123	+ 2.9	+ 20-0	

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES. DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

and April employment with dressmakers in retail firms in don was fairly good, and slightly better than in March. arms from firms, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,659 smakers in the week ended 3rd May, showed an increase of makers in the week ended ord May, showed an increase of reent. in the number employed compared with the premonth, and of 96 per cent. compared with a year ago. court and private dressmakers employment showed little ge compared with March, and was better than a year ago. milliners in the West End employment showed a seasonal remember.

shortage of labour was reported in all the above branches.

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

n London employment continued good. Firms employing 15 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) the week ended 3rd May showed an increase of 2.5 per cent. the number employed compared with the previous month, a decrease of 1.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. In Manchester employment on the whole was fair, and about same as in the previous month. Firms employing 4,945 expeople in the week ended 3rd May showed an increase of the previous month.

per cent. in the number employed compared with the vious month, but a decrease of 3.5 per cent. compared with the vious month, but a decrease of 3.5 per cent. compared with ear ago. Some short time was reported during the month. In Glasgow employment was fairly good on the whole, and wed little change as compared with March. Firms emping 1,614 workpeople in the week ended 3rd May showed increase of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed compared he the previous month, but a decrease of 0.9 per cent.

pared with a year ago.
shortage of machinists, finishers, &c., was again reported
all the three centres.

CORSET TRADE

During April employment in this trade continued fairly good, d showed little change as compared with a year ago. Some ortage of labour was reported. Returns from firms (mainly England) employing 5,575 workpeople in their factories in a week ended 3rd May showed an increase of 5 per cent. in a number employed compared with the previous month, d of 11 per cent. compared with a year ago.

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

MOYMENT was good on the whole in these trades during il, and showed a slight improvement as compared with previous month. Returns were received from Trade ions covering 72,723 workpeople, of whom 1'8 per cent. a unemployed in April, as compared with 2'2 per cent.

fill Sawing and Machinery.—Employment was fair on the ole, but showed a slight decline as compared with the vious month. There was a great deal of variation in the te of employment in different localities.

urnishing.—Employment was good generally, being slightly ter than in March for all classes of workpeople. A notice-

the Building.—Employment was good on the whole for makers, and continued to improve in most districts. A in amount of overtime was being worked in several lets, and practically no short time was reported.

principal districts. A fair amount of overtime was worked some cases, and a shortage of coopers was reported in and the South of England generally.

Miscellaneous.—With brushmakers and wheelwrights and smiths employment was fairly good on the whole, being about the same as in the previous month. It was good with basket makers, but still slack with packing-case makers.

The imports of hewn wood during April, 1919, amounted to 130,329 loads, or 58,542 loads more than in March, 1919, but 81,811 loads less than in April, 1914. The imports of sawn or split wood during April, 1919, amounted to 108,130 loads, or 31,453 loads less than in March, 1919, and 41,132 loads less than in April, 1914.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade, taken as a whole, continued slack during April, being about the same as in the previous month. Private building work was still almost entirely confined to maintenance and repairs, mainly owing to the difficulty in obtaining materials and the continued high prices. These factors acted as a considerable check upon private enterprise, although the shortage of materials was not quite so propounced as in previous months.

private enterprise, although the shortage of materials was not quite so pronounced as in previous months.

There was considerable variation in the state of employment as between different occupations and districts, but painters generally were reported to have been well employed, as is usual at this season. With masons and plasterers, especially the latter, employment continued very slack.

The following Table shows the general percentages of employed workpeople who were insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, and who were in receipt of the Government donation. It should be observed, however, that the numbers insured relate to January last, and that the percentages given and comparisons with previous dates would be affected by changes since that date in the total numbers employed, and also by the recent changes in the system of classification of unemployed workpeople referred to on page 187.

Occupations.	Number Insured		as comp	Inc. (+) or Dec. () as compared with a		
Ossapations.	12th Jan., 1919.	tion Policies Lodged at 25th April	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Oarpenters	96,979 42,275 20,076 10,431 71,513 26 768 30,864 90,547 204,206	8·61 13·02 17·25 27·09 4·81 9·70 14·64 8·64 12·14	+ 0 89 - 0 60 + 0 32 - 1 44 - 3 25 + 0 49 + 2 17 + 0 53 - 0 02	+ 8·28 + 12·75 + 16·68 + 26·10 + 4·37 + 9·28 + 14·16 + 8·12 + 11·43		
ALL OCCUPATIONS	593,659	10.66	- 0.10	+ 10.13		

The next Table shows for all these occupations the percentage of insured workpeople who were in receipt of the Government Donation in each geographical division:—

Division.	Number Insured at	Percentage of Out of . Work Dona-	Inc. (+) or as compar	
Bivision.	12th Jan., 1919.	tion Policies Lodged at 25th April	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Northern Counties North Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands S. Midlands and Eastern South Eastern Jouth Western Wales Scotland Ireland	35,351 72,933 42,488 24,540 41,997 51,708 31,043 58,646 26,925	14·08 4·20 10·18 4·73 7·42 7·21 10·66 8·71 8·85 5·60 7·85 34·19	- 0·20 - 0 70 + 0·33 - 0 88 - 0 16 - 0·11 + 0·49 - 1 63 + 0·85 - 0 75 - 0·85 + 2·48	+13·37 + 4·14 + 9·79 + 4·56 + 7·05 + 10·12 + 8·27 + 8·59 + 5·41 + 7·77 + 30·84
United Kingdom .	593,659	10.66	- 0.10	+ 10.13

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and showed a general improvement on the previous month. In the Peterborough district employment was very good, with a great shortage of labour. At Stourbridge and other districts in Staffordshire employment, though unsettled owing to disputes in some cases, was good, with overtime at some works. A few firms in these districts reported a shortage of labour. At Nottingham employment was also good. In North Wales it was reported to be fair, though several large brick works remained closed. In Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire there was an improvement on the previous month, but employment was not good. In Norfolk it continued slack. Some time was lost in most districts owing to bad weather.

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

^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages, including war bonuses.

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

imparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages, including

hinding ...

Workpeople Earnings. Week ended 3rd May, 1919 Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Week Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Districts. 3rd May, 1919. Year ago. Par cent. + 3.1 Month ago. Month ago. Year ago. Per cent. cent. + 17.5 + 24.1 Per 4,750 + 6.2 Northern Counties, York-shire, Lancashire, and Cheshire 1,822 1,663 + 6.4 + 19.4 3,838 + 20.2 | + 51.3 Midland and Hastern 2,877 + 15.4 + 73 6 S. and S.W. Counties and 1,113 + 158 + 44.9 660 + 4.3 + 12.8 1,639 + 1.0 + 31.1 Other Districts 5,258 + 7.9 + 16.5 13,104 + 15.4 + 41.3 Total

CEMENT TRADE.

Employment continued good generally, and a considerable amount of overtime was worked in the Thames and Medway district. In spite of the return of men from the forces a shortage of labour was still reported by some firms.

Returns from firms employing 5,943 workpeople in the week ended 3rd May showed an increase of 8.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 12.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 36.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 58.6 per cent.* in the amount of wages paid.

The exports of cement during April, 1919, amounted to 39,629 tons, or 22,053 tons more than in March, 1919, but 27,153 tons less than in April, 1914.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in April continued good. A scarcity of glass bottle blowers and other skilled men was still noticeable in many districts. A shortage of fuel was again reported, particularly in Yorkshire.

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

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings,			
-	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week		(+) or (-) on s	
	3rd May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago,	3rd May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago,	
BRANCHES. Glass Bottle Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) Other Branches	6,285 1,916 637	Per cent. + 4.9 + 2.6 + 6.2	Per cent 1.4 + 11.3 + 18.0	£ 15,645 4,741 1,354	Per cent 1.7 + 3.0 + 8.1	Per cent + 9.9 + 32.0 + 51.3	
TOTAL	8,838	+ 4.5	+ 2.4	21,740	- 0:1	+ 16.1	
DISTRICTS. North of England Yorkshire Lancashire Worcestershire and Warwickshire Scotland Other Parts of the United Kingdom	766 4 247 1,074 807 1,031 913	+ 14·7 + 1·6 + 4·8 + 3·2 + 14·3 + 1·1	- 0.3 - 4.5 + 3.8 + 11.8 + 17.8 + 15.9	1,896 10 127 2,276 1,910 2,683 2,848	+ 8·3 - 8·7 - 3·8 - 3·6 + 13·0 + 5·7	+ 12·9 + 5·1 + 16·7 + 26·4 + 36·5 + 43·9	
TOTAL	8,838	+ 4.5	+ 2.4	21,740	- 0.1	+16.1	

Glass bottle makers and flint glass workers were well employed in the principal districts. With plate glass bevellers and silverers at Birmingham employment continued fairly good. On the Tyne and Wear pressed glass makers reported it as good, and better than in March.

Imports and Exports.

	Ani 1919	Mar., 1919	Apl 1014	Increase (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	1.7.1, 1010.	12411, 1010	2191., 1011.	Month ago.	April, 1914.	
Imports: — Bottles gross All other manufactures cwts.	53,794	32,912	164,687	+20,892	-110,893	
	15,884	12,478	212,160	+ 3,406	-196,276	
Exports:— Bottles gross All other manufactures cwts.	15,839	21,007	71,215	- 5.168	- 55,376	
	30,119	22,659	77,152	+ 7,460	- 47,023	

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

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during April, and there was a shortage of male labour, principally of placers and saggar makers, resulting in overtime being worked in some cases. A large number of employers again reported a scarcity of coal. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

	M	orkpeopl	8.	Harnings,		
	Week ended 3rd	Inc. (Week ended 3rd	Inc. ((+) or -) on a
	May, 1919.	Month ago,	Year ago.	May, 1919.	Month ago *	Year ago,*
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,652 9,735 2,348	Per cent. + 2.5 + 1.2 + 3.3	ger cent. - 3.0 + 0.3 + 3.6	3,570 18,585 4,344	Per cent + 8·3 + 7·1 + 26·3	Per cent, + 21 6 + 23 5 + 52 6
TOTAL	13,745	+ 1.7	+ 1.6	26,4 9	+ 10.0	+ 27-2
Potteries Other Districts	10 906 2 839 18.745	+ 2.6 + 1.6	+ 39 - 6.4 + 1.6	20,3°8 6,101 26,499	+ 12·7 + 1·9 + 10·0	+392 - 11 +272

The imports of chinaware, earthenware and pottery April, 1919, amounted to 1,578 cwts. or 1,101 cwts. more than in March, 1919, but 73,416 cwts. less than in April, 1914.

The exports of chinaware, earthenware and pottery in April, 1919, amounted to 98,480 cwts., or 8,239 cwts. more than in March, 1919, but 202,787 cwts. less than in April, 1914.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during April was fairly good in the printing trades, but slack in the bookbinding trade and, with some exceptions, slack or bad in the paper trade.

The Paper Industry Inquiry Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade have reported, under date of 28th April, that: "With the exception of the newsprint section there is a great lack of orders throughout the paper-making industry. Unemployment is considerable, and shows a regrettable tendency to increase. Numerous instances have come to light of mills keeping men on although machines are closed down. Up to the date of the Armistice, although many machines were out of operation, paper mills generally were running as full as conditions of labour and supplies of materials permitted, but since the Armistice, or shortly thereafter, there has been a great reduction in activity. A number of mills have closed, or are closing. Other mills are unable to employ men returning from the Colours whose services they had been urgently demanding; in some cases they had had to discharge hands employed during the war; in other cases, hands have been placed on 24 hours' notice, or have been kept on doing odd jobs in the hope of an improvement in trade which has failed to materialise. Returns from the National Union of Printing and Paper Worker report a present condition of unemployment exceeding anything known in the industry for 20 years." +

turns from the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers report a present condition of unemployment exceeding anything known in the industry for 20 years."†

With letterpress printers employment was fairly good, and an improvement was reported, especially in London. Except, however, for the usual working of overtime by a portion of the men in London, little overtime or scarcity of labour was reported. On the other hand, there was very little short time; but in Edinburgh it was reported that at several works short time was observed by machinemen owing to shortage of paper and difficulty in securing female layers-on. With lithographic printers, employment was quiet and worse than in the prevous month, some short time being worked. In the bookbinding trades employment was slack, and in London there was a considerable amount of short time. At Manchester, however, women employed in the bookbinding trades were reported to be well employed.

The percentages of unemployment among members of trade unions in the printing and bookbinding trades are as shown below:—

	No. of dambers f Unions	Percentage Unemployed at and of			Decrease (+) or Decrease (-)		
ASTALLIA SAME	April, 1919.	April, 1/19.	March, 1919	April, 1918.	Month ago.	Year ago,	
Printing Bookbinding	49,466 9,998	2·4 3·6	3·1 2·9	0·4 0·2	- 0·7 + 0·7	+ 20 + 34	

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

- * Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages, including war bonuses.
- † The Interim Report giving the findings and recommendations of the Committee is printed in the Board of Trade Journal for 15th May.

	M	orkpeopl	0.		Wages.		
	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	8rd May, 1919	Month ago.	Year ago.	31d May, 1919	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
007 000 000 000	9,647 8,143	Per cent 2.0 + 5.7	Per cent 2.5 + 22.9 + 10.0	20 230 22,697	Per cent 0.9 + 8.7	Per cent. +16 9 + 58 2 + 32.5	

22,495 + 1.9 + 8.2 | 51,480 + 3.9 + 35.1

	April	March,	April,	Inc. (+) or dec. (-			
Description.	1919.	1919.	1914.	A Month ago.	April, 1914.		
mports: Wood Pulp for Paper Making tons Paper cwts.	53,379 382,833	37,051 269,789	51,205 1,014,894	+ 14,328 +112,550	+ 2,174 - 632,555		
exports of Paper cwts.	53,862	55,266	256,754	- 1,401	-202,892		

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

PROUD PREPARATION TRADES.

THOUSENT was again good in the sugar-refining, sugar nectionery, cocoa and chocolate and biscuit and cake king trades, and the numbers employed show a marked provement on the previous month, though less overtime s worked. With jam and marmalade makers, however, ployment varied from fair to good and showed some decline the previous month; while in the bacon-curing and preved meat trades there was little change to report. Employnt in the sauce and pickle making trades was again good. he following Table summarises the information received nemployers who furnished Returns:—

	W	orkpeopl	6.	Earnings.				
Trade.	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	3rd May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	3rd May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago		
	7,698 23,395	Per cent. + 3·1 + 7·8	Per cent. + 26 4 + 47.4	£ 22 071 38,956	Per cent. + 4.2 - 2.1	Per cent. + 49.7 + 55.2		
contactionery contact, Cakes, &c ms, Marmalade, &c con and Preserved Meats deles and Sauces, &c	8,035 8,491 4,354 707	+ 9.7 - 4.3 - 0.8 + 6.3	+ 22·2 - 3 6 - 29·6 + 5·1	14,110 14,134 8,205 1,104	+ 98 - 66 + 06 + 143	+ 53·3 + 20·0 - 7·7 + 31·6		
TOTAL	52,680	+ 4.5	+ 19.2	98,580	+ 0.5	+ 39.7		

AGRICULTURE.

ENGLAND AND WALES.*

most districts April was a rather unfavourable month for livation, although in some parts, especially the northst, good progress was made. All work, however, was il very backward at the end of the month, and a great deal the spring corn yet remained to be sown. Comparatively the potato planting had been done. Labour was reported be short in nearly all parts, difficulty having been expericed in getting horsemen and cattlemen more particularly, well as other forms of skilled labour. In the northern unties the supply was almost everywhere deficient, horsemen a ploughmen being very difficult to obtain, as well as casual bour. In the midland and south-western counties most the reports refer to a difficulty in obtaining horsemen and titlemen. The supply of labour was variable in the southern unties, skilled labour, however, being very deficient. Labour deficient in Wales, teamsmen being particularly scarce the northern districts. st districts April was a rather unfavourable month for he northern districts.

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.

STILL the last week of the month the weather was generally fourable, but after that there were severe snowstorms. The state planting was well advanced in the southern counties, it in some of the northern and north-eastern districts very the field planting has been done. The supply of labour a fairly satisfactory in Moray, the Lothians, Peebles, syll, Dumbarton, and Lanark; but elsewhere the shortage more or less acute. The deficiency was especially marked Aberdeen and Perth.

passed on information supplied by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and he Board of Agriculture u.v. Scotland

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT improved, and was fairly good on the whole. The following Table shows the quantity and value of fish landed in April, 1919, as compared with a year ago and with April, 1914:—

to factor to the	Quant	ity of fish	landed.	SARAT	Value.				
	April,	Inc. ((+) or -) on	April,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on				
	1919	Apr.,1918	Apr.,1914	1010	Apr.,1918 Apr., 191				
Fish (other than shell): England and Wales Scotland	617,326		Cwts 318,118 - 39,069		£ + 284,540 + 5,153				
Ireland	80,921		+ 44,478		+ 1,211				
Shell Fish	911,492	+ 470,649	-312,7 09	2,077,7±0 55,440	+ 290,904 + 6,259				
TOTAL VALUE		·		2,133,150	+ 297,163	+1,166,986			

East and South Coasts.—In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment was fairly good, showing considerable improvement compared with the previous month. At Hull it was fair, and at Grimsby good among fishermen, fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft employment had improved to good, except among fish dock labourers and fish curers at the former port, where it was fair, but better than in the previous month. On the Devonshire and Cornish coasts, in spite of some hindrance due to stormy weather towards the end of the month, April yielded the best month's fishing for a long time. Very good catches were landed at the various ports, and in consequence packers, carters and curers were busy.

Scotland.—Employment at Aberdeen was good, showing an improvement compared with the previous month. At Peterhead it again showed a decline, and was only moderate with fishermen, and bad with fish dock labourers and fish curers. Conditions had improved at Macduff, and employment was good among fishermen, and fair among the fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Fraserburgh it continued fair with fishermen, and bad with the labourers and curers. East and South Coasts .- In the Tees and Hartlepool dis-

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole.

London.—Employment was fair on the whole, and much better than in April, 1918. The following Table shows the average number of labourers employed at the docks and at the principal wharves in London in April, 1919, in comparison with the previous month and with a year ago:—

	Average D	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.										
		In Docks.										
Period,	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.							
Week ended April 5th ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	7.063 7,173 6,888 7,515	2,776 2,253 1.854 2,809	9,839 9,426 8,742 10,324	7,632 7,831 7,526 7,805	17,471 17,257 16,263 18,129							
Average for 4 weeks ended April 26th, 1919	} 7,156	2,431	9,587	7,701	17,288							
Average for Mar.1919	6,736	2,586	9,322	7,225	16,547							
Average for April, 1918	5,269	2,473	7,742	5 892	13,634							

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks during April was 2,076, as compared with 1,772 in March, 1919, and 1,372 in April, 1918.

East Coast.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear was fairly good on the whole. It continued fairly good at Hartlepool. At Middlesbrough and Stockton it was good and better than in the previous month. Employment was reported as slack at Hull and Goole and moderate at Grimsby. It was fair and continued to improve at Yarmouth and Lowestoft. At Ipswich it improved to fair.

to improve at Yarmouth and Lowestort. At Ipswich it improved to fair.

Southern and Western Ports.—At Plymouth employment was very good and better than in March. It remained fair at the Bristol Channel ports, except at Swansea, where it was affected by a dispute. Employment at Liverpool was good, but work was interrupted by a dispute. At Manchester it was fair. It was good for canal workers in the Midland

area.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Dundee and Leith employment was good and better than in March. It was fair at Glasgow, slack at Ayr, and good at Greenock. Employment was fair at Belfast and Cork, and dull at Limerick and Waterford.

May, 1919.

SEAMEN.

The supply of seamen was generally equal to or in excess of the demand. It was more than adequate in London, Liverpool, Hull, Bristol and Glasgow, and also on the Tyne, except as regards able seamen at Newcastle. At Southampton and Cardiff the supply was about equal to the demand.

The following Table shows the number of engagements of seamen in the principal ports in April, 1919, and in the first four months of the year, in comparison with previous periods:—

		Number	r of Seam	nen* ship	ped in	
Data de la Desta		Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a	Four	months e	ended
Principal Ports.	April, 1919	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1919.	April, 1918.	April, 1914.
ENGLAND AND WALES: East Coast— Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby	1.055	+ 419 - 71 - 63 + 1 - 20	- 50 - 83 - 93 + 127 - 55	5.521 1,193 773 3,493 148	6,729 961 851 3,256 473	9,985 1,791 1,0.0 5,017 125
Bristol Channel— Bristol † Newport, Mon Cardiff ‡ Swansea	584 657 3 000 268	- 110 - 43 - 275 + 12	- 399 - 112 - 166 + 42	2,395 3,245 13,014 1,279	2.649 2,×63 12,679 1,170	4,557 3.595 16,471 1,650
Other Ports— Liverpool London Southampton	11 365 5,193 1,820	- 2,334 - 1,393 - 205	- 780 + 253 + 1,091	51,610 20,697 6,027	38,768 18,494 3,283	62,159 32,517 18,678
COTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	1,527 882 2,012	+ 1,244 + 861 + 418	+ 1,299 + 801 - 325	2,481 1,012 6,477	828 314 8,351	1,654 873 14,124
Grasgow IRELAND: Dublin Belfast	2,012 48 257	- 70 + 123	- 61 - 61	352 753	366 1,238	252 603
TOTAL	30,885	- 1,380	+1,428	120,470	103,276	175,065

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

† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

THE following Table summarises the work of the Employment Exchanges during the week ended 9th May, 1919:—

	No. of fresh Registrations during week.	No. on Live Register at end of week.	Vacancies notified during week.	Vacancies filled during week.	Vacancies unfilled at end of week.
Men Women	71,992 30,153	653,970 450,155	22,149 19,339	16,833 11,600	44,211 62,369
Boys Girls	6,316 5,712	26,834 29,154	3,934 4,530	2,950 2,870	5,364 8,99 1
Total at 9th May, 1919	111,203	1,159,413	49,952	34,153	120,935
Total a week	123,282	1,242,673	49,254	32,337	126,117
Total a month ago	152,087	1,166,913	50,356	32,625	120,519

The number of fresh registrations for work showed a decline as compared with a week ago and a month ago. There was little change in the weekly number of vacancies notified, but the number of vacancies filled during the week ended 9th May was higher than in either of the other two weeks under review. The number on the Live Register at 9th May was lower than at either of the two periods given.

The usual monthly analysis for the five weeks ended 11th April is shown below

April is shown below

GENERAL REGISTER. The number of workpeople on the registers of the Employment Exchanges (412 in number) at some time or other during the five weeks ended 11th April, 1919, was 1,815,129 (men 869,171, women 801,443, boys 72,403, girls 72,112). These figures comprise workers in professional, commercial and clerical, as well as in industrial occupations, but exclude casual occupations.

The number of vacancies notified during the period was 233,335, and the number of vacancies filled was 148,607. The total number of workpeople remaining on the registers at 11th April, 1919, was 1,166,913.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
On registers at 7th March, 1919 Number of individuals registered during period	418,174 450,997	519,827 281.616	35.023 37,380	36,538 35,574	1 009,562 805,567
Total	869,171	801 443	72,403	72,112	1,815,129
Re-registrations during period On registers at 11th April, 1919	4.638 571,849	10,952 524,313	724 33,176	794 37,575	17,108 1,166,913
Vacancies notified during period Vacancies filled during period Applicants placed in other districts	106 926 74.118 7,667	93.515 51,956 4,593	15.639 11.504 1,419	17,255 11,029 1,544	233 335 148,607 15,223

The average daily registrations, vacancies notified a vacancies filled during the month were 27,423, 7,778 a 4,954 respectively. A chart showing the fluctuations sin February, 1918, is given on page 199.

		erage Da gistratio			rage Da		Average Daily Vacancies Filled			
_	5 Weeks ended		se (+) crease on a	5 Weeks ended	or De	se (+) crease on a	5 Weeks ended 11 Apr.,	Increase (1)		
	11 Apr., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	11 Apr., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.		Month Year ago.		
Men Women Boys Girls	15,188 9,753 1,270 1,212	+ 1,871 + 990 - 71 + 77	+ 5,245 + 395	3,117 522	+ 207 + 57 + 42 - 2	+ 339 + 857 + 66 + 146		+ 87 + 130 + 182 - 32 + 32 - 6 + 20 + 43		
Total	27,423	+ 2,867	+17,220	7,778	+ 304	+1,408	4,954	+ 321 + 135		

Compared with the previous month, the daily average of registrations showed a percentage increase of 11.7; the daily average of vacancies notified and vacancies filled showed percentage increases of 4.1 and 6.9 respectively. The following Table shows the comparative volume of work done in insured and uninsured trades during the month:—

	Regist	rations.	Vacancie	Vacancies Filled		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men,	Women
Insured Trades Uninsured Trades	181,630 274,005	26,288 266,280	67,744 39,182	6,322 87,193	49,026 25,092	5,06 46,88
Total	455,635	292,568	108,926	93,515	74,118	51,9

In the case of men the insured trades accounted for 309 In the case of men the insured trades accounted for 39 per cent. of the total registrations, 63.4 per cent. of the vacancies notified and 68.8 per cent. of the vacancies filled Among women the percentages in the insured trades were 9.0, 6.8 and 9.7 respectively. Of the vacancies filled 21 per cent. were known to be for less than a week's employment, and, of the vacancies filled by boys and girls, 10.6 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

The following Table shows the proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified (excluding those on the register at beginning of period):—

at beginning of period) :-

_		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Insured Trades Uninsured Trades	 	Per cent. 72.4 64.0	Per cent. 80·1 53·8	Per cent. 78.6 70.3	Per cent. 72:1 62:5	Per cent. 73:4 58:3
All Trades Do. a month ago Do. a year ago	 	69·3 71·0 72·6	55.6 50.6 78.1	73·6 73·3 85·2	63 9 60 ·2 75 ·8	63.7 61.9 75.6

Compared with the previous month there was an increase in all departments except the men; compared with a year ago there was a decrease in all departments.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified varied considerably in different trades, as is shown in the Table for men and women below

	M	en.	Wor	nen.
Groups of Trades.	5 weeks ended 11th Apr. 1919.	4 weeks ended 7th Mar., 1919.	5 weeks ended 11th Apr., 1919.	4 weeks ended 7th Mar., 1919.
Building	70.9 80.4 73.3	75·3 81·8 74·5	 86·1	87.2
**struction of Vehicles Miscellaneous Metal Trades Chemicals Domestic Service Commercial and Clerical	74·2 89·0 55·1 81·3	67.8 83.8 46.8 82.0	70.0 94.3 45.0 88.5	60 0 77*8 38*4 87*8
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages Agriculture	68·5 35·2 51·7	75·2 30·3 65·6	78·5 52·4	80·7 44·1
Textiles	78.8 46.6 51.7 79.5 56.9	68.4 39.1 48.4 79.8 60.9	78.6 51.7 75.4 89.2 62.7	46·2 77·1 90·6 65·2

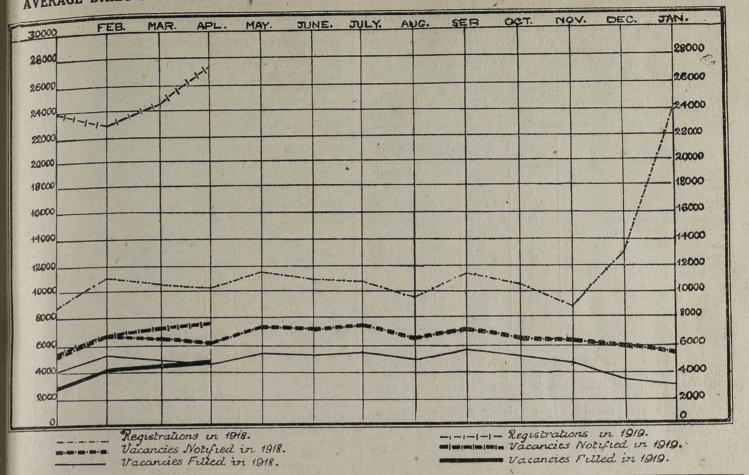
The largest proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for men was 89.0 per cent. in chemicals and the lowest, 35.2 per cent. in agriculture. For women the largest proportion filled was 94.3 per cent. in chemicals, and the lowest 45.0 per cent in depression convicts. lowest 45.0 per cent. in domestic services.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The above figures exclude casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers). The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations was 2,314, a daily average of 77, compared with 70 in the previous four weeks and with 240 in the five in the five weeks ended 12th April, 1918. During the five weeks there were also 166 cases in which men were given employment through the clearing house system for dock labourers at Liverpool.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (contd.).

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



INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED, VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND VACANCIES FILLED IN THE FIVE WEEKS ENDED 11th APRIL, 1919.

Persons are now registered at Employment Exchanges according to their normal occupation, or, where there is no normal occupation, according to the work for which they are suitable. This has resulted in a considerable re-classification, especially as regards those who were drawn into special industries during the war.

	7				ADU	LTS.						JUVEN	ILES.	
			REGISTR	ATIONS.			AVE	VACANO	CIES.		(#IIII)	VACAN	CIES.	
OCCUPATION GROUPS,	On Register at Beginning of Period.		Individuals Registered during Period.		On Register at End of Period.		Notified during Period.		Filled during Period.		Notif dur Peri	lng	Fill duri Peri	ing
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girla,
A.—INSURED TRADES.† Idding	45,645 8 612 4.436 15,989 103 189 2,873 1,653 7,940 1,295 629 1,885 731 2,417 1,544	2,352 51 3,473 392 62,749 1,748 1,367 13 644 1,859 782 2,471 2,607 16,173 4,061	46,197 8 472 4,374 15,413 79,709 2 661 1,855 12,367 1,545 828 1,911 901 1,054 1,706	555 7 738 85 11,088 299 794 4 842 823 645 971 1,203 1,883 1,774	48,448 9,185 5,778 16,947 113,790 3,426 2,028 11,119 1,903 967 2,424 962 1,543 2,218	1,124 8 2,037 201 37,565 1,367 1,424 13,124 1,733 1,188 2,077 2,582 5,7 2 4,212	24,382 7,277 966 7 257 19,179 1,432 1,344 2,791 257 631 839 281 786 322	179 5 111 23 2,479 37 459 1,118 30) 61 260 463 357 470	17 282 5,853 628 5,104 14,541 788 460 2,070 120 242 725 725 721 213	149 2 95 22 2,132 31 271 783 161 35 240 400 312 393	798 4 245 305 3,193 174 215 645 203 40 120 24 78 167	15 66 3 760 19 78 619 305 16 234 122 82 172	597 4 166 256 2 674 145 153 428 141 18 101 20 72 105	15 38 2 558 12 55 430 148 10 212 106 80 129
TOTAL, INSURED TRADES	198,868	113,729	178,991	25,707	219,738	74,354	67,744	6,322	49,026	5,061	6,211	2,490	4,880	1,795
B.—UNINSURED TRADES. ood, Furniture, Fittings, &c mastic mmercial and Clerical mreyance of Men, Goods, &c riculture lining and Quarrying makes and Brooms bittery and Glass bore, Prints, Books & Stationery kille constant Shoes lood, Tobacco, Drink & Lodging loop Assistants overnment, Defence and Professional ll Others TOTAL, UNINSURED TRADES	265 11,818 19,315 -55,964 6,038 12,000 1,474 4,225 24,819 2,953 2,158 3,631 59 496 5,869 7,563 1,553	356 83,098 22 409 14,171 2,602 630 2,424 7,777 84,281 32,817 1,253 18 355 92,137 32,407 4 731 1,048	371 15,903 26 831 66,385 7,083 11,946 226 1,597 5,968 31,799 3,'97 3,688 5,898 67,513 9,141 11,944 2,466	386 67,315 18.808 5,972 1,833 475 459 1,723 5,839 76,188 17,544 805 12,928 27,903 13,905 3 016 830	419 19.011 32,232 83,151 8.037 15,806 252 2,030 7,334 42,231 4,057 4,077 6,852 92,076 11,596 13,811 3,079	508 109,083 25,014 12 943 2,498 940 8,10 10,561 114,947 31,419 1,399 22,155 76 649 31,773 4,779 1,371	189 4,139 3,615 8,111 4,843 2,326 32 337 408 1,553 1,120 884 858 8,595 552 1,002 628	70 52,433 5,115 734 1,033 18 114 454 1,126 6 540 10 837 644 4,186 1,462 1,341 732 354	* 77 2,282 2,939 5,519 1,706 1,203 7 202 261 1,224 346 587 444 6,836 330 676 453	723 369 141	39 935 1,006 3,928 296 87 18 119 257 285 128 200 342 1,085 803 416 34 9,428	57 4 779 1,550 1,555 1,555 33 70 179 555 839 1,810 158 1,098 850 892 225 14,765	25 609 765- 2,641 161 36 9 82 187 216 262 879 165 371 23	46 2,048 1,318 1,062 55 5 3 64 111 1346 6;7 1,070 99 876 7344 537 117 9,231
GRAND TOTAL—ALL ABOVE TRADES CASUAL EMPLOYMENT	418,174 5,938	519,827	450,997 8,923	281,616	571,849 10,622	524,313	106,976 2,332	93,515	74 118 2,314		15,639	17,255	11,504	11,029

^{*} The figures are those of the General Register for a period ended early in the month stated at the head of the Chart.

† These are trades insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Acts, 1911-1916.

201

TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

TRADE DISPUTES IN APRIL.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of trade disputes beginning in April was 85, as compared with 64 in the previous month, and 57 in April, 1918. In these new disputes about 46,000 workpeople were directly, and 4,000 indirectly, involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before April and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of about 106,000 workpeople involved in disputes in April, 1919, as compared with 223,000 in March, 1919, and 19,000 in April, 1918. In the following Table the new trade disputes for April are summarised by groups of trades:—

Groups of	No. of	No. of Workpeople involved.		
Trades.	Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Coal Mining	7	356 12,467	2,382	397 14,849
Engineering and Shipbuilding	. 3	830 2,415	797	852 3,212
Textile	. 9	362 1,943	80 25)	1,121 442 2,193
Transport	. 16	27,872	120 78	20,992 5,175
Local Authority Services	7	1,132	30	1, 62
TOTAL, APRIL, 1919	85	46,278	4,417	50,695
TOTAL, MARCH, 1919	64	172,909	2,156	175,065
TOTAL, APRIL, 1918	57	13,767	1,526	15,293

Causes.—Of the 85 new disputes, 47, directly involving 13,018 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 6, directly involving 5,366 workpeople, on other wages questions; 10, directly involving 16,498 workpeople, on questions of working hours; 13, directly involving 6,343 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 4, directly involving 167 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; and 5, directly involving 4,886 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 45 new disputes, directly involving 20,211 workpeople, and 15 old disputes, directly involving 1,511 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 14, directly involving 7,654 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 11, directly involving 3,893 workpeole, in favour of the employers; and 35, directly involving 10,175 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 20 other disputes, directly involving 23,598 workpeople, work was resumed pending further negotiations. Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in April by disputes which began or were settled in month amounted to about 435,000. In addition, 38,000 working days were lost owing to disputes which began before April and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total aggregate duration in April of all disputes, new and old, was 473,000 days, as compared with 1,139,000 days in March, 1919, and 128,000 days in April, 1918.

TRADE DISPUTES IN FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1918 AND 19194

	Jan	uary to Ar	oril, 1918.	January to April, 1919.			
Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work. people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.	
Building	50 29	22 000 31,000	226 000 160, 00	32 65	4,000 475,00)	43,000	
Other Mining and Quarrying	4	1,000	13,000	8	2,000	12,000	
Engineering and Ship- building	103	57,000	360,000	74	221,000	4,073,000	
Other Metal	40	36,000	184.000	41	25 000	162.000	
Textile	18	23,000	108 000	15	5 000	54 000	
Clothing	17	4.000	49 000	12	5,000	65,000	
Transport	7	3 000	17 0 0	33	39,000	114 000	
Other Trades	66	18.000	129 000	68	20 000	209,000	
Local Authority Services	23	3,000	28 000	28	- 4,000	53,000	
* TOTAL	367	198.000	1,274,000	379	800,000	7,052,000	

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN APRIL

Occupations and Locality.:	Estimated Number of Workpeople Involved		Diamete in	ın	Cause or Object, ;	Result.;
	Directly.	Indi- rectly.;	began	Working Days.		
MINING AND QUARRYING:— Coal miners, &c.—Newcastle-on- Tyne (near)	1,082	363	7 April	2	Against proposed reversion from two- shift to three-shift system	Two-shift system retained, but coal drawing hours extended.
Colliery deputies and examiners, miners, &c.—Mansfield (near)	48	2,000	22 April	5	For payment of arrears of wages alleged to be due under a county	Arrears paid from 2nd December, 1918,
Coal miners, &c South Stafford- shire	5,000		26 April	5	agreement Alleged delay in payment of arrears of wages due under the Sankey Award	Arrears of wages paid.
Colliery officials, miners, &c.— Tredegar (near)	1,600		17 April	4	For reinstatement of a dismissed colliery mechanic	Work resumed pending negotiations.
METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIPBUILD- ING:— Fitters, turners, &c.—Burnley	720		2 April	2	Against alleged interference with the men by a certain official, and for reinstatement of two dismissed employees	Official in question to deal with the men through foremen, chargemen, &c. one of the dismissed employes reinstated and the case of the other to receive consideration; works committee of shop stewards formed.
Cotton:— Overlookers, weavers, &c., warehousemen &c.—Radcliffe	4	17	10 April		Dispute respecting wages of over- lookers	No settlement reported.
Tailors, &c. (wholesale trade)—Hud- dersfield	2,0	000	9 April	24	For advances in wages /	Modified advances granted,
TRANSPORT: — Dock labourers, &c. —Bristol	4,000		10 April	2	Against sentence of imprisonment on a man found in illegal possession of two apples	Man released pending appeal to quarter sessions.
General cargo workers, &c.—Swan-	1,000		12 April	. 27	General lock-out to put an end to alleged practice of enforcing demands for extra payments (re waiting time, &c.) upon individual employers by means of strikes or threatened strikes	Agreement adopted fixing conditions under which waiting time should be paid.
Dock labourers—Mersey	15,000		22 April	5	Against being required to muster a quarter of an hour before starting time, and against enforcement of a meal-hour interval before night-work, involving a 10 p.m. instead of a 9 p.m. stopping time	Workpeople agreed to muster a quarter of an hour before starting time; question of night-work to be the subject of negotiation.
OTHER TRADES:— Bookbinders, &c.—Liverpool	900		19 April	11	For a higher advance in wages to jour- neywomen than offered by employers	Minimum rate of 30s. per week agreed upon for journeywomen's work, and power to increase this rate vested if a national conference to be held in
Stoneware pottery workers—Scot-	500		27 March	26	For a shorter working week for all classes of workpeople without reduction in earnings	May. Demand granted.
LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES:— Municipal employees (Streets, Waterworks, &c., Departments)— Bolton	539	15	11 April	29	For advances in wages of from 4d, to 6d, per hour, and a 46½-hour working week	Temporary settlement effected pending negotiations.

DISPUTES STILL IN PROGRESS.—96 disputes, involving about 40,000 workpeople, were reported to be in progress at the time of going to press.

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

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

† 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 LABOUR GAZETTE.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

The particulars given, which are based on returns from employers and workpeople, are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural bourers, seamen, railway servants, police and Government employees. War bonuses and war increases have been so described ere possible, but the information is not in all cases sufficient to distinguish between these and the increases not thus limited. here possible, out the information is not in all cases sujected to arisinguish between these and the increases not thus limited.

The particulars relate to changes reported, both by the employers and the workpeople concerned, to have come into actual eration, irrespective of whether they have or have not been approved by the Minister of Labour. The fact that a particular change rate is shown in the Table, therefore, should not be taken as implying that the new rate has been formally approved by the Minister of about as a "substituted rate" under the provisions of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act.]

Wages.

The changes in rates of wages reported as having come into operation in April resulted in an increase of nearly £600,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 1,300,000 workpeople. In the weekly wages of nearly 1,300,000 workpeople. In addition a large number of workpeople had their hourly time rates and piece rates enhanced so as to give the same weekly rates and piece rates enhanced so as to give the same weekly rates and piece rates enhanced (accounting for approxities as before for a shorter working week.

The principal changes included (accounting for approximately 1,000,000 workers) were the advances granted to coal miners throughout Great Britain on the recommendation of the Coal Industry Commission, amounting to 2s. per shift of day worked for workpeople 16 years of age and over, and is per shift or day for those under 16 years. Similar advances were extended to workpeople in the shale and oil industry, and to coke men and by-product workers at collieries.

Other important changes included increases granted to obtery workers in North Staffordshire, by which the wages of workpeople in the general earthenware and china branches were raised to 71 per cent. over pre-war rates; an increase of 10 per cent. to iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands; and increases of 5s., 3s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per week to men, women, and youths, respectively, employed in paper mills. The only decreases reported were slight reductions, under sliding scales, in the rates of wages of about 9,000 blast furnace and coke workers, chiefly in the Cleveland district.

Apart from the special settlement of miners' wages, increases for nearly 100,000 workpeople were arranged by arbitration; for about 35,000 workpeople were arranged by arbitration; for about 35,000 workpeople were arranged by arbitration; for about 35,000 workpeople, as the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In 5 cases only, affecting under 500 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppages of work.

ages of work.

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JANUARY-APRIL, 1919.

The following Table summarises the changes for which pariculars are available. The figures are exclusive of the changes esulting from the prescribed rates for women and girls embloyed in making articles of women's and children's clothing, which came into operation in April under an Order of the Minister of Labour, statistical details relating to the effect of these changes not being available.

Groups of Trades.	No. of Workpeople affected.		Amount of Net Increase per week.
			£
Building		130,000	46,900
Doal Mining		1,000,000	527,500
ron and Other Mining		12,000	5.900
Quarrying		5,000	2,000
Pig Iron Manufacture		12,000	300
ron and Steel Manufacture		92,000	14,400
Engineering and Shipbuilding	200"	112,000	24.000
Othor Motel		50,000	17,200
Textile		337,000	16,300
1 -thing		174.000	37,400
Duamamont		8,030	800
		39,000	7.700
3 377 3	140	15 000	3,900
Glass, Brick, Potterv Chemical, &c	***	70.030	12,400
Dainh and Makagan		10,000	2,700
	***	62,000	16,000
Gas, &c, Supply Other Miscellaneous	***	12,0 0	5,500
	***	41,000	10,200
Local Authority Services	•••		
TOTAL our	***	2,176 000	751,100

Hours.

The changes during April in the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work affected over 400,000 workpeople, whose recognised hours were reduced by an average of about 7½ per week. For dock labourers at the principal ports, and for plumbers employed by master plumbers in various towns, a uniform week of 44 hours all the year round was adopted; omnibus drivers and conductors and female laundry works in Lendon and worksceptle accorded in the day industries. workers in London, and workpeople engaged in the clay industries, were granted a 48-hour week; the hours of workpeople engaged in indiarubber and pottery manufacture were reduced to 47 per week; and in the flour milling trade the weekly hours of dayworkers were fixed at 47, and those of shiftworkers

In the first four months of 1919, over 3,000,000 workpeople in the industries for which statistics are collected by the Department have had an average reduction of 7 hours per week. About one-half of these workpeople were employed in the metal trades, where the average reduction was also about 7 per week. In addition, a 48-hour week has been adopted in the railway service.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN APRIL, 1919.

Trade.	Locality. Date from which change took effect.		Occupations.	Particulars of Change.	
	101 28 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Change	s in Rates of Wages, and War	Bonuses.	
	GENERAL:— Various Districts in Eng- land ¹	1st full pay in April	Plumbers employed by master plumbers	Hourly rates enhanced (on reduction in hours) so as to give the same weekly earnings for a 44-hour week as for the normal week formerly worked. ²	
	YORKSHIRE:— Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Keighley, Leeds, Morley, Pudsey, Rotherham, Sheffield and Shipley	14 April	Painters	Increase of 3d. per hour in standard rate (1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.), into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, previously granted.	
	Batle y. Cleckheaton, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Harrogate, Heckmond- wike, Ilkley, Ossett, Otley, Scarborough,	14 April	Painters	Increase of 3d. per hour in standard rate (1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.), into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, previously granted.	
	Selby and Wakefield Bridlington MIDLAND AND EASTERN	14 April	Painters	Increase of 2d. per hour in standard rate (1s. 1d. to 1s. 8d.), into which is merged the bonus of 121/2 per cent. on earnings, previously granted.	
	Counties:— Dudley	1 April	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and woodcutting machinists Labourers	Increase of 4d, per hour ² (1s. 2d, to 1s. 6d.). Increase of 4d, per hour ² (11d, to 1s. 3d.).	
Building	Hinckley	1 April	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners and painters	Increase of 4d. per hour ² (11d. to 1s. 3d.).	
Suilding Trades	Ipswich	1 April	Labourers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plas- terers, painters, scaffolders and labourers	Increase of 3½d. per hour 2 (9d. to 1s. 0½d.). Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons and carpenters and joiners, 1s. 3½d ³; plumbers, 1s. 4½d.³; plasterers, 1s. 4d.³; painters, 1s. 2d.³; scaffolders, 1s. 1½d.³; labourers, 1s. 1d.³ (See Award on p. 21s.)	
	Kettering Kidderminster	28 April 1 April	Painters Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, painters and labourers	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 3d.3). Increase of 3½ d. per hour, into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. previously granted to men on munitions work. ² Rates after change: bricklayers, and carpenters and joiners, 1s. 4½d.; painters, 1s. 44.; labourers, 1s. 2½d.	
	Leicester and District	1 April	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers and labourers	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons (banker hands), carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers and plasterers, 1s. 4d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; masons (fixers), 1s. 4½d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; plasterers' labourers, 1s. 2d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; other labourers and navvies, 1s. 1½d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.	
	Loughborough	1 April	Masons	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 2d. per hour plus 12½ per cent. Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.).	
	Luton	8 April	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and woodcutting machinists Painters, scaffolders and labourers	Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d.), into which is merged the previous bonus of 12½ per cent. ² Increase of 3½ d. per hour, into which is merged the previous bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. ² Rates after change painters and scaffolders, 1s. 3½ d.; labourers, 1s. 2½ d.	

For Notes see page 206.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN APRIL, 1919-(continued).

Trade. Locality. which change took effect.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
--	--

11auc.		took effect.		
	Chan	ges in	Rates of Wages, and War Bonu	ISSS (continued). Increase of 4d. per hour in standard rate, into which is
	Newark	1 April	woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters and labourers	change: bricklayers, masons (banker hands) carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters and plasterers, 1s. 5d.; masons (fixers), 1s. 5½d.; painters, 1s. 4d.; labourers, 1s. 2d., labourers, 2
	Newmarket	26 April	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, and painters	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: brickayers, masons, and carpenters and joiners, 1s. 2d.; plumber
		1		Increase of 4½d. per hour in standard rate into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted. ² Rates after change: painters, 1s. 4d.; other classes 1s. 4d.
	Nuneaton	1 April	Labourers and navvies	Increase of 4½d. per hour in standard rate, into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted. ² Rates after change: plasterers' labourers, 1s. 34, other labourers and navvies, 1s. 2½d.
	Retford Stourbridge and District	26 April { 1 April	Bricklayers and carpenters and joiners Plumbers	Increase of 4d. per hour 2 (1s. 1d. to Is. 5d.). Increase of 5d. per hour 2 (1s. to 1s. 5d.). Increase of 3d. per hour 2 (10 to 1s. 1d.). Increase of 2½d. per hour. 2 Rates after change: bricklayers, and carpenters 1s. 5½d. 3; labourers, 1s. 3½d.
	Tamworth	19 April	labourers Bricklayers. carpenters and joiners, plumbers, painters and labourers: Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, and painters	Increase of 3d. per hour. ² Rates after change: bricklayers, and carpenters and joiners, 1s. 4½d.; painters, 1s. 3½d. Increase of 3d. per hour. ² Rates after change: painters, 1s. 1d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; other classes, 1s. 3d.
	Wellingborough	5 April	Masons and labourers	per hour plus 12½ per cent. Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change; masons, 1s. 2d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; labourers, lld. per
		4.4	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, painters and labourers	hour plus 12½ per cent. Increase of 4d. per hour in standard rate, into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons (banker hands), and carpenters and joiners, 1s. 7½d.; masons (fixers), 1s. 8d.; painters, 1s. 5½d.; plasterers' labourers
Building Trades (continued)	West Bromwich	1 April	Plumbers	ls. 5d.; navvies, and other builders' labourers, ls. 4½d. Increase of 4½d. per hour in standard rate (ls. 3d. to ls. 7½d) into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent, on earnings previously granted. Increase of 2¾d. per hour in standard rate, into which is
ROSE CONTRACTOR	Wolverhampton, Willen-	1 April	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plasterers and labourers	merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons (banker hands), carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, and plasterers, 1s. 7d.; masons (fixers), 1s. 7½d;
	hall and Bilston Dis- tricts	1 March ⁴	Painters employed by master builders Painters employed by master painters	labourers, 1s. 4d. Increase of 2½d. per hour in standard rate (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 5d.) into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent on earnings previously granted. Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d.).
	Worcester	1 April	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, and labourers	Increase, as war wages, of ld, per hour. Rates after change; labourers, 1s. 1½d. 3; other classes, 1s. 3d.3 Increase of 2d, per hour (1s. to 1s. 2d.3).
	SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES: Bath	5 Apr 1	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, and painters Slaters, plasterers, scaffolders, sawyers, and labourers	Increase of 3d. per hour. ² Rates after change: bricklayer, masons, carpenters and joiners, and plumbers, 1s, 4d,; ³ woodcutting machinists, 1s. 4½d.; ³ painters, 1s. 3d. ³ Increase of 3½d. per hour. ² Rates after change: slater, and plasterers, 1s. 4d.; ³ scaffolders, and sawyers, 1s. 2½d.; ³
	Camborne and Redruth Isle of Wight	1 April	Masons, and carpenters and joiners Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and plumbers	Iabourers, 1s. 2d. ³ Increase of ½d. per hour (10d. to 10½d.). Increases to a rate of 1s. per hour. ² Increases to a rate of 1ld. per hour. ²
	Wales:— Swansea	20 April	Painters	Increases to a rate of 9d, per hour. ² Increase of 2d, per hour ² (1s. 4d, to 1s. 6d.).
	Belfast	1 April 1 April	Plumbers	Increase of 43d, per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 93d.). Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.).
	Cork	7 April 1 April	Painters	Increase of 4d. per hour (Is. to Is. 4d.). Increase of 2½d. per hour. Rates after change: scaffolder, Is. 0½d.; labourers, 11½d.
	Waterford Great Britain	7 April 9 Jan. 7	Plasterers	Increase of 5d. per hour (10d. to 1s. 3d.), into which is merged the bonus of 3s. per week, previously granted. Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 1d.6). Increase of 2s. per shift worked, or per day worked, for workers 16 years of age and over, and of 1s. per shift worked, or per day worked, for those under 16.
Mining, &c.	Scotland	9 Jan.8	than those workers whose wages are regu- lated by movements in other industries Workpeople employed in and about shale mines and oilworks	Increase of 2s. per shift worked, or per day worked, for workers 16 years of age and over, and of 1s. per shift worked or per day worked for those under 16. Shake
	Great Britain ⁹	9 Jan.8	Cokemen and by-product workers ⁹	miners' rate after change: 150 per cent, above the standard of 1888, plus war wage of 3s. per day or shift, plus 2s. per day or shift worked. Increase of 2s. per shift worked, or per day worked, for workers 16 years of age and over, and of 1s. per shift
	Cleveland and Durham Tees-side	6 April 6 April	Blastfurnacemen Cokemen and by-product workers at blast-	worked, or per day worked, for those under 10.5 Decrease, under sliding scale, if 44 per cent, leaving ways 10734 per cent, above the standard of 1879, whis war bonus of
	North Staffordshire	1st make-up day in April	furnaces Blastfurnacemen	9d. to is. 4d per shift, plus war wage of is. 6d. per shift. Increase, under sliding scale, of 1/2 per cent., making wages 1143/4 per cent. above the standard of 1899, plus war bous of 3d. to 7d. per shift, plus is. per shift war wage, less 8% per cent. on scale already merged with the is. per shift.
Pig Iron Manufacture	South Staffordshire	7 April	Blastfurnacemen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent., to be major with the bonus of 2s. per shift previously granted.
	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire	1 April	Blastfurnacemen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 1½ per cent., making wags (a) Daymen: 91 per cent. above the standard of 1885, line 1s. 3d. or 1s. per day, plus 10d. per day to those whose earnings do not exceed 55s. 10 per week; (b) Tonnagenta: 106 per cent. above the standard of 1895, plus 10d. per day to those whose earnings do not exceed 55s. 10 per week.
	Consett, Jarrow and Newburn	1 April	Steel millmen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent. Basis rate of 13s. 6d. per ton established and an increase, making wages
Iron and	Midlands (including parts of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire)	7 April	Iron and steel millmen	under sliding scale, of 10 per cent. granted, making wags 13s. 6d. per ton plus 117½ per cent. Increase, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent., making wags 117½ per cent. above the standard of 1908. Increase, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent., making wags 12214 per cent. above the standard of 1891.
Steel Manu-	England and Wales South Wales and Monmouthshire	7 April 1 April	Iron and steel workers and mechanics	Increase, under sliding scale, of 11/2 per cent., making wags
				(a) Daymen: 91 per cent. above the standard of low-less 1s. 3d or 1s. per day plus 10d. per day to those whose earnings do not exceed 55s.10 per week; (b) Tonnagement 106 per cent. above the standard of 1895, plus 10d. per day to those whose earnings do not exceed 55s.10 per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN APRIL, 1919-(continued)

Occupations.

	Trade.	Locality.	took effect.	Occupations.	The second
		Cha	nges in	Rates of Wages, and War Bonu	S
	1	Carlisle	(See Note 11)	Angle-iron smiths, platers, rivetters, caulkers, &c.	
		Workington	(See Note 11)	Angle-iron smiths, platers, rivetters, caulkers, &c.	
		Batley, Cleckheaton, Dewsbury, Hudders- field, Keighley, Livers-	(See Note 11)	Fitters, turners, &c., in engine shops	
		edge and Wakefield Halifax	(See	Fitters, turners, &c., in textile machinery	100
		Otley	Note 11) (See Note 11)	shops All skilled and semi-skilled men (excluding moulders, other foundry workers, joiners and labourers), apprentices and young	
		Bolton, Manchester, Old-	(See	skilled mechanics in engine shops Fitters, turners, &c., in textile machinery	
1	Ingineering, Boiler-	ham and Rochdale Newton-le-Willows	Note 11) (See Note 11)	shops Patternmakers	
	making and Foundry	Derby	(See Note 11)	Fitters, turners, &c., in engine shop	
	Trades	Stoke and Leek	(See Note 11)	Patternmakers	1
		Colchester	(See Note 11)	Fitters, turners, &c., in engine shops	
		Ipswich and Leiston	(See Note 11)	Fitters, turners, &c., in engine shops	
		Lynn	(See Note 11)	Fitters, turners, &c., in engine shops	
		Newbury	(See Note 11)	Fitters, turners, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, ironfounders, patternmakers in engine shops	
		Taunton Belfast	(See Note 11) 1st full	Fitters, turners, &c., in engine shops Foundry and general labourers in engineering	
			- pay in April	shops Brass dressers, polishers, &c	
				Dians decisions, positions, and in the	
	Brass Trade	Birmingham, Wolver-	1st pay		
		hampton and Walsall Districts	day in April	Brass casters	
	75.4.1		- (10000
	Other Metal Trades	Walsall	19 April	Hame, chain and cart gear furniture makers	
				Enginemen, firemen, and greasers employed in the textile woollen and worsted trades:—	
				Euginemen	
		Yorkshire	3 Mar. 4	all the military was somewhat	
	10000			Firemen and greasers	
1	Woollen and Worsted In-	Leeds and Morley District	1st pay	Warp dressers, beamers and twisters (men 22	
	dustry		day after	years of age and over) employed at time rates Workpeople employed in the woollen in-	
		Peebles, Galashiels, Slate-		dustry:- Men time-workers	
		ford, Earlston, Selkirk, Dumfries, Dalry, Ha-		Women time-workers	
		wick, Jedburgh, Inver- leithen, Walkerburn and	21 April	Piece-workers	
		I angholm /		Juveniles	
	ilk Industry	Macclesfield	2nd pay day in	Hand-loom weavers	
	Lace Industry	Long Eaton, Ilkeston,	April 1st full	Lace makers (levers branch)	
		Heanor, Beeston and Derby Districts	pay after 5 April		
	Pextile Dye- ing, Finish- ing, &c., Trades	Hebden Bridge and Dis- trict	4 April	Workpeople engaged in the dyeing, finishing, &c., trades	
	(5 April	Tailors (bespoke trade)	
		London (West End)	1	Tailors (ladies' trade)	
			19 April	Tailoresses (ladies' trade)	
			(Tailors (with three years' experience)	
	Clothing	Huddersfield	9 April	Tailoresses (with three years' experience)	
	Trades	Great Britain	7 April	Women and girls employed in making from textile fabrics articles of women's and	
		The second secon		children's clothing, including tailored gar- ments, non-tailored gowns, blouses, under- clothing, aprons, &c., those employed in	
				the manufacture of corsets, stays, &c., those employed in decorative needlework, incidental to the above garments, and also	
		Scotland ¹³	7 April	in packing, warehousing, storing, &c. Women and girls employed as dressmakers and millinery assistants in retail establish-	
			0.000	ments	1

Increase of 1s. 6d. per week on base rate.12 (See Award on Increase of 1s. per week on base rate,12 (See Award on

Particulars of Change.

p. 209).

Increase of 1s. per week to men at the previous base rate of 42s. 12 (See Award on p. 209).

es (continued).

Increase of 1s. per week to men at the previous base rate of 41s. 12 (See Award on p. 209).

Increase of 1s. per week. Base rate after change for fitters and turners, 43s. 12 (See Award on p. 209).

Increase of 1s. per week to men at the previous base rate of 44s. 12 (See Award on p. 209).

Increase of 1s. per week to men at the previous base rate of 48s. 12 (See Award on p. 209).

Increase of 2s. per week to men at the previous base rate of 43s. 12 (See Award on p. 209).

Increase of 2s. per week to men at the previous base rate of of 43s. 12 (See Award on p. 209).

Increase of 6d. per week to men at the previous base rate of 40s. 6d. 12 (See Award on p. 209).

Increase of 2s. per week to men at the previous base rate of 30s., 12 and a war advance of 1s. per week to youths under 1s. (See Award on p. 209).

Increase of 1s. per week to men at the previous base rate of 40s. 12 (See Award on p. 209).

Increase of 1s. 6d. per week to fitters, turners, &c., at the previous base rate of 41s., 12 and a corresponding increase to patternmakers. (See Award on p. 209).

Increase of 1s. per week to men at the previous base rate of 40s. 12 (See Award on p. 209).

Increase of 1s. per week to men at the previous base rate of 40s. 12 (See Award on p. 209).

Adoption of a minimum rate of 49s. per week (including war wages) plus bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. (See Award on p. 209.)

Increase of 3s. to 7s. per week in basis day rates, and piece rates readjusted so as to enable an average worker to carn 25 per cent. over day rates; polishers of D. and E. grades to be paid 2s. extra on rate for their respective grades.

Dressers' rates after change (inclusive of war wage). Dressers' rates after change (inclusive of war wage): Grade C., 62s. 6d. per week plus 12½ per cent.; Grade D., 69s. 6d. per week plus 12½ per cent.; Grade E., 74s. 6d. per week plus 12½ per cent.

Increase in basis day rates, and new piece rates fixed resulting in an average increase of about 20 per cent.

Increase of 10 per cent. on list prices, making wages 100 per cent. above the list.

Increases to a minimum basis rate of 34s. per week (plus war wage of 33s. 6d.), except for men working under a head engineer, who are to be paid a basis rate of 63/4d. per hour plus 15.625 per cent. or 31s. per week (plus war wage of 33s. 6d. in each case); also payment for boiler and flue cleaning to be increased by 100 per cent. over 1914 rates. Increases to a minimum basis rate of 61/4d. per hour plus 15.625 per cent. or 29s. per week (plus war wage of 33s. 6d. per week in each case); also payment for boiler and flue cleaning to be increased by 100 per cent. over 1914 rates. Increase from a standard rate of 7d. per hour (for 551/2 hour week) to 9d. per hour (for 48-hour week).

Increases to make a guaranteed advance of 26s. per week over pre-war rates.²
Increases to make a guaranteed advance of 19s. per week over

Increases to make a guaranteed advance of 19s. per week over pre-war rates.²
War advance of 70 per cent. over average pre-war earnings, previously granted, increased to 80 per cent.²
Increases of 1s. per week to boys and girls from 14 to 16 years of age; 2s. per week to boys from 16 to 18 years; and 1s. 6d. per week to girls from 16 to 18 years.²
Increase of 5 per cent. on earnings, making a total war advance of 60 per cent.

Schedule of uniform minimum rates adopted, resulting in increases of various amounts per cent.; and a war bonus of 30 per cent. added to scheduled rates, in lieu of the previous bonus, usually amounting to 10 per cent. (See Award on

bonus, usually amounting to 10 per cent. (See Award on p. 210).

Increase (on reduction in hours) of 12½ per cent. to pieceworkers, and hourly rates of time-workers enhanced so as to give the same weekly earnings for a 48-hour week as for the normal week formerly worked (55½ hours).

Increase of ¾d. per log hour. Rate after change, 10¼d. to 11¼d. per log hour.

Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: 1st class firms: 1s. 1vd. per hour; 2nd class firms, 1s. 8¼d. per hour, 3rd class firms, 1s. 7½d. per hour².

Minimum rates fixed at 48s. per week in 1st class firms, 42s. per week in 2nd class firms, and 36s. per week in 3rd class

per week in 2nd class firms, and 36s. per week in 3rd class firms.²

Increases to a minimum rate of 1s. 1½d. per hour plus 4½d. bonus for men 24 years of age and over with three years' experience; and 11½d. per hour plus 4½d. bonus for those 21 years and under 24. Increases to a rate of 7½d. per hour plus 3d. bonus for women 19 years of age and over; and 6½d. per hour plus 3d. bonus for those 18 years and under 19.

3d. bonus for those 18 years and under 19.

Hourly rates of wages prescribed, varying, according to age, from 2d. or 23/4d. per hour for girls under 15 years of age to 6d. per hour for girls of 17 and under 18 years, and 7d. per hour for women of 18 years and over; each of these rates to be reckoned inclusive of a war advance of 1d., and learners over 15 years of age to be paid 1d. less than the prescribed rate during first year's employment. (See Order on pp. 164 and 165 of Labour Gazette for April, 1919).

New scale of minimum wages adopted, varying from 2d. per hour for girls under 15 years of age to 8½d. per hour for women 21 years and over; learners over 15 years to be paid 1d. less than scheduled rates during first year's employ-

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN APRIL, 1919-(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.
	Cha	nges in	Rates of Wages, and War Bonu	ses (continued).
	London and Manchester Districts	1st full pay after 11 April	Cloth hat and cap makers	Increases to make the following total advances for a 50-hour week:—14s. 7d. per week for men 22 years of age and over; 9s. 4d. per week for men 18 years but under 22, and for women 18 years and over; and 5s. 2d. for youths and girls under 18 years; any general increases, including general increases granted by individual firms, since 1st January, 1918 (apart from increases in basis rates), to be merged into the above advances. (See Award on p. 210.)
Hat and Cap Manufacture			Felt hat makers :— Males	War wage advance of 60 per cent, previously granted on wages up to 45s. per week, increased (on reduction in hours) to 65 per cent. on wages up to 50s. per week, and the war wage advance of 27s. per week previously granted on wages over 45s. per week, increased to 32s. 6d. per week on wages over 50s. per week. ²
	Bury, Denton, Hyde, Stockport and Bred- bury Districts	25 April	Females	War wage advance of 60 per cent. previously granted on wages up to 25s. per week, increased (on reduction in hours) to 65 per cent. on wages up to 30s. per week, and the war wage advance of 15s. per week previously granted on wages over 25s. per week, increased to 19s. per week on wages over 30s. per week. ²
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	West London Accrington, Blackburn	1 April	Workpeople in hand-made boot and shoe trade:— Makers and repairers Closers	War bonus of 40 per cent. on pre-war prices previously granted, increased to 70 per cent. War bonus of 35 per cent. on pre-war prices previously granted, increased to 70 per cent. New list of piece prices adopted, resulting in an increase of
Clog Making	Burnley, Haslingden, Preston and certain other towns in North- East Lancashire 15	April	Cloggers	about 20 per cent. ² New list of piece prices adopted, resulting in an average in
	Bolton, Bury, Oldham, Rochdale, St. Helens, Wigan and certain other towns in Central and West Lancashire 16	7 April	Cloggers	crease of about 20 per cent. on the previous prices and making a total increase of from 100 to 110 per cent, on prewar prices.
Laundries	London	(See Note 14)	Women and girls employed in laundries	New scale of minimum wages adopted, varying from 11s. per week (inclusive of 4s. per week war advance) for girls under 15 years of age, to 28s. per week (inclusive of 4s. per week war advance) for women 18 years and over; piece prices to be increased so as to yield workers of average ability earnings equivalent to at least the minimum time rates. ² (Sa Award on p. 211.)
	London and Tilbury	24 April {	Dock and wharf labourers, stevedores, &c.:— Time-workers	Adoption of a system of payment by half-daily rates whereby earnings for a 44-hour week are the same as for the normal week formerly worked. Half-daily rates after change; men employed by shipowners, morning, 3s. 4d. plus 3s. 6d. war bonus, afternoon, 3s. 4d. plus 3s. 7d. war bonus; men employed by Port of London Authority, 2s. 10d. plus 3s. war bonus; men employed by wharfingers, 2s. 10d. or 3s. 4d. plus 3s. war bonus; men employed by short sea tradersshipwork, 3s. 8d. plus 3s. war bonus; quaywork, 3s. 4d. plus 3s. war bonus. ² Increase (on reduction in hours) of 10 per cent. ²
Transport	area of		Piece-workers	increase (on rounding in round) of 20 per sound
Trades	Liverpool	22 April	Dock labourers, stevedores, &c. :— Time-workers	Increase (on reduction in hours) of 4d. or 5d. per half day. Half-daily rates after change: shipmen—ordinary work, 6s. 1d.; coal heavers, 7s. 8d.; stevedores, 7s. 1d.; riggers, 6s. 4d.; porters, 5s. 10d. ² Increases (on reduction in hours) of 10 or 20 per cent. ²
	Various ports in Great Britain 17	22 April	All classes of dock, &c., labourers	Adoption of a system of payment for time-workers by daily or half-daily rates, ¹⁷ and piece-workers' rates enhanced so as to give the same weekly earnings for a reduced week of 44 hours as for the normal week formerly worked. ²
	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire (including Cardiff, Penarth, Barry, Newport, Swansea and Port Talbot)	7 April	Coal tippers and trimmers Paper mill workers (except those employed	Increase (on reduction in hours) of 20 per cent. on total weekly wages earned (including the war bonus of 80 per cent.), and a minimum weekly wage of 46s. plus 33s. war bonus established for permanent tippers. ²
Paper Manufacture	United Kingdom ¹⁸	Week ending 1 Mar.4	Women 18 years and over Youths 18 and under £1 years	Previous war bonuses (amounting to 19s. 3d. to 21s. 3d. per week in the North of England) converted into war wages, and a further increase of 5s. per week, calculated on a 60-hour week, except in cases where advances are already 120 per cent. or over on a pre-war basic rate of 25s, per week; and a minimum wage of 6d. per hour (exclusive of war wage) adopted, the minimum wage plus war wage to be 11d. per hour in the North and South of England, and 10d. in Scotland, West of England, Ireland and Wales. Previous war bonuses (amounting to 11s. 6d. per week in the North of England) converted into war wages, and a further increase of 3s. 6d. per week, calculated on a 60-hour week. Previous war bonuses (amounting to 19s. 3d. and 21s. 3d. Previous war bonuses (amounting to 19s. 3d. and 21s. 3d. per week in the North of England) converted into war wages, and a further increase of 2s. 6d. per week, calculated on a 60-hour week. Previous war bonuses (amounting to 19s. 3d. and 21s. 3d. per week in the North of England) converted into war wages, and a further increase of 2s. 6d. per week, calculated on a 60-hour week. Previous war beautiful to a per week, calculated on a 60-hour week. Previous war beautiful to a per week, calculated on a 60-hour week. Previous war beautiful to a per week, calculated on a 60-hour week.
	Bradford Halifax, Huddersfield, and Wakefield Hull Leeds Scarborough and York	1st pay in April	Lithographic printer	Increase of 3s. per week in the minimum rate. 19 (67s. to 7%). Increase of 3s. per week in the minimum rate. 19 (62s. 6d. to 65s. 6d.). Increase of 6s. 6d. per week in the minimum rate. 19 (61s. 6d. to 68s.). Increase of 5s. per week in the minimum rate. 19 (65s. to 7%). Increase of 2s. 6d. per week in the minimum rate. 18 (65s. 6d. to 68s.). Increase of 5s. per week in the minimum rate. 19 (63s. to 68s.).
Printing and	Sheffield and Rotherham Manchester, Salford and District	Week beginning		Increase of 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 30s.
Allied Trades	Isle of Thanet (including Broadstairs, Margate, and Ramsgate) Newton Abbot and Totnes	7 April 1st pay day in April 5 April	Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing, and weekly newspaper) Compositors, machinemen and linotype and	Increase of 4s. per week: Minimum rate after change for jobbing compositors, 60s. Increase of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change for the change for the change for the change for the compositors, 50s.
E. 130	2 4 2 18 E 18		monotype operators (book, jobbing, and weekly newspaper)	jobbing compositors, 50s. Increase of 3s. per week. Minimum rate after change for compositors, 48s.
And the same	Londonderry	3 April		compositors, 48s. Increase of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change of jobbing compositors, 57s. 6d.

For Notes see page 206.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN APRIL, 1919—(continued).

Trade.	Eocality.	Date from which change took	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.
	0	effect.	Potes of Women and Wan Pony	sas (continued)
	Cna	inges in	Rates of Wages, and War Bonus Workpeople (male and female) in the general	Increase of 42½ per cent. on pre-war rates in lieu of pre- vious increase of 20 per cent., and previous war bonus of
			earthenware, china, jet, rockingham, and electrical fittings sections ²⁰	331 per cent. on earnings reduced to 20 per cent., making a net increase of 11 per cent. ²
	Constant and Ad		Workpeople in the sanitary earthenware, and glazed and floor tile trades ²⁰	Increase of 35 per cent. on pre-war rates in lieu of previous increase of 20 per cent., and previous war bonus of 25
		-	Workpeople in the sanitary fireclay trade ²⁰	per cent. on earnings reduced to 20 per cent., making a net increase of 12 per cent. on pre-war rates. 2 Increase of 30 per cent. on pre-war ra es in lieu of previous
			workpeople in the samuary meetay trade-	increase of 10 per cent., and previous war bonus of 30 per cent. on earnings reduced to 20 per cent., making a net
	North Staffordshire	25 Mar.4	Warehouse women and girls in the general	increase of 13 per cent. on pre-war rates. ² New scale of minimum wages adopted, resulting in increases varying from 2s. per week at 13 years of age, to 5s. per
	North Statiordshire	20 11.	earthenware, jet and rockingham, china, sanitary earthenware, and glazed and floor tile sections	week at 21 years of age. 2 Minimum rate after change for women 21 years of age. 21s. 21
ery nufacture			Dippinghouse women (excluding dippers and scourers, and electrical ware dippers and	Increases of 4s. to 6s. per week in the minimum rates. ² Minimum rates after change: 1st year, 16s. ²¹ ; 2nd year,
			cleaners) in general earthenware, jet and rockingham, china, and glazed and floor	20s.21; 3rd year, 24s.21
			tile sections Women scourers in general earthenware and china sections	New scale of minimum wages adopted, resulting in increases varying from 2s. per week at 13 years of age, to 5s. per
		la la		week at 21 years of age. ² Minimum rates after change for women 21 years of age: using rumblers, 21s. ²¹ ; land scouring, 23s. ²¹
	Glasgow, Rutherglen and Portobello	28 April	Stoneware pottery operatives	Increases, as war wages, of 1d. per hour to men 18 years of age and over, and of ½d. per hour to women 18 years and
	Portobello			over, and to boys and girls under 18, (making a total war advance of 20 per cent. on pre-war rates plus 41/2 d. per
	The state of the s	7 Amil	Gildon	hour for men, 3½d. per hour for women, and 2½d. per hour for boys and girls.) ² Increase of 3d. per hour ² (1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.).
(London (West End) Bolton	7 April 4 April	Cabinetmakers, upholsterers and french	Increase of 2d. per hour 2 (1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.).
			Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, chairmakers, carvers, french polishers, woodcutting	
		1st full	machinists, upholstresses, &c.:— Time-workers	Increase of 2d. per hour to male time-workers and of 1d. per hour to upholstresses and female french polishers.
	Birmingham and District	pay after 1 April		Minimum rates after change: cabinetimakers, upholsterers, carvers and woodcutting machinists, 1s. 6½d.; female
ture Wood-			Piece-workers	french polishers and upholstresses, 83/4d. Increase of 5 per cent. on pre-war prices, making wages 671/2 per cent. above pre-war prices. 2
king	The state of the state of	1	Cabinetmakers and carvers	Increase of 53/4d. per hour in standard rate, into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously
	Edinburgh and District	7 April	Upholsterers and french polishers	granted. ² Rate atter change, 1s. 10d. Increase of 4½d. per hour in standard rate, into which is
	A STATE OF THE LOCAL PROPERTY OF THE LOCAL P		Upholstery sewers and polishers (female)	merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted. ² Rate after change, 1s. 8½d. Incresse of 1d. per hour. ² (8½d. to 9½d.).
	Cork Bradford	1 April 11 April	Cabinetmakers, upholsterers and polishers Rolling board and packing-case makers and	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.). Increases of 5s. per week to men 21 years of age and over,
			sawyers and woodcutting machinists	and of 2s. 6d. per week to females. Rates after change: men, 65s.; women, 32s, 6d.
er In-	Northamptonshire	1 March ⁵	Women and girls employed in the chrome tanning industry	Scale of minimum rates (exclusive of bonuses) adopted, varying according to age from 3%d. per hour for those over 15 and under 16 years of age to 5½d. per hour for those
				over 1S and under 20 years, and 61/8d. per hour for those over 20 years of age; and piece rates fixed so as to produce
t Manu-	Langachina Chashina	and Eab 4	Workpeople employed on Government work	earnings at least 25 per cent. in excess of the respective time rates. (See Award on p. 213). Adoption of London piece price list for general work, plus
ure	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, London, Birmingham, Leicester	3rd Feb.4	in the basket and skip industry	55 per cent., resulting in an average increase of about 20 per cent.
1	and Nottingham Lancashire	2nd pay	Reed makers and finishers	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.).
Miscel-	Edinburgh and Leith	day in April 11 or 12	Coopers in breweries and wine and spirit	Increase of 6s. per week to time-workers, and 10 per cent. to
des	Bambargh and Both	April	trade	piece-workers. Rates after change: breweries, 70s.; wine and spirit, 70s. 4d.
			Changes in Hours of Labour.	
(Various districts in Eng- land1	First full pay in	Plumbers employed by master plumbers	Uniform week of 44 hours adopted all the year round, resulting in decreases of, generally, from 2½ to 10 hours per week in summer. ²²
		April.	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, wood- cutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plas-	Decrease of 6 hours per week in summer (55½ to 49½).
	Coventry	1 April {	terers, painters, labourers, and navvies Masons	Decrease of 3½ hours per week in summer (53 to 49½).
	Dudley	1 April	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, and labourers	Decrease of $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week in summer (54 to $49\frac{1}{2}$), and an average decrease for the year of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week. ²²
	Hinckley	1 April	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, painters, and labourers	Decrease of 2½ hours per week in summer (55 to 52½), and an average decrease for the year of about 3½ hours per
	Kidderminster	1 April	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, pain-	week. ²² Decrease of 6 hours per week in summer (55½ to 49½). ²²
	Luton	8 April	ters, and labourers Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, wood- cutting machinists, painters, scaffolders,	Decrease of 61/2 hours per week in summer (551/2 to 49).22
1		(and labourers Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, wood-	Decrease of 6 hours per week in summer (55½ 49½).22
1	Newark	1 April	cutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters, and labourers Masons	Decrease of 31/2 hours per week in summer (53 to 491/2), 22
ing Trades	Nuneaton	1 April	Plumbers	Decrease of 5½ hours per week in summer (52½ to 47).22 Decrease of 6 hours per week in summer (55½ to 49½).22
1			woodcutting machinists, slaters, plas- terers, painters, and labourers	
	Retford Stourbridge and District	26 April 1 April	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and labourers Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and	Decrease of 8½ hours per week in summer (55½ to 47).22 Decrease of 7 hours per week in summer (56½ to 49½), and
		2 April	labourers	an average decrease for the year of just over 5 hours per week. 22
	Tamworth Wellingborough	19 April	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, painters and labourers	Decrease of 6 hours per week in summer (55½ to 49½). ²² Decrease of 3 hours per week in summer (56 to 53). ²²
	Bath	5 April 5 April	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, painters, plasterers and labourers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners,	Decrease of 3 hours per week in summer (56 to 53).22 Decrease of 9½ hours per week in summer (56 to 46½) and
		J. Prin	woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, sawyers,	an average decrease for the year of just over 7 hours per week.22
	Isle of Wight	1 April	and labourers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners,	Decrease of 6½ hours per week in summer (56½ to 50), and an average decrease for the year of about 5½ hours per
D	Alleger Alleger Leading	The second	plumbers, painters and labourers	week.22
	Swansea	20 April	Plumbers	Decrease of 6 hours per week in summer (53 to 47).22

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN APRIL, 1919-(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.
		Chang	es in Hours of Labour (conti	nued).

		INCOME TO SERVICE		The same of the same
	Yorkshire	3 March4	Enginemen, firemen and greasers in the textile woollen and worsted trades	Decrease of 71/2 hours per week 22 (551/2 to 4823).
Woollen and Worsted In- dustry	Peebles, Galashiels, Slate- ford, Earlston, Selkirk, Dumfries, Dalry, Ha- wick, Jedburgh, Inner- leithen, Walkerburn and	28 April	Workpeople employed in the woollen in- dustry	Decrease of 1½ hours per week (49½ to 48).22
Thread Manu-	Langholm Paisley	21 April	Workpeople employed in thread mills	Decrease of 51/2 hours per week (491/2 to 44).
facture Textile Dyeing Finishing,	Hebden Bridge and dis- trict	4 April	Workpeople engaged in the dyeing, finishing, &c., trades	Uniform week of 48 hours adopted resulting in a decrease of 7½ hours per week.23
Clothing Trades {	London (West End) Scotland ¹³	19 April 7 April	Tailors and tailoresses (ladies' trade) Women and girls employed as dressmakers and millinery assistants in retail establish-	Decrease of 2 hours per week (50 to 48).22 Maximum week fixed at 44 hours.22
Hat Manu- facture	Bury, Denton, Hyde, Stockport and Bredbury	25 April	ments Felt hat makers	Decrease of 2½ hours per week (49 to 46½).22
Laundries	districts Lordon	(See	Laundry workers (females)	Uniform week of 48 hours adopted. ²²
Boot and Shoe	Belfast	Note 14) 1 April	Boot and shoe operatives	Decrease of 41/2 hours per week (521/2 to 48).
Manufacture Clog Making	North-East Lancashire ¹⁵ London and Tilbury	28 April 24 April	Cloggers	Decrease of 1 hour per week 22 Uniform week of 44 hours adopted resulting in decreases of generally, 6 to 10 hours per week.22
	River Thames	22 April	Lightermen in the rough goods trade	Decrease of 24 hours per week (72 to 48). (See Award on p. 210).
	Liverpool	22 April	Dock labourers, stevedores, &c	Decrease of 7 hours per week (51 to 44).22
	Various ports in Great Britain ¹⁷	22 April	All classes of dock, &c., labourers	Uniform week of 44 hours adopted resulting in a decrease of, generally, about 10 hours per week. ²² Decrease of 8 hours per week (54 to 46).
Transport Trades	Belfast	22 April	Dock labourers employed on coasting or cross channel boats Dock labourers employed on foreign-going	Decrease of 1 hour per week (47 to 46).
	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire (including Cardiff, Penarth, Barry, Newport, Swansea and	14 April	vessels Coal tippers and trimmers	Decrease of about 271/2 hours per fortnight 22 (1111/2 to 84)
	Port Talbot) London (Metropolitan Police Area)	Commencing day of 1st full pay roll in April	Motor omnibus drivers and conductors	Uniform week of 48 hours adopted, resulting in a decrease of 15 or 16 hours per week.
Paper Manu- facture	United Kingdom	Week ending 1 March ⁴	Shift workers in paper mills (except those employed in hand-made paper mills)	Decrease of 1½ hours each alternate week to workers on da shift. ²²
Pottery Manu- facture	North Staffordshire	25 March ⁴	Workpeople (male and female) employed in the general earthenware, china, jet, rock- ingham and electrical fittings sections the sanitary earthenware, and glazed and floor	Uniform week of 47 hours adopted, resulting generally is a decrease of 5 hours per week. ²²
	Glasgow, Rutherglen and Portobello	28 April	tile trades, and the sanitary fireclay trade Stoneware pottery operatives	Uniform week of 47 hours adopted, resulting in decreases from 11 to 13 hours per week. 22 Uniform week of 48 hours adopted, resulting in an average
Clay Indus- tries	Great Britain	pay in	Workpeople employed in the clay industries	decrease of about 7 hours per week.
(London (West End)	April 7 April	Gilders	Uniform week of 50 hours adopted, resulting in decreases to 5 hours per week.22
	Bolton	4 April	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, and french polishers	Decrease of 1½ hours per week (48 to 46½).22
Furniture and Wood- working	Birmingham and District	1st full pay after 1 April	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, chair makers, carvers, french polishers, woodcutting machinists, upholstresses, &c.	Uniform week of 47 hours adopted, resulting in a decrease of generally, 5½ hours per week.22
Trades	Edinburgh and District	7 April	Cabinet makers, carvers, upholsterers, french polishers, &c.	Uniform week of 44 hours adopted, resulting in a decrease 4 or 5 hours per week. 22
	Burton-on-Trent and Dis- trict	5 April	Coopers	Decrease of 6 hours per week (54 to 48).
Flour Milling	Great Britain and various Districts in Ireland ²⁴	Not later than 28 April	Workpeople engaged in the flour milling in- dustry (excluding carmen, lorry drivers and carriers)	Uniform week of 47 hours adopted for day workers (resulting in a decrease of, generally, 9 hours per week) and of hours for shift workers (resulting in a decrease of, generally, 12 hours per week).
India-rubber Manufacture	Great Britain ²⁵	1st pay roll after 7 April	Workpeople engaged in india-rubber manufacture	Uniform week of 47 hours adopted, resulting in decreases from 1 to 13 hours per week.

1 This change is the result of an Agreement between the Institute of Plumbers, Ltd., and the United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers Association of Great Britain and Ireland. Complete details are not yet available, but it is known to have taken effect in the following important towns amongst others, the new hourly rates (in which is merged 12½ per cent. bonus) being as stated:—Newcastle-on-Tyne (1s. 9¾d.), South Shields (1s. 9¾d.), Sunderland (1s. 9d.), Middlesborough (1s. 11d.), Leeds (1s. 9½d.), Bradford (1s. 9½d.), Sheffield (1s. 9½d.), Manchester (1s. 10d.), Blackburn (1s. 8d.), Burnley (1s. 8d.), Bolton (1s. 10d.), Oldbam (1s. 10d.), Stockport (1s. 10d.), Birmingham (1s. 10d.), Derby (1s. 8d.), Bristol (1s. 8d.).

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

3 This rate is inclusive of the hours of 12½ per cent.

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

3 This rate is inclusive of the bonus of 12½ per cent. granted to men on munitions work.

4 The increase took effect from the date shown, under a settlement effected in April.

5 The increase took effect from the date shown, under an award issued in April.

6 This rate is exclusive of the bonus of 12½ per cent. granted to men on munitions work.

7 This increase was granted as a result of the recommendations of the Coal Industry Commission, issued on 20th March to take effect from the date shown.

8 This increase was granted in consequence of that granted to coal miners.

8 This increase was granted in consequence of that granted to coal miners.

8 This increase was granted in consequence with collisions. They do not apply to plants (e.g., those connected with blastfurnaces in Cleveland) where

9 The particulars given apply to plants connected with collieries. They do not apply to plants (e.g., those connected with blastfurnaces in Cleveland) where wages are regulated by changes arranged in some industry other than coal.

are regulated by changes arranged in some industry other than coal.

10 The 55s. per week referred to is calculated on the standard rates plus 45 per cent.

11 The increase was to include the pay period for which payment was made in week ending 5 April.

12 The increased base rates are in each case subject to the addition of a war wage of 21s. 6d. per week and the bonus of 12½ per cent, on earnings.

13 This change took effect under an agreement between the Scottish Retail Garment Workers' and Millinery Trades' Federations and the National Amalgamatel Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks.

14 The changes were to take effect in the pay period for which payment was made on the first pay-day in May.

15 Viz., Bacup, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Gt. Harwood, Nelson, Padiham and Rawtenstall.

16 Viz., Chorley, Farnworth, Heywood, Horwich, Leigh, Littleborough, Middleton, Radcliffe, Rochdale, Shaw, and Westhoughton.

17 Full details as to the various ports in Great Britain are not yet available, but the following are some of the principal ports at which the change has taken effect, the new half-daily rates of pay for ordinary dock labourers being as stated:—Newcastle-on-Tyne (7s. 1½d.), Hull (6s. 5d.), Grimsby (lumper/s, 6s. 5d.), Bristol (7s. 0d.), Southampton (5s. 9d.), Plymouth (7s. 0d.), Dundee (jute boats, 7s. 4d.), Grangemouth (7s. 0d.), Glasgow (7s. 0d.), Leith (6s. 7d.).

18 The changes shown took effect under an agreement between the Employer's Federation of Papermakers, the Amalgamated Society of Papermaker's and the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers.

National Union of Printing and Paper Workers.

19 An increase of 3s, per week was granted to those receiving more than the minimum.

20 Excluding those classes of women workers whose scales of wages were increased.

21 These rates are subject only to the general bonus of 20 per cent. shown above 22 See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

23 The new hours are for time-workers on hourly or weekly rates; standing-wage workers may be required to work longer hours, but not more than a 28 in four weeks.

Viz. Athy, Bagenalstown, Ballisodare, Ballytore, Belmont, Bennettsbridge, Buttevant, Caher, Carlow, Castletownroche, Clonakilty, Clondulane, Cork, Crookstown, Dublin, Galway, Kilrush, Limerick, Lucan, Mallow, Maryboro', Naas, Navan, Portarlington, Portlaw, Sligo, St. Mullins, Thomastown and Wexford.
 This change was the result of a decision by the National Joint Industrial Council of the Rubber Manufacturing Industry, and affected the employees of all firms who were members of the India Rubber Manufacturers' Association, the British Rubber Tyre Manufacturers' Association, and the Rubber Shoe Manufacturers' Association. These associations cover practically the whole of the trade.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

CASES REPORTED.

Based on Home Office and Board of Trade Returns.]

May, 1919.

HE Table below shows the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during April, in omparison with the numbers for the previous month and for

The number reported as killed in April, 1919, was 206, a decrease of 66 on the previous month and of 57 on a year go. The mean number in April during the five years 1914-1918 was 269, the maximum being 333 and the minimum

Fatal accidents in the railway service during April, 1919, numbered 28, compared with 41 in March, 1919, and 32 in April, 1918. The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 2, a decrease of 12 on the previous month, and of 14 on a ear ago. There were 6 fatal accidents at quarries, comared with 3 in the previous month and 6 a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in April, 1919, was 79, a decrease f 43 on March, 1919.

FOUR MONTHS ENDED APRIL, 1919.

During the four months ended April, 1919, the total number f workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employnent was 958, as compared with 1,329 in the corresponding period of the year 1918, a decrease of 371.

The total number of fatal accidents in the railway service as 126, as compared with 148 last year.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 377, as ompared with 582 last year. There were 15 fatal accidents quarries, compared with 24 last year.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in the four months January-April. 919, was 435, as compared with 569 last year.

Trade.		er of Worl	Inc. (+) or Dec (-) in April, 1919, on a		
Aland,	April, 1919.	March, 1919.	April, 1918.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ILWAY SERVICE-		-			
Brakesmen and Goods Guards	5	6	5	- 1	
Engine Drivers	3	3	4		- 1
Firemen	1	1	_		+ 1
Guards (Passenger)	-				
Porters	5	7	-	+ 2	- 1
Shunters	6 5 2	7 2	5	- 2	+ 3
Mechanics	_		7 2 5 3	1	- 3
Labourers	_	1		- 1	- 3
Miscellaneous	6	17	5	- 11	+ 1
Contractors' Servants	_	-	1		- î
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	28	41	32	- 13	- 4
NES—		STATE OF STA			
Inderground	84	95	95	- 11	- 11
	8	9	11	- 1	- 3
TOTAL, MINES	92	104	106	- 12	- 14
uarries over 20 feet deep	6	3	6	+ 3	
TORIES AND WORKSHOPS-					
extile—		,		-	Section 1
Ootton Wood and Wood and	5	4	2	+ 1	+ 3
Wool and Worsted Other Textiles	1	3	5	- 2	T 3
Ion-Textile—	-	3	650- 00	- 3	
Extraction of Metals					100000
Founding and Conversion	5	10	5	- 5	
Marine and Locomotive	12	24	10	- 12	+ 2
Engineering	3	6	N. 17		138 Act
Ship and Boat Building	10	12	10	- 3	- 1
Wood.		4	4	- 2 - 3	
Clay Stone to	2		4	- 3	- 3 - 2
Unemicals	1 2 2 2	2	2 8	+ 1	
Laundries	2	4	8	+ 1 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 2	- 6
Food .	-	1	-	- 1	
Drink	2	4	4	- 2	- 2
Laper, Printing, &c		3	2 7	- 2	- 1
Other Non - Textile In-	20	26	31	-"6	- 7 - 11
-				6	
TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	66	107	98	- 41	- 32
IDENTS DEPOS					
PACTORY ACT OF TOTAL				NEW PROPERTY.	
ocks, Wharves, and Quays	-		TOWNS.		200
arehouses and Quays	5 5	0	8	- 1	- 3
uildings to which Act applies	3	6 3 6	10	+ 2 - 3	+ 4
TOTAL UNDER PAGEORY					
201, 88. 104-5	13	15	19	- 2	- 6
ccidents reported under		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE			15 N 15 N
otice of Accidents Act, 1894	1	2	2	- 1	- 1
TOTAL (excluding Seamen)	206				1
the state of the s	71105	272	263	- 66	- 57

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

[Cases include all attacks, fatal or otherwise, 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 total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during April was 18, of which 15 were due to lead poisoning, 2 to anthrax, and 1 to toxic jaundice. Two deaths due to lead poisoning and 1 to toxic jaundice were reported. In addition, 1 case amongst house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

FOUR MONTHS ENDED APRIL, 1919.

During the four months ended April, 1919, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 86, compared with 97 in the corresponding period of 1918. The number of deaths in 1919 was 16, as compared with 12 in 1918. In addition, 7 cases of lead poisoning (including 4 deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during the same four months, compared with 13 cases (including 6 deaths) during the corresponding period of 1918.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

ANALISI	2 BI	IND	USTRI	LES.				
		Cases.		Deaths.				
Industry.	Month	Four months ended		Month	Four months ended			
	April, 1919.	April, 1919.	April, 1918.	April, 1919.	April, 1919.	April,		
	Lead Poisoning.							
Among operatives engaged in— Smelting of Metals		10	3		3			
Brass Works	=	=		=	_			
Plumbing and Soldering	- - 1	4 4	11 3	=	-			
File Cutting Tinning of Metals	=	-	=	_		-		
White Lead Works Red and Yellow Lead Works	1 2 1	1 1 3 4	=		=			
Pottery	ĩ	4	5 1	2	3 - 2			
Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works	_	-	Terror Miles Const	=	=	=		
Paint and Colour Works	3 1 1	3	-	Ξ	=			
Coach and Car-Painting Shipbuilding	i	8 3 3 1 5 8	5 -3 4 6 8	-	2	1		
Paint used in other Industries Other Industries	4	5 8	8	=		1		
TOTAL IN FACTORIES & WORKSHOPE	15	55	49	2	9	3		
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING	1	7	13	-	4	. 6		
		Other	Forms	of Poison	ning.			
MERCURIAL POISONING-				1				
Barometer and Thermometer Making	-	_	-	-	_			
Furriers' Processes		_	-			_		
Explosives Works Other Industries	_	1	2 -	_	=	=		
TOTAL		1	2	_	-	-		
PHOSPHORUS POISONING	-	-	2	_	-			
ARSENIC POISONING-								
Paints, Colours, and Extrac- tion of Arsenic Other Industries	_	2	-	-	_	-		
TOTAL ARSENIC POISONING		2						
	1	1	17	1	1	5		
TOTAL "OTHER FORMS OF POISON- ING"	1	4	21	1	1	5		
	Anthrax.							
Wool Handling of Horsehair	-	22	20	- 1	4	2		
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fell- mongers, &c.)	2	3	5	=	Ξ	1		
Other Industries	_	2	_	_	2	_		
TOTAL ANTHRAX	2	27	27	-	6	4		
TOTAL REPORTED UNDER FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT	18	86	97	2	16	10		
Grave momen				3	16	12		
GRAND TOTAL	19	93	110	3	20	18		

May, 1919

PAUPERISM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

[Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland.]

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in April, 1919, in the thirty-five selected areas named below, corresponded to a rate of 124 per 10,000 of population, showing a decrease of 2 on March and of 6 per 10,000 on a year ago. Compared with the previous month, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 4,127 (or 1.7 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 2,727 (or 2.4 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 1,400 (or 1.1 per cent.). Five districts showed increases, the most marked being in the Galway district (13 per 10,000). Two districts showed no change, and every other district showed a decrease, the greatest being in the West Ham and North Staffordshire districts (6 per 10,000).

Compared with April, 1918, the total number of paupers decreased by 9,585 (or 4.0 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 10,771 (or 9.0 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers increased by 1,186 (or 1.0 per cent.). Seven districts showed increases, two showed no change, and twenty-six others showed decreases. The greatest increases were in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (26 per 10,000) and in the Galway district (13 per 10,000). The Central Metropolitan district showed the largest decrease (31 per 10,000). Eight districts showed decreases ranging from 10 to 20 per 10,000, and seventeen others showed decreases of under 10 per 10,000

	Paupers on one day in April, 1919.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in	
Selected Urban Areas.*	In- door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popula- tion.	per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
ENGLAND & WALES.† Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District South District	7,932 9,663 2,813 8,907 15,882	1,302 4,265 908 3,392 8,719	9,234 13,928 3,721 12,299 24,601	114 140 279 187 128	- 2 - 2 - 5 - 5 - 3	- 10 - 12 - 31 - 20 - 9
TOTAL, Metropolis 🚥 👓	45,197	18,586	63,783	141	- 3	- 12
West Ham	3,488	7,489	10,977	137	- 6	- 7
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton & Tees District Bolton, Oldham, &c. Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District Halifax & Huddersfield Leeds District Barnsley District Barnsley District Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester District Birmingham District Bristol District Cardiff & Swansea	1,849 798 2,972 1,430 6,688 6,688 6,688 6,682 1,897 6662 2,036 1,428 1,477 1,670 976 2,647 2,311 1,713	8,458 1,876 2,455 4,135 8,511 8,093 1,290 1,802 2,094 4,310 3,599 8,312 1,655 4,208 2,783 2,491 4,788	5,307 2,674 6,427 6,565 10,199 16,631 2,941 3,872 3,872 4,110 5,738 5,076 4,982 2,681 6,855 8,100 4,812 6,501	105 102 65 123 96 132 78 70 79 116 81 174 122 103 110 96 94 121 139	7	+ 4 - 10 - 6 - 10 - 10 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 4 - 10 - 3 - 11 - 3 - 1 - 3 - 2
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	45,915	60,947	106,862	104	- 2	- 4
SCOTLAND.† Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Ooatbridge and Airdrie	2,523 566 963 524 340 234	14,506 1,681 3,671 1,699 1,934 1,399	17,029 2,247 4,634 2,223 2,274 1,633	177 114 114 110 133 154	- 33 - 1 - 22 - 1 + ::	- 4 - 6 - 10 - 5 - 5 + 26
Scottish Districts }	5,150	24,890	30,040	147	- 2	- 4
IRELAND.; Dublin District Belfast District Cork, Waterford and Limerick District Galway District	3,802 2,141 2,650 273	7,144 794 3,695 189	10,946 2,935 6,345 462	262 67 255 136	+ 3 - 4 - 3 + 13	+ 2 - 2 - 8 + 13
TOTAL for the above Irish Districts }	8,866	11,822	20,688	181	- 1	- 3
Total for above 35 Districts in April, 1919 }	108,616	123,734	232,350	124	- 2	- 6

^{*} 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

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS.

INJURY BY ACCIDENT: WHAT IS "ACCIDENT"?: Bloo Poisoning.

A workman incapacitated from work by injury is entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, only where he is disabled from earning wages by a personal injury by accident arising out of and in

of his employment.

A workman was employed at manure works, and in the course of his employment had to handle and put into bags. artificial manure composed almost entirely of bone dust. January, 1916, while engaged on this work, he be January, 1916, while engaged on this work, he became seriously ill with blood poisoning, from which he died about a fortnight. His widow claimed compensation and the Act, and her claim was heard in the Sheriff's Court. was proved that the workman's death was due to inf by germs known as Streptococci and Staphylococci. The of infection was a scratch on the left leg. There was, how no evidence as to when or how he received the scratch was not possible to say when the infection occurred, probably it occurred a few days before he was taken ill. bacteria mentioned are present in very large quantities in dust, but are also found in decaying matter, in other of dust and even in the air, though in small quantities. are also found on the skin and clothes of persons of un Having heard medical evidence, the Sheriff-Sub decided that the infection which caused the illness and of the deceased was by the poisonous bacteria in the bone d which he had to handle in the course of his employment, that therefore he died from a personal injury by accident within the meaning of the Act. The widow accordingly was awarded compensation. The employers appealed.

The Court of Session reversed the decision of the Sherif.

Substitute and allowed the appeal. They held that there we no evidence on which the Sheriff-Substitute was entitled

no evidence on which the Sheriff-Substitute was entitled to find that the death was caused by an injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment of the deceased. The widow appealed.

The House of Lords allowed the appeal and restored the award of the Sheriff-Substitute. They held that the invasion of the deceased by the bacteria was analogous to an assault, and that assault was an accident. The accident was followed in due course by infection, and this infection was an injury by accident within the meaning of the Act. It was an accident that the bacteria struck the deceased on an accidental abrasion of the skip, however that abrasion may have been abrasion of the skin, however that abrasion may have bee caused. There was ample evidence to justify the Sherifi

Substitute in finding that the death was caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of the deceased's employment.

Innes or Grant v. Kynoch.—House of Lords.—7th April, 1919.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

COURT OF ARBITRATION CONSTITUTED UNDER WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) ACT, 1918.

Building and Allied Trades.

CARPENTERS, JOINERS AND WOODCUTTING MACHINISTS.—Cros & Co., Ltd. (Farnham) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenter Cabinetmakers and Joiners. Award—The percentage bo Cabinetmakers and Joiners. Award—The percentage of on earnings granted under Award (No. 1152) of the Com on Production form part of the prescribed rate of carpenters, joiners and woodcutting machinists employ the firm from the date of the passing of the Wages porary Regulation) Act, 1918. Issued 1st April, 1919.

Mining and Quarrying.

Masons and Quarrymen.-John Murray & Sons (Annan, Dumfries) v. Operative Masons' Association of Scotland and National Union of General Workers. Award—Men concerned, employed at the Corsehill Quarries, Annan, to receive a advance of 5s. a week as from the beginning of the first ful pay following 17th March, 1919. Issued 29th April, 1919 (424)

Pia Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

STOCKTAKERS.—South Wales Siemens Steel Association (representing Port Talbot Steel Co.) v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Award—That the stocktakers concerned are to work eight-hour shifts without any alteration in their weekly rate of wages or the privileges which they have been accorded. Issued 16th April, 1919. (408)

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

BOILERMAKERS.—Vickers, Ltd. (Barrow-in-Furness) to Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society Award—From 1st March, 1919, the lieu rates of men concerned to be increased as follows: Platers, anglesmiths and testen (new work) Id. an hour, and testers (repair work) ¹/₂d. an hour other portions of the claim not established. Issued 1st Apr (375)

PLATERS.—East of Scotland Association of Engineers and Ironfounders (representing the Greenock and Grangemouth Dockyard Co., Ltd.) v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Ship builders' Society. Decision—Claim made on behalf of plates employed by the Greenock and Grangemouth Dockyard Co.

n the construction of mine-sweepers for the 10 per cent. warded by the Committee on Production on 31st May, 1918, platers engaged on Admiralty work, not established. sued 1st April, 1919. (376)

MECHANICAL CALCINERMEN.—Dillwyn & Co., Ltd. (Swansea)
Workers' Union. Award—Mechanical calcinermen to
eceive such advance as shall bring their present rate up to a shift, with a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, as from beginning of the first full pay following 1st Feb., 1919 ed 2nd April, 1919. (379)

TITTERS AND TURNERS .- Engineering Employers' Federation FITTERS AND TURNERS.—Engineering Employers' Federation Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Decision—Claim that & Clyde rate be paid at Kilmarnock not established; the en concerned are to receive an advance of 1s. a week from d including the pay period for which payment is made in week ending 5th April, 1919. Issued 3rd April, 1919.

FITTERS AND TURNERS.—Engineering Employers' Federation
Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Decision—Claim that Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Decision—Claim that e rates at Arbroath, Aberdeen, Carnoustie and Fraserburgh ould be raised to 67s. 6d. a week, plus the amount conceded the present national application, not established. Issued d April, 1919. (381)

CLERKS .- Vickers, Ltd. (Erith) v. National Union of Clerks. coision—Claim that the war advances granted under the mmittee on Production Award, dated 16th Aug., 1917, shall unt for the purpose of calculating overtime from the first pay day following 3rd April, 1919, not established. Issued April, 1919. (382)

RON, STEEL AND METAL DRESSERS .- Cardiff and District aster Ironfounders' Association and Engineers and Ship-ilders' Employers' Association v. Iron, Steel and Metal ressers' Trade Society. Decision—Claim that the prescribed tes should be increased by 10s. a week not established.

ECIAL DISTRICT CASES .- Engineering Employers' Federation Trade Unions connected with Engineering and Foundry des. Claims submitted under agreement of Feb., 1917 des. Claims submitted under agreement of Feb., 1917, ereby the rates of wages regarded as unduly low are uight forward at periodical hearings for consideration. ard—Advances in base rates given to different classes of exhem in various districts as specified in the award in the ess of certain members of the Amalgamated Society of gineers and Steam Engine Makers' Society, the Ironinders' Society and the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel inhulders' Society. A number of claims were not corrected. builders' Society. A number of claims were not conceded 4th April, 1919. (385)

METAL DRESSERS.—Engineering and National Employers' ederations (on behalf of the North-East Coast Engineering rades Employers' Association, representing Davy & Co., John ynn & Co., Ltd., John Saunders and the North-Eastern Iarine Engineering Co.) v. Iron, Steel and Metal Dressers' ociety. Decision—Claim that a rate of 34s. a week, plus a proceed advance of 28s 6d. plus 12th per cent, bonus on ar wage advance of 28s. 6d., plus 12½ per cent. bonus on rnings, should be substituted for the prescribed rate of ages of iron, steel and metal dressers in the Sunderland strict not established. Issued 4th April, 1919. (386)

APPRENTICES.—Willoughby, Ltd. (Plymouth) v. National malgamated Apprentices' Association. Decision—The firm oncerned are not bound by the awards of the Committee on roduction prior to the Award (No. 1920) of 24th July, 1918; they are bound by that award and the subsequent awards to be engineering and foundary trades: accordingly overtices. gineering and foundry trades; accordingly, overtime be paid to the apprentices concerned in conformity ith as from the dates specified therein. Issued 5th 1919. (389)

women Workers.—Wagon Repairs, Ltd. (Stoke-on-Trent)
National Federation of Women Workers. Decision—That
we prescribed rate of the five workers employed on the boring
achine and as labourers is that laid down in Part I. of the
list Schedule to Order No. 546 (Statutory Rules and Orders,
18), plus a war advance of 11s. a week, and 5s. 6d. a week
those under 18 years of age; the prescribed rate of the
maining four women is that laid down in Part II. of the
list Schedule to the Order No. 546, plus the war advances
leady stated. This award is to take effect from and inluding 22nd Nov., 1918. Issued 7th April, 1919. (390)
HOLLOW-WARE TRADE—National Galvanisers, Ltd. (Sunder-

DLLOW-WARE TRADE.—National Galvanisers, Ltd. (Sunderall v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Women neerned to receive a war wage advance of 5s. a week, girls the first full pay after 1st March, 1919. Issued 8th April, 19. (391)

URERS.-Whitehead Torpedo Works (Weymouth), Ltd. abouters.—Whitehead Torpedo Works (Weymouth), Ltd. eymouth) v. National Union of General Workers and Dock, darf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Decision— a prescribed rates of wages for the men concerned are the ce prices (with any allowances for overtime, night work, ek-end or holidays when worked, and additional war bonuses war advances) being paid on 11th Nov., 1918. Issued 9th ril, 1919. (393)

WORKERS AND PIECE-WORKERS.—North-West Engineer Trades Employers' Association v. Boilermakers and Iron Steel Shipbuilders Society. Decision—That the claim for Excentage advance on piece prices and on lieu rates is not blished. Issued 10th April, 1919. (397)

ATTERNMAKERS.—Admiralty v. Amalgamated Society of gineers. Award—The minimum rate for patternmakers

employed in H.M. Dockyards to be increased from 39s. to 41s. a week. Issued 10th April, 1919. (398)

WOMEN SHEET METAL WORKERS.—London and District

WOMEN SHEET METAL WORKERS.—London and District Association of Engineering Employers (representing Darracq Motor Engineering Co., Ltd., Fulham) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Decision—That the work on which the women were employed is not of a character covered by the provisions of Part IV. B (Sheet Metal Work for Aircraft) of Order No. 546, and that the claim for payment of the rates therein prescribed is not established. Issued 15th April, 1919.

PLATERS' HELPERS (SOUTHAMPTON).—South Coast Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association v. National Union of General Workers. Decision—That the prescribed rates of wages for the piece-work helpers and lieu work helpers concerned are 31s. 6d. a week off the fires and 33s. a week on the fires, plus a war advance of 28s. 6d. a week and a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings (with any allowances for overtime, night work, week-end or holidays when worked). Issued 15th April, 1919. (402) April, 1919. (402)

April, 1919. (402)

Admiralty v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet-makers and Joiners, Admiralty Works Department United Association, Workers Union, Government Labourers' Union and Council of the Federated Admiralty Works Department Association. Decision—The Admiralty should not be denied the employment of semi-skilled labour conditional on the observance of the assurance given by the Admiralty representatives that "semi-skilled labourers" should not be employed upon any job requiring the skill of a qualified tradesman; that the introduction as labourers in H.M. Dockyards of skilled tradesmen unable to obtain work outside in their own trade and the employment of such men on more or less skilled work in the dockyards be avoided as far as possible. Issued 15th April, 1919. (404)

Shopmen.—North-Eastern Railway Co. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—That the proposals made by the

Society of Engineers. Award—That the proposals made by the company and accepted by the Federation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades and the National Union of Railwaymen and put into operation on 13th Dec., 1918, be applied to members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Issued 16th April, 1919. (407) 16th April, 1919. (407)

SHELL WORK (WOMEN WORKERS).—Taylor & Sons, Ltd. (Briton Ferry) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Award—The prescribed rate applicable to the women concerned was 28s. 6d. a week, plus 4s. a week, plus 11s. a week war wage advance. The Court can only determine the prescribed rate from the passing of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918, but recommend that the advance of 4s. a week, discontinued when the women were re-employed, should be paid continued when the women were re-employed, should be paid as from a date prior to 21st Nov., 1918, to be arranged between the parties. Issued 17th April, 1919. (409)

CABLE WORKERS .- Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd. (Liverpool) v. Workers' Union. Award—The advances granted under Award No. 2800 of the Committee on Production are to be paid to the men concerned as from and including 6th Feb., 1919. Issued 17th April, 1919. (412)

ENGINEERS.—Richard Garrett & Sons, Ltd., engineers (Leiston) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Decision—Claim that the full war wages should be paid in respect of a short time week not established. Issued 23rd April, 1919.

FURNACEMEN, SLABMEN, PLUMBERS' MATES, HELPERS, &c.—
South Coast Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association v. National Union of General Workers. Decision—
That Clause 8 of the Committee on Production Award No.
1597 does not provide for the payment of time and a quarter to boilermakers' helpers when employed in bunkers with boilermakers. Other portions of the claim not established.
Issued 23rd April, 1919. (414)

FOUNDRY WORKERS.—Glossop Iron Works Co., Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Men concerned to receive an advance of 5s. a week. Issued 23rd April, 1919.

NAIL AND WIRE WORKERS.—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd. (Rogerstone) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Men concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 5s. a week and boys and youths 2s. 6d. a week. Issued 25th April, 1919. (416)

WOMEN WORKERS.—Gramostyles, Ltd. (Birmingham) v. Women Employees of the Firm. Decision—(1) Women concerned are not covered by Award No. 174 of the Court of Arbitration. (2) The shops of the firm in which the majority of the workpeople are employed are not engineering shops. Issued 25th April, 1919. (419)

April, 1919. (419)

Women Tin Box Makers.—Thornton Street Iron and Copper Works (Manchester) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The prescribed rate of pay for the workpeople concerned is that fixed under orders of the Trade Board for the tin box trade. Issued 25th April, 1919. (420)

Patternmakers.—Davis Gas Stove Co., Ltd. (Diamond Foundry, Luton, represented by the National Light Castings Association) v. United Patternmakers' Association. Decision—That the advance of 2d. an hour provided for by Award (No. 2682) of the Committee on Production of 30th Oct., 1918, applied only to men employed by firms engaged in the heavy applied only to men employed by firms engaged in the heavy castings industry; it does not therefore form part of the prescribed rate of patternmakers employed by the Davis Gas Stove Co., Ltd. Issued 26th April, 1919. (421)

MOULDERS.—National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federa-

 $[\]dagger$ 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.

tion, Scottish Steel Founders' Wages Association and Scottish Federation of Iron and Steel Founders v. Associated Iron-moulders of Scotland and Central Ironmoulders' Association of Scotland. Decision—Claims for an advance on moulders' wages throughout Scotland, on and from 3rd March, 1919, of 15s. a week to all time-workers over 18 years of age, and 7s. 6d. a week to apprentices under 18 years, and for an equivalent to be paid to piece-workers not established. Issued 29th April, 1919. (425)

210

Textile Trades.

LACE MAKERS .- Midland Counties Lace Manufacturers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Operative Lace Makers and Long Eaton and District Lace Makers' Association. Award— From first pay after 3rd April, 1919, the Wage Schedule submitted to a joint conference by the employers and specified in the award to be the rates of the workpeople concerned, subject to the amendment made by the employers. In addition a bonus of 30 per cent to be paid in lieu of the bonus of 10 per cent. given under the above mentioned schedule. Issued 10th April, 1919. (394)

HEMP, ROPE AND WIRE ROPE TRADE.—British Hemp Rope Manufacturers' Association and the British Wire Rope Manufacturers' Association v. Workers Union, National Federation of Women Workers, National Amalgamated Union of Labour, National Union of General Workers, Amalgamated Society of Gas Workers, and Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—Women concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 5s. a week provided that the total advance over pre-war rates does not exceed 20s. a week; girls concerned, under 18 years of age, to receive an advance of 2s. 6d. a week provided that the total advance over pre-war rates does not exceed 10s. a week. Issued 17th April, 1919. (410)

Clothing Trades.

HAT AND CAP MAKERS.—Wholesale Hat and Cap Manufacturers' Association v. United Garment Workers' Trade Union and Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses. Award—An advance to men, aged 22 years and over, of 14s. 7d. a week, based on a 50-hour week, and from 18 to 22 years of age, 9s. 4d. a week; to women, aged 18 years and over, 9s. 4d. a week, and workpeople under 18 years of age 5s. 2d. a week, any general advances granted since 1st Jan., 1918, to merge therein. The award does not embrace clerks, messengers, warehousemen, &c. Issued 11th April, 1919. (399)

THAMES LIGHTERMEN.—Employers in Rough Goods Lighterage Trade v. Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Bargemen. Decision—That the working week shall be reduced to one of 48 hours, the present weekly wage to apply to the reduced working week, on and from 22nd April, 1919. Issued 15th April, 1919. (403)

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

WOODCUTTING MACHINISTS .- C. E. Richardson & Co., Ltd. (Sheffield) v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists.

Decision—The workpeople concerned are not entitled to payment of an advance of \(\frac{2}{4}d. \) an hour under Award No. 183 of Court of Arbitration from the date therein named, but, in the opinion of the Court, the firm acted properly in extending to the workers the provisions of the Award from 22nd Feb., 1919. The prescribed rates of the men concerned were the rates of wages actually paid by the firm on 11th Nov., 1918, and these rates, with the addition of the advance of \$\frac{3}{4}d\$. an hour, constitute the substituted rates of the men co from 22nd Feb., 1919. Issued 16th April, 1919. (406)

TIMBER FELLERS, &c.—Board of Trade Timber Supply Department (Division 2) v. National Union of Dock Labourers, partment (Division 2) v. National Union of Dock Labourers, North Wales Quarrymen's Union, North Wales Surfacemen's Union, Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, Workers' Union and National Union of General Workers. Award—(1) Men concerned, aged 21 years and over, and all workers aged 18 years and over but under 21 years who are doing men's full work, to receive such advance as will bring their present rates up to 50s. a week; other workers, aged 18 years and over and under 21, with the exception of apprentices, to receive an advance of 2s. 6d. a week. (2) With regard to piece-workers the Court recommend the parties meet and make the necessary adjustment in piece prices. (3) Weekly working hours to be reduced from 51 to an average of 46½. (4) Overtime to be paid for at the following rates: Weekdays—Time and a quarter for first two hours and time and a half thereafter. Saturdays—Time and a half after 12 noon. Sundays—Double time. Issued 2nd April, 1919. (377)

TIMBER FELLERS, &c .- Board of Trade Timber Supply Dept. (Division 7) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—Male labourers, employed at Manley Mill, Santin Wood Mill, Elslen Mill, Wood Mill and Badgers Hill Wood, to receive an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}d \). an hour, and female labourers 1\(\frac{1}{2}d \). an hour, on the basis of a week of 54 hours. Claim on behalf of piece-work timber fellers not established. Issued 30th April, 1919. (427)

Chemical, Explosives, Cement, Pottery and Glass Trades.

MAINTENANCE WORKERS.—John Nicholson & Sons, Ltd. (Leeds, represented by the Chemical Employers' Federation) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—

Men concerned to receive the hourly rate of pay applicable to operatives employed in the building trade in the district and double pay for Sunday work. Working week of men concerned to be that applicable generally to the firm's establishment. Other portions of claim not established. Issued 1st April, 1919. (373)

GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS.—Queenborough Glass Bottle Works, Ltd. (Queenborough) v. United (Machine) Glass Bottle Makers' Society. Decision—The piece-work rates (with any allowances for overtime, night work, week-end or holidays when worked, and additional war bonuses or war advances paid by the company on 11th Nov., 1918, are the prescribed rates applicable to the men concerned. Issued 4th April, 1919.

CLERKS.—Ministry of Munitions of War (representing H.M. Factory, Pembrey) v. National Union of Clerks. Award. From first pay after 1st April, 1919, clerical staff concerned, both male and female, 18 years of age and over, to receive a war wage advance of 5s. a week, juniors 2s. 6d. a week. Other portions of the claim not established. Issued 4th April, 1919.

Women Fuse Workers.—Donne & Willans (1909), Ltd. v. National Federation of Women Workers. Award—Women concerned, engaged on munitions work, to receive war wage advance of 5s. a week and girls under 18 years of age an advance of 2s. 6d. a week, in which shall merge the advance of ½d. an hour granted by the firm in Sept., 1918. The award is to take effect as from the beginning of the first full pay following 11th Sept., 1918. Issued 8th April, 1919. (392)

CLAY PIT WORKERS.—Doulton & Co., Ltd. (Dorset) v. Workers' Union. Award—(1) Adult time-workers concerned employed at the Hamworthy clay pits, to receive an advance of 13s. a week, the youth under 18 years of age to receive an advance of 4s. 6d. a week. (2) Piece-workers to receive advances equivalent to those granted to time-workers. Issued 15th April, 1919. (400)

WOMEN WORKERS.—Ministry of Munitions (Central Stores Branch) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Award-From first pay in March, 1919, women concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 5s. a week and the girls 2s. 6d. a week, provided that the total advance over rates originally fixed by Statutory Rules and Orders for the class of work now performed does not exceed 20s. and 10s. a week of work now performed does not exceed 20s. and 10s. a week respectively. Issued 17th April, 1919. (411)

WOMEN WORKERS.—Sheppy Glue and Chemical Works, Ltd. (Queenborough) v. Workers' Union. Award—Women concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. week and girls 1s. 9d. a week. Issued 25th April, 1919.

GENERAL WORKERS.—Sheppy Glue and Chemical Works, Ltd. (Queenborough) v. Workers' Union. Award—Men concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week and youths 1s. 9d. a week. Issued 25th April, 1919.

CLAY WORKERS.—John Williams (Connah's Quay, near Chester), James Prince (Connah's Quay) and Wepre Hall Brick Works, Ltd. (Shotton) v. Workers' Union and National Union of General Workers. Award—(1) Male time-workers concerned, aged 21 years and over, to receive a war wage advance of 5s. a week, subject to a maximum total advance of 30s. a week, those aged 18 years and over, but under 21 years, 5s. a week, subject to a maximum total war advance of 25s. a week, and boys and youths 2s. 6d. a week. (2) Women time-workers concerned, aged 18 years and over. (2) Women time-workers concerned, aged 18 years and over, receive a war wage advance of 4s. a week, subject to a maximu total war advance of 20s. a week; girls, under 18 years, 2s. week. (3) Piece-workers to receive advances equivalent those granted to time-workers. Issued 28th April, 1919. (42)

CLAY WORKERS .- Buckley Fire Brick Manufacturers' Ass ciation (representing William Hancock & Co., Charles Davison & Co., Ltd., Cathrell & Co., Ltd., Edward Parry & Sons and Buckley Brick and Fire Co, Ltd.) v. Workers' Union and National Union of General Workers. Award—Male time workers, aged 21 years and over, to receive a war wage advers of 5s. a week, subject to a maximum total war advance of a week, those aged 18 years and over, but under 21 years a week, subject to a maximum total war advance of 25s week, and boys and youths 2s. 6d. a week. (2) Women ti workers concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receiver war wage advance of 4s. a week, subject to a maximum war advance of 20s. a week; girls, under 18 years, 2s. week. (3) Piece-workers to receive advances equivalent those granted to time-workers. Issued 28th April, 1919. (43)

Public Utility Services.

General Workers.—Canterbury Gas and Water Co. 9 Workers' Union. Award—Men concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive a war wage advance of 5s. a week, payable st the rate of 10d. a day or shift for each day or shift worked, st from the beginning of the first full pay following 1st Jan., 1919. Issued 5th April, 1919. (388)

GENERAL WORKERS.—Potteries Electric Traction Co., Ltd. (Stoke-on-Trent) v. Workers' Union. Decision—Claims (1) for an increase of 10s. a week to employees, male and female, ore 18 years of age, and 5s. to those under 18 years, and (2) for all employees who did not receive the 4s. 6d. a week granted and the first new day in Line to have their money made up to on the first pay day in Jan. to have their money made in that amount as from that date, not established. Issued lot April, 1919. (395)

Miscellaneous Trades.

May, 1919.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSING AND REMOVING INDUSTRY.— irriture Warehousemen and Removers' Association, Ltd. FURNITURE furniture Warehousemen and Removers' Association, Ltd. London) v. Workpeople's representatives on the Interimendustrial Reconstruction Committee for the Furniture, Varehousing and Removing Industry. Award—From 1st May, 19, the normal working week for the men concerned shall posist of 48 hours. Issued 2nd April, 1919. (378) LAUNDRY WORKERS.—Vickers, Ltd. (Dartford) v. National

AUNDRY WORKERS.—Vickers, Ltd. (Dartiord) v. National rehouse and General Workers' Union. Award—Women to receive a war wage advance of 1s. a day, the nus of 1s. a week at present paid to be merged in the nount awarded, as from the beginning of the first full pay lowing 1st Jan., 1919. Issued 10th April, 1919. (396) LONDON LAUNDRIES.—National Federation of Laundry LONDON LAUNDRIES.—National Federation of Laundry sociations, Ltd. v. National Federation of Women Workers. ward—From first pay in May, 1919, minimum weekly rates wages to women and girls for a 48-hour week to be as llows: age 18 years and over, 28s.; age 17 to 18 years, 24s.; age 16 to 17 years, 19s.; age 15 to 16 years, 16s.; aged under years, 11s.; these rates include a war advance of 4s. a seek. In the case of women aged 18 years and over entering the industry for the first time may be paid 4s. a week less on not more than 3 months. Overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter. Issued 16th April, 1919.

Fitters, Packers, &c.—Charles Hearson & Co., Ltd. London) v. Labour Protection League. Award—The precribed rates of wages of the men concerned employed as ters, packers, painters and yardmen in the manufacture of oultry incubators and similar apparatus are the rates which are paid by the firm on 11th Nov., 1918. Issued 29th April,

INGLE ARBITRATORS AND COURTS OF ARBITRATION PPOINTED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT, 1896.

Mining and Quarrying.

Miners.—Cleveland Mine Owners' Association v. Cleveland Miners' Association. Difference—Regarding the system of ayment for powder in respect of a small number of men orking in a portion of Park Ironstone Mine. Arbitrator—fr. James Macdonald. Award—The following agreement was rrived at between the parties at the hearing, viz.: (1) That he present system of payment shall be continued. present system of payment shall be continued. (2) That base tonnage rate of the men concerned shall be increased m 8.75 pence to 9.25 pence per ton. Award accordingly. ective as from beginning of pay week commencing 11th v., 1918. Issued 23rd April, 1919. W.A. 2328/2.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Other Metal Trades.

CLERICAL STAFF.—Sheffield Simplex Motor Works, Ltd. v. ational Union of Clerks. Difference—As to what increases hould merge in the advances given by C.O.P. Award No. 1773 4th July. Arbitrator—Sir William W. Mackenzie, K.C., B.E. Award—That the increases that should merge in the dyances given by the Committee on Production Again. 13.1.1. Award—Inat the increases that should merge in the trances given by the Committee on Production Award No. 73 are those set out and contained in the document entitled Sheffield Simplex Motor Works, Ltd.—Staff." Issued 1st pril, 1919. W.A. 2700.

April, 1919. W.A. 2700.

PIPE FITTERS.—Dilworth and Carr, Ltd., Bow Lane Foundry, Preston, Lancs. v. National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers. Difference—Whether the fitting of pipes, ready cut to length and screwed at the ends in radiators is to be considered skilled or unskilled work. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Whiting, C.B. Award—The leading part of the work should be taken by skilled fitters, not necessarily pipe fitters, and they should be assisted by semi-skilled or unskilled men.

Issued 3rd April, 1919. W.A. 118/3.

FARRIERS.—Master, Farriers, Association v. Amalgamated

FARRIERS.—Master Farriers Association v. Amalgamated Society of Farriers. Difference—Application for an increase of wages and for the alteration of certain conditions of employment in the London District, viz.: (1) An increase of 2s. 6d. per day to firemen and doormen. (2) Making 48 shoes double-handed or 32 single-handed, all sizes, to constitute a lay's work. (3) No patent or machine-made shoes to be used. (4) Shoes with screw or stud holes to count double. (5) 47 hours to constitute a week's work, all work executed between 4) Shoes with screw or stud holes to count double. (5) 47 ours to constitute a week's work, all work executed between p.m. and 6 a.m. to be paid for at the rate of time and a uarter. (6) Question of the rate to be paid for fixing pads and leathers, new and old. (7) Question of counting removes. rbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—(1) An increase of s. a day shall be paid to firemen and doormen, making the reman's wage 12s. 3d. a day and the doorman's wage 11s. 9d. day. (2) Work (a) For double-handed 48 on or making 8 cart shoes half new iron and half old iron, or making 60 each shoes, half new iron and half old iron, shall constitute 48 cart shoes half new iron and half old iron, or making 60 coach shoes, half new iron and half old iron, shall constitute a day's work. (b) For single-handed 32 on or making 32 cart shoes (all new iron), or making 40 coach shoes half new iron and half old iron, or making 60 cob or pony shoes, half new iron and half old iron, shall constitute a day's work. No steel tyre or steel bar ends to be used. (c) All iron worked over 1½ x ½ to count as cart shoes. (3) There shall be no restriction upon the use of patent or machine-made shoes.

(4) Shoes with screw or stud holes to be paid for at the ordinary rate plus threepence per hole for each hole made.

(5) Forty-seven hours shall constitute a week's work. All work executed between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. to be paid for at

the rate of time and a quarter. (6) Threepence per pair shall be paid for fixing new pads. Twopence per pair shall be paid for fixing, old pads and leathers. (7) Removes to count as half. Effective as from the first pay day in April, 1919, for time worked during preceding week. Issued 7th April, 1919. W.A. 2631/2.

W.A. 2631/2.

ENGINEERS.—Whipp and Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Manchester v. Associated Brassfounders, Fitters, Finishers and Coppersmiths' Society. Difference—Whether the manufacture of bulkhead terminals on a No. 4 Capstan Lathe should be performed by a fully skilled or semi-skilled man, and at what rate he should be paid. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Whiting, C.B. Award—That the bulkhead terminals mentioned, and other fittings referred to in this case which can be made on a No. 4 Capstan Lathe, should be the work of semi-skilled men, and when done on day pay should be paid for at rates proper to such men. Issued 11th April, 1919. W.A. 987/2.

FOREMEN IN ZINC WORKS.—Sulphide Corporation, Ltd.

proper to such men. Issued 11th April, 1919. W.A. 987/2.

FOREMEN IN ZINC WORKS.—Sulphide Corporation, Ltd.,
Seaton Carew, v. Amalgamated Managers' and Foremen's
Association. Difference—Application for an advance of 20s.
per week to foremen as from 1st Feb., 1919. Arbitrator—
Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award—The foremen concerned in
present application shall receive an advance of 7s. per week.
Effective as from 1st Feb., 1919. Issued 18th April, 1919.
W.A. 2066/3

ENGINEERING EMPLOYEES.—Hughes and Stirling, Preston Dock v. National Union of General Workers. Difference—Claim that the distance allowance of 5s. per week shall be paid to youths and girls under 18 years of age. Arbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—To youths and girls under 18 2s. 6d. per full week distance money shall be paid. This payment is to be reconsidered if means of conveyance are provided. Effective for and from the week preceding the first pay day in April 1919. Issued 25th April 1919. WA pay day in April, 1919. Issued 25th April, 1919.

Textile Trades.

WOOLLEN MILL OPERATIVES.—Martin Mahoney Bros., Ltd., Blarney, Cork v. Irish Transport and General Workers Union. Difference—Application on behalf of employees at the firm's woollen mills for payment of certain increased rates, the institution of the control of woollen mills for payment of certain increased rates, the institution of a 48 hours week, readjustment of overtime, and other changes in working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award—(1) Men over 21 employed in the woollen mills who are time and piece workers shall receive an increase not exceeding 4s. per week on the general advances made by the firm since Aug., 1914, provided total advances, general and special, do not exceed 25s. per week over pre-war rates. (2) Women time and piece workers over 18 an advance of one penny per hour. (3) Youths between 18 and 21 an advance of 2s. 6d. per week. (4) Juniors under 18 a starting wage of 10s. per week, and a half-yearly increase of 1s. 3d. per week. (5) Working hours to remain as at present until determined in the immediate future by the Irish Association for this particular trade. (6) Claim for payment to workers during breakdown of machinery, &c., and for altered overtime and Sunday rates not established. (7) Any general or special advances made by the firm since 1st Jan., 1919, shall merge in advances hereby granted. (8) Increases hereby granted are war advances. Effective as from first pay day following 1st Jan., 1919. Issued 5th April, 1919. W.A. 2918.

MILL OPERATIVES.—D. Lucy & Co., Wool Merchants, Cork v.

MILL OPERATIVES.—D. Lucy & Co., Wool Merchants, Cork v. rish Transport and General Workers' Union. Difference— Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Difference—Application on behalf of certain men engaged at the mills for (1) An increase of 25s. per week over pre-war weekly wages. (2) A 48-hour week, with stated times for starting and stopping work and an hour for dinner (not included in the 48). (3) Payment for overtime at rate of time and a half, with double time for Sunday work. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award—(1) Men concerned to receive a war advance of 8s. per week, excepting the teaser, who shall receive a war advance of 5s. per week. (2) Normal number of hours per week shall be 48½, the hours for each day to be arranged by the firm, and the stopping hour on Saturday to be as at present, viz. 2 p.m. (3) Overtime and Sunday work to be paid for as at present. Effective as regards (1) as from first pay day in Feb., 1919. As regards (2) as from beginning of first week following receipt of this award. Issued 5th April, 1919. W.A. 2947. 1919. W.A. 2947.

Clothing Trades.

GLOVE OPERATIVES.—National Glove Co., Witham v. Workers' Union. Difference—Question as to whether an employee was dismissed by the firm for bad work, or whether she was victimised on account of being a member of the Workers' Union. Arbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—That the employee concerned was dismissed by the firm for bad work and that she was not victimised on account of being a member of the Workers' Union. Issued 15th April, 1919. W.A. 1908/2.

BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES .- Boot and Shoe Trade Repairing and Bespoke Making Section of the York Equitable Industrial Society, Ltd. v. National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives. Difference—Application by the Union for extension to the York Equitable Industrial Society, Ltd., of the terms and conditions of the Award granted by Mr. George Sedgwick on 27th Aug., 1918, affecting the South Yorkshire Boot and Shoe Repairing Industry. Arbitrator—Alderman Frank Sheppard, J.P. Award—That the prices and conditions as set out in the above-mentioned Award shall be applied to the York Equitable Industrial Society, Ltd. Thirty-five per cent. to be deducted from the prices paid for making new boots by hand when they are finished by machinery. Award to apply May, 1919.

equally to men and to women doing men's work. Retrospec-tive as from 30th Nov., 1918. Issued 28th April, 1919. W.A.

Transport Trades.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.—Taff Vale Railway, Conciliation Boards "A" and "C." Difference—Employees' application that a man shall be deemed to be on duty from the time he was originally booked on duty. Independent Chairman—Mr. F. S. Button. Award—(1) Pending final determination indicated in clause 3 of this award, 50 per cent. of all "waiting time" shall be paid for at ordinary time rates. (2) Time paid for in accordance with clause 1 shall not be regarded as part of a man's ordinary working day and shall not accrue part of a man's ordinary working day, and shall not accrue for purpose of overtime. (3) In view of the temporary nature of the difficulty of obtaining labour for the repair of rolling of the difficulty of obtaining labour for the repair of rolling stock, it is suggested that parties should meet on and after 20th June, 1919, to ascertain if the present exigencies any longer exist, with a view to settlement, and in the event of no agreement being reached, reference shall be made to the Independent Chairman for his decision. (4) Any dislocation of traffic caused during a strike shall render benefits accruing from this award inoperative for that period. Effective as from 20th Dec., 1918. Issued 2nd April, 1919. W.A. 2589.

HORSE CARTERS, MECHANICAL HAULIERS, &C.—Penzance and District Employers' Federation v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Difference—Application for an increase of 10s. a week to horse carters, mechanical hauliers, trailermen and storemen. Arbitrator—Sir William Robinson. Award—A war advance of 5s. per week to men concerned over 18; to youths under 18 doing adults' work 5s. per week; to other youths 2s. 6d per week. The war wage advance hereby 18; to youths under 18 doing adults' work 5s. per week; to other youths 2s. 6d. per week. The war wage advance hereby granted shall be payable for the full ordinary week, and in the case of men who work less than the full ordinary week, the war wage advance shall be reduced pro rata. Effective as from 11th March, 1919. Issued 21st April, 1919. W.A. 2024/2

CARGO WORKERS.—Sligo Importers' Association and The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Conference to consider in what form the Agreement of the Irish Negotiating Committee, dated 16th April, should be adjusted to meet the special circumstances of the Port at Sligo. Chairman of Conference—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Decision—As agreed between the parties at the Conference: (1) The hours of daily men shall be fixed on basis of 462 per week; hours of daily men shall be fixed on basis of 46½ per week; hours of work from Monday to Friday to be from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. to 5.30 p.m., on Saturday from 8 a.m. to 12 noon. Hours worked after 5.30 on first five days of the week, and after 12 noon on Saturday to be considered overtime. (2) Hourly rate of men in clause 1 shall be 1s. 3d. for day work and 1s. 7d. for night work. (3) New tonnage rates to be as follows: (a) Discharging boats (whether the cargo be flour, coal, slag, cement, manure, in bags or in bulk) 2s. per ton. This to apply to coasting steamers, the men to work the boats as at present. (b) Trimming coal on bulk) 2s. per ton. This to apply to coasting steamers, the men to work the boats as at present. (b) Trimming coal on quay 6d. per ton. (c) Discharging grain in bulk 1s. 2d. per ton, in bags 1s. 4d. per ton, in lighters 1s. 4d. per ton. (d) Carters: D.W. Quay to Campbell's Mills 1s. 2d. per ton. D.W. Quay to Sligo mills 1s. 9d. per ton. Sligo mills to railway 1s. 1d. per ton. Between quay and railway (to and from) 1s. 2d. per ton. Liverpool shed and railway (to and from) 1s. per ton. Liverpool shed and mill (to and from) 1s. per ton. Union Place and railway (to and from) 1s. on Union Place Sligo mills and town (to and from) 1s. 6d. per ton. Union Place and railway (to and from) Is. per ton. Union Place, Sligo mills and town (to and from) Is. 6d. per ton. Quay to or from town Is. 6d. per ton. Cartage steamer and into D.W. shed 8d. per ton. (4) Winchmen on coasting steamers shall be paid at the same tonnage rates as men filling coal. (5) All conditions other than those varied by the foregoing clauses shall remain as at present (6) by the foregoing clauses shall remain as at present. (6) Overtime shall be worked when necessary. (7) New hours shall be introduced on 28th April, 1919, payment to be retrospective as from 22nd April, 1919. Issued 30th April, 1919. W.A. 1915/3.

Woodworking, etc., Trades.

CLERICAL STAFF.—Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Cheltenham v. National Union of Clerks. Difference—Application for a total war advance of 30s. per week, to the clerical staff of the firm, as from 1st Aug., 1918, exclusive of 12½ per cent., half of this amount to be paid to those under 18, and to apply to both males and females. Amounts to be exclusive of merit or service increments. Arbitrator—Sir William Robinson. Award—No further advance in wages to male employees concerned. Award—No further advance in wages to male employees concerned. War advance of 2s. per week to women over 18 provided that total advance over pre-war rates, including the 6½ per cent., shall not exceed 2ss. per week; 1s. per week to girls under 18, provided that total advance over pre-war rates, including the 6½ per cent., shall not exceed 11s. 6d. per week. Award not to operate so as to reduce the earnings of women concerned. Effective as from beginning of first full pay following 1st Jan., 1919. Issued 12th April, 1919. W.A. 2942.

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

Women Workers (Sewing and Making Trotyl Bags).—Edmonton Munitions Co., Ltd., v. Young Women's Christian Association. Difference—Application for a war bonus of eleven shillings a week to women concerned, under Statutory Rules and Orders 546 and 1073 which have been applied to the firm. Arbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—In consideration of the short hours worked a bonus of 5s. 6d. a week shall be paid to women engaged in sewing and making Trotyl bags

for the time worked by each woman on this work in accordance with provisions of the said Statutory Rules and Orders, Girls under 18 to receive half of this bonus. Issued 5th April, 1919. W.A. 2848.

COKEMEN, &c.—North Staffordshire Coking and Bye-Produ Works Owners' Association and the New Acid Co., Ltd. National Union of Cokemen and Bye-Product Workers. Diffe National Union of Cokemen and Bye-Product Workers. Difference—(1) Application for advance on basis rates equal to rates now paid in Yorkshire. (2) Tunstall Acid Plant. That specified basis rates be paid on this plant to tower men and rectifiers, burner men, boiler men and labourers, plus the miners' percentage and allowances. (3) Any classes omitted to receive equivalent advances, and where higher rates are now paid, no reduction to be made. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Claims under heads 1 and 3 not established but this is without prejudice to receive the state of the sta lished, but this is without prejudice to reconsideration the basis wages of men concerned in the event of the a of 2s. per day by Coal Commission not being extende them, or to the consideration of specific instances of appropriate variations in the basis wages as fixed by C. Award of 27th June, 1918. Claim 2, not established, but we out prejudice to reconsideration of the case of employees cerned in the event of the award of 2s. per day by the Commission referred to above not being extended them. Issued 30th April, 1919. W.A. 1976/2.

Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades.

Enginemen.—Liverpool and District Flour Milling Employers v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Fire men, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers. Difference
—Application for payment of the 5s. per week advance as
awarded in the Engineering and Foundry Trades Award No
2800, to meet extra cost of living. Arbitrator—Mr. H.
Courthope Munroe. Award—A war advance of 3s. per week in addition to advances already granted. Effective as from beginning of the first full pay in March last. Issued 8th April. 1919. W.A. 1738/2.

DISTILLERS.—Distillers Co., Ltd., Loch Katrine Distillery, Glasgow v. National Union of General Workers. Difference—Application for an increase of 5s. per week on present rate of wages to male and female workers. Arbitrator—Sir T. F. Wilson, K.B.E. Award—Claim not established. Issued 14th April, 1919. W.A. 1398/2.

Public Utility Services.

MANUAL WORKERS.—Corporation of Wolverhampton of Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers. Difference—Claim that employees concerned (being manual workers employed in the uncertified departments) except these workers employed in the uncertified departments) except those whose wages are governed by outside trade union conditions, should receive 35s. per week over and above pre-war rates, to take effect from first full pay day following 1st Jan., 1919. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—All men concerned over 18 shall receive a further war advance of 5s. a week; boys under 18 2s. 6d. a week. Effective as from beginning of first full pay following 1st March, 1919. Issued 24th April, 1919. W.A. 2777/2.

Miscellaneous Trades.

FEMALE LEATHER WORKERS .- Northampton and District Chrome Tanners' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers. Difference—Application to fix minimum rates of pay for female workers. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—The minimum rates (exclusive of bonuses) to be paid on the basis of a 48 hours' week to the female workers. concerned shall be 3\frac{3}{2}\text{d.}, 3\frac{1}{2}\text{d.}, 5\frac{1}{2}\text{d.}, and 6\frac{1}{2}\text{d.} per ho according to age from 15 years upwards, with certain provis as regards those learning operations new to them, and the suffering from an infirmity. Piecework prices to be fixed mutual arrangement, but to be such as to enable a work mutual arrangement, but to be such as to enable a worke to earn 25 per cent. over her time rate. Previous bonuses to continue unless merged by agreement in time rate. All in creases hereby occasioned to be war wages. Award to combinto operation simulfaneously with 48-hour week (adopted of 1st March, 1919) and to cease to operate when there is settlement of wages on a national basis. Issued 2nd April 1919. W.A. 23/3.

STAFF AND DRESSERS IN THEATRES .- Rochdale and District Amusement Managers' Association v. National Association of Theatrical Employees. Difference—(1) Whether a rate of 2s. 6d. be substituted for present rate of 1s. 6d. for front and the substituted for present rate of 1s. 6d. for front of the substituted for the sub 2s. 6d. be substituted for present rate of 1s. 6d. for front of house night staff and dressers in theatres, music halls and cinemas in Rochdale. (2) Whether a rate of 2s. 6d. be substituted for present rate of 2s. for stage night staff in theatres and music halls in Rochdale. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—(1) With regard to the Theatre Royal, the Hippodrome and The Empire, present rates in respect of the front of the house night staff, dressers, and stage night staff shall be advanced by sixpence. (2) No increase for matinees. (3) Claims in respect of employees at the other places of entertainment represented not established. (4) Award to apply to all persons over 16. (5) Recommended that the management of various theatres, music halls and cinemas give consideration to hours for commencing work. that the management of various theatres, music halfs and cinemas give consideration to hours for commencing work, so as to afford employees a reasonable amount of leisure between leaving their daily employment and arriving at the place of entertainment where they are engaged. Effective as from and including the 9th Dec., 1918; back pay shall be paid in two equal instalments on the two pay days succeeding receipt of this award by the associations concerned. Issued 14th April, 1919. W.A. 1927/2.

CANTEEN WORKERS.—Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby v. Workers' nion. Difference—(1) Application for payment of 12½ per int. bonus on earnings in the case of four men employed as inteen assistants. (2) Payment of the night chef at the te of 55s. per week. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. ward—(1) Not established. (2) Night chef shall receive an crease of 7s. 6d. per week. Effective as from 1st Jan., 1919. sued 14th April, 1919. W.A. 256/2.

Issued 14th April, 1919. W. A. 2007.

CO-OPERATIVE EMPLOYEES (CHIEFLY ON AGRICULTUBAL WORK).

CO-OPERATIVE Wholesale Society, Ltd. v. Amalgamated Union of Co-operative wholesale Society, Ltd. v. Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees. Difference—Application on behalf of employees engaged on agricultural work tracks. Roden, Shropshire, for increased wages, altered hours and conditions of labour. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. ward—(1) Claim not established as regards all employees oncerned who are not tradesmen, in view of the advances of the society and the minimum rate fixed by the gricultural wages Board for Shropshire. (2) Claim that he tradesmen concerned be paid the Shrewsbury craft rates has not been established. (3) The carpenter, blacksmith and team wagon driver concerned shall receive an advance at he rate of 5s. per full week worked. The case of the blackmith for any further increase of wages is recommended for he consideration of the Society. Effective as from commencement of first full pay in March, 1919. Issued 23rd April, 1919. V.A. 3167. 0-OPERATIVE EMPLOYEES (CHIEFLY ON AGRICULTURAL WORK).

A. 3107.

ORREPORATION EMPLOYEES, &c.—Sligo Corporation, Sligo Harar Commissioners, Sligo Non-Licensed Grocers' Association
(holesale and Retail), Sligo Importers' Association, and
M. Hanley, Merchant, Sligo, v. Irish Transport and General rkers' Union. Difference—Application for (1) increase per cent. on pre-war weekly wages. (2) A 44-hour week. per cent. on pre-war weekly wages. (2) A 44-hour week. (3) vance and alteration of hours to come into operation on March, 1919. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. ard—(A) Sligo Corporation. (1) That subject to Clauses 2, 3, 1 4, employees concerned shall receive an advance of 7s. week. (2) Employees not being carters engaged by the yand for not more than three days in the week shall receive advance of 1s. 6d. per day. This clause not to apply to an advance who is otherwise employed by the Corporation durations of the property of the corporation duration of the property of the prope polygee who is otherwise employed by the Corporation dur-the whole week, and therefore comes under Clause 1. case of the old age pensioner to be specially considered such advances given as is compatible with his circum-ness. (3) D. Finan shall receive such annual advance as ances. (3) D. Finan shall receive such annual advance as ill produce the equivalent of 5s. per week. (4) In view of vances made under this award the Corporation and the nion shall consider what advances should be made to carters id at specially arranged daily rates. (5) 46½ hours to estitute the normal working week, the arrangement of ours to be determined by the Corporation; this not to apply caretakers with free house. (B) Harbour Commissioners—An advance of 7s. per week to employees concerned. (7) hour working week, arrangement of hours to be deterned by the Commissioners—(C) Grocers' Association—and by the Commissioners—(C) Grocers' Association—and by the Commissioners—(C) Grocers' Association hour working week, arrangement of hours to be deterned by the Commissioners. (C) Grocers' Association—
To porters, carters, storemen and yardmen an
vance of 7s. per week. (9) Hours to remain unnered. (10) Allowance of 1s. per week to men
nuired to remain on duty till 9 p.m. on Saturday.
Importers' Association—(11) An advance of 7s. per week
men over 21 being weekly employees. (12) Day casual
m in sheds shall be paid 8s. per day; in stores 7s. per day.
Working week to consist of 46½ hours; where this is imneticable, any hours beyond 46¼ to be paid at overtime by orking week to consist of 46½ hours; where this is imcirculate, any hours beyond 46½ to be paid at overtime es. (14) An advance of 4s. per week to youths under 21. D. M. Hanley—(16) Men over 21 shall receive such further ance as will produce a total advance of 21s. per week over war wages. (17) Advance of 4s. per week to youths for 21. (18) A 46½-hour working week, arrangement of 1s to be determined by the firm. General—(19) Advances be shall be dependent on the shall be dependent on the shall be dependent. ars to be determined by the firm. General—(19) Advances de shall be dependent on the abnormal economic situation ated by the war. (20) Increases made shall enter into caleated by the war. (20) Increases made shall enter into calaltion of overtime where payment for overtime is made.

Advances to date as from first pay day following 3rd
arch, 1919, except in the case of constant weekly men in
the stores belonging to the Importers' Association, whose
elvances shall be retrospective to first full pay day in
the b., 1919. (22) Agreed at the proceedings on the part of
train employers that the new arrangement of hours shall
becaute as from 28th April. Where such alteration has not
ten made operative it shall be put into effect as from the
ginning of the first ordinary week following the receipt of
the saward. Issued 30th April, 1919. W.A. 1915/2.

VARDS APPROVED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR INDER SECTION I OF THE WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) ACT, 1918.

Building and Allied Trades.

Building and Allied Trades.

Building Trades Operatives.—Ipswich Master Builders' sociation v. National Federation of Building Trade Operates. Difference—Application for advance in wages of 4½d. hour, the present rates being: carpenters, 1s. 1½d.; brickers, 1s. 1½d.; plumbers, 1s. 2½d.; plasterers, 1s. 2d.; painters, labourers, 1ld.; scaffolders, 11½d.; woodcutting machinists, 1½d.; and masons, 1s. 1½d. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, C. Award—Wages of employees concerned shall be ranced by 2d. per hour on their wages as fixed (except as gards woodcutting machinists) by the Agreement of 23rd lly, 1918, any advances since that date to merge in present and bonuses, and to be in satisfaction of any claim for 12½

per cent. bonus. As regards woodcutting machinists, the advance of 2d. is to be on their present actual rates; the rate of 1s. 11d. mentioned in the terms of reference being stated by the Employers' Association to be paid only to skilled machinists. Effective as from the commencement of April, 1919. Issued 23rd April, 1919. W.A. 1305/2.

Note.—This Award was approved by the Minister of Labour under Section 1 of the Wages (T.R.) Act, 1918, on 30th April,

Transport Trades.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, ENGINEERS.—London and South Western Railway Co. Running Sheds at Nine Elms (Eastleigh and Exmouth Junction) v. Their Employees (Reported in Labour Gazette for March, 1919, p. 115). Approved 12th February, 1919. W.A. 1157.

AGREEMENTS APPROVED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER SECTION I. OF THE WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) ACT, 1918.

GRINDERS OF AUGERS AND AUGER BITS.—Edge Tool Manufacturers' Association (Sheffield District) and National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Agreement—A poundage advance of 12½ per cent. on present net earnings (i.e. earnings exclusive of war bonus) in the grinding of augers and auger bits, to meet the increase in the cost of working materials. Effective as from 4th Nov., 1918. Agreed 6th Dec., 1918. Approved 1st Jan., 1919. W.A. (M.) 10180.

PEN AND POCKET BLADE FORGERS AND SMITHERS.—The Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association and the Pen and Pocket Blade Forgers' and Smithers' Protection Society. and Pocket Blade Forgers' and Smithers' Protection Society. Agreement—New prices in detail for operations in the manufacture of blades, &c., for the 4-inch army knife and of 4½-inch army and navy blades. Effective as regards the 4-inch army knife as from and for the week following approval; as regards the 4½-inch army and navy blades as from 2nd Dec., 1918. Agreed 25th Oct., 1918. Approved 2nd Jan., 1919. W.A. (M.) 8677. (I.C.)

EDGE TOOL MAKERS (SHEFFIELD).—Edge Tool Manufacturers' Association (Sheffield District) and the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Agreement—To men over 21 a war advance of 5s. 6d. per week in full satisfaction of the claim to the of 5s. 6d. per week in full satisfaction of the claim to the 5s. granted under Committee on Production award No. 2800 in the engineering and foundry trades. In fixing the amount of 5s. 6d. regard has been had to the fact that the men concerned do not receive the bonus of 12½ per cent. or 7½ per cent. as such, having been given a flat rate in lieu thereof. To men between 18 and 21 a war advance of 5s. per week; to boys under 18 a war advance of 2s. 6d. per week. Effective as from the pay day in the week ending 7th Dec., 1918, and to be in respect of the period for which payment was made on that day. Agreed 24th Dec., 1918. Approved 10th Jan., 1919. W.A. (M.) 193.

EDGE TOOL MAKERS (SHEETELD) INCLUDING EDGE TOOL

EDGE TOOL MAKERS (SHEFFIELD), INCLUDING EDGE TOOLS (HEAVY AND LIGHT), JOINERS' TOOLS, BRACE BITS AND AUGERS, SPADES, FORKS AND SHOVELS, AND HAMMERS.—Edge Tool Manufacturers' Association (Sheffield District) and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour on behalf of edge tool makers. as specified above. Agreement as in W.A. (M.) 193 (above). Agreed 24th Dec., 1918. Approved 10th Jan., 1919. W.A. (M.)

EDGE TOOL GRINDERS (SHEFFIELD).—Edge Tool Manufacturers' Association (Sheffield District) and the Edge Tool Grinders' Society. Agreement as in W.A. (M.) 193 (above). Agreed 24th Dec., 1918. Approved 10th Jan., 1919. W.A. (M.)

Machine Knife Makers (Sheffield).—Machine Knife and Allied Trades Association and the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Agreement as in W.A. (M.) 193 (above). Agreed 24th Dec., 1918. Approved 10th Jan., 1919. W.A. (M.)

MACHINE KNIFE MAKERS, EXCLUDING JOBBING AND SLACKS GRINDERS.—Machine Knife and Allied Trades' Association and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour on behalf of the above. Agreement as in W.A. (M.) 193 (above). Agreed 24th Dec., 1918. Approved 10th Jan., 1919. W.A. (M.)

SAWMAKERS (SHEFFIELD).—Saw Manufacturers' Association

SAWMAKERS (SHEFFIELD).—Saw Manufacturers' Association and Sheffield Sawmakers' Associated Protection Society. Agreement as in W.A. (M.) 193 (above). Agreed 24th Dec., 1918. Approved 10th Jan., 1919. W.A. (M.) 22.

SCYTHE, SICKLE AND HOOK MAKERS, EXCLUDING SCYTHE GRINDERS.—Scythe, Sickle and Hook Manufacturers' Association and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour on behalf of the above. Agreement as in W.A. (M.) 193 (above). Agreed 24th Dec., 1918. Approved 10th Jan., 1919. W.A. (M.)

Scissor Grinders.—The Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association and the Scissor Grinders' Trade Society. Agreement—A further advance of 12½ per cent. for grinding and finishing both Government and commercial work, with the exception of bent work. Effective as from 4th Nov., 1918. Agreed 17th Dec., 1918. Approved 10th Jan., 1919. Agreed 17th W.A. (M.) 46.

FILE GRINDERS.—The File Manufacturers' Association and the File Grinders' Trade Society. Agreement—A further war bonus on each existing scale of bonus, as follows: First £1, 22½ per cent., making 100 per cent.; second £1, 5 per cent., making 57½ per cent.; over £2, 2½ per cent., making 40 per cent. These bonuses to be in full satisfaction of claim to the May, 1919.

5s. granted under Committee on Production award No. 2800 in the engineering and foundry trades. Regard has been had to the fact that the men concerned do not receive the bonus of 12½ per cent. or 7½ per cent. as such. Effective as from the pay day in the week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Agreed 24th Dec., 1918. Approved 10th Jan., 1919. W.A. (M.) 108.

FILE MAKERS .- File Manufacturers' Association and Amalgamated Union of File Trades. Agreement—The men and boys concerned shall receive a further war bonus on each existing scale of bonus, as in agreement W.A. (M.) 108 (above). Effective as from the pay day in the week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Agreed 24th Dec., 1918. Approved 16th Jan., 1919. W.A. (M.) 322.

COAL MINES MINIMUM WAGE ACT, 1912.

Mining, Quarrying, &c.

Mining, Quarrying, &c.

Coal Miners.—Colliery Proprietors (Bristol district) and their Workmen. Difference—Application for a revision of the minimum wage rates established under the Coal Mines Minimum Wage Act, 1912. This question was settled before the hearing, but the Arbitrator was asked to express an opinion upon a question the nature of which will appear from the award. Arbitrator—Alderman G. Pearson, Chairman of the Leint District Board for Bristol. Award—That opinion upon a question the nature of which will appear from the award. Arbitrator—Alderman G. Pearson, Chairman of the Joint District Board for Bristol. Award—That no deduction should have been made by the masters from the minimum wages of the men until an application had been made to the Chairman to decide whether or not in his opinion the workmen had forfeited their right to the minimum wage on the grounds that the diminution in the output was caused by the negligence or the default of the workmen. Issued 2nd April, 1919. W.A. 2970.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

Machine-Made Lace and Net Finishing Trade. CANCELLATION AND VARIATION OF CERTAIN GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES

The Machine-made Lace and Net Finishing Trade Board have cancelled a certain general minimum piece-rate and varied certain other general minimum piece-rates; and the Minister of Labour, in pursuance of his statutory powers, has made an Order, dated 29th April, 1919, under Section 4 (2) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, confirming the said cancellation and variation, and specifying 2nd May, 1919, as the date from which such cancellation and variation shall become effective, in cases in which they are applicable, in respect of all persons employing labour, and of all persons employed in the trade. Where, however, the date specified does not correspond with the beginning of the period for which wages are paid by the employer, the cancellation and variation of the said general minimum piece rates become effective as from the beginning of the next full pay period following the date specified, but in no case later than 8th May, 1919.

The penalty for paying wages at less than the above general minimum piece rates is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence. THE Machine-made Lace and Net Finishing Trade Board have

Further particulars regarding the above-mentioned cancellation and variation of general minimum piece rates may be obtained from the Secretary, Lace Finishing Trade Board, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Linen and Cotton Embroidery Trade, Ireland.

PROPOSAL TO FIX GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES.

PROPOSAL TO FIX GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES.

The Linen and Cotton Embroidery Trade Board (Ireland) have issued a notice of proposal, dated 17th April, 1919, stating that they propose to fix general minimum piece-rates for German embroidery on household linens.

Objections to the above proposal may be lodged with the Trade Board within two months from 17th April, 1919.
Objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Linen and Cotton Embroidery Trade Board (Ireland), 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Tobacco Trade.

REGULATIONS, DATED 23RD APRIL, 1919, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, ch. 22) WITH RESPECT TO THE CONSTITUTION AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRADE BOARD FOR THE TOBACCO TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

- The Minister of Labour, in pursuance of his powers under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, and of every power him hereunto enabling, has made the annexed Regulations:—

 1. A Trade Board shall be established in Great Britain for the Tobacco Trade, as specified in the Trade Boards (Tobacco) Order, 1919, viz.: the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cigarette tubes, and snuff, including all preparatory processes and including also the operations of storing and store-keeping, boxing, packeting, labelling, parcelling and dispatching, and all other warehousing and packing operations incidental to the manufacture of any of the above-mentioned articles.
- 2. The Trade Board shall consist of not less than 51 and not 2. The Trade Board shall consist of not less than 51 and not more than 59 persons, of whom three shall be appointed members and the remainder representative members. The representative members shall be members representing employers and workers respectively, in equal numbers.

 3. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall be appointed by the Minister of Labour from among the members of the Trade Board, and each of them shall (provided that he con-

tinues to be a member of the Trade Board) hold office for a period of two years, but shall be eligible for re-appointment.

4. The appointed members shall be such of the appointed members of Trade Boards as may be directed by the Minister of Labour to act on the Trade Board, provided that nor more than three shall act on the Trade Board at any one time, and that at least one shall be a woman. The term of office of an appointed member shall be two years.

5. The selection and appointment of representative members shall be as follows:—

5. The selection and shall be as follows:—

all be as follows:—

(a) Twenty-four members representing employers in the trade shall be appointed by the Minister of Labou after considering names supplied by such employers due regard being paid to the representation of the various branches of the trade and the various district in which the trade is carried on.

(b) Twenty-four members representing workers in the trade shall be appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such weather.

after considering names supplied by such worker due regard being paid to the representation of t various branches of the trade and of the various districts in which the trade is carried on.

6. The Minister of Labour may, if he thinks it necess order to secure proper representation of any class or classe of employers or workers, after giving the Trade Board opportunity to be heard, appoint additional representative members to serve upon the Trade Board for a period not exceeding two years. The number of such additional representative members shall always be an even number, not exceeding eight in all. Half shall be representatives of employers and half shall be representatives of workers.

7. Any member representing employers who ceases to be an employer and becomes a worker at the trade shall vacate in employer and becomes a worker at the trade shall vacate in each. Any member representing workers who becomes as

seat. Any member representing workers who becomes an en-ployer in the trade shall vacate his seat. The question fact shall in each case be determined by the Minister

8. Any member who, in the opinion of the Minister Labour, fails without reasonable cause to attend one-half the total number of meetings in a calendar year shall vaca

9. If in the opinion of the Minister of Labour any rep sentative member shall be incapable of acting as a memi of the Trade Board, the Minister of Labour may determ his appointment and he shall thereupon vacate his seat.

10. At the end of two years from the date of the establiment of the Trade Board twelve representative members has absent by let from among the members representing a

be chosen by lot from among the members representing employers, and twelve representative members to be chosen by lot from among the members representing workers (in cace case excluding additional representative members nominated under paragraph 6 of these Regulations) shall retire from the

11. At the end of three years from the date of the establishment of the Trade Board, twelve members representing employers and twelve members representing workers (in each case excluding additional representative members appointed under paragraph 6 of these Regulations and excluding members filling the vacancies created by the operation of Paragraph 10 of these Regulations) shall retire from the Roard

12. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, the term of office of a representative member shall be two years, provided that:—

(a) A member appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall sit for the unexpired portion of the term of office of his predecessor; and

(b) A seat rendered vacant by effluxion of time shall be temporarily occupied by the retiring member until successor is appointed.

13. Any person vacating his seat on the Trade Board und any of the preceding paragraphs or for any other reason shabe eligible for reappointment as a member of the Trade Boar 14. A vacancy among members shall be filled in the sammanner as in the case of the original appointment to the sammanner as a s

vacated seat.

15. Every member of the Trade Board shall have one vot If at any meeting of the Board the numbers of member present representing employers and workers, respectively, a unequal, it shall be open to the side which is in the majorit to arrange that one or more of its members shall refrain from the preserve equality. Eviling seat to preserve equality. voting, so as to preserve equality. Failing such an arrange ment, the Chairman, or in his absence the Deputy Chairman may, if he thinks it desirable, adjourn the voting on an question to another meeting of the Board.

16. The Trade Board shall continue in existence until dis

solved by Order of the Minister of Labour.

17. The Trade Board may be known under the short title of "The Tobacco Trade Board (Great Britain)."

18. Any question appears these Regulations shall in the event of the Minister of Labour for decision.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1919.

R. S. Horne,

Minister of Labour. 18. Any question upon the construction or interpretation these Regulations shall in the event of dispute be referred

APPOINTMENT OF TOBACCO TRADE BOARD. In pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, the Minister of Labour has estab lished a Trade Board for the Tobacco Trade in Great Brita as specified in the Trade Boards (Tobacco) Order, 1919.

n accordance with the Regulations for the above-mentioned de dated 23rd April, 1919, the Trade Board consists of:

1) Three appointed members, namely,
Professor L. T. Hobhouse, D.Litt.,
Mr. G. W. Daniels,

Miss Hilda Cashmore.

Twenty-four members representing employers in the appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering es supplied by such employers, due regard having been to the representation of the various branches of the trade the various districts in which the trade is carried on

the various districts in which the trade is carried on.

Twenty-four members representing workers in the trade inted by the Minister of Labour after considering names lied by such workers, due regard having been paid to the insentation of the various branches of the trade, and of sentation and the state of the

D.Litt., to be Chairman, Mr. G. W. Daniels to be y Chairman, and Mr. G. T. Reid to be Secretary of the ade Board.

Laundry Trade. GULATIONS, DATED 30TH APRIL, 1919, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, CH. 22) WITH RESPECT TO THE CONSTITUTIO AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRADE BOARD FOR THE LAUNDRY TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

E Minister of Labour, in pursuance of his powers under tion 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, and of every other yer him hereunto enabling, has made the annexed Regula-

1. A Trade Board shall be established in Great Britain for a Laundry Trade, as specified in the Trade Boards (Laundry) rder, 1919, namely, the laundering of articles of every scription and all processes and operations incidental thereto rformed by way of trade or for the purpose of gain.

2. The Trade Board shall consist of not less than 37 and at more than 45 persons, of whom three shall be appointed essentative members and the remainder representative members. The resentative members shall be members representing employers at workers, respectively, in equal proportions. workers, respectively, in equal proportions.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall be appointed

the Minister of Labour from among the members of the de Board and each of them shall (provided that he con-nes to be a member of the Trade Board) hold office for a

innes to be a member of the Trade Board) hold office for a period of two years, but shall be eligible for re-appointment.

4. The appointed members shall be such of the appointed members of Trade Boards as may be directed by the Minister f Labour to act on the Trade Board, provided that not more han three shall act on the Trade Board at any one time, and hat at least one shall be a woman. The term of office of an ppointed member shall be two years.

5. The selection and appointment of representative seals.

5. The selection and appointment of representative members all be as follows, due regard being paid to the representation the various branches of the trade and of the various discits in which the trade is carried on:—

(a) Seventeen members representing employers in the trade shall be appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such employers.

(b) Seventeen members representing workers in the trade shall be appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such workers.

6. The Minister of Labour may, if he thinks it necessary in

6. The Minister of Labour may, if he thinks it necessary in order to secure proper representation of any class or classes it employers or workers, after giving the Trade Board an opportunity to be heard, appoint additional representative members to serve upon the Trade Board for a period not exceeding two years. The number of such additional representative members shall always be an even number not exceeding light in all. Half shall be representatives of employers and laif shall be representatives of workers.

7. Any member representing employers who ceases to be an amployer and becomes a worker at the trade shall vacate his seat. Any member representing workers who becomes an employer in the trade shall vacate his seat. The question of act shall in each case be determined by the Minister of Labour.

abour fails, without reasonable cause, to attend one-half of the total number of meetings in a calendar year shall vacate

seat.

If, in the opinion of the Minister of Labour any member all be incapable of acting as a member of the Trade Board, Minister of Labour may determine his appointment and shall thereupon vacate his seat.

O. At the end of one year from the date of the establishment of the Trade Board the members representing employers d the members representing workers shall retire from the pard.

11. At the end of two years from the date of the establishment of the Trade Board nine representative members to be thosen by lot from among the members representing employers and nine representative members to be chosen by lot from among the members representing workers (in each case excluding additional representative members appointed under paragraph 6 of these Regulations) shall retire from the Trade Board.

12. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 11 the term of office of a representative member shall be years, provided that:—

(i) a member appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall sit

for the unexpired portion of the term of office of his

predecessor; and
a seat rendered vacant by effluxion of time shall be temporarily occupied by the retiring member until a successor is appointed.

13. Any person vacating his seat on the Trade Board under any of the preceding paragraphs or for any other reason shall be eligible for re-appointment as a member of the Trade Board.

14. A vacancy among members shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment to the vacated seat.

15. Every member of the Trade Board shall have one vote If at any meeting of the Board the numbers of members present representing employers and workers, respectively, are unequal, it shall be open to the side which is in the majority unequal, it shall be open to the side which is in the majority to arrange that one or more of its members shall refrain from voting, so as to preserve equality. Failing such an arrangement, the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Deputy Chairman, may, if he thinks it desirable, adjourn the voting on any question to another meeting of the Board.

16. The Trade Board shall continue in existence until dissolved by order of the Minister of Labour.

17. The Trade Board may be known under the short title of "The Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain)."

18. Any question upon the construction or interpretation of these Regulations shall in the event of dispute be referred to the Minister of Labour for decision.

ne Minister of Labour for decision.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1919.

R. S. Horne,
Minister of Labour.

APPOINTMENT OF LAUNDRY TRADE BOARD.

APPOINTMENT OF LAUNDRY TRADE BOARD.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, the Minister of Labour has established a Trade Board for the Laundry Trade in Great Britain as specified in the Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1919.

In accordance with the regulations with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the above-mentioned Trade Board dated 30th April, 1919, the Trade Board consists of:—

(1) Three appointed members, namely: Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., Mr. E. H. C. Wethered, Miss M. Cécile Matheson.

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

(3) Seventeen members representing workers in the trade appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such 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.

The Minister of Labour has appointed Sir Alfred Horkinger

The Minister of Labour has appointed Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., to be Chairman, Mr. E. H. C. Wethered to be Deputy Chairman, and Mr. G. T. Reid to be Secretary of the Trade Board.

SPECIAL ORDERS MADE UNDER SECTION 1 OF THE TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1918.

Boot and Shoe Repairing.

THE Minister of Labour has, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, made a Special Order, dated 18th April, 1919, that from and after that date the following provision shall have effect, that

is to say:

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

Article 2.—This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Boot and Shoe Repairing) Order, 1919.

The trade specified in the appendix to the above notice is as

follows:—
The Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade, that is to say, the repairing wherever carried on of boots, shoes, slippers and all kinds of leather footwear, including the making of bespoke, handsewn, rivetted or pegged leather footwear; but excluding the manufacture of leather footwear on a large scale, the repairing of saddlery and leather goods other than leather footwear and the retailing of leather footwear.

Brush and Broom Trade.

The Minister of Labour has, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Section I. of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, made a special Order, dated 9th May, 1919, that from and after that date the following provision 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 (Brush and Broom) Order, 1919.

The trade specified in the appendix to the above notice is

The brushes and broom trade, that is to say, the manufacture of brushes (other than feather brushes) or brooms; including the following operations where all or any of them are carried or in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture

(a) The drafting, dressing or mixing of bass, whisk or similar fibres or animal bristles or hair and the working of wood, bone, ivory or celluloid;

(b) All finishing, warehousing, packing or other opera-

tions incidental to or appertaining to the manufacture of such brushes or bro

but excluding the following operations:—

The sawing and turning of wood as a preliminary operation to the manufacture of such brushes or brooms, the making of metal parts, and the mounting of brushes with metal or tortoise-shell backs.

Corset Trade.

The Minister of Labour has, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Section I. of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, made a special Order, dated 6th May, 1919, that from and after that date the following provision 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 (Corset) Order, 1919.

The trade specified in the appendix to the above notice is as follows :-

The corset trade, that is to say :-

(a) The manufacture of corsets, stays, children's corset bodices, infant's stay bands, bust confiners such as

brassières and bandeaux when boned or with elastic webbing in their construction.

(b) The manufacture of support or abdominal belts and similar articles except where made in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of surgical

(c) The assembling of stocking suspenders in conjunction

with or in association with the manufacture of any of the above mentioned articles.

(d) All warehousing, packing or other operations incidental to or appertaining to the manufacture of any of the above mentioned articles.

Hair, Bass and Fibre Trade.

The Minister of Labour has, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Section I. of the Trade Boards Acts, 1918, made a special Order, dated 9th May, 1919, that from and after that date the following provision shall have effect, that

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
(Hair, Bass and Fibre) Order, 1919.

The trade specified in the appendix to the above notice is

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

The hair, bass and fibre trade, that is to say, the drafting, dressing or mixing of bass, whisk or similar fibres or horse hair 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 of brushes or brooms, and excluding also the dressing of

Paper Bag Trade.

THE Minister of Labour has, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, made a Special Order, dated 25th April, 1919, that from and after that date the following provision shall have effect, that

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 (Paper Bag Trade) Order, 1919.

The trade specified in the appendix to the above notice is as

The Paper Bag Trade, that is to say, the manufacture from paper (including gauzelined or clothlined paper) of any bag or container without a gummed flap, including the operations or container without a gummed flap, including the operations of packing, parcelling, warehousing, receiving, store-keeping, dispatching, timekeeping, lift-operating, and cleaning, when these operations are carried on in connection with paper bag manufacture, and including the printing of paper bags when the printing apparatus is attached to the making apparatus; but excluding the manufacture of bags or containers with ungummed flaps (for use in the transmission of printed matter or samples) when made by the same processes as gummed or samples) when made by the same processes as gummed envelopes, and excluding the manufacture of receptacles from cardboard, such as boxes, cartons or skillots.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1919.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

No. 914.

No. 914.

Regulations dated 26th April, 1919, for the prevention of fibroid phthisis among workers engaged in factories using refractory materials have been made by the Home Secretary under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and are now in force. These Regulations apply to all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which is carried on the processes of crushing, grinding and sieving of refractory materials containing not less than 80 per cent. of silica (SiO₂), and any processes involving the manipulation of such materials in the manufacture of bricks or other articles containing not less than 80 per cent. of silica (SiO₂).

NIGHT WORK IN THE BAKING TRADE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

THE Minister of Labour has appointed the following to be a Committee to inquire into the question of night-baking in the

Baking Trade:
Sir Wm. Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C. (Chairman).
Mr. R. E. Graves, C.B.E., Deputy Chief Inspector of

Mr. Webster Jenkinson, C.B.E.

Mr. Webster Jenkinson, C.B.E.
Mr. J. J. Jones, M.P.
Major The Hon. E. F. L. Wood, M.P.
Secretary, Mr. Robert Wilson, Ministry of Labour,
Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W.1.
The terms of reference of the Committee are:—"To inquire
into the practice of night-baking in the Bread Baking and
Flour Confectionery Trade, and to report whether it is desirable in the interests of those engaged in the trade and of the
community that the practice should be abolished or modified."
The first sitting of the Committee was held on 1st May.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS. 1911 to 1918.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Minister of Labour hereby gives Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire of questions whether contributions are payable:—

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions are not payable in respect of:—

1. Workmen (other than sawmillers, machine wood.

2451. Workmen (other than sawmillers, machine wood workers, or the makers of metal, leather or rubber parts) engaged in the manufacture of toy scooters.

2452. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making crates which consist of interlaced green wooden wands and not of sawn or worked wood, and which are used for packing domestic earthenware or similar goods. (Application 508X). This decision modifies decision A1793X (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1916) in so far as it conflicts therewith

Note.-Decisions in which the Umpire has decided that contributions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter X at the end of the number, e.g., 1554X. Contributions under these decisions are payable as from the 4th September, 1916.

Where no reference is given to an application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

OUT-OF-WORK DONATION.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

THE Minister of Labour has appointed a Committee to make inquiries and report with regard to the Out-of-Work Donation Scheme instituted in November, 1918, and extended in February, 1919, and to make recommendations as to any modifications that may be desirable in the scope and administration of the existing scheme.

The manners of the Committee are to the scope and administration of the committee are to the scope and administration of the committee are to the scope and administration of the committee are to the scope and administration of the committee are to the scope and administration of the committee are to the scope and administration of the committee are to the scope and administration of the committee are to the scope and administration of the committee are to the scope and administration of the committee are to the scope and administration of the scope are scope as the scope and administration of the scope and administration of the scope are scope as the scope and administration of the scope and administration of the scope are scope as the scope and administration of the scope and administration of the scope are scope as the scope and administration of the scope are scope as the scope and administration of the scope are scope as the scope and administration of the scope are scope as the scope are s

The members of the Committee are :-Lord Aberconway (Chairman).
Sir Montague Barlow, K.B.E., M.P.
Col. Sir Godfrey Collins, M.P.
Major G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P.

Major G. R. Lane-rox, R.J.
Mr. T. Shaw, M.P.
Sir Walter Kinnear, K.B.E.
Philling

representing the Treasury. representing the Ministry of

Mr. F. G. Bowers.
Mr. T. W. Phillips, C.B.E. | Labour.
The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. G. C. Ricketts,
Queen Anne's Chambers, 28, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1.

CIVILIAN WORKERS IN IRELAND. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has certified that there is in the trades mentioned below a substantial amount of unemployment caused directly by the cessation of hostilities:

(1) Persons employed in munition factories otherwise than in insured trades, and who were, in respect of such employment, contributors under the National Health Insurance Scheme for not less than three months prior to 25th Nov., 1918.

(2) Workpeople employed abroad on Government work in trades which are insured trades in this country, for not less than ten weeks between July, 1914, and 25th Nov., 1918.

Civilian workers who have been so employed will accordingly, on satisfying the other conditions of the scheme, be entitled during unemployment to claim donation under the Out-of-Work Donation Scheme as amended for Ireland.

Applications for Out-of-Work Donation by persons included in the certificate will be admitted as from the 10th April, 1919.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS. APRIL. 1919.

May, 1919.

Place and time for Examination.*

Certifying Surgeon. nistrict. Dr. A. A. Pim, The Walnuts, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Beaminster
Dr. A. J. Troughton, Station
Road, Bentham, Lancaster Surgery, Tuesday, 9-10 a.m. Dr. L. E. Dickson, Northgate House, Bridgnorth Dr. J. H. Timothy, Brook Villa, Gwaun-cae-Gurwen, Glam. Dr. R. N. Farrer, Clayton West, Huddersfield Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Surgery, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
(1) Week-days, 9-9.30 a.m.
(2) Surgery, Denby Dale,
Friday, 12 noon.
Mr. J. Doherty's, Gortin,
co. Tyrone, Wednesday, Dr. P. Clarke, Gortin co. Tyrone, Wednesd 9-10 a.m. Wednesday, 9-10.30 a.m. Dr. S. C. Clapham, The Grange, Martock Dr. E. G. Barker, Somerleigh, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Dr. J. Thomarson, Clovelly, Parkstone Road, Poole Dr. J. E. Stacey, 2, Durham Road, Sheffield Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Dr. J. I. Langley, Arlesey,
Hitchin
Dr. A. W. Allen, Anstruther
House, Skegness
Dr. F. S. L. Pigott, Bitton
Street, Teignmouth
Dr. C. C. Smith, Woburn
...
Week-days, 6-8 p.m.
Wednesday, 9-10.30 a.m.
Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Surgery, Thursday, 9-10
a.m.

DTE.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the ence of the Certifying Surgeon.

* Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less n five are employed.

UBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING APRIL.

e Official Publications (distinguished by Cd., Cmd., H.C. or S.O. publica-be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from H.M. STATIONERY the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and ion Street, London, S.W.1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Gardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, reet, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Dominions and Depen-turied States of America and other foreign countries of T. Fisher Unwin,

UNITED KINGDOM.

Openings in Industry suitable for Disabled Sailors and oldiers. No. XXVIII. Cotton Trade. Ministry of Labour. S.O. publication: price Id.]
Demobilisation and Resettlement. Regulations made by

Demobilisation and Resettlement. Regulations made by the Military Service (Civil Liabilities Committee). Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 88: price 1d.]

Reconstruction Problems. Pamphlets of the Ministry of Reconstruction. No. 20. Land Settlement. No. 21. The Classics in British Education. [S.O. publications: price 2d.

Mines and Quarries, 1918. Advance Proof (subject to cortion) of the Tables relating to the Output of Coal and or Minerals and the Number of Persons Employed at less worked under the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Acts ing the year 1918. Home Office.

uring the year 1918. Home Office.
Fencing and Safety Precautions for Transmission Machinery
n Factories. Safety Pamphlet No. 1. Home Office. [S.O.
publications: price 3d.]
An Inquiry into the Prevalence and Actiology of Tuberulosis among Industrial Workers, with special reference to
female Munition Workers. Medical Research Committee,
vational Health Insurance. [S.O. publication: price 1s. 6d.]
Eightieth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births,
beaths and Marriages in England and Wales, 1917. [Cmd.
10: price 5s.]

sing (Financial Assistance) Committee. Final Report. stry of Reconstruction. [Cd. 9238: price 3d.]
using. Schemes submitted to the Local Government
d by Local Authorities. [Cmd. II5: price 2d.]
ustabulary. Scotland. Sixty-first Report of H.M. Inor, 1918. Strength of the force, average pay with war

Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1917. and crews, loans for boat building and improvement

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH DOMINIONS.

[Cmd. 44: price 3d.]

INDIA.—Publications of the Department of Statistics.

1) Statistics of British India, 1916-17. Vol. IV. Administative, Judicial and Self-Government. (2) Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills, November of Department (2) Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills, November of Department (2) Monthly Statistics. Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills, November and December, 1918, and January, 1919. (3) Cotton Pressing Factories and Cotton Spinning Mills in India, 1917-18.

Crown Colonies.—Colonial Reports—Annual. No. 979—Gambia, 1917 [price 2d.] No. 981—Gibraltar, 1917 [price 1d.] No. 982—Bermuda, 1917 [price 1d.] No. 988—East Africa Protectorate, 1916-17 [price 3d.] No. 989—Barbados, 1917-18 [price 1d.] No. 989—Barbados, 1917-18 [price 1d.] Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during February, strikes and lock-outs during 1918 and in February, No. 2—Report No. 36, November, 1918. Statistics of Mines

1919, employment offices, wholesale and retail prices, farm wages during 1914-17, legislation, &c. Eighth Annual Report on Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1917. Department of Labour. [Ottawa: J. de L. Taché, King's Printer.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Industrial Arbitration Reports, 1918. Part IV. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

Printer.]

—The Official Year Book, 1917. Food and prices, employ—the official Year Book, 1917. Food and prices, employ—the official condition, &c. John ment and industrial arbitration, social condition, &c. John B. Trivett, Government Statistician. [Sydney: W. A.

Gullick, Government Printer.]

VICTORIA.—Fortieth Annual Report on Friendly Societies,
1917. Valuations of societies, numerical and financial summaries of the returns furnished by the secretaries, &c.
Government Statistician. [Melbourne: H. J. Green, Acting Government Printer.

Government Printer.]

QUEENSLAND.—Industrial Peace Act Awards and Agreements,
1919. Cabinet Making and Undertaking, Mackay District,
7th January. Sanitary Workers, Cairns, 15th January.
Engine Drivers and Firemen, 20th January. Police, 24th

South Australia.—Wages Board Determinations. (1) Judgment, 10th December, 1918, re Railway Employees. (2) Judgment, 18th December, 1918, upon application to vary Determination of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Wages Board.

NEW ZEALAND.—Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of the Department of Labour, year ended 31st March, 1918. Condition of trade and employment, conciliation and arbitration, membership of industrial unions, &c. [Wellington: Marcus F. Government Printer.

-Monthly Abstract of Statistics, December, 1918. Whole-—Monthly Mostract of Statistics, December, 1818. Wholesale and retail prices, cost of living and purchasing power of money, old age pensions, State advances to workers, &c. [Wellington: Marcus F. Marks, Government Printer.]

—Twentieth Annual Report of the Pensions Department, year ended 31st March, 1918. Old age, widows', military, miners', War. [Wellington: Marcus F. Marks, Government

SOUTH AFRICA.—Statistics of Production. Statistics of Factories and Protective Industries (excluding Mining and Quarrying) in the Union for the year 1916-17 (Second Indus-

Quarrying) in the Union for the year 1916-17 (Second Industrial Census, 1918). Office of Census and Statistics. [Pretoria: Government Printing Office.]

—Social Statistics, Statistics of Cost of Living, 1914 to February, 1919. Office of Census and Statistics. [Pretoria: Government Printing and Stationery Office.]

—Report of the Labour Department, January and February, 1919. Applications for employment, demand, vacancies filled.

Applications for employment, demand, vacancies filled SOUTH AFRICA.—The South African Journal of Industries, February and March, 1919. Labour and industrial conditions in January and February. Ministry of Mines and Industries. [Pretoria: Government Printing and Stationery Office.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

INTERNATIONAL.—(1) International Review of Agricultural Economics, January—February, 1919. (2) International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics, April, 1919. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome: Printing Office of the Institute.

UNITED STATES (a) Federal.—Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. No. 247, January, 1919. Proceedings of the Employment Managers' Conference, Rochester (N.Y.), May 9-11, 1918. [Washington: Government Printing

Office.]

—(b) State.—New York. (1) The Bulletin, March, 1919.
The Labour Market, bureaus of compensation, women in industry, inspection, &c. State Industrial Commission.
(2) The Labour Market Bulletin, January, 1919. Employment in January, average weekly earnings in New York State factories, comparison of average weekly earnings with course of retail food prices in the United States. [Albany: J. B. Lyon Co., Printers.]

—Massachusetts. Thirty-second Annual Report on the Statistics of Manufactures for the year 1917. Wage-earners, with increases and average yearly earnings. Bureau of Statistics. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers.]

Printers.

Printers.]
—Massachusetts. Twelfth Annual Report on the Public Employment Offices for the year 1918. Bureau of Statistics. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers.] Eighty-fourth Quarterly Report on Employment in Massachusetts, quarter ending 31st December, 1918.
—California. Eighteenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1917-18. Public and private employment bureaus and agencies, eight-hour law for women, child-labour law, wages and hours, &c. [Sacramento: California State Printing Office.]

—Connecticut. Twenty-eighth Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the two years ended 30th November, 1918. Strikes and lock-outs, wages in building trades, labour organisations, public employment offices, occupational diseases, &c. Labour Laws, Revision of, 1918. Department of Labour and Factory Inspection. [Hartford: published by

and Quarries in Ohio, 1917. No. 3—Report No. 37, December, 1918. Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labour in Ohio on 15th May, 1918. [Columbus: The F. J. Heer Printing

Wisconsin. (1) The Wisconsin Safety Review, February, 1919. (2) Report on Allied Functions, year ended 30th June, 1918. Mediation and arbitration, minimum wage, home work, child labour, free employment offices, workmen's compensation, &c. Industrial Commission of Wisconsin.

France et du Service d'observation des Prix, January, 1919. Statistics of wholesale and retail prices, movement of general level of retail food prices. General Statistical Department of France. [Paris: Felix Alcan.] (2) Habitations à bon marché et Encouragements à la petite Propriété, 1913. Ministry of Labour. (3) Rapport du Conseil Supérieur des Habitations à bon marché, 1913. Ministry of Labour. [Paris: Berger-Levrault.]

Berger-Levrault.]
Germany.—Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, 24th February, 1919. State of employment in January, earnings of miners in Saxony in 1917 and first quarter of 1918, co-operative societies (retail stores) in 1917, German trade unions during the war, housing measures, legislation. Department of Labour Statistics,

measures, legislation. Department of Labour Statistics, National Statistical Office. [Berlin: Carl Heymanns Verlag.]
ITALY.—Bollettino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro (Fortnightly Series), March 16th and April 1st, 1919. Retail food prices in September, State grants to employment exchanges.
Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour. [Rome.]

SPAIN .- Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, March,

SPAIN.—Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, March, 1919. Labour disputes reported on in February. Government Labour Department (Institute of Social Reform). [Madrid: M. Minuesa de Los Rios.]

HOLLAND.—(1) Jaurverslag der Visscherijinspectie, 1915. Verslag betreffende den Staat der Zeevisscherij. Part II. Report on Fishing Industry, 1915. Part II—Sea Fishing. Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. [The Hague: Van Cleef Bros.] (2) Jaurcijfers voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden. Rijk in Europa, 1917. Statistical Year Book of Holland, 1917. Factory inspection, hours of labour in factories, unemployment and employment exlabour in factories, unemployment and employment exchanges, wages, labour disputes, trade unions, &c. Central Bureau of Statistics. (3) Bijdragen tot de Statistick van Nederland. No. 270. Werkstakingen en uitsluitingen in Nederland gedurende 1917. Strikes and lock-outs in Holland in 1917. (4) Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, March, 1919. Employment in February, unemployment in December, work of employment exchanges, labour disputes, wholesale and retail prices. Central Bureau of Statistics. [The Hague: Gebr. Belinfante.]

Switzerland.—Bulletin No. 3 of 1919, March 31st, 1919.

Retail prices of food in 32 localities. Federal Bureau of

[Berne.]

DENMARK.—(1) Social Forsorg, March, 1919. Employment exchanges in January. Workmen's Insurance Council, Employment Exchanges Departments, &c. [Hellerup: Ahlmanns Allé, 25.] (2) Statistiske Efterretninger, 10th April, 1919. Statistical Department. Retail food prices in March. Statistical Department. [Copenhagen: Gyldendale Boghandel.]
NORWAY.—Sociale Meddelelser No. 3 of 1919. Retail price

Norway.—Sociale Meddelelser No. 3 of 1919. Retail price changes, August-December, 1918; increase in prices during the war (international survey). Department of Social Affairs. [Christiania: Steenske Forlag.]

SWEDEN.—Swedish Official Statistics. (1) Causes of Deaths, 1914. (2) Movement of Population (Births, Marriages and Deaths), 1915. (3) Savings Banks, 1917. (4) Election Statistics of Provincial and Communal Councils, 1918. (5) Statistics of Crops, 1918. (6) Emigration and Immigration, 1917. (7) Communal Poor Relief and Finances, 1915. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Sons.]

-Publications of Committee on Working Hours. (1) Betan-—Publications of Committee on Working Hours. (1) Betan-kande med Förslag till Lag om Begränsning av Tiden för Bageri-och Konditoriarbete. Report and Bill on Limitations of Working Hours in Bakeries. (2) Betänkande med Förslag till om Begränsning av Arbetstiden. Report and Bill on Limi-tations of Working Hours. [Stockholm: 1919; P. A. Norstedt

Wols. Proposed New Railway Regulations, Railway Commission, 1915. [Stockholm: 1918.]

mission, 1915. [Stockholm: 1918.]

—Betänkande angående gementsamt Lönessystem samt Lönereglering. Report on wages in Postal, Telegraph, State Railway and State Waterways Services. [Stockholm: 1918.]

—Sociala Meddelanden, No. 2 of 1919. State of employment in January, unemployment in Trade Unions, October to December, 1918, Bill on eight-hour day, retail prices in January. Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Sons] January. Department for Social Affairs. [Sto. Norstedt & Sons.] Finland.—Social Tidskrift, No. 4 of 1918.

Exchanges in 1917 and Second Quarter of 1918, retail food prices during Third Quarter of 1918. Department of Social [Helsingfors: 1919.]

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Boletin del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo. February, 1919. Issue devoted to labour organisations in Buenos Aires. National Labour Department. [Buenos Aires.]

-Anuario Estadistico de la Republica de Chile. CHILE.—Anuario Estadistico de la Republica de Chile. Statistical Year Book of Chile. Parts relating to Foreign Trade, 1916 and 1917, Population, 1916, Public Health, &c., 1916, Education, 1916, Manufactures, 1916, Shipping and Railways and Tramways, 1917, Finance, 1917, Agriculture. 1916-1917. Central Office of Statistics. [Santiago de Chile.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1919.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS (WAR OFFICE CONTRACTS.)

(WAR OFFICE CONTRACTS.)

Accontrements, Web: Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.; Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.—Asbestos Yam; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Badges, Embroidered: H. Spencer & Co., Coventry.—Blankets: Blackwood, Morton & Sons, Kilmarnock; L. Harwood & Co., Luddenden, foot, Yorks; D. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton; Morton Sundour Fabrics, Ltd., Carlisle; J. Templeton & Co., Glasgow; Wormald, & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Boilers and Parts: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.; Beardmore & Co., Dalmuir.—Boils and Nuts, &c.: Stones Bros., Ltd., West Bromwich; Wilkes, Ltd., Dorloston—Boots, Ankle: Eleis, Son & Percival Walles. Ltd., Darlaston.—Boots, Ankle: Ekins, Son & Percival, Raunds; F. Knight, Rushden; W. Lawrence, Raunds; C. Lewis & Co., Northampton; A. W. Minney & Son, Fin W. B. Stevens & Co., Northampton; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Raunds; Unity Co-operative Society, Ringstead; S. A. Wilt Boxes, Wood: Stotesbury & Co., London, S.E.-Bricks. Bristol.—Boxes, Wood: Stotesbury & Co., London, S.E.—In Smead, Dean & Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne.—Bunting: J. Ol & Son, Shipley; H. Farrer & Co., Halifax; Morton & Hol Halifax.—Buttons: E. Armfield & Co., Birmingham; But Ltd., Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Birmingham; W. Ma & Sons, Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham Candles: Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., Gt. St. Helens,—Co. Wood, Packing, &c.: Anglo-Scandinavian Box Co., Ltd., Lon Wood, Packing, &c.: Anglo-Scandinavian Box Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; C. Clarke & Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. F. Farwig & Co., London, E.C.; E. Lockett & Sons, Manchester; F. J. West & Co., London, N.E.—Clocks: Grimshaw, Baxter & Elliott, Ltd., London, E.C.; Prescot Clock & Mechanism Co., Prescot, Lancs.—Cloth, Piece Goods: J. D. Johnstone, Leeds; Marshall, Kaye & Marshall, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Clothing, Plain Clothes: Abrecht & Abrecht, Ltd., Leeds; Arthur & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Arthur & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Arthur & Co., Ltd. Dublin; Barnett, Mitchell & Co., London, N.E.; J. R. Bowshe & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Buckley & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Burton, Ltd., Leeds; Chamberlains, Ltd., Norwich; Curl Bros. Ltd., Norwich; W. Frame & Co., Reading; H. Freedman & Co., Leeds; Gould & Gould, Ltd., Leeds; J. Hammond & Co. Newcastle, Staffs; F. W. Harmer & Co., Norwich; Harrie Whitfield & Co., Birmingham; P. Horsfield & Co., Leeds; Hunter & Son, Ltd., Liverpool; Hunter, Barr & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Kettering Clothing Manufacturing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Kettering; H. Leaning & Co., Ltd., Colchester; D. Little & Co., Leeds; J. May & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Milnes, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Proudfoot, Willis & Sons, & Co., Leeds; J. May & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Millies, Cartwign, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Proudfoot, Willis & Sons, London, E.; D. Smith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Sunderland & Wilton, Ltd., Leeds; Todd & Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Clothing, Uniform: Britannia Clothing Co., Leeds; City Woollen Co., London, E.C.; Colchester Manufacturing Co., Colchester; J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Cooper, Ullman & Cooper, London, E.; T. H. Crombie & Co., Glasgow; Dixon & Gaunt, Ltd., Leeds; Fainer Bros., Ltd., Leeds; L. Fox & Co., Leeds; Frazer Bros., Leeds; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; J. Hammond & Co., Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs; F. W. Harmer & Co., Norwich; Hart & Levy, Ltd., Leicester; Hobson & Sons, London, W.; Hope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Leeds; J. Howell & Co., London, W.; Hutchisons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Johnson & Co. (Wholesale Costumiers), Ltd., London, W.; Langton Bros., Ltd., London, W.; Lunn Bros., Leeds; J. & B. Pearse & Co., London, E.; A. Polikoff, London, E.; Proudfoot, Willis & Sons, London, E.; St. Albans Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Leeds; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.; M. & R. Siliman & M. & L. Ruben, Leeds; Sindall Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, N.E.; H. Smith & Co., London, E.C.; Wacks & Co., Leicester; Walton Bros., London, N.E.; Walthen, Gardiner Co., Bristol; Whur & Cordage, Lines and Twines: L. Holmes Bros., London, N.E.; Walthen, Gardiner Co., Bristol; Whur & Sons, London, W.—Cordage, Lines and Twines: J. Holmes Son, Huddersfield.—Disinfectants: Burt, Boulton & Haywood Ltd., London, E.; Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., London E.; Killgerm Co., Ltd., Cleckheaton; McDougall Bros., Ltd. E.; Killgerm Co., Ltd., Cleckheaton; McDougall Bros., Ltd., Manchester; Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe; Phoenix Sanitary Co., Preston; Quibell Bros., Ltd., Newark; Sanitas Co., Ltd., London, E.; R. Young & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Disinfectors: S. Jones & Co., London, S.E.—Emery Cloth, &c.; J. & E. Dalton & Co., Ltd., Stockport; T. Goldsworthy & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; J. G. Naylor & Co., Woodley, Cheshire; J. Oakey & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Flags, Accessories to: R. Evans & Co., London, E.C.—Flannel: D. Wilson & Co., Glasgow.—Head-Dresses: B. Prager & Co., Ltd., London, E. Evans & Co., London, E.C.—Flannel: D. Wilson & Co., Gl gow.—Head-Dresses: B. Prager & Co., Ltd., London, E Hollow-ware: Hill Top Foundry Co., West Bromwich; Izons Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bro wich.—Hose, Canvas: Bentham Woven Hose & Belting Wo Bentham, Yorks; J. Norris & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Ra Hose & Belting Co., Salford; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., M chester; W. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Salford.—Hosiery: S. Davi & Sons, Derby; W. & H. Howe, Leicester; T. Morley & Son Leicester; R. Rowley & Co., Ltd., Leicester; R. Walker & Son Ltd., Leicester.—Knives, Cooks, Clasp, &c.: F. Greaves & Son She Sheffield; W. Saynor, Ltd., Sheffield; Wall, Kay & Sons, field.—Knives, Forks and Spoons: Atkinson Bros., Ltd., Barker Bros., Birmingham; Boswell, Hatfield & Co Sheffield; L. Harrison, Sheffield; Needham, Veall k, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Wilkinson & Sons, Birmingha Ltd., Birmingham.—Machines, Weighing: De Grave, Short Co., London, S.E.—Medicines: Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Dartford; Lister Institute of Preventive Medicines, Elstrey, Herts, and London, S.W.—Mills, Coffee: W. Corns & Son, Ministry of Munitions—continued.

Ministry of Munitions—continued.

Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Oils: W. B. Dick & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Scottish Oil Agency, Ltd., Broxburn.—Paint: Indestructible Paint Co., London, E.—Pyjama Suits: Lawry & Porter, London, E.C.; McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., Ltd., Man-London, E.C.; McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., Ltd., Man-London, E.C.; McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., Ltd., Man-London, S.E.—Razors: Ford & Medley, Ltd., Sheffield.—Reels, Hose: Chester.—Razors: Ford & Medley, Ltd., Sheffield.—Reels, Hose: Coventry.—Ropes: & Sons, Ltd., Coventry: H. Spencer & Co., Coventry.—Ropes: Perkins & Co., Walsall.—Sheets, Cotton: Barlow & Jones, Ltd., London, & Co., Londonderry; G. Francis & Kerr, Ltd., Llanidloes; B. & Co., Londonderry; J. Macfarlane & Co., Glasgow; J. McLaughlin & Co., Buncrana, Co. Donegal; E. Richards & Co., Londonderry; J. Sweeney & Co., Londonderry; United Welsh Mills, derry; J. Sweeney & Co., Londonderry; United Welsh Mills, Cardiff.—Veils, Mosquito: Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W. Wheels, Terminal, Fittings for: Rudge Whitworth, Ltd., Coventry.

WAR OFFICE.

Maintenance of W.D. Buildings: London, South-West: W. H. Gaze & Son, Kingston. London, South: W. H. Gaze, Kingstonnn-Thames. Purfleet and Rainham: D. T. Jackson, Barking.
uton and Dunstable: A. Cole, Luton. Epsom: Limpus & Son,
Kingston. Hounslow District: Limpus & Son, Kingston. Gosline Limburg Corport. Durham: G. Graden & Son, Durham J. Hunt, Gosport. Durham: G. Gradon & Son, Durham. ax: T. W. Dodgson, Halifax. Pontefract: W. M. Beeden, erham. Newcastle: T. Obank & Sons, Bradford. Silker. G. Crook, Wakefield. Melton Mowbray: F. D. Goodwin, stone: G. Crook, Wakefield. Melton Mowbray: F. D. Goodwin, Melton Mowbray. Birr Barracks: John Power, Birr. Maryborough: J. Dowling & Co., Dublin. Downpatrick: P. McAleenan, Co. Down. Ballykinlar: P. McAleenan, Co. Down. Cahir: John Kenny, Limerick. Wrexham: J. C. Vaughan & Sons, Hereford. Ashton-under-Lyne. R. Holt, Bury. Leigh: Thomas Collier, Leigh. Preston: G. L. Desoer, Liverpool. Barrow: J. Laing & Son, Carlisle. Ashton-in-Makerfield: Thomas Collier, Leigh. Ormskirk: R. Taylor & Sons, Ormskirk. Burscough: G. L. Desoer, Liverpool. Stockport: Mark Lane, Stockport.—Works Services: Provision of Heating Apparatus: New Mechanical Transport Depot, Slough: G. N. Haden & Sons, London, W.C.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT. Accumulators: Edison Accumulators, Ltd., London, S.W.—Asbestos: Beldam Packing, &c., Co., London, E.C.—Axles: Vickers, Ltd., Sheffield; Steel Co. of Scotland, Glasgow; Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Sheffield.—Bins: Estler Bros., London, E. Bayley's Steel Works, Sheffield.—Bins: Estler Bros., London, E.—Bobbins, &c.: Wm. Whiteley & Sons, Lockwood, Huddersfield.—Boiler Tubes: Muntz's Metal Co., French Walls, Birmingham; W. Bayliss, Ltd., Birmingham; Allen Everitt & Son, Smethwick. Buffers: P. & W. Maclellan, Glasgow.—Canvas: McGregor & Co., London, E.C.—Casks: W. Ryan & Co., London, E.—Cells: Edison Accumulators, Ltd., London, S.W.—Chain: T. Perrins, Stourbridge.—Copper Plates: J. Bibby & Sons, Garston; Neville, Druce & Co., London, E.C.—Couplings: Cravens, Ltd., Darnall; Metropolitan Carriage &c. Co. Saltley—Cranes: Ransomes & Druce & Co., London, E.C.—Couplings: Cravens, Ltd., Darnal; Metropolitan Carriage, &c., Co., Saltley.—Cranes: Ransomes & Rapier, Ipswich.—Crossings, &c.: Isca Foundry Co., Newport (Mon.).—Crowbars: Wardsend Steel Co., Sheffield.—Dynamos: J. Stone & Co., London, S.E.—Engines: Kerr, Stewart & Co., Stoke-on-Trent.—Fireclay: Timmis & Co., Lye, Stourbridge.—Flues: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Landore.—Glassware: Stevens & Williams, Brierley Hill.—Hammer: B. & S. Massey, Openshaw.—Hose: India Rubber, &c., Co., London, E.—Hydrants: J. Tylor & Sons, London, N.; Blakeborough & Sons, Brighouse.—Ink Powder: T. Webster & Co., Tariff Street, Liverpool.—Iron: Low Moor Co., Bradford.—Lathe: Hulse & Co., Manchester.—Leathers, &c.: F. G. Ernst, London, W.—Machine, Shaping: Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Openshaw.—Machine Sawing: Kendall & Gent, Manchester.—Motor Converter: Bruce, Peebles & Co., Edinburgh.—Nuts: C. Richards & Sons, Darlaston; Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Wolverhampton.— Sons, Darlaston; Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Wolverhampton.—
oil: J. L. Wade & Co., London, S.W.—Paper: Basted Paper
Mills, Sevenoaks; Thompson & Norris Manufacturing Co.,
London, W.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, London, E.C.—
Plungers, &c.: Stableford & Co., Coalville.—Press, Wheel: H.
Berry & Co., Leeds.—Pumice Stone: Produce Brokers Co.,
London, F.C.—Ped Lead: London Lead Ovide Co. Grayerend ondon, E.C.—Red Lead: London Lead Oxide Co., Gravesend.— Berry & Co., Leeds.—Pumice Stone: Produce Brokers Co., London, E.C.—Red Lead: London Lead Oxide Co., Gravesend.—Saw Blades: Bramley Engineering Co., Leeds.—Spares: Pritchett & Gold, &c., Co., London, S.W.—Spring Meshes: Whitfield's Bedsteads, Ltd., London, W.C.—Springs: Nicholson & Fieldsend, Sheffield; W. Griffiths & Sons, Sheffield; Willford & Co., Sheffield.—Steel, Angle: Steel Co. of Scotland, Glasgow.—Steel, Channel: Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Brierley Hill.—Steel, Cast: Edgar Allen & Co., Sheffield.—Steel, Flat: Lanarkshire Steel Co., Motherwell.—Steel Plate, &c.: D. Colville & Sons, Motherwell.—Steel Ropes: W. D. Houghton & Co., Warrington.—Superheater Elements: Howell & Co., Sheffield.—Tape: Johnson & Phillips, London, S.E.—Telephones: Peel Conner Telephone Works, Salford.—Telphers: R. Dempster & Sons, Elland, Yorks.—Terne Linings: Haynes Bros., London, S.E.—Tiebars: Anderston Foundry Co., Port Clarence; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, London Works, nr. Birmingham.—Tabes: Stewarts & Lloyds, Glasgow; British Mannesmann Tube Co., Landore.—Twine: Port Glasgow Sailcoth Co., Port Glasgow.—Tyres: Taylor Bros. & Co., Leeds; Patent Shaft, &c., Co., Wednesbury.—Varnish: R. I. Clark & Co., London, E.; Wilkinson, Haywood & Clark, London, E.; Kearsley & Co., Ripon.—Wheatstone Parts: Elliott Bros., CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Accoutrements, &c.: War Department (Woolwich), Woolwich.

—Angles, "Ship" Steel: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—

Axles: Patent Shaft and Axletree Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—

Axle Boxes, &c.; Axle Box Screws, Brasses, &c.: Patent Axle

Box and Foundry Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Bars, Mild Steel:
P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Boilers, Locomotive: R. &

W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Kitson &

Co., Ltd., Leeds; Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds; Beyer

Peacock & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Boilers, Water Tube

and Chimney: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.

—Books, Counterfoil: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

—Boots: Pocock Bros., London, S.E.—Brake, Vacuum Fittings

and Spares: Vacuum Brake Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Bridge, —Boots: Pocock Bros., London, S.E.—Brake, Vacuum Fittings and Spares: Vacuum Brake Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Bridge, 130 Span Steel: Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay, Shropshire.—Cable, &c., Bower Anchors: Wm. Simons & Co., Ltd., Renfrew, Scotland.—Calico, &c.: Rylands & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Cans, Lubricating, Small Arms, &c.: War Department (Woolwich), Woolwich.—Canvas, Navy and Green: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Canvas, Hemp: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Car Touring: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton, Manchester.—Channels, Mild Steel, Angles, &c.: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Clothing, Blue Serge: Dolan & Co., Ltd., London. Glasgow.—Clothing, Blue Serge: Dolan & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Cranes, Spare Parts for: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—Drill, Grey: Tootal Broadhurst Lee & Co., Ltd., Manchester.— Drill, Grey: Tootal Broadhurst Lee & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—
Drill, Khaki: N. P. Nathans' Sons, Manchester.—Duck, Cotton:
Bell Bros. & Co., Manchester.—Dustbins, Galvanised, Pails, &c.:
V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham.—Electric Light Fittings:
General Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Emery Wheels, Scraping Iron, &c.: T. Robinson & Son, Ltd., Rochdale.—Engines,
Oil, Dynamos, &c.: Campbell Gas Engine Co., Ltd., Kingston,
Halifax.—Engine, Blackstone Crude Oil: Blackstone & Co., Ltd.,
London, E.C.—Engine, Spares: Leeds Forge Co., Ltd., Leeds. London, E.C.—Engine, Spares: Leeds Forge Co., Ltd., Leeds; R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.— Fishbolts, Steel and Dogspikes: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—Fishbolts, W.I., &c.: Wilkes, Ltd., Darlaston.—Gauze, Brass Wire: G. Christie & Co., Ltd., Govan, Glasgow.—Girders, Rolled Steel: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Insulators, &c.: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Jerseys: D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinckley.—Keys, Steel: Workington Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Workington.—Lathe, Screw Cutting: J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone.—Lathe, Hexagon Turret: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Lead, White and White Zinc: Sir W. A. Rose & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Linotype Machine: Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., London, E.C.—Locomotives: Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds; Nasmyth Wilson & Co., Ltd., Patricroft, Manchester; Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds; North British Loco. Co., Ltd., Springburn, Glasgow; R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Locomotive Spares: Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds; Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds; R. & W. Hawthorn Leeds; W. Hawthorn Leeds; Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds; R. & W. Hawthorn Leeds; R. & W. Hawthorn Leeds; Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds; R. & W. Hawthorn Le thorn Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Meters, Water: Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock; Manchester Water Meter Co., Ardwick, Manchester.—Oil, Boiled Linseed: S. Earle & Co., Ltd., Hull.—Oznaburgh: D. & R. Duke, Brechin.— Paint: J. Foulger & Sons, London, E.C.; A. Crossbie & Co., Wolverhampton; W. R. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Whitechapel, Liverpool.—Pipes, C.I. and Fittings: Macfarlane Strang & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; John Brotherton, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Cochrane & Co., Ltd. (Middlesbro'), Middlesbrough-on-Tees; Stanton Iron Works Co., Ltd., Nr. Nottingham.—Plates, Mild Steel: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Plates, Steel for Loco. Boilers: R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Plates, Corr. Floor: J. Westwood & Co., Ltd., London, F. Plates Iron: Shelton Iron. Steel and Coal Co. Ltd. Stokes. Tyne.—Plates, Corr. Floor: J. Westwood & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Plates, Iron: Shelton Iron, Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Quinine: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.—Rails, Steel and Fishplates: Barrow Hæmatite Steel Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Rollers, Motor: Barford & Perkins, Ltd., Peter-based Clydesdale: F. R. Rand & Co., Ltd., borough.—Roofing, Clydesdale: F. R. Rand & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Sheets, Galvd. Corr. Stell: Wolverhampton Corr. Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.—Signalling and Interlocking Matls.: Saxby & Farmer, Ltd., London, S.W.—Sole Bars, Longitudinals, &c.: Leeds Forge Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Steel and Ironwork for Sheds: Power's & Deane, Ransome's, Ltd., London, E.—Superheater Spares: Superheater Corporation, Ltd., London, W.—Switches and Crossings: Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd., Port Clarence, Middlesbrough.—Tarpaulins: J. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Govan.—Tool, &c.: V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—Train Lighting Materials: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Tubs, Steel Colliery: W. G. Allen & Sons borough.-Roofing, Clydesdale: F. R. Rand & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Tubs, Steel Colliery: W. G. Allen & Sons (Tipton), Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Tubes, Boiler, Brass: Muntz's Ltd., London, S.W.—1ubs, Steel Colliery: W. G. Allen & Sons (Tipton), Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Tubes, Boiler, Brass: Muntz's Metal Co., Ltd., French Walls, Nr. Birmingham.—Tubes, Boiler: Perfecta Seamless Steel Tube and Conduit Co., Aston, Birmingham.—Turpentine: Dick & Parker, Ltd., Port Dundas, Glasgow.—Tyres, Rubber: G. Spencer, Moulton & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Tyres, Steel: Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., London, W.—Tyres, Steel: Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; Vickers, Ltd., Sheffield.—Underframes, Steel: Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Underframes, Details: Leeds forge Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Vacuum Fittings: Consolidated Brake and Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Vans, Goods Brake: Birmingham Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham.—Wagons, and Wagon Co., Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham.—Wagons, and Wagon Co. don, S.W.—Vans, Goods Brake: Birmingham Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham.—Wagons, Railway: Leeds Forge Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Wheels and Axles: Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hunslet, Leeds.—Wire, Steel: W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—Wire, Copper Line: Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Nr. Wellington, Salop.—Wiring Materials: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Leader E.C.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper of Various Descriptions: James Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., ings Norton; Cooke & Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich; Alex. Cowan &

H.M. Stationery Office-continued.

Sons, Ltd., Penicuik, N.B.; Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Hele, Cultompton; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Olive & Partington, Ltd., Glossop; R. Sommerville & Co., Ltd., Creech, nr. Taunton; Spiecr Bros., Ltd., Eynsford, Kent; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston; Chapman & Co., Balham; The Lion Typewriter Supplies Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Millington & Sons, London, E.C.; J. W. Marshall & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Waterlow & Sons, London, E.C.; J. W. Marshall & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Waterlow & Sons, London, E.C.; G. Church & Co., London, S.E.; Paper Cutting and Toilet Requisite Co., Camberwell; W. Baldwin, London, E.C.; J. Cropper & Co., Kendal; Roughway Paper Mills, Kent; Thomas & Green, Bucks; Ramsbottom Paper Mills, Manchester; Spalding & Hodge, London, W.C.; West & Partners, London, S.W.; C. T. Hook & Co., Ltd., Kent; London Paper Mills, Kent; S. Jones & Co., Camberwell; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Dover; J. Dickinson & Co., Apsley Mills; E. Saunders & Sons, London, E.C.—Printing, Ruling and Binding; 7,000 Books: H. R. Danford, Singer Street, E.C. 750,000 Labels: Fisher, Clark & Co., Boston, Lincs. 7,000 Books: W. Collins, Sons & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. & Oo,000 Tickets: Harland & Sons, Hull. 150 Document Wallets: Hess & Co., London, E.C. 100 L/L Ledger Metals: British L/L Manufacturers, Ltd., London, S.E. 10,000 Posters: Dangerfield Printing Co., Herts. 20,000 Posters: H. G. Banks, Ltd., London, S.E. 100 Rexine Gusset Pouches: J. & Bennett Green, London, S.E. 100 Rexine Gusset Pouches: J. & Bennett Green, London, E.C. 20,000,000 Telegram Forms: Percy Bros., Manchester. 20,000 Books: H. Baldwin & Co., London, E.C. 40,00,000 Telegram Forms: Ltd., Kalford. 718,250 Income Tax Forms: J. Haywood, Ltd., Manchester. 1,029,850 Income Tax Forms; G. Hargreaves, Manchester. 1,25,700 Income Tax Forms; H. Blacklock & Co., Manchester. 1,250,000 Books; 1,250 Books: G. Hargreaves, Manchester. 1,250,000 Books; 1,250 Books: Chapman & Co., Balham. 16,000 Books; 1,5000 Books; 1,5000 Files: A. E. Walker, Canonbury, N. 7,000 Books: 7,5000 Bo

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Birmingham District, Ordinary Works and Repairs: J. E. Harper, Birmingham. Brighton and Hove, Ordinary Works and Repairs: W. A. Field & Cox, Brighton. Bristol and Avonmouth, Ordinary Works and Repairs: T. Weeks, Bristol. Bunford (Somerset), Flax Mill, General Builders' Work: R. G. Spiller, Chard, Somerset. Bury St. Edmunds, Flax Mill, General Builders' Work: Walter Jones & Sons, London, S.W. Cardiff District, Ordinary Works and Repairs: Joseph Thomas & Son, Cardiff. Dover, Duke of York's School, Guston, Ordinary Works and Repairs: G. Lewis & Sons, Dover. Fort William, Adaptation of Highland Hotel as a Hostel: D. Mcdougall, Fort William. Glasgow, Central Employment Exchanges, Balmoral Hotel, Sauchiehall Street, Painters' Work: R. and C. Smellie, Glasgow. Hampton Court, Kew and Richmond District, Ordinary Works and Repairs: Limpus & Son, Kingston, Surrey. Leeds District, Ordinary Works and Repairs: Lazenby Bros, Leeds. Leicester District, Ordinary Works and Repairs: Chitham & Co., Ltd., Leicester. Liverpool District, Ordinary Works and Repairs: John Williams, Liverpool. Manchester and Salford District, Ordinary Works and Repairs: J. Hibbert & Co., Manchester. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Ordinary Works and Repairs: S. F. Davidson, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Ordinary Works and Repairs: S. F. Davidson, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Ordinary Works and Repairs: Ltd., Doncaster. Preston (Somerset), Flax Mill, General Builders' Work: R. G. Spiller, Chard, Somerset. Selby, Flax Mill, General Builders' Work: R. G. Spiller, Chard, Somerset. Selby, Flax Mill, General Builders' Works and Repairs: Morks and Repairs: Mill, General Builders' Works and Repairs: Morks and Repairs: Morks

H.M. Office of Works-continued.

nishing Co., Ltd., Peckham, S.E. Presses, Linen and Chest Cupboards: Midland Joinery Works, Melton Mowbray. Tables, messroom: S. Edwards, London, N.E. Wardrobes: W. T. Nichols, Ltd., Gloucester. Washstand Frames (W.I. Folding): Brown & Woods, Ltd., Ipswich.—Miscellaneous: Birmingham Post Office, Stores Department, Fordham Lane Depot: Relaying Wood Block Flooring: J. H. Bardsley, Manchester. London District Chimney Sweeping (1, 4, 19—31, 3, 20). North Section: J. Cooper & Sons, London, N. East Central and Whitehall "B" Section: E. F. Duffin, Camden Town, N.W. South and "A" Whitehall Section: Phillips & Lewis, London, S.W. London District Window Cleaning (1, 4, 19—31, 3, 20). East Central Section: Soldiers and Sailors (Khaki) Window Cleaning Society, Ltd., London, W.C. North, South and Whitehall Sections and Various Government Buildings. Great Metropolitan Window Cleaning Co., Ltd., London, S.W. National Physical Laboratory, Teddington. Jointless Flooring: British Doloment Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Trucks, steel: G. Trollope & Sons & Colls & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.

POST OFFICE STORES DEPARTMENT.

Telegraphic: Donald Murray, Apparatus, Telephonic: British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby; British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston; London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd., Leyton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich.—Bolts, Arm: Bayliss Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Brackets: Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—Casks: Tyson & Co., London, E.—Cloth for Uniform Clothing: H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, nr. Leeds; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; Reuben Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, Leeds.—Combiners: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—Ducts Stoneware (and Bends): Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Rowley Regis; H. R. Mansfield, Church Gresley, Burton-on-Trent; Mountford Phillips & Co., Ltd., Llan. trisant, nr. Cardiff; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; Stanley Bros., Ltd., Nuneaton; Sutton & Co., Overseal, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; T. Wragg & Sons, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—Lamps, Cycle: H. Miller & Co., Ltd., North Birmingham.—Mudguards, Cycle: The Wasdell Rim and Tube Co., Birmingham.—Paper, Buff and Green: Smith Anderson & Co., Ltd., Leslie, Fife.—Paper, Telegraph Wheatstone: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Old Ford.—Pipe, W.I.: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Rutherglen or Birmingham.—Plates, Earth: Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—Spindles, Insulator: Guest, Keen & Nettlefold, Ltd., Birmingham.—Suspenders, Rawhide: P. Huntington & Co., Liverpool.—Tarpaulins: T. & D. Henry, London, E.—Wire, Binding, G.I.: The Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop.—Wire, Flameproof: Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby.—Laying Conduits: Cheltenham: W. Hodge & Sons, Northfield, Birmingham. Coatbridge-Airdrie: Casey & Darragh, Stirling. Cricklewood Lane:: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Glasgow-Coatbridge (Sectn. II.): Casey & Darragh, Stirling. Glasgow-Dumbarton (Sectn. II.): Robson, Eckford & Co., Ltd., Hawick. Glasgow-Dumbarton (Sectn. II.): Ltd., Nuneaton; Sutton & Co., Overseal, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; T ford & Co., Ltd., Hawick. Glasgow-Dumbarton (Sectn. II.): Casey & Darragh, Stirling. Motherwell-Wishaw: W. Dobson, Edinburgh. Ormskirk-Preston (Sectn. I.): Jowett Bros., Burscough, Ormskirk. Ormskirk-Preston (Sectn. II.): W. Dobson, Edinburgh; (Sectn. III.): W. Dobson, Edinburgh; (Sectn. IV.): J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Rawtenstall-Bacup: W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Slough-Windsor: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, Ltd., London, S.W. Willesden: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, Links S.W.—Manufacturing, Supplying, Drawing-in and Jointing Cables: Liverpool-Chester: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. Manchester-Bolton: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Laying Conduits and Manufacturing, Supplying, Drawing-in and Jointing Cables in Post Office Engineering Districts shown below for Six months from 1st April, 1919: Scotland, N. and N.E.: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E., N.W., and S. Langeshire: Callender's Cable and London S.E. N.W. and S. Lancashire: Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C. N.W.a, S.W.a and N.M.: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E. S.W., S.M., E., S.E. and London (Cabling only): Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Coal for London launches for the year ending March 31, 1920: Messrs. W. Cory & Sons, London.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Cloth (supply of): J. Banks & Sons, Fartown Mills, Pudsey, nr. Leeds; H. Booth & Sons, Moor Head Mill, Gildersome, nr. Leeds; S. Cordingly, Priestly Mills, Pudsey, nr. Leeds; B. Crabtree, Airedale Mills, Ives Street, Shipley; R. Gaunt & Sons, Broom Mills, Farsley, nr. Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Spring Valley Mills, Farsley, nr. Leeds; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Cape Mills, Farsley, nr. Leeds; W. & T. Huggan, Bramley, nr. Leeds.

PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND

Carpets, Linoleum, &c., and Bedding, Supplies of: Millar & Beatty, Ltd., Grafton Street, Dublin.—Chandlery, &c., Supplies of: Hoyte & Son, Ltd., Sackville Street, Dublin.—Scavenging (Phœnix Park): Robert Spendlove, Belgrove, Chapelizod, Co. Dublin.—Building Works and Supplies, Belfast District: Wm. Cochrane, Botanic Avenue, Belfast; Robb Bros., Gt. George's Street, Belfast.—Painting Supplies, Belfast District: Joseph McManus, Gt. Patrick Street, Belfast.

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY CASSELL & COMPANY, LTD., LA BELLE SAUVAGE, E.C.4.