LABOUR GAZETTE

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

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XXVII.—No. 6.]

JUNE, 1919.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.

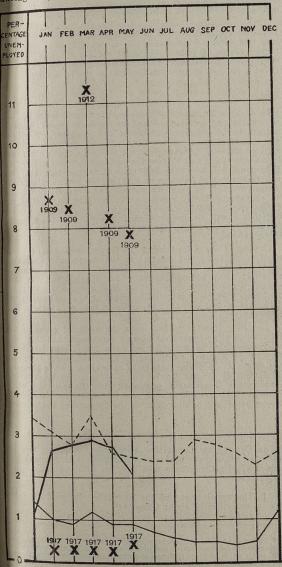
EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

Thick Curve = 1919. ——Thin Curve = 1918.

Dotted Curve = Mean of 1909-18.

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.

THERE. was an improvement in the state of employment during May, and the out-of-work donation statistics show that the large amount of transitional unemployment which has prevailed in recent months has diminished considerably. The number of unemployed persons whose out-of-work donation policies remained lodged at Employment Exchanges fell from 1,093,328 at 25th April to 771,211 at 30th May—a reduction of 322,117. The number of policies lodged by women (civilians) and girls fell from 472,905 to 221,128, i.e., by 251,777, this constituting 78 per cent. of the total reduction.

After making allowance for the reduction in the number of policies lodged owing to the exclusion of policies of persons working short time, to the abandonment of claims to extended donation on the expiry of the first period of 13 weeks, and to the review of policies, there is no doubt that the substantial decrease since 25th April is to a considerable extent the result of an improvement in the state of employment. This improvement is confirmed by the Trade Union records of unemployment and by the detailed reports on the separate industries which are summarised below. Some trades, especially the clothing trades, report a shortage of skilled labour.

Increases in wages which came into operation in May affected nearly 350,000 workpeople, and about 300,000 workpeople were affected by reductions in hours of labour. The general level of retail prices of food and other items entering into the cost of living was about the same on 2nd June as at the beginning of May, viz., about 105 per cent. above the pre-war level.

Employment.—The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment donation at 30th May was 771,211. The composition of this total was as follows: (a) Civilians—Men 150,250, boys 12,912, women 207,897, girls 13,231; (b) Demobilised—Men 384,919, women 2,002. An analysis of the policies lodged at 30th May revealed that 68,444 of the unemployed persons were in receipt of the reduced donation paid to civilians after the expiry of the first period of 13 weeks' unemployment.

The number of men on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges at 6th June was 569,098, or a decrease of 84,172 on 9th May, and the number of women was 256,038, or a decrease of 194,117 on the total at 9th May. The number of vacancies unfilled on 6th June was 45,311 for men and 59,751 for women, the corresponding figures for 9th May being 44,211 and 62,369.

Trade Unions with a net membership of 1,337,759, excluding those serving with the Forces, reported 2.1 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 2.7 per cent. at the end of April, and 0.9 per cent. a year ago.

The number of workpeople employed at coal mines included in the returns for the week ended 24th May was 1 per cent. greater than in the week ended 3rd May, and 18 per cent. greater than a year ago. The average number of days during which the collieries were

working was nearly 53 per week, a figure which compares with an average of 51 days in May in the fifteen years 1900-14. At iron and shale mines employment continued good, and at lead and tin mines it was fairly good generally. At quarries it was good on the whole, and operations were favourably affected by fine

In the pig iron industry employment remained good. At iron and steel works it continued good on the whole and was slightly better than in April and about the same as a year ago. There was little change on the whole in the engineering trade during May, but the district reports varied considerably. In the ship-building trade employment remained good on the whole. With tinplate workers it continued good, and was much better than a year ago, the number of mills in operation showing an increase of 40 per cent as compared with May, 1918. In other metal trades employment was fairly good on the whole.

Employment in the cotton trade improved considerably during May, and was moderate at the end of the month. The jute trade also improved, and a considerable number of mills resumed working full time. The linen trade, however, still continued very slack, and in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades, though there was a slight improvement as compared with a month earlier, employment was still bad generally. In the woollen and worsted and in the silk trades, on the other hand, employment continued good. In the lace trade it was bad in the fancy lace section and fair in the curtain and plain net branches. 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, and was, on the whole, better than in the previous month.

The brick trade continued to improve, employment being good or very good in the most important centres. Cement workers continued to be well employed, and worked much overtime. In the pottery and glass trades employment continued good, with a shortage of skilled men. In the building trade there was a slight general improvement and employment, taken as a whole, was fair. Employment was good with coachbuilders and coopers and fairly good with mill sawyers, wheelwrights, smiths and brushmakers. In the furnishing trade it was good, and showed a slight improvement in most districts. In the paper and printing trades employment varied, but was, on the whole, better than in April; with bookbinders, however, it remained slack. In the food preparation trades employment continued to improve, and was good generally.

Dock and riverside labourers continued to be fairly well employed on the whole; the supply of seamen was still equal to or in excess of the demand. With fishermen employment improved. As regards agriculture May was favourable for farming operations, and arrears of work were greatly reduced, but the supply of labour, especially of skilled men, was still deficient.

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 May resulted in an increase of over £80,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 350,000 workpeople. The principal changes affected workpeople employed in the wholesale clothing and bespoke tailoring trades, and those engaged in the production of leather. Numerous changes also took place in the wages of workpeople in the building, printing, and bookbinding trades. The changes in hours of labour during May affected about 300,000 workpeople, whose recognised working week was reduced by about 8 hours.

Retail Prices.—The average increase in prices of food at 2nd June was 104 per cent. above the pre-war level, as compared with 107 per cent. at 1st May, taking the pre-war standard of consumption. For all the principal items ordinarily entering into the pre-war workingclass family budget the average increase in retail prices (including rents) was about 105 per cent. at 2nd June, or about the same as a month earlier.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION.

In the May LABOUR GAZETTE (p. 174) some account was given of the proceedings in connection with the forthcoming Conference at Washington concerning International Labour Levis

The following letter has since been addressed to the Govern ments of all the original Members of the League of Nations

> INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, OFFICES OF THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE, 53. PARLIAMENT STREET.

> > LONDON, S.W.1. May 10th, 1919.

The Peace Conference at its plenary sitting on the 11th April approved the draft Convention submitted to it by the Commission on International Labour Legislation. The of the Convention as accepted by the Peace Conference enclosed herewith. The Convention provides for the intion of an International Organisation, to which all the tion of an International Organisation, to which all the Mer bers of the League of Nations will belong, and which w consist of an International Labour Conference and an International Labour Office, as part of the machinery of the League of Nations. It further provides that the first meeting International Labour Conference shall take place at Wa ton in October of this year, and that an International Or ising Committee should be appointed to assist the Go ment of the United States of America in making the neces arrangements. At its plenary sitting the Peace Conferent proved the immediate appointment of the Organising mittee and authorised it to proceed with its work at on

The Organising Committee now has the honour to transmit a questionnaire in regard to the Agenda for the first Confer-ence laid down in the Annex to the Convention* and to bring with in the Convention, to which their attention is desirable in view of the forthcoming Conference at Washington.

In drawing up the questionnaire, the Committee have aimed at obtaining the most complete information available in regard to the existing legislation and practice in the different countries in respect of the subjects referred to inference on the Agenda, and the proposals of the respective Governments as to how they should be dealt with by the Conference. When this information is received, the Committee propose to collate and tabulate the results in a printed statement, and to draw up suggestions for draft conventions or recommendations, based on the information received, for submission to the Conference as a basis for discussion. These documents will be communicated to the Delegates appointed to take part in the Conference through their respective Governments.

In view of the short time at the Committee's disposal, if the work of collating and circulating the results of their present enquiry is to be completed in time to enable the Delegates to study them before departing for Washington, the Committee respectfully request that the answers to the questionnaire may be forwarded to them at the earliest possible date, and in any case that they should not reach London later than the 30th Lune.

In order further to facilitate the work of collating and tabulating the answers, it is also requested that they may, where possible, be accompanied by a translation into either English or French, unless one of these languages is used in the original. In order further to save time, and in the spirit of Article 11 of the Convention, it is suggested that the Government Department entrusted with the collection of the necessary information in each country should be instructed to forward it direct to the offices of the Organising Committee.

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS.

The Organising Committee would also point out that the following items of business relating to the internal procedure of the Conference will have to be dealt with by the Conference:

1. The appointment of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

ANNEX.—Agenda: I. Application of principle of the 8-hour day or of the 48-hour week. 2. Question of preventing or providing against unemployment. 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 laternational Convention adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of night work for women employed in industry, and the prohibition of the use of white phosphord in the manufacture of matches.

† ARTICLE 11.—The Government Departments of any of the Members which deal with questions of industry and employment may communicate direct with the Director through the Representative of their Government on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, or failing any such representative through such other qualified official as the Government may nominate for the property of the property

2. The approval of rules of procedure, of which a draft is being prepared by the Committee and will be circulated with the documents above mentioned.

INTMENT OF DELEGATES AND ADVISERS.

June, 1919.

As regards the points in the Convention itself which ree attention in view of the forthcoming Conference, the mittee desire respectfully to call the attention of your ernment to the following provisions of the Convention:—

Article 3 provides that the Conference "shall be composed ar Representatives of each of the Members, of whom two be Government Delegates and the two others shall be egates representing respectively the employers and the

Each Delegate may be accompanied by advisers, who not exceed two in number for each item on the agendance meeting. When questions specially affecting women to be considered by the Conference, one at least of the ers should be a woman.

"The Members undertake to nominate non-Government ates and advisers chosen in agreement with the indus-organisations, if such organisations exist, which are percentative of employers or workpeople, as the case, in their respective countries.

'Advisers shall not speak except on a request made by Delegate whom they accompany and by the special authotion of the President of the Conference, and may not

"A Delegate may, by notice in writing addressed to the resident, appoint one of his advisers to act as his deputy, at the adviser, while so acting, shall be allowed to speak

"The names of the Delegates and their advisers will be mmunicated to the International Labour Office by the wernment of each of the Members.

The credentials of Delegates and their advisers shall be "The credentials of Delegates and their advisers shall be hiject to scrutiny by the Conference, which may, by two-hirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present, refuse to mit any Delegate or adviser whom it deems not to have been nominated in accordance with this article."

Your Government will accordingly in due course be repuested by the Government of the United States of America
to forward through its Foreign Office the names of the Deleputes who will represent it, together with those of the Deleputes representing its employers and workpeople, and at the
me time to forward the names of the advisers who will
tecompany the Delegates. The Committee would be much
beliged if the names of the Delegates and advisers could be
communicated to them at the same time.

Tack Delegate may be accompanied by the same time.

each Delegate may be accompanied by two advisers for each on the agenda of the meeting, but where it is feasible ers might well be appointed who can deal with more one item. It should also be pointed out that as several e questions on the agenda affect women, one at least of dvisers appointed should be a woman.

The last paragraph of Article 3 provides that the credentials the Delegates and their advisers shall be subject to scrumy by the Conference. It is accordingly requested that the omination of each Delegate and adviser may be accompanied a statement giving his qualifications, and also giving the ames of the organisations in agreement with whom the elegates and advisers of employers or workpeople were

The Committee respectfully suggest that it is of great im-rance for the success of the Conference that steps should taken by each of the Governments to make widely known ong associations of employers and workers the nature and ects of the International Organisation, and to secure their erest and co-operation in the matter.

Under Article 13 each Government participating in the inference will pay the travelling and subsistence expenses its four Delegates and their advisers. Under Article 38 is provided that all other expenses connected with the First eeting will be borne by the Members of the League of ations in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union. In the United States Government, having agreed to undertake a convening of the Conference, will make the necessary transgements, and will in due course furnish the necessary transcent in regard to them to the Members.

We have to add that this letter is being addressed to the

have to add that this letter is being addressed to the enments of all the original Members of the League as out in the Annex to the Covenant.

We have the honour to be, Sir, with great truth and

Your obedient servants.

ARTHUR FONTAINE.

Chairman.

H. B. BUTLER,

THE APPLICATION OF THE WHITLEY REPORT TO GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

AT a préliminary Conference of representatives of Trade Unions and officials of Government Departments, held on 20th February, a draft scheme for the application of the Whitley Report to industrial persons directly employed by the Government was discussed (see Labour Gazette for March, page 81). As a result, the Conference appointed a Provisional Committee consisting of twenty members representing in equal proportions the engineering, shipbuilding, building, miscellaneous trades the engineering, shipbuilding, building, miscellaneous trades and general labour, to co-operate with representatives of Government Departments—namely, the Treasury, the Admiralty, the War Office, the Ministry of Munitions, the Air Ministry, the Office of Works and the Ministry of Labour, in drafting the constitutions of the joint bodies which the scheme proposed should be set up

constitutions of the joint bodies which the scheme proposed should be set up.

The scheme proposed that in connection with each Government Department which has industrial establishments there should be set up two types of Councils—namely: (a) Departmental Joint Councils, (b) Trade Joint Councils—and that local machinery should be set up by way of one or more of the following types of Committees:—(c) Works or Yard Committee; (d) Department Committee (covering a department, including several shops, of a works or yard); (e) Trade Committee (covering a trade or a group of trades normally acting together on trade matters); (f) Shop Committee.

The Provisional Committee has now drafted constitutions for Departmental Joint Councils, Trade Joint Councils, and Local Committees. These draft constitutions (which are printed)

Local Committees. These draft constitutions (which are printed as a Supplement to this issue of the Labour Gazette) are based on the general requirements of all the Government Departments and the Trade Unions concerned, and will therefore require to be adapted to the particular requirements of each department.

ment.

For this purpose joint conferences are being convened for each Government Department, consisting of official representatives of the Department and of the Trade Unions having members in its industrial establishments. Each of these conferences will be invited to appoint a Joint Drafting Committee, and it will be the duty of this Committee to make any necessary amendments in the constitution as at present drafted, and in particular to determine the Trade Union representation on the proposed Departmental Joint Council When the constitution for each Departmental Joint Council has been prepared by the Drafting Committee it will be referred to the Department and to the Trade Unions concerned, and if it is approved the representatives will be appointed and if it is approved the representatives will be appointed and the first meeting of the Council will be held. It will be and the first meeting of the Council will be held. It will be the duty of the Departmental Joint Council to see that arrangements are made for the setting up of local machinery of the kind proposed by the scheme. The formation of the Trade Joint Councils, which will cover a number of Government Departments concerned in any particular trade or group of trades, must necessarily be left over until the Departmental Joint Councils have been set up.

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES OF AGRI-CULTURAL LABOURERS.

THE minimum rates of wages of agricultural labourers in England and Wales, fixed in 1918, have recently been revised by the Agricultural Wages Board by the addition of, usually, 6s. 6d. per week in the case of adult males. Minimum rates have also been fixed for most districts in Scotland and for the whole of Ireland. Particulars of the rates fixed are given below.

ORDINARY LABOURERS.—The minimum time-rates of wages fixed for ordinary adult male labourers of 21 years of age and over in England and Wales range from 36s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per week in the different counties, except in Cumberland, Westmorland and Furness, where the amount by which the rate of 35s. (fixed last year) is to be increased is still under consideration. The rates fixed are generally highest in the northern counties of England and in coal-mining and industrial districts, and lowest in the eastern and southern counties and in the non-industrial districts of Wales; but the general effect of the fixing of the minimum rates has been a very decided levelling-up of the lower rates, and a closer approximation to uniformity for the whole country. The actual rates, as revised, are now as follows:—

Rate.	Counties.
42s. 6d.	Northumberland and Durham.
41s. 6d.	Glamorgan and Monmouthshire.
41s. 0d.	Yorkshire.
40s. 6d.	Middlesex and Lincolnshire.
39s. 6d.	Kent, Lancashire (except Furness) and Surrey.
38s. 6d.	Forey Hertfordshire Ste Cond-him and Surrey.
38s. 0d.	Essex, Hertfordshire, Staffordshire and Sussex. Cheshire and Nottinghamshire.
37s. 6d.	Commell Described To
015. oa.	Cornwall, Derbyshire, Devonshire, Hampshire, Leicestershire, Rut
37s. 0d.	land, Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire.
36s. 6d.	Companies Andrew D. 1.1.
*	Carnarvonshire, Anglesey, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Brecknock Radnor, Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Denbigh Flint, Dorsetshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Merioneth, Mont gomery, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Somerset, Suffolk Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Wiltshire. Cumberland, Westmorland and Furness.

· Revised rate under consideration.

224

Lower rates have been fixed for youths between 18 and 21 years of age, differing from the rates for adults in the majority of cases by the following amounts: 18 and under 19, 3s. 6d.; 19 and under 20, 2s. 6d.; 20 and under 21, 1s. 6d.

The Agricultural Wages Board have no power to determine, or otherwise regulate, the hours of labour actually worked; but, in fixing the minimum rates of wages, they have indicated the hours to which those minimum rates are respectively applicable, i.e., the hours beyond which overtime is payable. For ordinary labourers these are 54 hours in summer and 48 in winter. All time worked over such hours on week days, all time worked on Sundays, and all time worked in excess of 62 hours on Saturdays as described below, is to be paid for at overtime rates; these rates for adults range from 10d. to 1s. an hour on week days and from 1s. to 1s. 2d. an hour on Sundays. The hours specified are exclusive of mealtimes.

SHEPHERDS, HORSEMEN, CATTLEMEN, &c.-Special rates have been fixed for shepherds, horsemen, cattlemen, and other special classes of men in certain counties. These rates, which range from 39s. 6d. per week for under-carters and under-shepherds in Berkshire, up to 49s. 6d. per week for whole-time shepherds in Northumberland and Durham, are usually payable in respect of the hours of employment overtenery in the care for these descriptions. employment customary in the area for those classes of workers. A special rate of 42s. 6d. is also fixed for market garden labourers in Essex. In twenty-seven counties, however, such special rates have not been fixed, and the rates specified for ordinary labourers are payable, the men being compensated for the longer hours of labour by the payment of overtime rates for all hours in excess of those to which

the minimum rates apply.

Women and Girls.—The minimum rates which were fixed for women and girls in 1918 have not yet been revised. The rate fixed in Northumberland for women of 18 years or over is 22s. 6d. for a week of 54 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter. In all other districts the rate fixed is an hourly rate, viz., 6d. an hour in Cumberland and Westmorland, Yorkshire, and the Furness district of Lancashire, and 5d. an hour in all other districts. Overtime rates are to be paid (i) for all work exceeding 8 or 8½ hours a day, according to the district; (ii) for all work on Sundays; (iii) for all work done before 7 A.M. or after 5 P.M. Both the ordinary and the overtime rates are subject to a deduction of ½d. an hour during the first three months of a worker's employment in agriculture.

For girls under eighteen years of age lower rates are fixed.

ALLOWANCES IN KIND .- The minimum rates are inclusive of the value of certain benefits and advantages, viz., milk, potatoes, lodging, board, and cottage. The value of the cottage has been fixed at various amounts from 2s. to 3s. a week in different districts; that of new milk at 6½d. a quart or the local wholesale price, whichever is lower; and that of skimmed milk at 8d. a gallon for all areas. The values of potatoes, board and lodging have also been specified by the Wages

Board, varying in different districts.

PIECE-WORK.—No special minimum rates have been fixed for piece-work, but if the piece rates are so low that the earnings of the ordinary workman on piece-work are less than the minimum time rate, he has the right to complain to the District Committee, who, after investigation, may direct the employer to pay the difference.

WEEKLY SHORT-DAY.—The Wages Board have further defined as overtime employment (in all cases) all employment in excess of $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours on a Saturday, or on such other day (not being Sunday) in every week as may be agreed between employer and worker, except time spent on such day by stockmen of any class in connection with the feeding and cleaning

of stock. HARVEST WAGES.—The Wages Board have issued proposals to fix special rates of wages for work in the corn harvest in seventeen districts. No special harvest rates will be fixed in the case of the other areas in England and Wales, and the payment for corn harvest in such areas will accordingly be a matter for mutual arrangement between employers and workers, subject to payment of the workers at not less than the minimum and overtime rates applicable to them under the Orders of the Wages Board already in force.

Minimum weekly rates have also been fixed for most districts in Scotland. These include the following:—

		Adult			
District.	Ordinary Labourers	Shepherds	Plough- men.	Cattle- men.	Females.
	S.	8.	S.	S.	S.
Northern Counties:	97	97	37	37	25
Shetland	37	37	31	31	20
Orkney	31	31 36	36	36	20
Caithness	30	40	38	38	20
Sutherland	30 30	36	36	36	20
Moray Firth	35	35	35	35	20
North-Eastern Counties	50	30	33		4d. per hou
Forfar and Perth Fife and Kinross		1		2000	18
Lothians and Peebles	36	86	36	36	20
Border Counties	30	40	35	35	20
Dumfries & Galloway	33	1	38		20
		多是是		74 TO	4%d. per ho
Clyde and Forth	38	38	38	38	20
SW. Highlands	30		36	36	3s.6d. per da
NW. Highlands	32	36 32	32	32	

Lower rates have been fixed in some districts for boys and girls. As in England, the specified rates are inclusive of the value of certain allowances.

The hours in respect of which the minimum rates are payable are in most cases those customary in the district.

For the purpose of fixing the minimum rates of wages in Ireland the country has been divided into three groups of areas. For each of these groups minimum rates have been fixed on the basis of a 60-hour week (6 days of 10 hours each). and also on a 54-hour week (6 days of 9 hours each). No overtime rates have been fixed for work on week days in excess of these hours, such rates being left to arrangement between the employer and his workers. For work on Sundays, however, the rate is to be equal to time and a half at the ordinary rates; except that, in the case of ploughmen, cattle, men, yardmen, and male milkers, it is permissible for an arrangement of the superfection of the superfect employer to agree with his workmen for an inclusive weekly minimum rate (which has been fixed by the Wages Board) to cover all Sunday and other work.

The minimum rates fixed by the Wages Board are as

				-Ma	les.			Fem	nla
			r 20 ars.		o 20	16 t	o 18	of o	revo
Minimum Rates for Week of 60	hours:	s.	d.	S.	d.	s.	d.	S.	d.
Group I Group II Group III		 28 26 23	6 0 6	25 23 22	6	17 15 14	6 6 0	16 15 13	0
Minimum Rates for Week of 54	hours:								
Group I Group II		 27 24 22	0 6 0	24 22 21	0 0 0		0 6 0		6
Inclusive Weekly Minimum Ra Ploughmen, &c.:*	tes for								
Group I Group II Group III		 31 28 25	6† 6† 6†	25	0 6 6	18			

The areas in Group I. consist of the industrial counties of the north-east, with the areas adjoining the large towns in other parts of the country. Group II. includes the remainder of the northern and eastern counties, and the central counties with parts of County Cork, Tipperary, and Clare. Group III. consists of the remaining areas, principally in the west.

The rates shown are inclusive of the value of certain allowances, including house, garden, potatoes, milk, grass, tur, timber, and board and lodging. The value of a house and garden is to be fixed by agreement between the employer and his workman, at a rate which may vary from 1s. to 1s. 6d. in the £ on the weekly wages. The value of the other allowances is specifically stated for each of the groups of areas.

COAL OUTPUT: OFFICIAL ESTIMATES.

The following information in regard to the output of coal has been supplied to the Coal Industry Commission by the Coal Controller. It is based on the latest information obtainable.

The output for the first 20 weeks of 1919 was at the rate of 242,000,000 tons per annum, as compared with 287,000,000 tons in 1913.

The average number of men employed during the 20 weeks was 1,111,000, being exactly the same number as the average employed during the year 1913.

The average weekly output for the four weeks ending the 24th May, 1919, during which period there were no holidays and few stoppages, was 4,813,000 tons, or at the rate of, say, 238,000,000 tons per annum, after allowing 5 per cent. for holidays and stoppages holidays and stoppages.

The average weekly output of the six weeks ending the 15th March, during which conditions were fairly normal (with no holidays and few strikes or stoppages); the avera output for the four weeks ending the 24th May, when sim conditions prevailed and the Sankey Wage was in operation and the average number of persons employed in the respe

tive periods, are as follows:	6 weeks ending March 15th.	4 weeks ending May 24th.
Average number of persons employed		1,124,000 Tons.
Average output per week Output per man per week Output per actual man-shift		4,813,000 4'3

^{*} These rates cover Sunday work and all other work done by plough cattlemen, yardmen and male milkers.

† These rates also apply to herds who are under contract to give constant s vice, and are payable throughout the year.

The percentage of absenteeism due to sickness, injury, and voluntary absence, shown as a percentage of the possible number of shifts which could have been worked, increased from an average of 10.7 per cent. in 1913, to an average of 12.5 per cent. in the first 20 weeks of 1919, and to an average of 13 per cent. in the four weeks ending the 24th May.

June, 1919.

The average number of days per week on which pits raised decreased from 5.58 in 1913 to 5.20 in the first 20 weeks

The average output per man per period of four weeks decreased from 19.8 tons in 1913 to 16.8 tons in the first 20 weeks of 1919: it was 17.1 tons in the four weeks ending the 24th May, during which period there were no holidays and

The average output per actual man-shift worked was one ton for the year 1913, '89 of a ton for the first 20 weeks of 1919, and '90 of a ton for the four weeks ending the 24th

The estimated output for the year 1919, on the basis of the average weekly output of the first 20 weeks, and allowing for the reduced hours after the 16th July, is, say, 230,000,000 tons; or, calculated on the weekly output for the first 20 weeks, the output for the remainder of the year being estimated on the average weekly output for the four weeks ending the 24th May, with an allowance of 5 per cent. for nolidays and stoppages, say, 228,000,000 tons.

The estimated output for 12 months from July, 1919, after the reduced hours have come into force is, say, 217,000,000 tons, calculated on the output of the first 20 weeks, or, say, 214,000,000 tons, calculated on the weekly output of the four weeks ending the 24th May, 1919, with an allowance of 5 per cent. for holidays and stoppages.

The consumption of coal for inland purposes and bunkers was 210,000,000 tons in the year 1913 (the average for the five pre-war years was 209,000,000 tons), and for the year 1918 was 196,000,000 tons.

The exports of coal in the year 1913 were 77,000,000 tons, and in the year 1918, 34,000,000 tons. In order to provide approximately the same quantity of coal for inland conon and bunkers for 12 months from July, 1919, all esent restrictions on consumption must be fully maintained nd, in addition, exports must be reduced from a rate of 34,000,000 tons per annum to a rate of 23,000,000 tons per

It is estimated that the deficiency on the working of the industry on the basis of the estimated outputs given for the period of 12 months from July next, after providing for the guaranteed profits to owners at the rate of 1s. 2d. per ton, will be about £46,600,000, equal to 4s. 3d. per ton of output. This estimate is based on the following assumptions:

(1) That the present price of coal to consumers is maintained unaltered.

(2) That in order to provide about 23,000,000 tons of coal per annum for export (as compared with 77,000,000 tons in 1913 and 34,000,000 tons in 1918) the present restrictions on the use of coal for inland consumption are

In order to meet the above estimated deficiency and to provide a small margin, the price of coal to the consumer must be raised by about 4s. 6d. per ton unless the deficiency s paid by the taxpayer.

COAL OUTPUT SINCE 1913.

The following table shows the output of coal, number of persons employed, and average output per man from 1913 to

Period.		Average number of persons employed.	Output	Average out- put per man per four weeks
Year: 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 Four weeks ending:		1,111,000 1,117,000 952,000 956,000 993,000 961,000	Tons. 287,412,000 265,643,000 253,179,000 255,846,000 248,041,000 226,557,000	Tons. 19°8 18°3 20°4 20°4 19°2 18°1
February 1, 1919 March 1, March 29, April 26, May 24, First 20 weeks in 1919		1,065,000 1,098,000 1,106,000 1,124,000 *1,124,000 1,111,000	18,315,000 19,470,000 18,678,000 17,272,000 19 251,000 92,986,000	17·2 17·8 16·9 15·4 17·1 16·8

Note.—The Sankey Wage took effect as a current increase in the week ending mil 26, arrears having been paid prior to that date.

OUTPUT PER MAN.

The following Table gives the total output and average tput per man for six separate weeks before Easter, 1919, aring which conditions were fairly normal (with no holiays and few strikes or stoppages), and the corresponding gures for each of the four weeks ending 24th May, when imilar conditions prevailed and the Sankey Wage was in peration :-

Week ending.			Number employed.	Total output.	Average per man.	
			7 7	TAX BENDLEY	Tons.	Tons.
February 8		•••		1,065,000	4,875,000	4.6
February 15				1,065,000	4,884,000	4.6
February 22				1,065,000	4,826,000	4.5
March 1		Cart		1,098,000	4,885,000	4.5
March 8				1,098,000	4,800,000	4.4
March 15			N.	1,098,000	4,840,000	4.1
Average for al	ove six	weeks	3	1,081,500	4,852,000	4.5
May 3				1,124,000	4,729,000	4.2
May 10				1,124,000	4,802,000	4.3
May 17				1,124,000	4,834,000	4.3
May 24				1,124,000	4,886,000	4.3
Average for al	ove fou	r weel	ks	1,124,000	4,813,000	4.3

The following Table shows the average output per actual man-shift from 1913 to date, with the percentage of absenteeism (i.e., the number of shifts lost through sickness, injury, etc., and through voluntary absence from work) stated as a percentage of the possible number of shifts which could

Period.		Average output per actual man shift.	Percentage of Absenteeism.	Average num- ber of days per week on which pits raised coal
Van 1010		Tons.		
Year 1913	 	1.00	10.7	5.28
1914	 	.98	10.3	5.23
1915	 	1.62	99	5:58
1916	 	1.00	9.7	5.68
1917	 	-96	8.9	5.48
1918	 	•94	11.0	5.46
Four weeks ending ;				
February 1, 1919	 1	.88	10.8	5.47
March 1,	 	.90	12:5	5.65
March 29,	 	-89	13 3	5.47
April 26,	 	.87	13.0	5.06
May 24,		.90	13·0×	5·46†
First 20 weeks in 1919		-89	13.0	5.42

OUTPUT, CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORT.

The following statement shows the output, inland consumption, and export of coal for the years 1913-1918, with an estimate for 1919, and for the period July, 1919, to July, 1920:—

Period.			Output.	Inland Consumption and Bunkers.	Export.
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 (estimated) 1919 (by 1919 to 1920 (estimated)	 15th 3	July,	Tons. 287,412,000 265,643,000 253,179,000 255,846,000 218,041,000 226,557,000 230,606,000	Tons, 210,105,000 203,185,000 206,857,000 213,917,000 209,607,000 195,937,000 198,806,000‡	Tons, 77,307,000 62,458,009 46,322,000 41,929,000 38,434,000 38,434,000 28,000,000

In this statement the figures of output have been compiled In this statement the figures of output have been complied from returns furnished by colliery proprietors. The returns supplied by each coal mine, so far as available, vary slightly from the figures given, but the variation is negligible. Both the figures of estimated output for 1919 and for 1919-20 are calculated on the basis of the weekly average of the figures available for the first 20 weeks of 1919. Stocks were depleted during 1918 by 3 800 000 tons, so that the consumption out of during 1918 by 3,800,000 tons, so that the consumption out of output for 1918 was only 192,137,000 tons. It is proposed to replace these necessary stocks in 1919, and the coal available for actual consumption in 1919 is therefore less than the actual output less exports.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

THE total numbers of persons reported as killed and injured by accidents in connection with the working of railways during 1918 were 870 and 4,184 respectively:—

	Passengers.		Servants of Companies and Contractors.		Other Persons	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way. &c.	8	463	5	146	6	25
By other accidents in which the movement of trains or railway vehicles was concerned	120	755	293	2,570	367¶	225¶
By accidents in which the movement of trains or railway vehicles was not concerned	5	**	39	**	27	·**
Totals	133	1,218	337	2,716	400	250

* May figures not being known accurately, the April figures are taken.
† Average for May, 1918; exact figures for May, 191?, not available.
‡ With present restrictions fully maintained.
§ Cmd. 166. Price 3d. net.
| e.g., From falling from trains in motion, from accidents in shunting operations. permanent way work, &c.

¶ 267 of those killed, and 89 of those injured, were trespassers (including

The figures for May are not yet accurately known, and those for April have n used. It should be noted, however, that the number of persons employed is hably an increasing figure for the month of May.

In connection with these figures, it should be noted that all accidents which occur in the working of railways or on railway premises to persons other than servants of the companies are required to be reported to the Board of Trade, however slight the injuries may be; but as regards servants of the companies, only those accidents which cause the servant injured to be absent for at least one whole day from his ordinary work are required to be reported

injured to be absent for at least one whole day from his ordinary work are required to be reported.

Of 2,839 accidents to servants of railway companies in 1918, 1,552 were due to mis-adventure or were purely accidental, 887 to want of caution or to misconduct on the part of the victim, and 280 to want of caution and breach of rules on the part of other servants, while 120 were due to defective systems of working, dangerous places, defective or deficient appliances, neglect of rules, and similar causes.

The following Table shows the numbers of servants of rail-

The following Table shows the numbers of servants of railway companies killed and injured by accidents in which the movement of trains or railway vehicles was concerned since

The state of the s	Servants of Railway Companies.				
	Killed.	Injured			
1875–1884)	579	2,421 2,549			
885-1894 Yearly 895-1904 Averages	448 468	3,961			
1905-1914) Averages	388	4,998			
1915	407	5,120			
1916	408	3,685			
1917	331	2,823			
1918	292	2,697			

An alteration in the requirements as regards reporting nonfatal accidents largely augmented the number of such accidents reported in 1907 and later years.

PASSENGER MOVEMENT FROM AND TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

STATISTICS FOR 1916-1918.*

In the passenger traffic between the United Kingdom and places outside Europe, and not within the Mediterranean Sea, the number of persons of British nationality who left this country in 1918 exceeded the number who arrived by 1,905. In the year 1917 there was an inward balance of 448 British subjects, and in 1916 an inward balance of 8,175. The passengers of alien nationality accounted for inward balances of 5,051 and 5,723 in 1918 and 1917 respectively, and an outward balance of 3,481 in 1916. In 1916 the traffic between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe there was an excess outward in each of the three Europe there was an excess outward in each of the three years, the balance having been 17,996 in 1918, 19,469 in 1917, and 6,526 in 1916. These figures relate to alien passengers as well as to British, separate particulars as to the numbers of alien passengers from and to the Continent not being available.

The following Table gives particulars of the numbers of passengers, including emigrants and immigrants, who travelled between the United Kingdom and places outside Europe during each of the years 1916, 1917 and 1918. Particulars for the years 1914 and 1915 were published in the Return entitled "Passenger Movement from and to the United Kingdom" (Cd. 7808 xi. of 1915).

MOVEMENT, 1916-1918.

	Outv	vard.	Inw	ard.	Balance.†	
Countries in which the Passengers contracted to land or in which they embarked.	British Sub- jects.	Total British and Aliens.	British Sub- jects.	Total British and Aliens.	British Sub- jects.	Total British and Aliens.
British North America $\begin{cases} 1916 \\ 1917 \\ 1918 \end{cases}$	18,953	19,631	21,857	22,260	2,904	2,629
	6,415	6,898	2,416	7,377	3,999	479
	3,218	3,450	2,346	3,566	872	116
Australia and New Zealand; $\begin{cases} 1916\\1917\\1918 \end{cases}$	7,191 2,203 2,487	7,382 2,223 2,497	7,221 2,701 459	7,377 2,747 490	30 498 2,028	5 524 2,007
British South Africa 1916	7,905	8,943	10,535	11,398	2,630	2,455
1917	2,794	3,316	3,402	3,783	608	467
1918	2,374	2,655	1,256	1,409	1,118	1,246
India (including Ceylon); 1916	4,038	4,197	3,611	3,783	427	414
1917	962	992	1,171	1,222	209	230
1918	2,285	2,309	1,600	1,694	685	615
Other British Colonies $\begin{cases} 1916\\1917\\and\ Possessions \end{cases}$	6,080	6,833	5,538	5,857	542	976
	3,343	3,555	3,299	3,557	44	2
	2,746	2,940	2,832	3,133	86	213
United States { 1916 1917 1918	28,884	41,332	30,813	40,990	1,929	342
	3,981	9,099	6,138	12,479	2,157	3,380
	3,445	7,204	5,492	13,700	2,047	6,496
Other Foreign Countries: $\begin{cases} 1916 \\ 1917 \\ 1918 \end{cases}$	3,428	5,571	5,079	6,918	1,651	1,347
	880	1,788	1,899	2,877	1,019	1,089
	764	1,789	1,429	1,978	665	189
Total—all Countries 1916	76,479	93,889	84,654	98,583	8,175	4,694
	20,578	27,871	21,026	34,042	448	6,171
10tal—all Countries \ 1918	17,319	22,824	15,414	25,970	1,905	3,146

^{*} From the Board of Trade Journal.

In connection with the above figures it may be noted that in the year 1913 the passengers between this country and non-European countries numbered 469,640 British and 232,051 aliens in the outward movement, and 227,643 British and 144,975 aliens in the inward movement.

TRAFFIC FROM THE CONTINENT.

The following totals relate to the traffic to and from the Continent of Europe. A large proportion of these passengers in the years 1916, 1917 and 1918 were war workers.

Year.			No. of Passengers from the United Kingdom to the Continent.	No. of Passengers from the Continent to the United Kingdom.
1916	78.25	 	219,017	212,491
1917			201,953	182,484
1918		 	189,225	171,229
1913		 	1,184,412	1,309,874

MOVEMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The British subjects who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence in non-European countries numbered 52,926 in 1916, 10,004 in 1917, and 10,621 in 1918, as against 389,394 in 1913, residence for a year or more being regarded as permanent residence; while those recorded as arriving in the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence therein numbered 57,931 in 1916, 12,254 in 1917, and 8,772 in 1918, as against 85,709 in 1913. The distribution of the migratory movement of British subjects in each of the years 1916, 1917 and 1918, is shown below as far as consents the and 1918 is shown below, so far as concerns the principal countries involved:—

Migrants of British Nationality.	1916.	1917.	1918.
British North America	13,544 5,707 3,028 2,561 2,696	2,486 1,714 1,072 599 1,084	1,709 2,591 1,324 1,658 983
TOTAL, BRITISH EMPIRE	28,036	6,955	8,265
United States Other Foreign Countries	22,782 2,108	2,379 670	1,714 642
TOTAL EMIGRANTS	52,926	10,004	10,621
MMIGRANTS FROM— British North America	23,354 7,105 6,272 3,018 3,140	1,965 2,285 1,818 874 1,437	2,152 723 670 1,302 1,225
TOTAL, BRITISH EMPIRE	42,889	8,379	6,072
United States Other Foreign Countries	11,044 3,998	2,163 1,7.2	1,302 1,398
TOTAL IMMIGRANTS	57,931	12,254	8,772

LEGAL RESTRICTIONS ON EJECTMENT FROM HOUSES.

The Increase of Rent, &c. (War Restrictions) Act, 1915, applies to any dwelling-house where the "standard rent" does not exceed £35 in London, £30 in Scotland, or £36 elsewhere. The "standard rent" means the rent at which the house was let on 3rd August, 1914, and if it was unlet on that date, the rent at which it was last let before that date. The Act provides that no order may be made by any Court for the recovery of possession of any house to which it applies, or for the ejectment of a tenant therefrom, so long as the tenant continues to pay the agreed rent as modified by the Act, except on certain grounds, one of which is that the landlord reasonably requires the premises for the occupation of himself, or "on some other ground," which, though not specified, the Court deems to be satisfactory. By the Increase of Rent, &c. (Amendment) Act, 1918, it was provided that the term "landlord" as used above should not include any person who since 30th Sept., 1917, had become landlord by the acquisition of the house otherwise than under a settlement made before that date, or under a will or intestacy.

A dwelling-house was let for three years from 29th Sept., 1915, and 1915. The Increase of Rent, &c. (War Restrictions) Act, 1916

A dwelling-house was let for three years from 29th Sep 1915, at £45, but the rateable value was only £34. In Jur 1915, at £45, but the rateable value was only £34. In July 1918, the owner sold the house subject to the lease, and the tenant was told that the house would be required on 29th Sept., on the expiration of the three years. The tenant then represented to the purchasers that it would be extremely inconvenient for her to leave in September. The purchasers thereupon offered to sell the tenant the lease, but she refused. After some negotiations the tenant agreed to pay £5 for the

privilege of staying in the house till 25th March, 1919, at the same rent as before. The tenant was entirely ignorant, when she made the agreement, of any rights she might have when she made the agreement, of any rights she might have under the Acts referred to. In January, 1919, the purchasers agreed to re-sell the house to a person who was promised possession on 25th March. The tenant refused to quit, and the purchasers took proceedings to recover possession. The defendant relied on the Acts.

June. 1919.

defendant relied on the Acts.

It was not disputed that the house came within the provisions of the Act of 1915, but it was contended for the plaintiff that it was a case for the exercise by the Court of the discretion given by the Act. For the defendant it was maintained that the case was decided by that of Stovin v. Farebrass (see Labour Gazette, March, 1919, p. 84.)

maintained that the case was decided by that of Stovin v. Farebrass (see Labour Gazette, March, 1919, p. 84.)

The Judge decided in favour of the defendant, and refused to allow the plaintiff to recover possession. He held that, although the term for which the house was let was three years and no more, the tenant had the right under the Act of 1915 to remain on at the agreed rent after the three years had expired. She did not, however, know her rights, and paid £5 for what was already hers. As the plaintiffs had bought the house after 30th Sept., 1917, they were excluded from the term "landlord" by the Act of 1918. It would be a wrong use of the discretion reposed in the Court to hold that a person who was in fact a landlord, but who was excluded from the expression "landlord" as defined by the Act, could claim the rights of a landlord upon some other ground. The expression "some other ground" means some ground distinct from those previously mentioned in the Act.—The Vernon Investment Association v. Welch.—King's Bench Division.—16th May, 1919.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY ABROAD.

(a) SPAIN.*

(a) SPAIN.*

A ROYAL DECREE, dated 25th May, provides for the immediate organisation in each factory inspection district throughout Spain of a Commission charged with the duty of preparing a classified register of the industries, trades, occupations and special products of the district. Each Commission is to consist of 15 members appointed by the Government, of whom 5 will be workpeople, 5 employers of labour, and 5 representatives of the State. In collecting the requisite information, the Commissions will have the assistance of the factory inspectorate, and are empowered to demand from all public authorities any documents which they may require for the discharge of their duties. The Commissions will report to the Institute of Social Reforms (State Department of Labour), from whom they will receive all needful instructions. The classified industrial and vocational register, which must be completed before the 1st July, will form the basis for the organisation of the Joint Industrial Committees, for which provision is made by the Royal Decree of 3rd April, 1919, introducing the principle of the maximum working day of 8 hours in Spain (see Labour Gazette, May, 1919, p. 152).

The time-limit for the establishment of the Joint Industrial Committees will expire on the 3let Apres the time for the state of the principle of the Joint Industrial Committees will expire on the 3let Apres the time for the seasons.

The time-limit for the establishment of the Joint Industrial Committees will expire on the 31st August, between which date and the 1st October next they will be required to submit to the State Labour Department lists of the trades and occupations that are to be excepted from the general rule limiting the working day to 8 hours.

After the Commissions to be created under the present Decree have completed their task they will be dissolved, and such further work of the same kind as may be necessary will be carried on by the State Labour Department, assisted by the factory inspectors.

(b) PORTUGAL.

(b) PORTUGAL.

H.M. Minister at Lisbon, in a dispatch of 14th May, transmits a copy of a new Decree, which came into force on 17th May, relating to the hours of labour in Portugal. In accordance with this, the length of the maximum working day is fixed at 8 hours (or 48 per week) for all workpeople and employees of the State and administrative bodies, and of commercial and industrial corporations in Portugal and the adjacent islands. Agricultural workers, domestic servants, and waiters and others employed in hotels and restaurants do not come within the scope of the Decree. In occupations of an unhealthy or otherwise harmful nature the working hours may be further reduced by special Decree. For clerks in banks, exchanges and offices the normal maximum working day is fixed at seven hours. The number of working hours laid down as the maximum under this Decree may be increased in cases of State. exchanges and offices the normal maximum working day in fixed at seven hours. The number of working hours laid down as the maximum under this Decree may be increased in cases of State emergency, accident, and other unavoidable contingencies, as well as in special cases prescribed in the official regulations and instructions to be issued later.

In industries which necessitate continuous work, or when, in cases of force majeure, work cannot be stopped, shifts must be organised.

In restaurants, cafés and eating-houses work may be con-inued for the number of hours corresponding to two shifts. In transport industries shifts may be organised if necessary, in accordance with the provisions of regulations and instruc-tions to be issued later. Whenever it is impossible to organise shifts, an extension of the working hours shall be permitted. In shops in general and in barbers' and hairdressers' estab-

* El Mundo (25th May, 1919).

lishments, the working hours may be extended on Saturdays, but such extension shall not exceed four hours, and such shops and establishments must not close later than eleven p.m.

For time in excess of the legal maximum the rate of payment must be, as a rule, double that for normal time.

No reductions in existing salaries or wages are allowed to be made as the result of the operation of this Decree.

Employers who fail to observe the provisions of the Decree, or who allow them to be contravened, are liable to a fine equal to one month's salary or wage of each worker illegally employed, and those who dismiss workpeople or employees who demand the observance of its provisions are liable to a fine equal to a year's salary or wage of the dismissed worker.

Factory and workshop inspectors are responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the Decree; they will impose fines upon offenders, and will have the right to a percentage of such fines imposed by them or through their agency. Where a person is dismissed in the circumstances referred to in the preceding paragraph, 10 per cent. of the fines imposed upon the amployer are to be raid to the invenetor and to in the preceding paragraph, 10 per cent. of the fines imposed upon the employer are to be paid to the inspector, and the remainder to the dismissed workman or employee. In other cases, 20 per cent. of the fines shall be paid to the inspector and the remainder to the State.

Appeals may be lodged against the imposition of fines by the inspector.

(c) ITALY.

(c) ITALY.

In addition to the instances given in recent issues of The Labour Gazette of the introduction of the 8-hour day (or 48-hour week) in Italy, the following cases may be noted from Battaglie Sindacali of 10th May.

At a conference of representatives of employers and workpeople in the sugar refining and spirit industries held at Bologna a national agreement was drawn up fixing 8 hours as the length of the normal working day in these trades on and after 2nd May.

In the Milan clothing trades agreements fixing an 8-hour day or 48-hour week have been concluded in men and women's tailoring and in the millinery and allied trades.

An agreement has been reached by representatives of gas companies and gasworkers for the introduction of the 8-hour day as from 1st May.

It has also been agreed to adopt 8 hours as the average length of the normal working day for agricultural workers in lower Milanese. The actual number of hours worked will vary in length according to season, being 6 per day from November to January, 7 in February and March, 8 in April and October, 9 in August and September, and 10 from May to July.

(According to reports in the English Press the Italian

from May to July.

(According to reports in the English Press the Italian Minister of Transport has issued a Decree granting an 8-hour day to railwaymen, together with a weekly holiday.)

(d) SWITZERLAND.

Since the issue of THE LABOUR GAZETTE for May the follow-Since the issue of The Labour Gazette for May the following instances of the adoption of a 48-hour working week by agreement between employers and workpeople have been reported in the Swiss Press.* The 48-hour week will be introduced from 1st July in the Soleure watchmaking industry, from 19th May in the milling industry; from 1st October for macaroni, &c., makers, from 1st July for bookbinders; from 2nd June for lithographers, and from 9th June for the printers of Chaux-de-Fonds. of Chaux-de-Fonds

(e) DENMARK.

(e) DENMARK.

According to a report in *Berlingske Tidende* of 16th May, negotiations between the Danish Employers' Federation and the Federation of Danish Trade Unions have resulted in an agreement for the introduction of an 8-hour working day or 48-hour week as from 1st Jan., 1920. Agriculture, shipping, and certain occupations such as those of stokers, carters, &c., do not fall within the scope of the agreement. All who at present work 9 hours per diem are, with the above exceptions, to have their daily hours reduced by half an hour from 1st Oct. next.

The agreement includes a provision to the effect that if the employers and workers in any trade desire to anticipate the introduction of the 48-hour week, this is to be permitted if the parties concerned so agree between themselves. Under the parties concerned so agree between themselves. Under the agreements made earlier in the year (see The Labour Gazette for May, p. 181) the employers were to bear the expense of the reduction in hours then arranged, but they are not to bear the cost of the reduction to 48 hours now agreed upon. The Federation of Trade Unions undertakes not to place obstacles in the way of such overtime being worked as the needs of the various trades may require, and also agrees in principle to the introduction of a two-shift day in occupations where employers and workpeople agree thereon. Finally, the agreement provides for the appointment of a committee comprising five representatives from each of the parties, with a Government official as chairman. The committee will decide any disputes concerning the interpretation of the agreement now arrived at.

Commenting on the matter, the journal states that the

Commenting on the matter, the journal states that the agreement is of great social import both from the point of view of employers and from that of workpeople. Especially is this so in regard to the latter, since the Federation of Trade Unions represents the majority of organised workpeople, numbering nearly a quarter of a million.

Inward balances are printed in italics t Exclusive of passengers travelling indirectly via Continental ports.

^{*} Journal de Géneve, 27th and 30th May and 4th and 5th June, 1919.

REDUCTION OF WORKING HOURS IN DENMARK: EFFECT OF NEW AGREEMENTS.

In the May issue of The LABOUR GAZETTE, reference is made In the May issue of The Labour Gazette, reference is made (on page 181) to collective agreements between employers and workpeople in various trades in Denmark which have been signed during recent months. The Berlingske Tidende for 5th May now states that a Commission on Hours of Labour has been appointed by the Danish Ministry of the Interior, and has made a preliminary inquiry as to the extent to which working hours in various industries have already been reduced under the new agreements. under the new agreements.

under the new agreements.

The inquiry covers some 195,000 workpeople distributed in 9 trade groups. The approximate number included in each group and the average weekly hours worked before and after the conclusion of the agreements are shown in the following

	Approximate Number of	Average Time V	Vorked per Weel
Group of Trades.	Workpeople Covered by the Inquiry.	Formerly.	Under New Agreements.
		Hours.	Hours.
	31,000	57.6 55.9	50.1
m 121 1 01 11 1	20,000	57.1	51.2
D. I. D. I. Maria	0.000	52.1	49.5
Wasdmarking	19 000	55.7	50.5
Datton	3,000	52.8	49.5
Flood Dundwation	20,000	55.9	50.8
Lanthon	6,000	54.0	50.3
Unglilled Workers	74,000	58-2	51.9

It will be noticed that although the most substantial reductions have been made in the hours for building operatives and unskilled workers, the time worked by these men continues to be higher than for any other group. The smallest reduction has been made in the paper and printing group.

WAR-TIME CHANGES IN WAGES IN DENMARK.

The journal (Statistiske Efterretninger) of the Danish Statistical Department, in its issue of 28th April, publishes statistics bringing the data concerning the general movement of wages during the war period, in the most important trades in Denmark, up to the October quarter of 1918. (For previous article see p. 42 of The Labour Gazette for February, 1919.)

The number of persons included in the latest returns was approximately 61,000, and the industries covered were predominantly metal and engineering (in which 23,700 people were employed), and then, in order of importance, building, excavating, food preparation, tobacco, woodworking, printing, textile, and boots and shoes.

excavating, food preparation, tobacco, woodworking, printing, textile, and boots and shoes.

The general result of the computation shows that the average hourly earnings in the industries mentioned had risen by 18 per cent. since the preceding quarter (July, 1918), and by 100 per cent. since 1914. The percentage increase was about the same both in Copenhagen and in the provincial centres taken together.

The journal points out that time rates in Denmark have undergone a general increase since October, as the result of the entering into operation of new collective agreements.

NIGHT-WORK IN BAKERIES IN HOLLAND

(a) ROTTERDAM.

According to a Report published in Het Volk of 25th April, the Rotterdam Town Council on 24th April passed an Order prohibiting night-work in bakeries.

The same journal, in its issue for 19th April, reports that the Municipal Council of Leyden has passed an Order limiting night-work and prohibiting Sunday work in bakeries. No work may be done in such establishments between 9 r.m. and 6 a.m., other than the lighting of ovens and the making of dough. For these two operations (which may be begun at 4 a.m.), only two workers must be employed at any given time, nor may the same workers be employed in this manner for more than one week out of any consecutive four.

COMPULSORY OLD AGE INSURANCE IN SPAIN.

In Spain provision for the creation of deferred life annuities on a contributory and State-aided basis was made by the law of 27th February, 1908. This Act was, however, of a permissive nature.

A Royal Decree has now been issued, dated 11th March, 1919,*

which makes insurance against old age compulsory for all wage earners between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five whose total annual income does not exceed £160.

The application of the provisions of the new enactment is

to fall within two periods, one being "preliminary" and the other "normal." During the earlier period (its duration is not stated) contributions for the purpose of providing pensions are to be paid by the State and employers jointly, the former paying a sum not exceeding 9s. 6d. per annum (the amount of the State bonus under the former law) and the employers the balance necessary for creating the annuity required. The preliminary (or basic) annuity acquirable in respect of work people under 45 is to be £14s. 12s., payable from the age of 65.

During the second or "normal" period of the application of the Decree the preliminary annuity is to be converted into a standard pension by means of a compulsory contribution from the insured person, which will serve to increase its amount up to a maximum of £80 a year.

In the case of workmen over 45 years of age, at a date yet to

June, 1919.

amount up to a maximum of £80 a year.

In the case of workmen over 45 years of age, at a date yet to be determined, preferential treatment is to be accorded in regard to the contribution made by the State. Savings Bank books are to be issued to them in which the contributions by the State and the employer, the voluntary contribution (if any) of the person insured, and the allowances which may become due, will be credited annually. Should such a workman die before reaching the age of 65 the amount of the contributions paid by himself (if any) and his employer, together with the accumulated interest, will accrue to his legal representatives.

If the holder of the book becomes incapacitated for work before the age of 65, he may choose between taking at once the amount standing to his credit in the book or taking advantage of certain conditions as to invalidity benefit obtainable under the National Insurance Institution. If at the retiring age the total sum entered in the savings book is sufficient to produce an immediate annuity of £7 4s. such pension is to be provided; but if the sum is less it shall be transferred either to the institution for the care of aged workmen or to the workman himself.

The authority charged with carrying the Decree into effect is the National Insurance Institution established by the law of 27th February, 1908, assisted by self-governing benefit societies set up in each district or province, and by certain other insurance societies. If the holder of the book becomes incapacitated for work

other insurance societies.

The National Insurance Institution is to appoint a permanent advisory committee, chosen from among employers and workpeople, to report upon matters of a vocational character.

In the case of an employer failing to pay his legal contribution, payment is to be enforced by legal process.

During the preliminary period of the operation of the law the necessary measures are to be taken in order to provide for the extension of old age insurance to agriculture.

Special advantages in the form of an increased State grant are to be extended to employers who provided for the insurance of their workpeople previous to 1st October, 1917, to those who make arrangements to insure before the date when the insurance under the law becomes compulsory, and to workmen who, during the preliminary period, contribute personally to increase the minimum pension provided at the joint expense of the State and of the employer.

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 the details given under each country in this and previous issues of THE LABOUR GAZETTE.]

	Percentag	e Increase	in Retail F	ood Prices	since	July, 1914.
Country.	July,	July,	July,	Jul y ,		t Figures ailable.
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	Rise.	Date.
UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent. 104	June, 1919
ALLIED COUNTRIES. France (Paris) ,, (other Towns)	22 23 (July-Sen)	32 42 (July Sen)	83 84 (July-Sep)	106 144 (July-Sen)	148 177	Mar., 1919 Mar., 1919
Belgium (Brussels) Italy Portugal (Lisbon) United States	21 21 2†	32 	72 72 72 43	153 64	233 167 151 78	May, 1915 Sep., 1915 May, 1915 April, 191
BRITISH DOMINIONS. Canada Australia New Zealand South Africa India (Calcutta)	5 31 12 8	14 30 19 	57 26 27 	75 32 (June) 39 32 31 (Aug.)	81 35 42 36 35	Feb., 191 Dec., 191 Feb., 191 Mar., 191 Nov., 191
NEUTRALCOUNTRIES. Norway Sweden Denmark Holland (Amster-	24 28 	60 42 46	114 (Aug.) 81 66 42	179 168 87 76	175 234 86 107	Dec., 191 Feb., 191 Jan., 191 Feb., 191
dam) Switzerland Spain	19 6	41 13 (AprSep)	78 27	122 51 (AprSep)	139	Mar., 191

Dispatch from H.M. Minister at Brussels, dated May 14th, 1919.

UNITED KINGDOM: PRICES AT 2nd JUNE.

THE general level of retail prices of the principal articles of food at 2nd June was 104 per cent. above that in July, 1914. The corresponding figure for the beginning of May was 107

The decrease was due mainly to a reduction of 2d. per pound in the price of imported beef and mutton, and to a fall in the price of fish, averaging about 10 per cent. off the prices of 1st May. There was also a slight reduction in the price of eggs. On the other hand, the average price of margarine rose by 2d. per lb. during May, and old potatoes were also somewhat dearer at 2nd June than a month earlier. were also somewhat dearer at 2nd June than a month earlier. Reductions of 2d. per lb. in the price of tea made on 2nd June—in some cases earlier—had little more than counterbalanced increases which had occurred during May in the prices being paid. The other principal articles of food showed no appreciable change in price.

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

	Av	erage Pri	ice.		Av	erage Pri	ice.
Article.	July, 1914.	2nd June, 1919.	In- crease.	Article.	July, 1914.	2nd June, 1919.	In- crease.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British— Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast Bre	d. 91 62 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61	s. d. 1 6 1 1 1 4 0 10‡ 1 7 0 11½ 1 5 0 9 2 3	0 87 0 6 0 87 0 5	Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granu- lated) Milk per quart Bûtter— 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 0 1½	s. d. 1 4 0 9 2 61 0 7 0 61 2 6 1 6 0 11 4 0 3 1 0 8 1	s. d. 0 54 0 34 0 1112 0 5 0 22 1 34 1 4 0 91 0 24 0 24

As compared with July, 1914, the prices of sugar and fresh eggs have risen relatively more than those of any other of the principal foodstuffs, granulated sugar being more than three times and eggs about three times the pre-war price. The smallest increases are those shown by flour and bread, or, excluding these items, which are subsidised, by tea and margarine, the prices of both of which articles are less than 65 per cent. above the pre-war level.

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 2nd June in relation to the prices of July, 1914, for each of the articles included:—

					14, to 2nd Ju	ine, 1919.	
A	rticle.		15 10		Large Towns (popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom
Beef, British-	8				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs			***		81	88	84
Thin Flank		***			102	95	99
Beef, Chilled or Fro	zen-			65.00			DESCRIPTION OF
Ribs		***	***		122	119	120
Thin Flank	***	000	1-0.0		129	117	123
Matton, British-	BEEF			100	The least of the least of the	Approblements.	100 K-78
Legs	***	104	***		84	86	85
Breast	•••	***	***	***	85	72	79
Mutton, Frozen—				90000			ALC: NAME OF STREET
Legs		2004	PPS	200	156	139	147
Breast	***	100	101	•••	124	115	120
Bacon (streaky)	***	***		201	148	137	142
Fish		***	-	101	129	100	114
Flour	104	***	100	121	50	54	52
Bread			10.	000	68	52	55
Tea			***		64	63	63
Sugar (granulated)			***	***	252	232	242
Milk		***	***		81	84	82
Butter-	200000						
Fresh	***	***	191	-204	103	110	107
Salt		***	501		iii	113	112
Cheese	***		10	701	108	105	107
Margarine	***	***	10	No. of Concession,	70	59	64
Eggs (fresh)	1950 775-10			101	206	183	195
Potatoes	***	•••	300	10 F / S	105	63	84

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 are estimated by the Ministry of Food to have taken place, the increase in the average expenditure on the above articles is about five-sixths the rise in prices. This is brought out in the following Table, which compares the general percentage increase in (1) prices and (2) expenditure.

If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality the Returns quote prices for other kind locally representative,

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 May, 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.

La Lovella del bed pale or a ser de Calling to be bed pale or a ser de Calling to be be		e Percentage In pared with July	
The state of the s	Large Towns.	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
(1) Level of retail prices of foregoing articles of food at 2nd June, 1919, assuming same quantities at both dates	108	100	104
Corresponding figure for 1st May, 1919	111	104	107
(2) Expenditure on such articles of food at 2nd June, 1919 allowing for esti- mated changes in consumption	91	83	87
Corresponding figure for 1st May, 1919	84	77	81

The average level of rents has only increased slightly, 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, &c.) between July, 1914, and 2nd June, 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 June, 1919, as in July, 1914. The corresponding figure for 1st May was also about 105 per cent. If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted the increase is about 6 per cent. less.

It is not possible to supplement this comparison of the

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 95 per cent., as compared with 90 per cent. at 1st May, 1919.

FRANCE.*

THE index number representing the general level of retail prices of food in French towns with over 10,000 inhabitants (but not including Paris) during the first quarter of 1919, showed a rise of 6.6 per cent. as compared with the last quarter of 1918, and of 176.9 per cent. as compared with the third quarter of 1914. As regards Paris, the latest data refer to the month of March, 1919, when the level of retail food prices was 9.7 per cent. higher than in the preceding month, and 148.4 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. In both cases the computation of the change in the general prices level is based on the pre-war budget of a typical Parisian family of the working-class, and it is assumed that the standard of dietary has been identical at all three periods.

(a) Rome. †

(a) Rome.†

The general level of food prices in Rome showed a decrease of 5.5 per cent. in March, 1919, as compared with the preceding month, but still remained 143.3 per cent. above the level of the first half of 1914. If the prices of other household necessaries (clothing, fuel, lighting, rent, etc.) be also taken into account, the general level of prices in March showed a decline of 5.2 per cent. as compared with February, but an increase of 127 per cent. above the pre-war level.

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

(b) Milan. 1

According to statistics published in the monthly journal of the Milan Municipality, the cost of maintaining the prewar standard of living in that city for one week in the case of a family consisting of five persons, at the prices current in April, 1919, was about 231 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 263 per cent; clothing of 274 per cent.; and heating and lighting of 120 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 158 per cent. the expenditure on food alone showing an increase of 146

^{*} The text of this Decree is given in El Mundo of 12th March, 1919.

^{*} Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de la France et du Service d'observation des Prix, April, 1919. † Bollettino Mensile dell'Ufficio Municipale del Lavoro di Roma. April, 1919. † Bollettino Municipale Mensile della Città di Milano. April, 1919.

HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM).*

The issue of the monthly journal of the Dutch Statistical Office for 30th April, 1919, gives index numbers, compiled by the Statistical Bureau of Amsterdam, representing the total food bill of working class families in that city, calculated at the prices current at various periods as compared with the cost in 1913. The articles comprised in the standard budget include bread and other farinaceous foods, milk, cheese, meat and fats, tea, sugar and coffee; and the cost is computed on the assumption that no change has taken place in the dietetic standard throughout the period covered. In in the dietetic standard throughout the period covered. In February, the total computed cost of this budget showed an increase of 9.2 per cent. compared with the preceding month, and of 106.9 per cent. as compared with 1913.

TINITED STATES.

UNITED STATES.

The latest detailed data published and available in this country concerning retail food prices in the United States relate to February, 1919, and were given on page 185 of The Labour Gazette for May. Through the courtesy of Dr. Royal Meeker, the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, the Department has obtained by cablegram information relating to March and April. This shows that on 15th April the general level of retail food prices was 4 per cent. above that of 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 April was 78 per cent. above that of the corresponding date in 1913. In the computation of the general level the various articles of food are "weighted" in accordance with 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. period under review.

CANADA.+

CANADA.†

The estimated weekly expenditure upon food alone by a family of five in April, 1919, as computed from Returns of retail prices prevailing in sixty towns in the Dominion, shows an increase of 2.3 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and of 79.9 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. If the total expenditure on food, fuel, lighting and rent be taken, the April figures show an increase of 1.7 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and of 50.7 per cent. as compared with those of July, 1914. The difference in the extent of the rise since July, 1914, between food on the one hand, and the total family expenditure on the other, is due to the fact that while food, fuel and lighting have become considerably dearer, house rent in April, according to the considerably dearer, house rent in April, according to the Canadian statistics, was only 1.7 per cent. higher than in the period immediately before the war.

SOUTH AFRICA.

According to data furnished by the Office of Census and Statistics of the Union of South Africa, the estimated cost Statistics of the Union of South Africa, the estimated cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of consumption in the matter of food, fuel, lighting, clothing and rent for a typical family of five persons in Cape Town in March, 1919, was 0'8 per cent. higher than in February, and about 41 per cent. higher than during the period immediately before the war. At other principal towns of the Union the increase in March, as compared with the pre-war period, amounted approximately to 26 per cent. at Kimberley, 29 per cent. at Pretoria, 31 per cent. at Johannesburg, 32 per cent. at Bloemfontein, 39 per cent. at East London, 41 per cent. at Port Elizabeth, 42 per cent. at Pietermaritzburg and 43 per cent. at Durban. The average increase for the Union as a whole was about 36 per cent.

NEW ZEALAND. §

The index number of retail prices of food in February, 1919, based on returns relating to twenty-five representative towns in New Zealand, shows a decrease of 2.0 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 February being 42.2 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 February, pared with
	January, 1919.	July, 1914.
Groceries	 Per cent 4.8 + 1.3 - 0.2	Per cent. + 49.4 + 35.6 + 38.2
ALL GROUPS COMBINED (WEIGH PERCENTAGE INCREASE)	- 20	+ 42.2

- * Maandschrist van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th April, 1919. † The Labour Gazette, May, 1919. The Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.
- t Statistics of Cost of Living, 1914-March, 1919. Pretoria.
- § Monthly Abstract of Statistics, March, 1919. Wellington, New Zealand.

EMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

GERMANY:*

Employment in April.—According to Returns received by the National Statistical Office, the industrial situation in April was again bad as a consequence of the continued shortage of raw materials and coal, the difficulties of transport, the strikes, high wages, and the restricted possibility of effecting colors.

In normal times, March and April are marked as a rule by a revival in the labour market. This year such a revival is recorded in isolated cases only, and is confined to a few branches of industry and to certain localities. The number of unemployed entitled to out-of-work pay, according to the returns from the exchanges, was 1,053,854 at the end of March, 914,959 on 19th April, and 82),758 at the end of the month; this decrease is principally due to the movement of unemployed industrial workers into the country, and also to the stricter control of the payment of benefit, and it does not, therefore, follow that any considerable improvement took place in the labour market. In normal times, March and April are marked as a rule

Place in the labour market.

Every industry in Germany, including shipping and work at docks and wharves, was seriously affected by the disastrous strike in the mining industry in the Rhineland and Westphalia; and simultaneously the scarcity of raw materials became still more acute. As a result the principal industries were in the same unfavourable condition as in March; in the building, food, metal, and textile trades the situation was very unsatisfactory. While things were made worse in the metal trades through the strikes of clerks and other salaried employees, on the other hand a slight improvement took place in the building and food trades. In the building trades activity was in the main concentrated on the erection of dwellings.

dwellings.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished by 32 Trade Unions, the membership covered being 3,051,521. Of these, 166,836, or 5.5 per cent., were out of work at the end of April, as compared with 3.9 per cent. in the preceding month, and with 0.8 per cent. in April, 1918.

Returns furnished by Sickness Insurance Societies show that on 1st May, 1919, the membership of these societies was greater by 264,537 (or 3.9 per cent.) than on 1st April. Male membership increased by 5.0 per cent., and female by 2.3 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.)

Returns relating to the operations of Employment Exchanges

Returns relating to the operations of Employment Exchanges during April show that applications for employment per 100 situations were, in the case of men 155 (as against 168 in the preceding month and 62 in April, 1918), and in the case of women 149 (as against 159 in March and 90 in April, 1918).

The reports issued by the Central Employment Exchange Clearing Houses indicate that these agencies were, at first, fairly successful in obtaining the labour urgently needed for the mining industry, but later on this became more difficult owing to the repeated strikes and disturbances. In agriculture the strong demand for workpeople continued; something was again done by transferring working class families, chiefly from the Western districts, but this course was found almost impossible owing to difficulties of housing and the scarcity of huilding materials

There was practically no change in the state of the market for female labour as compared with the preceding month. The disinclination of women employed in industry for agricultural work and for domestic service still continued although some situations of this kind were filled, there is still a great scarcity of women for farm work and for domesti work in private households.

NORWAY.+

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

	M	embershi	р.	Percentage Unemployed.		
Group of Trades.	Mar. 31st, 1919.	Feb. 28th, 1919.	Mar. 31st 1918.	Mar. 31st, 1919.	Feb. 28th, 1919.	Mar. 31st 1918
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania)	838	834	796	7.2	9.6	8.8
Carpenters, &c.	1,510	1,525	1,493	6.4	6.2	1.5
Painters (Christiania)	552	532	446	1.1	7.1	1.6
Metal workers	8,411 1.049	9,425 1,036	10 052 989	2.6	3.0	0.8
Bookbinders (Christiania)	891	889	827	1.7	1.6	18
Jabinetmakers	680	670	658	3.2	3.3	
Bakers (Christiania)	470	464	425	0.9	0.9	23.
Printers	2,480	2,451	2,286	0.3	0.2	2
TOTAL	16,881	17,826	17,982	2.6	3.0	2:5

- * Deutscher Reichsanzeiger 27th May, 1919.
- † Information supplied by the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour.

HOLLAND.*

June, 1919.

Employment in January.—Returns relating to employment in January were received by the Dutch Statistical Office from Trade Union and other unemployment funds with a total insured membership of 218,613. Of these, 14,428 were performing sured memoership of 218,613. Of these, 14,428 were performing military service, or were on strike, locked out, sick, etc., leaving 204,185 as the number concerning whom Returns could be utilised. The proportion of such members out of work during the month was 15'9 per cent., as compared with 14'9 per cent. in the preceding month, and 13'5 per cent. in

Jan., 1919.	Dec., 1918. 14·9 44·9	Jan., 1918.	Jan., 1919.	Dec., 1918.	Jan. 1918
38.1				7 100 9 100 100 2 100	4.4
	44.9	33.2			COLUMN TO
4.4		No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other Publisher, Name of Street, Name of Street, or other Publisher, Name of Street, Name of	5'4	5.5	5.3
1.5	1.4	1.0	6.0	6.0	5.6
18.8	12.8	23.6	5.4	5.4	5.4
10.2	9.0	9.7	3.8	3.7	3.0
22.7	25.7	26.6	4.7	4.7	29
32.2	29.8	2.8	4.8	4.3	4.4
		4.3	5.4	5.9	5·7 5·3
1	0.5	0.5 9.0 2.7 25.7 2.2 29.8 9.7 7.2	0.5 9.0 9.7 2.7 25.7 26.6 2.2 29.8 2.8 9.7 7.2 4.3	0.5 9.0 9.7 3.8 12.7 25.7 26.6 4.7 12.2 29.8 2.8 4.8 13.7 7.2 4.3 5.4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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 151 per cent. in January, 1919, as compared with 13.7 in December, 1918. Among the members of these unions the average number of working days lost owing to unemployment was, in January, 1919, 12.5 per cent., and in December, 1918, 10.9 per cent. of the total number of days that might have been worked in the respective months. the respective months.

SWITZERLAND.+

Employment in April.—The monthly report upon the demand and supply of labour issued by the Central Office of the Union of Swiss Employment Exchanges states that in April there was little change in the general condition of the labour market. With the exception of the building trades, of certain particular undertakings, and of agriculture, the demand for workpeople was still rather backward in the majority of trades. In the metal and engineering works short time continued to be worked. The statistical returns indicate that in the aggregate 129:3 workpeople applied for employment in the aggregate 1293 workpeople applied for employment in April for every 100 vacant situations registered, as compared with 1313 in March, and 832 in April, 1918.

CANADA. ‡

CANADA.‡

Employment in March.—Returns relating to unemployment at the end of March were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,357 labour organisations having a total membership of 174,468, or over 85 per cent. of the entire Trade Union membership of the country. For all occupations represented 5.62 per cent. of the members were out of work at the close of March, as compared with 2.76 per cent. in December, 1918 (the Returns are quarterly), and 1.68 in March, 1918. Members unemployed on account of trade disputes or disability are not included in these figures. That the percentage of unemployed at the end of March is larger than in the previous quarter, and also in the same period of 1918, is stated to be due to greater slackness in the building and construction, manufacturing and transportation groups.

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

Group of Trades.	Membership reporting on	Percentage unemployed at end of month.			
Group of Trades.	31st March, 1919.	March, 1919.	Dec., 1918.	March, 1918.	
All Trades reporting	174,468	5.62	2.76	1.68	
Mining, quarrying and refining of ores Metals, machinery and conveyances Textiles, carpets and cordage Clothing and laundering Leather, boots, shoes and rubbers Steam railways. Street and electric railway employees Navigation Teamsters and chargers Pulp, paper and 6 byes	21,604 11,358 25,902 2,958 3,532 2,132 50,655 6,507 10,227 4,105 3,439	16:45 1:87 5:51 3:99 2:27 4:22 2:87 0:38 17:73 2:63 3:29	8.68 1.24 3.53 1.41 3.42 1.33 0.35 0.06 7.80 9.57 0.43	7·63 0·40 0·28 0·05 3·40 7·83 0·29 0·38 8·80 0·08	

- Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, April, 1919.
- urich.

 Labour Gazette, May, 1919. The Canadian Department of Labour, § Includes marine engineers, longshoremen and other bodies of workers.

UNITED STATES.*

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

(a) FEBRUARY, 1919, AS COMPARED WITH JANUARY, 1919.

	Number of Es-	Numbe	er of Wor	kpeople.	1000000	Earnings.	+
Industry.	tablish- ments Report- ing.	Jan., 1919.	Feb.,	(+) or Decrease (-).	Jan., 1919.	Feb., 1919.	lncrease (+) or Decrease (-).
Iron and steel Rail way and tramway car building and repairing	96 46	174,895 59,185	164,928 52,560	Per cent. - 5.7 - 11.2	£ 2,508,055 722,306		
Automobile manufacturing	46	107,741	108,546	+ 0.7	617,496	666,106	+ 79
Cotton manu- facturing	53	50,631	48,342	- 4.5	173,155	140,572	- 18.8
Cotton finishing	17	12,574	10,658	- 15.2	49,419	39,268	- 20.5
Hosiery & under- wear	61	28,457	26,459	- 7.0	88,032		
Woollen	47	28,349	16,409	- 42.1	98,589	54,731	- 44-5
Silk	46	12,165	11,582	- 4.8	86,003		
Men's ready- made clothing	37	20,746	21,340	+ 2.9	93,855		
Boots and shoes	72	63,280	63,242	- 0.1	278,296	265,555	- 4.6
Cigar manufac- turing	72 52	17,180	17,138	- 0.2	57,726		
Leather manufg.	34	13,895	13,938	+ 0.3	62.447	63,915	+ 2.4
Paper making	53	30,137	29,471	- 2.3	133,311	127,461	

The figures in the above Table show that in three industries there was an increase in the number of persons employed in February as compared with January, and in ten cases a decrease. The largest increase (2'9 per cent.) is shown in men's ready-made clothing, while the greatest decrease (42'1 per cent.) appears in the woollen industry.

Increases in the total amount of pay-roll are shown in two cases and decreases in eleven. The increases (7.9 per cent. and 2.4 per cent.) are in automobile manufacturing and leather manufacturing. The greatest decreases are shown in the woollen industry (44.5 per cent.), cotton finishing (20.5 per cent.) and cotton manufacturing (18.8 per cent.).

Many of the decreases in February, as compared with January, are largely due to labour troubles and to the fact that several plants were not running full time. A large number of establishments reported a reduction in the number of working hours per week.

(b) FEBRUARY, 1919, AS COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY, 1918.

	Number of Es-	Numbe	er of Wor	kpeople.	1	Earnings.	†
Industry.	tablish- ments Report- ing.	Feb., 1918.	Feb., 1919.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Feb.,	Feb., 1919.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
Tron and steel Railway and tramway car building and repairing	101 46	174,406 53,379	168,174 52,560	Per cent 3.6 - 1.5	£ 1,788,829 442,215	£ 2,405,122 607,024	Per cent + 34.5 + 37.3
Automobile manufacturing	47	109,583	110,472	+ 0.8	509,412	675,012	+ 32.5
Cotton manufac-	58	50,891	50,589	- 06	129,347	147,972	+ 14.4
Cotton finishing	18	14,721	11,059	-24.9	46,334	40,600	- 12.4
Hosiery & under- wear	63	33,487	28,070	-16.2	77,340	83,103	
Woollen	49	45,929	18,516	- 59.7	135,579	62,774	- 53 7
Silk	49	15,869	13,866	-12.6	79,519	90,707	+ 14.1
Men's ready- made clothing	37	28,752	21,216	-26.2	103,748	92,963	- 10.4
Boots and shoes	71	66,023	63,536	- 3.8	208,895	266,501	+ 27.6
Cigar manufg	53	19,122	17,164	-10.2	51,232	56,063	+ 9.5
Leather manufg.	35	15,930	14,894	- 6.5	53,750	67,994	→ 26.5
Paper making	51	29,192	30,049	+ 2.9	100.538	130.595	- 29 9

When the figures for February, 1919, are compared with those of identical establishments for February, 1918, increases are shown in the number of people employed in two industries and decreases in eleven. The increases (2.9 per cent. and 0.8 per cent.) are in paper making and automobile manufacturing respectively. The greatest decrease (59.7 per cent.) in shown in the woollen industry.

Ten of the thirteen industries show an increase in the aggregate earnings in February, 1919. The greatest increases are shown in railway and tramway car building and repairing (373 per cent.), iron and steel (345 per cent.) and automobile manufacturing (325 per cent.). The largest decrease (537 per cent.) is shown in the woollen industry.

- * Monthly Labour Review, April 1919, United States Bureau of Labour
- † 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.

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

OUT-OF-WORK DONATION.

THE number of persons in receipt of donation benefit was 1,093,400 in the week ending 2nd May. At the end of the month this figure had fallen to 771,211, a drop of 322,189. This decrease was mainly accounted for by 305,643 civilians, of whom 231,004 were women and girls and 74,639 men and boys. The decrease among demobilised men was 17,232.

The reduction in the numbers of policies remaining lodged is partly due to the exclusion of all policies lodged by persons working short time,* partly to the abandoning of claims to extended policies on the expiry of the first period of 13 weeks, and partly to the review of policies, but the magnitude of the decrease leaves no room for doubt that the situation was more favourable at the end of May than a month

The number of unemployed persons whose out-of-work donation policies remained lodged at employment exchanges and had been signed within the preceding six days, at the end of each week in 1919, is shown in the following Table:—

0.4			(Civilians	•		Demo bers of	bilised H.M.		
Week end	ing	Men.	Boys.	Wo- men.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Wo- men.	Total.	Grand Total.
Jan. 3rd	111	101,390	16,988	224,955	13,374	356,707	23,938	50	23,988	380,695
,, 10th		DODGED SOCIEDAD:		265,479	130 SA 4 A 19 G U	417,621	31,543	88	31,631	449,252
,, 17th	1	139,113	18,131	303,813	18,018	479,075	40,400	131	40,531	519,606
,, 24th		156,671	20,543	343,742	22,259	543,215	47,209	170	47,379	590,594
,, 31st		177,361	22,562	399,861	25,362	625,149	53,316	238	53,554	678,703
Feb. 7th	1	191,371	24,538	127,734	26,790	670,43	63,277	380	63,657	734,090
,, 14th		212,205	26,752	452,810	28,183	719,950	84,298	391	84,692	804,642
,, 21st		218,278	28,195	470,294	31,544	748,311	132,471	841	133,312	881,623
,, 28th		227,836	28,019	494,471	32,037	782,363	165,429	828	166,257	948,620
Mar. 7th		234,402	27,356	494,335	34,398	790,521	200,686	1,025	201,711	992,232
,, 14th		208,540	CHARLEST PARTIES	485,784	10/10/03/03/03/03/03	CONTRACTOR SOLD		1,161	237,898	938,619
,, 21st		207,973	27,567	474,452	28,082	738,074	264,257	995	265,252	1,003,326
,, 28th		209,486	26,461	188,655	29,380	753,982	305,251	1,012	306,263	1,060,245
April 4th		214,263	26,148	469,555	30,189	740,155	336,570	961	337,531	1,077,686
,, 11tl		217,538	26,093	455,736	30,134	729,501	347,895	917	348,812	1,078,313
,, 18tl	١	210,119	23,882	152,144	29,279	715,424	369,992	1,013	371,005	1,086,429
,, 25t1	١	. 215,637	23,679	443,941	28,964	712,271	379,799	1,258	381,057	1,093,328
May 2nd		. 214,761	23,040	122,890	29,242	689,933	402,151	1,316	403,467	1,093,400
,, 9th		. 191,651	19,17	366,536	20,871	598,233	408,491	1,468	409,959	1,008,192
,, 16tl	ı	. 178,284	16,81	312,373	17,023	524,525	401,753	1,603	403,356	927,881
,, 23rd	١	. 164,569	14,98	250,010	14,869	444,436	100,098	1,939	402,035	816,472
,, 30tl	1	. 150,250	12,91	2 207,897	13,231	384,290	384,919	2,002	386,921	771,211

The number of policies lodged by men civilians is lower than at any time since the middle of January, and the number lodged by women civilians and by boys and girls is lower than at any time in 1919. The total number of civilian policies lodged at the end of May was less than half the number at the beginning of March, when the figures were at their maximum. The number of policies lodged by demobilised members of H.M. Forces increased with the increasing numbers of men demobilised up to 9th May, but has since decreased by about 6 per cent.† These reductions are reflected in the improvement in the percentages given below of persons who, after coming on the donation as unemployed, have ceased to draw the donation. The total exclusion from the numbers unemployed of persons employed on short time has, of course, the effect of exaggerating the improvement during May.

Date.		Civi	lians (Great Bri	Demobilised Members of H.M. Forces (United Kingdom).				
		Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
January 31st February 2sth March 2sth April 25th May 2nd 9th 16th 23rd 30th		44.9 49.6 57.7 63.0 64.3 69.3 72.4 75.1	51·5 57·9 68·2 75·6 17·0 82·4 81·1 86·1 88·2	25·1 3)·3 41·4 53·6 56·8 63·6 69·7 76·3 80·6	45·2 49·6 60·5 66·8 67·6 77·8 82·4 85·0 8.93	33·5 39·0 49·2 53·5 61·1 67·0 72·0 76·8 80·3	66.0 79.4 80.3 81.0 89.7 81.2 82.1 82.6	88·1 70·6 72·1 74·9 75·3 73·8 72·5 68·1 68·3	66.0 79.5 80.3 81.0 81.0 82.0 82.5 83.6

As regards duration of payments, 315,846 of the 384,290 civilian policies lodged on 30th May were policies on which payment had not been made for more than 78 days. Extended policies on which donation at reduced rates was being paid after the expiry of the first period of 78 days numbered 68,444. Of policies held by demobilised members of H.M. Forces 395

The number of officers and men demobilised between 11th November and 29th May was 2,887,885; on 1st May the figure was 2,687,873.

became exhausted, having been lodged for 156 days at the end of May. Following is an analysis of policies lodged at 30th May according to the duration of payments.

Duration of		C	livilians.		Men H-M.	Grand			
Payments.	Men.	Boys.	Women	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Wo- men.	Total.	Total.
139-155 days 121-138	2,133 6,032		3,441 10,781	48 217	5,697 17,209	} 16,983*	48	17,031	39,937
79-120 ,,	20,499 24,508	963	23,215 43,053	861	45,538	} 94,088	438	94,526	211,849
49-60 ,, 1-48 ,,	17,000 70,784	1,483	28,376	1,747		2018 575	1,420	249,995	472,811
Policies lodged but no payment	9,294	1,327	9,631	990	21,245	25,273	96	25,369	46,614
Total	150,250	12,912	207,897	13,231	384,290	384,919	2,002	386,921	771,211

The number of claims for donation which had been referred for the consideration of Appeals Officers up to 22nd May was 191,589. About 7 per cent. of these were allowed by the Appeals Officers without reference to Courts of Referees, and with regard to the claims heard by such Courts, an analysis has been made of 139,200 cases, which shows that 36,228 claims (26 per cent.) were allowed and 102,807 disallowed,

while compromises were arranged in 165 cases.

Of claims for extended donation, the proportions granted and disallowed were the reverse of those for the original donation, 26 per cent. being refused and 74 per cent. granted, out of 161,925 applications decided.

As a result of the examination of civilian workers' policies up to 24th May about 170,000 were found to require review.

up to 24th May, about 170,000 were found to require review, and over 90,000 cases have been decided; in 67 per cent. of the cases heard (by the Employment Committees) the policies were cancelled, in 21 per cent. they were continued for the

whole period, and in 12 per cent. for a provisional period.

The distribution of unemployment in the various industries in the weeks ended 25th April and 23rd May is shown below :-

Number of Workpeople Unemployed.

	Number of workpeople Unemployed.						
Industry, &c.	Men and	Boys.	Women'an	d Girls.	Tota	ıl.	
ŧ.	25th April, 1919.	23rd May, 1919.	25th April, 1919.	23rd May, 1919.	25th April, 1919.	23rd May, 1919.	
NSURED INDUSTRIES:— Building Construction of Works Shipbuilding Engineering & Ironfounding Construction of Vehicles Sawmilling Other Insured Workpeople	54,266 8,039 15,391 112,869 7,934 3,001 135	43,256 7,469 14,480 101,022 6,579 2,899 65	950 46 522 35,614 6,936 331	531 39 353 18,743 2,060 249 3	55,216 8,085 15,916 148,483 14,270 3,332 136	43.787 7,508 14 833 119,765 8,639 3,148 68	
Total Insured under Act of 1911	201,633	175,770	43,800	21,978	245,438	197,748	
Iron and Steel Manufacture Finplate Manufacture Wire Manufacture Anchors, Chains, Nails, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, &c.	8,130 194 777 611	4,205 279 512 546	400 92 828 2,888	184 56 495 1,918	8,530 286 1,605 3,529	4,389 335 1,067 2,464	
Brass	980 789 1,725 420	783 823 1,482 452	219 738 5,437 827	99 421 2,590 558	1,199 1,527 7,162 1,247	1,244 4,075 1,010	
Clocks, Plate, Jewellery Needles, Pins, Typefound-	602 427	524 260	388 336	263 221	990 763	78 48	
ing, Dies, &c. Electrical, Scientific, &c., Appliances and Apparatus	1,543	1,502	2,152	1,081	3,695	2,58	
Miscellaneous Metal Ammunition and Explosives Ohemicals Leather and Leather Goods Brick, Tile, and Artificial	613 2.091 3,180 1,589 89	612 1,069 2,682 1,421 783	1,455 5,818 2,63 2,679 1,172	1,010 1,857 1,479 1,717 797	2,068 7,909 5,*11 4,268 1,981	1,62 2,92 4,16 3.23 1,58	
Building Materials Sawmilling, Machined Wood- work and Wooden Cases†	1,885	1,688	20,49	988	3,934	2,67	
Rubber and Manufactures thereof	1,019	882	2,369	1,59)	3,388	2,47	
Total Insured under Act of 1916	27,414	20,505	32,478	17,323	59,892	37,89	
TOTAL INSURED INDUSTRIES	229,052	196,275	76,278	39,301	305,330	235,5	
Uninsured Industries:— Agriculture Conveyance of Men, Goods	9,807 101,736	10,516 108,182		1,036 7,230	11,763 113,668	11,55 115,4	
and Messages Mines and Quarries Cotton Woollen and Worsted Other Textiles, incl. Printing,	16,500 26 097 3,060 21,487	14,552 17,061 2,764 10,847	81,635 4,670	726 31,255 2,410 21,454	17,482 107,732 7,730 57,322	15,2° 48,3° 5,1° 32,3°	
Dyeing, &c. Commercial Food, Drink and Tobacco Dress Domestic Offices and Ser-	33,181 7,412 8,553		19,926 28,519	20,166 12,990 13,644 59,496	57,305 27,338 35,072	55,19 21,48 21,89 74,2	
Domestic Offices and Services General Labourers, Factory	19,748			31,210	152,072	130,2	
Workers, etc. Other Uninsured Industries	47,360			32,970	96,237	79,8	
TOTAL UNINSURED INDUS-	390,113	383,379	397,885	227,517	787,998	610,8	
GRAND TOTAL	619,165	572,65	474 15	266,818	1,093,328	846,4	

• Including 895 for 156 days.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

June, 9919.

Trade Unions with a net membership of 1,337,759 reported 27,509 (or 2.1 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of May, 1919, compared with 2.7 per cent. at the end of April, 1919, and 0.9 per cent. at the end of May, 1918.

Trade.	Membership at end of May, 1919, exclusive of	at er	ployed ad of 1919.*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	those serving with H.M. Forces	Num- ber.	Per- centage.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Building†	103,361 148,692 404,596 84,047 67,895	1,039 161 10,526 2,198 920	1.0 0.1 2.6 2.6 1.4	- 0.4 - 0.4 - 0.4 - 0.4 - 0.4	+ 0.8 + 0.1 + 2.5 + 2.4 + 1.3	
Limonis,	90,722 9,948 82,184 and 72,161	3,542 165 4,042 1,575	3·9 1·7 4·9 2·2	- 1·1 - 0·3 - 4·3 - 1·0	- 5·1 + 1·4 + 3·4 + 1·8	
Paper Furnishing Woodworking	29,331 47,075	133 859	0.5 1.8	- 0.4	+"1.6	
Clothing:— Boot and Shoe Other Clothing Leather	74,770 76,007 10,553 1,091 31,250 4,173	678 748 157 7 756 3	0.9 1.0 1.5 0.6 2.4 0.1	+ 0.5 - 0.2 - 0.4 + 0.1 - 0.6	+ 0.8 + 1.0 + 0.5 + 0.6 + 2.4 + 0.1	
Total	1,337,759	27,509	2.1	- 0.6	+ 1.2	

RETURNS RECEIVED FROM EMPLOYERS.

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

MINING AND METAL TRADES.

	Workpeople included	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Trade.	in the Returns for May, 1919.	1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Coal Mining Iron , Shale ,	600,182 16,688 4,857	Days worked per week by Mines. 5.74 5.85 6.00	Days. + 0.12 + 0.09	Days + 0.07 - 0.11	
Pig Iron	32,000	Furnaces in Blast. 263	No. 6	No. - 31	
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	25,500	Mills Working 437 Shifts Worked	1	+125	
Iron and Steel	114,610	(one week). 611,862	Per cent.	Per cent.	

TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

	Numl	er emplo	yed.	Earnings.			
Trade.	Week ended 24th		+) or -) on a	Week ended 24th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Years ago.	
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Linen Jute Hosiery Lace Other Textiles Bleaching, &c.	114,962 18,821 32 913 29 103 8,459 20,535 7,524 13,555 22,276	Per cent. + 4.8 + 1.7 + 0.9 - 1.0 + 2.1 + 0.8 + 1.9 + 2.0 + 1.8	Per cent. + 53 + 42 + 52 - 104 - 39 + 65 - 05	219,244-89,340 61,812 31,269 14,169 32,203 12,418 22,070 62,072	Per cent. +11.4 + 4.0 + 1.4 - 1.4 + 2.5 + 3.2 + 4.0 + 6.2 + 4.7	Per cent. +58·0 +31·2 +36·0 - 69 +18·9 +19·4 +7·9 +36·3 +21·9	
Total Textiles	268,178	+ 2.6	+ 1.9	527,597	+ 6.7	+36.2	
Boot and Shoe Shirt and Collar Ready-made Tailoring Paper, Printing and Bookbinding	50,948 14,423 26,229 28,712	+ 1·3 + 1·1 + 1·7 + 1·7	+ 8.8 + 2.9 + 2.4 +11.2	106,704 19,050 45 382 69,040	+ 31 + 49 + 65 + 40	+30.5 +23.9 +17.0 +42.8	
Pottery	13 712 9,737 5,748 6,646 57,243	+ 11 + 34 + 33 + 54 + 35	+ 1.9 +12.5 +13.3 +43.3 +21.8	26,397 25,391 15,660 19,739 115,104	+ 3 6 + 8 3 +11 5 + 9 4 +10 4	+24·2 +28·7 +47·7 +70·8 +50·5	
Grand Total	481,576	+ 2.4	+ 5.9	970,064	+ 6.6	+36.4	

^{*} 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.

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

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.

THERE was an increase of 5,815 (or 1.0 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed at the collieries making Returns as compared with the previous month, and of 92,727 (or 18.3 per cent.) on a year ago

of the 600,182 workpeople included in the Returns for May 332,699 (or 55.4 per cent.) were employed at pits working twelve days* during the fortnight to which the Returns relate, and a further 211,319 (or 35.2 per cent.) were employed at pits working eleven days or more, but less than twelve days. The average number of days worked per week in the United Kingdom as a whole was 5.74, as compared with 5.62 in April and 5.67 in May, 1918.

There was a considerable increase in the average number of days worked in the Cumberland and North Wales districts and a slight increase in nearly all other districts of England and Wales. The increase in Scotland, averaging 0.65 days per week, was due to a holiday taken in the period with which the "month ago" comparison is made.

		Workpe ed at M in the Re	lines	Average No. of days worked per week by the Mines.		
District,	Fortnight ended 24th May,) or (-) pared	Fort- night ended 24th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Verthumberland Durham Jamberland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire. Vottingham and beicester Staffordshire Varwick, Worcester, and Salop	42,257 95,174 6,188 69,573 28,163 58,677 35,107 41,362 31,434 9,866	+ 3.6 - 0.7 + 0.1 + 2.7 + 0.6 - 0.9 + 1.6 + 0.2 + 3.4	+ 19·8 + 24·5 + 13·0 + 14·5 + 16·6 + 15·5 + 19·6 + 15·5 + 23·4	5.49 5.59 5.86 5.90 5.88 5.96 5.82 5.40 5.92 5.94	+ 0.06 + 0.10 + 0.35 + 0.03 + 0.03 - 0.01 - 0.04 - 0.03 + 0.11 + 0.18	- 0·01 + 0·05 + 0·46 + 0·12 + 0·42 + 0·14 - 0·04 - 0·21 + 0·07 - 0·01
Floucester and Somerset North Wales South Wales	6,517 9,744 110,598	+ 0.7 + 0.7 + 0.5	+ 8.9 + 10.8 + 19.4	5.95 5.88 5.91	+ 0.07 + 0.74 + 0.08	+ 0.04 - 0.03 + 0.28
ENGLAND AND WALES	544,660	+ 0.8	+ 17.9	5.78	+ 0.06	+ 0.10
Lothians Fifeshire	22,0 34 2,986 30,046	+ 0.5 + 7.0 + 3.3	+ 13·8 + 18·9 + 30·7	5.05 5.17 5.54	+ 0.41 + 0.40 + 0.86	- 0.44 - 0.28 - 0.08
SCOTLAND	55,066	+ 2.4	+ 22.7	5.32	+ 0.65	- 0.53
IRELAND ,	456	- 2.4	- 2.4	5.39	+ 0.77	+ 0.27
UNITED KINGDOM	600,182	+ 1.0	+ 18.3	5.74	+ 0.12	+ 0.07

Returns received from mines employing 273,697 workpeople in May, 1919, showed an increase of 2'3 per cent. in the number employed as compared with May, 1913.

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

attraceve and attraction	ployed at	Vorkpeor Mines in he Retur	ncluded	Average number of days worked per week by the Mines.			
Description of Coal.	Fortnight ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
The second second	24th May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Anthracite Conding Con	7,197 25,725 39,875 59,876 185,476 282,533	+ 3°1 - 3°9 + 0°1 + 1°7 + 0°7 + 1°6	+ 14 4 + 16 9 + 24 9 + 15 3 + 18 7 + 18 0	5.64 5.88 5.63 5.79 5.79 5.72	- 0.22 + 0.02 + 0.19 + 0.10 + 0.14 + 0.12	- 0.01 + 0.06 + 0.20 + 0.10 + 0.16	
ALL DESCRIPTIONS	600,182	+ 1.0	+ 18.3	5.74	+ 0.12	4 0.07	

The exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during May, 1919, amounted to 4,087,857 tons, or 1,305,377 tons more than in April, 1919, but 2,059,757 tons less than in May, 1913. The principal countries of destination of coal (similar

* 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 ore or shale was got and drawn from the mines or open works included in the Returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed worked every tay that the mines or works were open.

^{*} The number of rolicies lodged by workpeople on short time who were drawing donation was 100,768 on 23rd May (91,440 in the textile industries); on 9th May it was 99,353. These figures are now entirely excluded from the totals, though formerly a proportion was included.

[†] This percentage is based mainly on Returns relating to carpenters and

In some of the textile trades, there was also short time and broken time, which is not reflected in the figures.

234

particulars cannot be given for coke and manufactured fuel)

	h			May, 1919 (Thousands of Tons)	April, 1919 (Thousands of Tons).	May, 1913 (Thousands of Tons).
Russia Sweden, Norway, Denmark Germany				17 508	3 324 	650 824 831
Netherlands and Belgium France				56 1,709 120	1,161 120	311 1,004 298
Spain and Canaries Italy Austria-Hungary, Greece, F	 Roum	ania, Ti	 ırkey	535 28	288 11	708 162
Egypt				169 17	124	211 121
Brazil Argentina				31	34	252
Other Countries				607	430	558
Total				3,: 97	2,563	5,930

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

EMPLOYMENT at iron and shale mines continued good; at tin and lead mines it was fairly good generally. At quarries it was good on the whole. Fair weather prevailed during most of the month, and there was very little interruption of MINING.

Iron .- Returns received, relating to the same mines and open works, show that 16,688 workpeople were employed in May, 1919, an increase of 0.9 per cent. on the previous month, but a decrease of 3.3 per cent. on a year ago.

	ployed a	Workpeor t Mines in he Return	ncluded	Average No. of Days* worked per week by the Mines.			
District.	Week ended 24th	Decreas	e (+) or e (-) as ed with a	Week ended 24th	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		
	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cleveland	7,178 5,030 711 3,769	Per cent. + 0.0 + 2.0 + 1.6 + 0.9	Per cent. + 0.0 - 13.4 + 3.3 + 4.9	5·93 5·93 5·16 5·72	Per cent 0.05 + 0.48 + 0.01 - 0.15	Per cent 0.06 - 0.07 - 0.60 - 0.16	
ALL DISTRICTS	16,688	+ 0.9	- 3.3	5.85	+ 0.9	- 0.11	

For those mines and open works in regard to which a comparison with May, 1913, is possible, Returns from mines employing 8,883 workpeople in May, 1919, show a decrease of 9.4 per cent. in the number employed.

Shale.—The Returns received from firms employing 4,857 workpeople show that in the fortnight ended 24th May, 1919, the number employed was 0.4 per cent. less than in the previous month but 2.8 per cent. greater than a year ago. The average number of days per week worked by the mines was 6.00, showing no change compared with April, 1919, or May, 1918. Returns from mines employing 4,857 workpeople in May, 1919, showed a decrease of 4.4 per cent. in the number employed, as compared with May, 1913.

Tin.—Employment in the Cornish district was fairly good on the whole.

Lead.—Employment continued very good in the Weardale district, but was only fair in Flintshire.

QUARRYING.

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

			ployed a	Workpeop at Quari in the Re	ies in-	Average No. of day worked per week by th Quarries.			
			Week ended 24th	ended compared with a		Week ended 24th	Increase Decrease compare	e () as	
			May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Limestone Sandstone Granite Slate Basalt Whinstone	001 001 001	000 000 000 000	3,946 1,009 1,941 3,079 608 554	Per Icent. + 2'4 + 9'4 + 1'6 + 3'4 + 21'8 - 2'3	Per cent. + 3.6 + 57.9 + 39.5 + 40.7 + 25.4 + 22.6	5.97 5.91 5.90 5.77 5.61 6.00	Per cent. + 0.14 + 0.18 + 0.05 - 0.21 + 0.45 + 0.42	Per cent. + 0 20 + 0.16 + 0.14 + 0.38 - 0.25 + 0.02	
TOTAL	•••		11,137	+ 3.8	+ 24.2	5.88	+ 0.06	+ 0.19	

[·] See note in previous column.

Taking those Returns in regard to which a comparison with May, 1913, is possible, the total number of workpeople employed in May, 1919, shows a reduction of nearly 40 per cent..

Limestone.—As in April employment with limestone quarrymen was good, except at quarries for road-making material, where it was fairly good. There was very little interruption by bad weather, but some stoppages were caused by a shortage of waggons. The supply of skilled quarrymen was not equal to the demand equal to the demand.

Sandstone.—Employment continued good in all branches except at building stone quarries, where it was only fairly good. There was some shortage of labour, chiefly in regard good. There to quarrymen.

Granite (Road Material, Setts, &c.).—Employment was again good in quarries for road-making material, and fairly good at quarries for paving setts, &c. There was a demand for more labour, particularly at Aberdeen and Peterhead.

Slate.—Employment in North Wales was good.

Basalt and Whinstone (Road Material).—Employment was good generally at basalt quarries, and was again fairly good at whinstone quarries. Some irregularity of working was caused by a shortage of railway wagons.

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

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during May, and a shortage of both skilled and unskilled labour was reported by a few employers. A few of the returns also mentioned a continued difficulty in obtaining the necessary supplies of coal and iron

At the works covered by the Returns received, 263 furnaces were in blast at the end of May, 1919, as compared with 269 in the previous month and 294 in May, 1918. The corresponding number in May, 1913, was 332.

District.	Number of the Retur	Furnaces, ens, in Blas	included in t at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1919, on a			
District.	May, 1919.	April, 1919.	May, 1918.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
ENGLAND AND WALMS. Cleveland Oumberland and Lancs. S. and S. W. Yorks. Derby and Nottlingham Leicester, Lincoln and Northampton Staffs, and Worcester S. Wales and Monmouth Other Districts	68 29 11 82 27 27 7 5	71 28 10 31 26 27 11 4	76 34 12 34 30 80 7	- 3 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1	- 8 - 5 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 3 + 1		
England and Wales	206	208	227	- 2	- 21		
SCOTLAND	57	61	67	- 4	- 10		
TOTAL	263	269	291	- 6	- 31		

Returns received from firms employing about three-quarters of the workpeople employed at the Furnaces referred to in the Table above show an increase of 8 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed in May, 1919, as compared with May,

The imports of iron ore in May, 1919, amounted to 430,232 tons, or 6,382 tons more than in April, 1919, but 207,978 tons less than in May, 1913.

The exports of pig iron in May, 1919, amounted to 23,968 tons, or 668 tons less than in April, 1919, and 73,125 tons less than in May, 1913.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued good on the EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued good on the whole, and showed some improvement as compared with the previous month, especially at puddling forges and Bessemer converting departments. It was about the same as a year ago, on the whole, though there was a good deal of variation in different departments and districts. A shortage of puddlers, millmen, &c., was reported by some firms in Scotland, and a deficiency of various kinds of labour was occasionally reported from other districts. A shortage of fuel and raw materials was mentioned by a few firms.

Ascording to Beturns relating to 114.610 workpeople the

was mentioned by a few firms.

According to Returns relating to 114,610 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended 24th May, 1919, was 641,862, showing an increase of 21,798 (or 3.5 per cent.) on the previous month, but a decrease of 7,284 (or 1.1 per cent.) on a year ago. The average number of shifts worked was 5.60, as compared with 5.65 in the previous month and with 5.74 a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 65,882 workpeople in May, 1919, showed an increase of 9,907 in the number employed as compared with May, 1913.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople employed by the firms making returns and the aggregate number of shifts worked by such workpeople, classified according to departments and districts, in the week ended 24th May, 1919, in comparison with a month earlier and a year earlier.

	emp	of Work) loyed by king retu	firms		gate nun ifts work	
	Week ended 24th	Dec.	(+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 24th	Dec.	(+) or (-) as pared h a
	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS. pen Hearth Melting Fur-	12,243	Per cent. + 3·1	Per cent. + 7.4	68,076	Per cent. + 1.6	Per cent.
naces drucible Furnaces	516 1,472 7,502	- 11·3 + 21·0 + 21·7	- 17·7 - 14·5 + 5·4	2,385 8,249 39,011	- 7·3 + 20·6 + 17·8	- 33·3 - 11·0 + 5·0
addling Forges colling Mills orging and Pressing ounding	31,108 5,308 13,367	+ 60 + 18 + 31	+ 11·9 - 4·7 - 22·3	182 970 28,029 78 189	+ 4·7 - 1·6 + 3·2	+ 10·1 - 10·7 - 23 9
ther Departments lechanics, Labourers	13,506 26,588	+ 3.2 + 0.7	+ 03 + 4.5	79,212 155,711	+ 49 - 0·1	+ 2.6 - 0.0
TOTAL	114,610	+ 4.5	+ 1.4	641,862	+ 3.5	- 1.1
orthumberland & Durham leveland	14,673 10,603	+ 3.6 + 7.0	+ 4.2	81,082 60,623	+ 2·7 + 65	+ 1.7
heffield and Rotherham leeds, Bradford, &c. lamberland, Lancashire &	28,322 4,158 10,404	+ 52 + 5·1 + 6·7	- 12·3 + 6·2 + 12·5	156,280 23,198 58,908	+ 39 + 5.7 + 6.5	- 17·4 + 6·2 + 13·7
Oheshire taffordshire ther Midland Counties Vales and Monmouth	10,180 4,985 8,506	+ 1.8 - 3.1 + 3.0	+ 16·9 - 1·4 + 8·8	56,617 28,035 47,638	+ 16 - 2.5 + 2.8	+ 18·2 - 0·0 + 8·2
ngland & Wales	91,831 22,779	+ 4·2 + 5·5	- 0·7 + 11·0	512,381 129,481	+ 3.7 + 3.0	- 3·3 + 8·4
TOTAL	114,610	+ 4.5	+ 1.4	641,862	+ 3.5	- 1.1

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during May again showed little general change.

Short time was infrequent, and overtime as a rule was only worked on repairs to plant, &c.

Reports from Trade Unions usually described employment as fairly good, and in several branches of textile engineering it was better than a year ago. As in recent months it was not so good with the less skilled occupations as with the more highly skilled branches. skilled branches.

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. As pointed out in last month's Labour Gazette, the number insured relates to 12th January, since which date considerable changes have occurred in the number 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 of The Labour Gazette for May.

	Division.							Percentage of Out- of-Work Donation Policies lodged at		
						at 12th Jan., 1919.	23rd May, 1919.	25th April, 1919.	31st May, 1918.	
London	\					191.104	9 90	11.57	1.40	
Northern Counties	•••	Trice	224			111,599	6.60	8:37	0.47	
North-Western						244.743	7 98	9.11	1.40	
Yorkshire		~~	44	•••			5.26			
East Midlands	94-1	100	100	***	•••	164,115		7.54	0.65	
West Midlands	***	100	-	***	***	67,823	5.33	6.21	0.75	
S. Midlands and Ea	-+	001	***	***	•••	187,701	16.22	22.16	0.20	
	stern	***	***	***	***	85,077	6.04	7.97	0.85	
South-Western	•••			***		48,231	6.65	8.32	0.94	
Wales	000	000				61,331	8 94	8.34	0.77	
South	144	***	400			31,068	3.75	5 90	1.47	
Scotland	***	-10	804		1900	192,470	5.75	7.28	0.48	
Ireland	446	-	100			27,431	18.96	17.52	2.30	
UNITED KINGDO	м	202	-			1,412,693	8:48	10 51	0.90	

On the Tyne employment was only moderate, a large number of skilled men being still idle. On the Wear employment for skilled men was fair, but showed a decline; on the Tees it continued good. In Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire employment was fairly good, and a slight improvement was shown with some branches at Leeds, Sheffield and Manchester. Labourers at Blackburn were again reported as only moderately employed; at Oldham a large number of labourers were out of employment. At Nottingham employment was slightly better than last month, but short time was worked by some of the less skilled workers. At Derby it was only moderate. In the Birmingham, Coventry and Wolverhampton district an improvement was shown, especially in the motor-car and motor-cycle trades, but the percentage of Out-of-Work Donation policies lodged remained high. In the Eastern and Southern Counties and Wales employment was usually either good or fair. At Edinburgh it was good; at Glasgow it was fair on the whole; at Dundee it was stated to be brisk, and at Aberdeen fairly good. At Belfast it was again only moderate.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT remained good, on the whole, during May. The following Table relates to workpeople (skilled and unskilled) who were insured under Part II. of the National Insurance Act. As pointed out in THE LABOUR GAZETTE for May (p. 187), however, the number insured relates to January last, and the percentages are seriously affected by changes since that date in the total numbers employed, and by recent changes in classification:—

Division.					Number Insured	Percentage of Out. of-Work Donation Policies lodged at				
1 (1 () () () () () () () () (at 12th Jan., 1919.	23rd May, 1919	25th April, 1919.	31st May 1918
ondon						0076	10,366	6 04	9.04	0.60
orthern Co		es	13.	-			 60,326	3 67	4.64	0.21
orth-West	ern		2	000			 37,366	4.90	5 12	0.17
orkshire		100				***	7,171	3 85	4 56	0.41
ast Midlan		***	-	100			 2,536	2.68	3.71	0.29
est Midla		•••			***		 834	14.03	17.03	0.08
Midlands	and	Eastern	1				 3,039	4.61	5.53	0.68
E. Counti			***	***			 5,210	3 59	3.69	0.36
outh-West	ern	***					 25,278	7 60	7.91	0.16
	***	***					 11,706	5 78	6.83	0.27
cotland	-				***		 78 880	5.11	5.04	0.11
eland	100			•		•••	 23,476	11.68	10.95	1.02
UNITED	KING	DOM	-				 266,188	5.57	5.98	0.27

Employment on the Tyne was reported as moderate or fair, and as not so good as a year ago. On the Wear it was good on the whole. It continued good at Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Stockton, except for shipbuilders on repair work, with whom it was only fair. At Hull, Yarmouth and Lowestoft employment was again reported good.

Employment on the Thames was fairly good on the whole during May, and a little better than in the previous month. It remained fair on the South Coast, and was good but showed a slight decline on the South-West Coast. At the South Wales ports employment was fair. For shipwrights it was good at Bristol, and very good on the Mersey, overtime on repair work being reported in both districts.

On the Clyde employment was good for joiners, blacksmiths and painters, and fair for shipbuilders, shipwrights and labourers. It was good at Aberdeen and Dundee. Employment at Belfast was good for painters; for shipbuilders it was only moderate, a shortage of materials being reported. Employment at Cork remained good.

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during May, and was about the same as in April. Compared with May of last year there was a marked improvement, the number of mills now working being 40 per cent. greater than a year ago. A shortage of millmen was again reported in some cases.

The number of tinplate mills working at the end of May showed an increase of 3 on the previous month, and of 108 on a year ago. The number of mills making steel and galvanised sheets working at the end of May showed a decrease of 3 compared with the previous month, but an increase of 17 compared with a year ago.

	Numbe	er of Work	s open.	Number of Mills in operation.			
Works.	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of	Inc. ((+) or -) on a	
May, 1919.		Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	79 11	-"1	+ 7 + 1	362 75	+ 3 - 3	+ 108 + 17	
TOTAL	90	- 1	+ 8	437		+ 125	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in May, 1919, amounted to 28,025 tons, or 10,414 tons less than in April, 1919, and 92,654 tons less than in May, 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was again fairly good on the whole, instances of improvement in certain sections compared with last month being set off by a decline in others. A moderate amount both of overtime and short time was worked, the latter being attributable mostly to shortage of material. Trade Unions with 67,895 members had 1'4 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of May, compared with 1'8 per cent. in the previous month, and 0'1 per cent. in May, 1918.

Brasswork.—Employment at Birmingham continued good, and showed an improvement on April.

and showed an improvement on April.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment with nut and bolt makers improved to fairly good at Black Heath and Hales-

owen, but declined to fair at Darlaston. At Birmingham and Smethwick it was again fair with nut and bolt makers, and good with wire nail and shoe rivet makers.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—In the cutlery trades at Sheffield employment was fairly good, and in the file trade fair, a slight decline being reported in both trades compared with April. With edge tool makers it was again fairly good, and improving at Birmingham; at Wednesbury it was good. At Walsall employment with bit and stirrup makers declined slightly to fairly good, and with saddle and harness furniture makers it was again fair.

Tubes.—At Wednesbury employment was again fairly good and at Birmingham fair. In South Wales and Monmouthshire it continued good.

Chains, Anchors, &c.—At Cradley, employment improved to fairly good with anchor smiths, but was reported as bad with cable chain and block chain makers, there being a shortage of material. With anvil and vice makers at Dudley it was fairly good, but the shortage of material continued. With axle and spring makers at Wednesbury employment declined to fair.

Sheet Metal Workers .- Employment improved to good at most centres. A moderate amount of overtime was reported from several towns. In London employment was reported as

Wire.—Employment continued fairly good generally. There was a slight amount of short time due to shortage of material, which was being remedied towards the end of the month.

Hollow-ware Trades.—In the Midlands galvanised hollow-ware trade employment was very good, and showed an improvement on the previous month. In the cast-iron hollow-ware and in the tin and enamelled hollow-ware trades at Wolverhampton it was good.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment continued moderate, and there was some short time.

The exports of cutlery during May, 1919, amounted to 1,650 cwts., or 342 cwts. less than in April, 1919, and 2,808 cwts. less than in May, 1913.

The exports of hardware during May, 1919, amounted to 21,355 cwts., or 152 cwts. more than in April, 1919, but 67,358 cwts. less than in May, 1913.

COTTON TRADE.

DURING May there was considerable improvement in both the spinning and the weaving departments, in consequence of improved demands for yarns and cloths. As a result additional machinery, which has been standing for some time, was set

working in all sections.

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

	w	orkpeople	•	Earnings.			
	Week ended 24th		or Dec.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year* ago.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing	15,381 30,094 48,614 11,460 9,413	Per cent. + 3.9 + 4.2 + 6.1 + 2.8 + 4.0	Per cent. + 13.8 + 13.3 + 0.2 + 2.3 + 0.4	£ 31,716 65,272 98,704 30,274 23,278	Per cent. + 10·6 + 12·1 + 11·9 + 6·8 + 14·7	Per cent. + 75·1 + 71·8 + 45·0 + 52·5 + 70·3	
TOTAL	114,962	+ 4.8	+ 5.3	249,244	+ 11.4	+ 53 0	
DISTRICTS.							
Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	5,282 8,793	+ 11.5 + 4.2	+ 16·5 + 9·8	11,887 18,356	+ 25.2 + 13.5	+ 80·9 + 72·6	
Oldham	11,865 19,271 10,128	+ 33 + 24 + 38	+ 13·1 + 4·0 + 1·4	29,303 38,926 22,373	+ 18.0 + 1.0 + 12.1	+ 80.2 + 59.2 + 55.2	
Manchester Preston and Chorley Glackburn, Accrington and Darwen	6,353 8,732 15,088	+ 2.7 + 1.4 + 15.3	+ 2.3 + 6.0 - 0.3	13,000 18,127 33,513	+ 12.7 + 6.5 + 24.4	+ 40·1 + 58·7 + 41·8	
Surnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson	13,727	+ 5.7	+ 1.7	34,651	+ 11.1	+ 63.3	
other Lancashire Towns Forkshire Towns Other Districts	4,577 5,149 5,987	+ 2.8 - 0.1 + 0.4	+ 11.0 + 3.4 + 4.6	8,942 10,008 10,158	+ 2·1 + 10·1 - 1·7	+ 67.6 + 44.0 + 41.7	
TOTAL	114,962	+ 4.8	+ 5.3	249,244	+ 11.4	+ 58.0	

In addition to the above figures, certain firms, employing 23,138 males and 48,991 females in May, 1919, gave information as to the numbers employed by them in May, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 31 per cent. in the number

of males and of 16 per cent. in the number of females employed compared with May, 1913.

In the Oldham district employment in the spinning section was reported as moderate, but better than in the previous month, largely owing to improvement in trade as a result of the removal of certain export restrictions; there has also been an improvement in the weaving section. In the Bolton district employment in most of the principal departments was fair and better than in April; and more machinery was working in all sections; but about 10 per cent. of the spinning machinery was still standing owing to slack trade.

In the weaving districts of Preston, Blackburn and Burnley employment, though still slack, was considerably better than in April, and more machinery was working.

goods exported in May, 1919, in comparison with the quantities for April, 1919, and May, 1913, are given in the following Table:— The quantities of raw cotton imported and of manufactured

Description.	May, 1919.	April,	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
Description.		1919.	1918.	a Month	May, 1913.	
Imports of raw cotton (100 lbs.) Exports:—	1,248,805	1,256,776	1,46),027	- 7,971	- 211,222	
Cotton yarn (1,000 lbs.) Cotton thread for sew-	16,058 1,731	16,006 1,709	17,777 1.809	+ 50 + 22	- 1,721 - 78	
ing (1,000 lbs.) Cotton piece goods (1,000 yds.)	253,327	268,459	606,254	- 10,132	- 347,927	

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the woollen trade during May continued good. EMPLOYMENT in the woollen trade during May continued good. In all the principal districts the operatives, with few exceptions, were well employed, but manufacturers in some districts are said to be handicapped by shortage of raw materials. In the shoddy trade some unemployment was reported, especially in the heavy woollen district of Dewsbury and Batley.

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

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings	•	
	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	24th May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year* ago.	
DEPARTMENTS, Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	414 4,912 7,313 4,976 1,206	Per cent 3.0 + 2.7 + 0.6 + 3.0 + 1.2	Per cent. + 35 + 64 + 31 + 43 + 25	£ 926 10,660 13,514 11,470 2,770	Per cent. + 0.7 + 0.8 + 2.6 + 3.2 + 9.1	Per cent. + 29.3 + 32.9 + 26.3 + 35.3 + 33.1	
TOTAL	18,821	+ 1.7	+ 4.2	39,340	+ 4.0	+ 31.2	
DISTRICTS. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	1,898 2,059 1,773 2,183	+ 1.0 + 1.3 + 2.8 + 0.9	+ 3.6 + 10.4 + 3.9 + 0.5	5,179 4,703 4,165 5,158	+ 0.9 - 0.0 + 2.5 + 0.8	+ 35·9 + 35·7 + 33·2 + 32·8	
TOTAL, WEST RIDING Scotland	7,913 4,900 6,008	+ 1.4 - 1.4 + 4.8	+ 4·4 + 7·7 + 1·2	19 205 9,457 10,678	+ 1·0 + 4·7 + 9·3	+ 34·4 + 30·4 + 26·3	
TOTAL	18,821	+ 1.7	+ 4.2	39,340	+ 4.0	+ 31.2	

In addition to the above figures certain firms employing 5,419 males and 7,521 females in May, 1919, gave information as to the numbers employed by them in May, 1913. These Returns show a decrease of 13 per cent. in the number of males and little change in the number of females employed, compared with May, 1913.

WORSTED TRADE.

During May employment continued good in all the principal districts, but a little short time was reported, principally in the wool-combing section, owing to shortage of wool. Some firms reported a shortage of labour.

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.

	W	orkpeopl	e.	Earnings.			
-	Week ended 24th May, 1919.	ended 24th May, Month Year		Week ended 24th May, 1919.	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a Year* ago.	
DEPARTMENTS. Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	4,064 16,273 6 932 3,099 2,575 32,943	Per cent. + 5.0 + 0.6 + 0.3 + 1.5 - 2.8 + 0.9	Per cent. + 9.6 + 7.6 + 3.3 + 1.1 - 5.3 + 5.2	£ 10.043 24,620 14.578 7.478 5.093 61,812	Per cent. + 4.0 + 0.9 + 0.2 + 1.8 + 2.3 + 1.4	Per cent. + 42°6 + 40°2 + 33°7 + 22°5 + 37°3 + 36°6	
DISTRICTS. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding	16.445 5 693 3,2+2 3,182 2,569	+ 07 + 1·2 + 1·7 + 07 + 00	+ 4·9 + 3·8 + 10·2 + 0·7 + 11·9	32,344 10,266 5,467 6,411 4,290	+ 1.8 + 1.6 + 2.5 + 0.3 - 1.1	+ 35°6 + 35°3 + 51°4 + 25°3 + 38°8	
TOTAL, WEST RIDING	31,151 1,793	+ 0.8	+ 5·3 + 2·4	58 778 3,034	+ 1.4	+ 35 9 + 37 2	
TOTAL	32,943	+ 0.9	+ 5.2	61,812	+ 1.4	+ 36.0	

In addition to the above figures certain firms employing 9,224 males and 15,854 females in May, 1919, also gave some information as to the numbers employed by them in May, 1913. These Returns show a decrease of 16½ per cent. in the number of males and of 10 per cent. in the number of females employed, compared with May, 1913.

Imports and Exports.

The following Table summarises the statistics of imports and exports of raw and manufactured wool in May, 1919, in comparison with April, 1919, and May, 1913. The large increase in the imports of raw wool is noteworthy.

Description	May,	April,	May,	Inc. (+) or dec. (- in May, 1919, on		
Description.	1919.	1919.	1913.	a Month ago.	May, 19:3.	
Raw Wool (Sheep or Lambs): Imports 1,000 lbs. Exports and Re-Exports 1,000 lbs. Exports of British Manu-	183,336 7,332	88,F93 5,688	65,457 35,521	94,443 + 1,644	+117,879 - 28,189	
factures: Wool Tops 1,000 lbs. Woollen Yarn Worsted Yarn Woollen Tissues 1,000 yds. Worste 1 Tissues ,, Flannel & Delaines ,,	1,270 489 2,00) 10,468 3,028 273	912 289 2,411 10,246 2,888 320	3,883 5.6 4, 13 7,342 4,936 378	+ 358 + 200 - 411 + 222 + 140 - 47	- 2,613 - 37 - 2,113 + 3 126 - 1,9 8 - 105	

HOSIERY TRADE.

In this trade employment during May continued fairly good, but the supply of yarns was inadequate and there was some shortage of skilled labour.

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

	W	orkpeopl	е.	Earnings.			
District.	Week Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on				
	24th May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th May, 1919	Month ago.	Year* ago.	
Leicester Leicester Country District. Notts and Derbyshire Leotland Other Districts	10.661 2 274 4 404 2,:15 981	Per cent. + 1·1 + 1·6 + 0·8 + 0·5 - 2·2	Per cent - 0 6 + 3 3 + 4 1 + 2 2 - 8 9	£ 17,415 3 644 6,360 3 493 1,291	Per cent. + 2·0 + 2·8 + 6·9 + 1·6 + 6·9	Per cent. + 16.4 + 25.7 + 30.5 + 16.5 + 3.0	
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	20,535	+ 0.8	+ 07	32,203	+ 3.2	+ 19.4	

In addition to the above figures certain firms, employing 12,948 workpeople in May, 1919, also gave information as to the numbers employed by them in May, 1913. These Returns showed an increase of 6½ per cent. in the total employed, as compared with May, 1913. According to the Returns which gave separate figures for males and females, the increase in numbers was on the whole among the female workers.

At Leicester and in the Leicester district employment conthree fairly good, but some short time was reported owing to waiting for yarn, and in some cases a shortage of skilled labour, especially women, was reported. In the Nottingham district employment with power frame workers was

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

reported as moderate, with some short time, and as not so good as a year ago; in the hand frame section employment continued good. In Scotland employment also continued

The following Table relating to the exports of hosiery show a remarkable increase in May, 1919, as compared with April, 1919, and May, 1913:—

	May,	April,	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-		
Description.	1919.	1919.	1913.	A Month Ago.	May, 1913.	
Cotton Hosiery doz. pairs Woollen Hosiery doz. pairs	182,184 227,868	147,551 151,183	48,057 167,012	+ 34,633 + 76,685	+ 134,12° + 60,850	

SILK TRADE.

DURING May employment in the silk trade continued good.

In the Macclesfield district employment continued good, while at Leek it was reported as fair. In the West Riding there was little change as compared with April, and employment on the whole was 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 received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.	
Spirite of the second s	Week	Inc. (+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (-	+) or -) on a
all of the second second	24th May, 1919	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th May, 1919	Month ago.	Year* ago.
BRANCHES. fhrowing Weaving Other	952 2,583 2,336 1,619 466	Per cent. + 2.0 + 2.4 + 1.7 + 2.8 + 3.1	Per cent 4.5 + 3.6 + 4.7 + 2.1 + 13.9	2926 4 6 5 3 68 2,537 867	Per cent. +10.0 + 6.2 + 4.0 + 4.3	Per cent. + 24.0 + 24.4 + 33.3 + 30.8 + 47.7
TOTAL	7,956	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	12,013	+ 6.5	+ 29 4
DISTRICTS, Cancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire facclesfield, Congleton and District fastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland	2,569 2,280 1,859 1,248	+ 1·9 + 3·4 + 1·3 + 2·5	+ 2·1 + 5·5 + 2·7 + 1·6	4,737 3,310 2.639 1,327	+10·7 + 3·2 + 3·8 + 6·2	+ 29·4 + 20·7 + 32·9 + 20·1
TOTAL	7,956	+ 23	+ 3·1	12,013	+ 6.5	+ 29.4

In addition to the above figures, certain firms employing 1,443 males and 4,528 females in May, 1919, also gave information as to the numbers employed by them in May, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 17 per cent. in the number of males and of 12½ per cent. in the number of females as compared with May, 1913.

Imports and Exports.

The following Table summarises the statistics of imports and exports of raw and manufactured silk for May, 1919, in comparison with April, 1919, and May, 1913:—

D -1-41	May,	April,	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
Description.	1919.	1919.	1913.	a Month ago.	May, 1913.	
Imports (less re-exports): Raw silk lbs. Thrown silk lbs. Spun silk yarn lbs. Silk broad-stuffs yds.	62,321	57,784	50,506	+ 4,557	+ 11,815	
	16,79	11,404	34 84 i	+ 5,39	- 18,648	
	43,574	41,88	59,023	+ 1,694	- 15 449	
	6,533,124	8,898,735	8,153,910	-2,365,6.1	-1,620,786	
Exports of British Manufactures: Spun s lk yarn lbs. Silk broad-stuffs yds.	28,578	32,352	18,380	- 3,824	+ 10,148	
	764,260	766,577	900,965	+ 7,683	- 136,705	

LACE TRADE.

DURING May employment in this trade was bad in the fancy lace (levers) section, but fair in the curtain and the plain net departments; on the whole there was a slight improvement as

*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 war bonuses.

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

	W	orkpeopl	е.	Earnings,			
	Week	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	24th May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
BRANCHES. Levers Ourtain Plain Net Others	1,758 1,705 3,215 846	Per cent, + 2.0 + 1.9 + 0.9 + 5.9	Per cent 7.0 + 0.5 - 0.0 - 5.5	2 3,161 3,046 5,205 1,006	Per cent. + 7.1 + 2.4 + 3.2 + 3.0	Per cent 3.8 + 16.4 + 14.4 - 4.7	
TOTAL	7,524	+ 1.9	- 2:3	12,418	+ 4.0	+ 7.9	
DISTRICTS. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other out-	2,702 1,001	+ 2·4 + 3·9	- 4·6 - 3·6	4,084 2,030	+ 2·5 + 7·4	+ 2·8 + 2·0	
lying Districts Other English Districts Scotland	2,737 1,084	+ 0.4 + 2.8	- 0.4 + 0.3	4,381 1,923	+ 3.8	+ 17 0	
TOTAL	7,524	+ 1.9	- 2.3	12,418	+ 4.0	+ 79	

In addition to the above figures certain firms employing 2,347 males and 3,249 females in 1919 have given information as to the numbers employed by them in May, 1913. These Returns show a decrease of 38.5 per cent. in the number of males and of 23 per cent. in the number of females employed as compared with May, 1913.

as compared with May, 1913.

In the Nottingham district employment continued bad in the levers section, with much short and irregular time; in the curtain and plain net departments it was fair. In the Long Eaton district employment was slightly better than in April, but still bad, and much short time was reported. In Scotland employment was slightly better than during the previous month.

LINEN TRADE.

DURING May there was little change on the whole in the state of employment in the linen trade, and it continued very slack, with much short time, in both Ireland and Scotland.

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

	M	orkpeopl	6.	Harnings,			
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended 24th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	24th May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing pinning Weaving Not specified	4,725 9,160 8,514 4,290 2,414	Per cent 0.3 - 0.8 - 2.3 - 0.2 + 0.6	Per cent12·1 - 4·9 -16·3 - 8·0 - 8·2	5,411 8,793 10,255 6,892 2,918	Per cent. + 20 + 2.7 - 80 + 2.1 - 2.3	Per cent 5 (- 2 / 7 - 17 / 1 + 2 (+ 0 8)	
TOTAL	29,103	- 1.0	- 10.4	34,269	- 1.4	- 6.8	
Belfast Other places in Ireland	12,669 7,474	- 0·7 - 1·2	-12·2 -11·8	13,451 6,760	+ 2.5	- 15 (- 25 (
TOTAL IRBLAND	20,143	- 08	-12:0	20,211	- 2.0	- 181	
Fifeshire Other places in Scotland	2,047 6,673	+ 1·1 - 6·1	- 5.8 - 5.4	2.944 10,812	- 5·2 + 1·2	+ 28 : + 16 :	
TOTAL SCOTLAND	8,720	- 0.7	- 5.5	13,756	- 0.3	+ 18*	
Ingland	240	- 18:1	-29.6	302	-11.7	- 20	
UNITED KINGDOM	29,103	- 1.0	-10:4	34,269	- 1.4	- 6	

In the Belfast district and in the rest of Ireland general short time in one form or another continued, and employment on the whole showed little change as compared with a month ago. In Scotland also employment continued very slack.

ago. In Scotland also employment continued very slack.

In addition to the above figures, certain firms employing 4,617 males and 13,640 females in May, 1919, gave information as to the numbers employed by them in May, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 1,535, or 25 per cent., in the number of males and 2,468, or 15 per cent., in the number of females as compared with May, 1913.

The following Table summarises the statistics of imports of raw material and exports of linen yarn and piece goods in May, 1919, in comparison with April, 1919, and May, 1913.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	May,	April,	May,	Inc. (+) or dec. (-)		
	1919.	1919.	1913.	Month ago.	May, 1913.	
Imports of Flax and Tow	1,546	363	9,005	+ 1,178	- 7,459	
Exports: Linen Yarn 1bs. Linen Piece Goods 100 yds.	859,200 56,723	1,073,000 63,427	1,397,500 160,652	- 213,800 - 6,701	-538,300 -103,929	

JUTE TRADE.

In this trade employment in Dundee and district showed an improvement during May, and towards the end of the month a considerable number of mills which had been idle every alternate week resumed full time. Owing to this revival the supply of labour was not quite equal to the demand. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

				W	orkpeopl	е.	Wages paid.		
DEPARTMENTS.		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
				24th May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year*
Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	-	***	000 000 000	1,938 2,449 2,3 8 1,694	Per cent. + 4.7 + 4.5 + 1.5 - 3.1	Per cent. + 2·3 + 4·9 - 16·1 - 2·5	£ 3,029 3,530 3,912 3,698	Per cent. + 4.5 + 3.0 + 4.6 - 1.5	Per cent. + 31.7 + 22.0 + 3.9 + 25.0
	TOTAL	-		8,459	+ 2.1	- 3.9	14,169	+ 2.5	+ 18.9

In addition to the above figures, certain firms employing 1,957 males and 5,437 females in May, 1919, also gave information as to the numbers employed by them in May, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 11 per cent. in the number of males and of 7 per cent. in the number of females, as compared with May, 1913.

orts and Exports

Description.	May,	April,	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
	1919.	1919.	1913.	a Month	May, 1913.	
Imports of Jute tons	33,481	10,407	21,629	+ 23,074	+ 11,852	
Exports: Jute Yarn lbs. Jute Piece Goods 100 yds.	1,506,800 72,922	2,003,600 42,321	3,664,900 130,342	-501,800 + 30,601		

CARPET TRADE.

In this trade employment on the whole continued fairly good. In the Kidderminster district a further improvement was reported as compared with April; there was a small amount of short time owing to waiting for material. In the West Riding employment continued fairly good, while in Scotland it continued fair.

tinued fair.

Returns from firms employing 5,599 workpeople in the week ended 24th May and paying £10,057 in wages showed an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.8 per cent. in the amount of wages compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 11.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 45.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In addition to the above figures certain firms also gave

In addition to the above figures certain firms also gave information as to the numbers employed by them in May, 1913. These Returns showed that firms employing 1,576 males and 2,676 females in May, 1919, had a decrease of 879, or 36 per cent., in the number of males and of 820, or 21 per cent., in the number of females as compared with May, 1913.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

DURING May employment in these trades showed some slight improvement as compared with April, but on the whole was still bad. Much short time was reported, especially in Lancashire. There was some shortage of coal and of dye-

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

June, 1919.

			7	Vorkpeop	le.	6	Earnings.			
			Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
			24th May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year* ago.		
Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finio other Departm	shing a	and	2,178 619 11,315 6,499 1,665	Per cent. + 3·1 + 1·1 + 1·9 + 1·1 + 2·9	Per cent 5·3 - 2·1 - 0·6 + 0·2 + 4·8	£ 4,180 1,643 37,164 15,180 3,905	Per cent. + 6.8 + 4.3 + 5.7 + 2.4 + 1.7	Per cent. + 7.7 + 14.2 + 24.7 + 22.0 + 15.4		
TOTAL			22,276	+ 1.8	- 0.5	62,072	+ 4.7	+ 21.9		
Yorkshire Lancashire Scotland Ireland Other Districts			11,434 6 85! 1,575 574 1,792	+ 2·1 + 2·0 + 1·9 + 2·3 - 0·6	+ 1.8 - 3.3 - 4.1 - 1.2 - 0.7	38,738 15,336 3,076 796 4,126	+ 5.9 + 3.2 + 5.7 + 6.3 - 1.8	+ 28·0 † 12·3 † 18·5 + 9·8 † 12·0		
TOTAL			22,276	+ 1.8	- 0.5	62,072	+ 4.7	+ 21.9		

In addition to the above figures certain firms, employing 7,904 males and 2,274 females in May, 1919, also gave information as to the numbers employed by them in May, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 18 per cent. in the number of males and no change in the number of females employed, as compared with May, 1913.

In the bleaching section employment on the whole continued bad, with much short time, although some slight improvement was reported in some districts. In the printing section in England and Scotland employment was slightly better, but still on the whole bad. Woollen and worsted dyers in the Huddersfield district were fairly well employed, 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 was fairly good on the whole. Practically no overtime was worked. Trade Unions with 10,556 members reported 1.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, compared with 1.9 per cent. in April and 1.0 per cent. a year ago. With tanners, curriers, &c., employment was fairly good. With saddlers and harness makers it was very dull at several centres, and short time was reported from Walsall, which town, it is stated, is feeling the effects of the export trade being lost through the war. With fancy leather workers employment was good on the whole.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

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

	A	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.			
District.	Week ended 24th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 24th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year* ago.		
England and Wales, bondon Leicester Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton Country District Northampton Country District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District Norwich and District Lingswood Leeds and District Lan cas hir e (mainly Rossendale Valley)	1,925 9,817 2,484 7,031 7,772 2,582 1,429 3,034 1,284 1,536 1,677 4,010	Per cent, + 0.6 + 1.3 + 2.0 + 1.9 + 0.1 + 1.4 + 1.8 + 1.2 + 2.1 - 1.0 + 3.2 + 1.7	Per cent. + 58 + 96 + 130 + 128 + 6.2 + 8.0 + 5.3 + 10.8 + 10.8 + 1.5 + 6.2	4,465 22,734 5,220 16,203 15,688 5,456 2,749 5,715 2,444 3,231 3,449 7,523	Per cent. + 0'9 + 1'2 + 3'4 + 5'1 + 3'1 + 4'5 + 11'4 + 0'5 + 3'3 - 2'2 + 4'9 + 4'5	Per cent, + 26.8 + 28.4 + 35.7 + 44.0 + 23.2 + 36.5 + 30.8 + 33.1 + 31.8 + 24.6 + 31.0		
Birmingham and District Other parts of England and Wales	870 2,702	+ 2.7	+ 3.2	1,665 4 892	+ 3.5	+ 35.5 + 20.7		
ENGLAND AND WALES	48 153	+ 1.3	+ 8.5	101,434	+ 3.2	+ 30 4		
SCOTLAND	2,277 588	+ 1.6	+ 19 4	4,423 847	+ 11 + 43	+ 37.0 + 12.5		
UNITED KINGDOM	50,948	+ 1.3	+ 8.8	106,704	+ 3:1	+ 30.5		

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

In addition to the above figures certain firms, employing 20,550 males and 15,343 females in May, 1919, gave information as to the numbers employed by them in May, 1913. These Returns show a decrease of 15 per cent. in the number of males, and an increase of 12 per cent. in the number of females employed, as compared with May, 1913.

At Leicester and in the surrounding districts employment continued good on the whole. A shortage of material and a shortage of some classes of female labour were reported. In the Northampton, Kettering, Norwich and Bristol districts there was a shortage of female machinists and closers which caused a little short time in some branches, and this want of balance was accentuated in some cases by the increase of demobilised male labour. In the Northampton and Kettering mobilised male labour. In the Northampton and Kettering district it was reported that the supply of leather was short and unevenly distributed. At Stafford employment was good, but in this district also there was a little short time owing to shortage of leather.

At Leeds employment remained fairly good, while in Scotland it continued good.

TAILORING TRADE. BESPOKE.

London.—During May employment showed a seasonal improvement and was good; there was a considerable demand for labour. Returns from firms paying £13,526 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor) during the four weeks ended 24th May showed an increase of 160 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with the previous month, and of 28 8 per cent., as compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—At all the principal centres employment was reported as good. On the whole, it was slightly better than a month ago.

than a month ago.

READY-MADE.

During May employment generally continued good. A shortage of labour, chiefly women machinists, was reported by about 60 per cent. of the firms from whom Returns were

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

	Indoor Workpeople.								
	Num	ber Empl	oyed.	Harnings.					
District,	Week ended 24th	Inc. ((+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. ((+) or -) on a			
The Water Reports	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.*			
Eeeds	6,391 3,356 2,810	Per cent. + 1.3 + 1.5 + 1.1	Per cent. + 9.8 + 4.9 + 3.4	2 10,918 5,940 3,912	Per cent, + 13.5 + 3.5 -+ 8.2	Per cent. + 32·2 + 19·8 + 35·5			
Bristol North and West Midland Oounties (excluding Bristol)	1,564 2,300	+ 1.1 + 5.7	+ 0.8 + 16.4	2,431 3,562	+ 6.0 + 4.3	+ 27·7 + 48·9			
South Midland and Eastern Counties	3,162	+ 0.3	- 2.5	4,967	+ 2.0	+ 24:3			
London Glasgow Rest of United Kingdom	4,037 1,309 1,800	+ 1.4 + 0.9 + 3.4	13 4 15 8 4 5	8,591 2,314 2,747	+ 5·3 - 1·2 + 6·6	- 13·1 + 3 7 + 21·7			
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	26,229	+ 1.7	+ 0.4	45,382	+ 6.5	+ 17.0			

In addition to the above figures certain firms employing 2,761 males and 15,403 females in May, 1919, have given information as to the numbers employed by them in May, 1913. These Returns show a decrease of 22 per cent. in the number of males, but no appreciable change in the number of females compared with May, 1913.

In Leeds employment showed an improvement as compared with a month ago, and some overtime was reported; there was an unsatisfied demand for labour, principally for women or girls, and some machinery was standing in consequence. At Manchester, Bristol and Glasgow employment continued good; in London it was fairly good.

FELT HAT TRADE.

DURING May employment in this trade was fairly good, and slightly better than a month ago. At Denton employment was reported as fairly good; there was some short time, however, partly due to a shortage of labour in some departments, which caused waiting for work in others. At Stockport and in Warwickshire employment continued good.

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

In this trade employment during May was good in England and fairly good in Scotland and Ireland. About half the firms

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

^{*} 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

making Returns reported a shortage of female machinists, &c., the demand being most marked in London and Manchester.

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

	W	orkpeopl	le.	Earnings.		
District.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	24th May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th May., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Hondon	3,205 1,648 1,785 1,470 1,172 1,499 1,787 1,090 767	Per cent. + 0.2 + 1.3 + 1.8 + 2.6 + 0.3 + 1.5 + 0.5 + 3.2 - 0.9	Per cent. + 10·3 - 0·8 + 5·9 - 2·2 + 0·4 + 3·7 - 0·6 + 4·9 - 5·1	# 4,496 2,654 2,004 1,662 1,629 2,127 2,309 1,333 838	Per cent. + 3.4 + 3.1 + 5.6 + 6.2 - 1.4 - 0.9 + 16.0 + 10.2 + 8.3	Per cent. + 34.6 + 10.4 + 18.8 + 25.2 + 20.5 + 16.0 + 38.2 + 22.3
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM	14,423	+ 1.1	+ 2.9	19,050	+ 4.9	+ 23.9

In addition to the above figures certain firms, employing 780 males and 9,433 females in May, 1919, also gave particulars as to the numbers employed by them in May, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 22 per cent. in the number of males and of 13 per cent. in the number of females, as compared with May, 1913.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

DURING May employment with dressmakers in retail firms in London continued fairly good, and showed an improvement on the previous month. Returns from firms, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,516 dressmakers in the week ended 24th May, showed an increase of 6'4 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month, and of 20'3 per cent. compared with a year ago. With court and private dressmakers employment was fairly good, and better than in April; it showed a general improvement on a year ago. With milliners in the West End employment was fairly good on the whole.

A shortage of labour, partly due to the seasonal demand, was reported in all the above branches.

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

In London employment continued good on the whole, and was slightly better than in April. Firms employing 3,715 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 24th May showed an increase of 4.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month,

in the number employed compared with the previous month, and of 2.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

In Manchester employment continued fair, and was about the same as in the previous month. Firms employing 4,898 workpeople in the week ended 24th May showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month, and of 2.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

In Glasgow employment on the whole was fairly good, being about the same as in the previous month. Firms employing 1,965 workpeople in the week ended 24th May showed an increase of 2.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month, and of 3.1 per cent. compared with a year ago. A little short time was reported during the month.

A shortage of machinists, finishers, &c., was again reported at all the three centres.

CORSET TRADE.

CORSET TRADE.

During April employment in this trade continued fairly good, and was about the same as in the previous month. Returns from firms (mainly in England) employing 5,306 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 24th May showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month, and practically no change compared with a year ago.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade, taken as a whole, was fair during May, a slight general improvement being reported for all classes of workpeople throughout the United Kingdom. This improvement was mainly due to the increase in maintenance and repair work, very little fresh constructional work having been undertaken. In some districts painters were reported to have been working overtime, as is usual at this season; practically no short time was reported. The shortage of materials was less pronounced.

The following Table shows the general percentages of unemployed workpeople in each occupation who were insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, and who were in receipt of the Government donation:—

Occupations.	Number Insured	Percentage of Out of Work Dona-	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- as compared with		
Occupations	12th Jan., 1919.	Lodged at 23rd May.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Oarpenters Bricklayers Masons Plasterers Plainters Plumbers Other skilled occupations Navvies Labourers	96,979 42,275 20,076 10,431 71,513 26,768 30,864 90,547 204,206	5:38 8:72 14:92 23:20 2:83 8:72 11:86 8:19 10:55	- 3·23 - 4·30 - 2·33 - 3·89 - 1·98 - 0·98 - 2·78 - 0·45 - 1·59	+ 5·18 + 8·42 + 14·38 + 21·99 + 2·43 + 8·28 + 11·47 + 7·48 + 9·80	
ALL OCCUPATIONS	593,659	8.64	- 2.02	+ 8.09	

Division.	Number Insured at	of Out of Work Dona-	Inc. (+) or as compar	Dec. (-)
Division.	12th Jan., 1919.	Lodged at 23rd May.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Eondon Northern Counties North Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands S. Midlands and Eastern Sou'h Eastern Jouth Western Wales Soctland Ireland	110,657 85,351 72,933 42,488 24,540 41,997 51,708 31,043 58,646 26,925 61,563 35,808	11·10 3 16 7 77 3 26 5 70 5·31 7·72 6 93 8 23 3 42 5 50 33 29	- 2.98 - 1.04 - 2.36 - 1.47 - 1.72 - 1.90 - 2.94 - 1.73 - 0.62 - 2.18 - 2.35 - 0.90	+10·43 + 3·05 + 7·44 + 3·12 + 5·36 + 5·23 + 7·28 + 6·56 + 8·01 + 3·25 + 5·42 + 29·21
United Kingdom	593,659	8:64	- 2.02	+ 8:09

It should be observed that the numbers insured (Column II. in each Table) relate to January last, and that the percentages given and the comparisons with previous dates are 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 of The LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1919.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good and showed an improvement on the previous month, several yards being reopened in various parts of the country. A shortage of labour was reported by some firms in Yorkshire and, to a less extent, in other districts. Employment was fair in the Wrexham and Ruabon districts and in Bedfordshire; it was fairly good at Stourbridge, but slack in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire. Employment continued very good in the Peterborough district, and at Nottingham and Bridgwater it was good.

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

	W	orkpeopl	е.	Earnings.			
Districts.	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a		ended Dec.		(+) or (-) on a		
	24th May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago,	24th May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire, and	2,154	Per cent. + 2.9	Per cent.	£ 5,992	Per cent. + 6.6	Per cent. + 19.2	
Cheshire Midland and Eastern Counties	1,817	+ 4.2	+ 22.2	4,483	+ 12.8	+ 68.7	
S. and S.W. Counties and Wales	1,086	+ 3.3	+ 46.0	3,325	+ 20.1	+ 113.3	
Other Districts	691	+ 1.9	+ 13.7	1,860	+ 10.4	+ 37.2	
Total	5,748	+ 3.3	+ 13.3	15,660	+ 11.5	+ 47.7	

Returns from firms employing 4,455 workpeople in May, 1919, showed a decrease of 1,905 in the number employed as compared with May, 1913.

CEMENT TRADE.

CEMENT TRADE.

Employment was very good on the whole, and a great deal of overtime was worked in the Thames and Medway district, men being readily absorbed into this industry.

Returns from firms employing 6,646 workpeople in the week ended 24th May showed an increase of 5'4 per cent. in the number employed and of 9'4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 43'3 per cent. in the number employed and of 70'8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The exports of cement during May, 1919, amounted to 28,112 tons, or 11,517 tons less than in April, 1919, and 50,230 tons less than in May, 1913.

GLASS TRADES.

June, 1919.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good during May. Shortages of labour and of coal were again reported by some firms. Glass bottle makers and flint glass workers were well employed in all the principal districts. Employment continued to be fairly good with plate glass bevellers and silverers at Birmingham, and it was good with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear. Some short time was reported by sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens.

The following Table summarises the information received, from those employers who furnished Returns, as to the numbers of workpeople employed and their total earnings in a full earlingny week.

ordinary week.

	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week			Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	24th May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year*
BRANCHES. Glass Bottle Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) Other Branches	7,211 2,003 523	Per cent. + 4.1 + 0.5 + 0.8	Per cent. + 11 6 + 15·2 + 14 7	£ 19,309 5,055 1,027	Per cent. + 10.5 + 2.7 - 2.9	Per cent. + 28.4 + 27.8 + 39.7
TOTAL	9,737	+ 3.4	+ 12.5	25,391	+ 8.3	+ 28.7
DISTRICTS. North of England Yorkshire Lancashire Worcestershire and Warwickshire Scotland	777 4,486 1 054 824 1,051 1,545	+ 3·1 + 5·3 + 0·9 + 2·1 + 1·6	+ 31·0 + 4·2 + 2·8 + 18·1 + 22·6 + 31·2	2,036 11,520 2 329 2,103 2,665	+11.7 +13.2 + 7.0 + 10.1 - 0.7	+ 44·1 + 17·1 + 17·0 + 40·0 + 39·4
Other Parts of the United Kingdom	9,737	+ 3.4	+12.5	25,391	+ 10	+ 51.2

Returns received from employers showed a continued steady increase in the numbers of workpeople employed in each section of the trade. As regards the proportions of males and females employed in this trade in May, 1919, as compared with the proportions employed in May, 1913, it has been found that certain firms, now employing a total of 5,747 males and 1,209 females, employed 6,267 males and 657 females in May, 1913.

Imports and Exports.

N. 80.0943*	May 1010	May, 1919. Apl., 1919. May, 191		Increase (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	may, 1818.			Month ago.	May, 1913.	
Imports:— Bottles gross All other manufactures cwts.	65,051	53,794	155,772	+11,257	- 90,721	
	18,873	15,884	188,785	+ 2,939	-169,912	
Exports:— Bottles gross All other manufactures cwts.	19,114	15,839	91,223	+ 3,275	- 75,109	
	35,476	30,119	93,413	+ 5,357	- 57,937	

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in all branches of the pottery trades during May. In earthenware manufacture there was a shortage of skilled labour, principally of placers. A large number of employers again reported a scarcity of fuel, and in a few cases a shortage of clay was also reported.

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

	W	orkpeopl	6.	Earnings.			
-	Week ended 24th	ended Dec. (-) on s		Week ended 24th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year agc.*	
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,660 10,686 1,366	Per cent. + 0.5 + 1.2 + 0.7	Per cent 2·1 + 1·2 + 14·0	\$,528 20,294 2,575	Per cent 1 2 + 4 1 + 6.7	Per cent. + 98 + 25.2 + 40.3	
TOTAI,	13,712	+ 1.1	+ 1.9	26,397	+ 3.6	+ 24.2	
Potteries Other Districts	11,072 2.640	+ 0.6	+ 37	20,840 5,557	+ 3.0 + 5.8	+ 32.8	
TOTAL	13,712	+ 1.1	+ 1.9	26,397	+ 3.6	+ 24.2	

Returns furnished by firms employing 9,901 workpeople showed that there was a decrease of 27 per cent. in the

total number of males and of 5 per cent. in the total number of females employed in May, 1919, as compared with May,

The imports of chinaware, earthenware and pottery in May, 1919, amounted to 1,506 cwts., or 72 cwts. less than in April, 1919, and 75,799 cwts. less than in May, 1913.

The exports of chinaware, earthenware and pottery in May, 1919, amounted to 107,192 cwts., or 8,712 cwts. more than in April, 1919, but 254,292 cwts. less than in May, 1913.

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was good on the whole in these trades, and con-EMPLOYMENT was good on the whole in these trades, and continued to improve. Returns were received from Trade Unions covering 76,406 workpeople, of whom 1'3 per cent. were unemployed in May, as compared with 1'8 per cent. in April.

Mill Sawing and Machining.—Employment was fairly good in most districts, being a little better than in April.

Furnishing.—For cabinetmakers, upholsterers, and french polishers employment was good, and showed a slight improvement on the previous month in most districts.

Coach Building.—Employment was good for coachmakers and continued to improve in most districts. A certain amount of overtime was worked in some localities.

Coopers.—Employment was reported as good, overtime being

of overtime was worked in some localities.

Coopers.—Employment was reported as good, overtime being worked in certain districts. There was a shortage of coopers in several towns, especially in the South of England.

Miscellaneous.—With basketmakers employment was good on the whole. It was fairly good with wheelwrights and smiths and brushmakers, and fair with packing-case makers.

The imports of hewn wood during May, 1919, amounted to 180,891 loads, or 50,562 loads more than in April, 1919, but 182,619 loads less than in May, 1913. The imports of sawn or split wood during May, 1919, amounted to 232,141 loads, or 124,011 loads more than in April, 1919, but 194,697 loads less than in May, 1913.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Compared with April the state of employment during May showed a slight improvement in the printing and paper trades, but with bookbinders employment remained slack. Compared with a year ago employment in the printing and allied trades generally showed a decline.

In London employment with letterpress printers was good and showed an improvement, but in the provinces the state of employment on the whole remained about the same as for the previous month. With lithographic printers there was practically no change from April, employment being fair in London but quiet or slack in the provinces. Little short time was reported among letterpress and lithographic printers. There was also little overtime, except in London, where the usual amount was worked by letterpress printers.

In the bookbinding trades employment remained slack, and in some districts was reported to be worse than in April. Short time was worked in London, Edinburgh, Leeds and Manchester: several firms reported a difficulty in obtaining strawboards, millboards and paper for binding.

The state of employment in the paper trade varied considerably in the different districts, and a certain amount of short time was worked, but generally speaking there was some improvement. A shortage of pulp was reported in a few instances.

The percentages of unemployed among members of Trade

The percentages of unemployed among members of Trade Unions in the printing and bookbinding trades were as shown

Notificate & Latina is a	No. of Members of Unions at end of May, 1919.	ons at end of				Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
describedados estas describes estas estados	May,	May, 1919.	April, 1919.	May, 1918.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Printing Bookbinding	55,136 10,974	1·8 3·6	2 4 3·6	0.3	- 0.6	+ 1·5 + 3·3		

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

		Workpeople.			1919	Wages.			
		Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-			
		24th May, 1919	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th May, 1919	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Paper Printing Bookbinding	 	14,235 9,173 5,304	Per cent. + 2·2 + 0·7 + 2·1	Per cent. + 44 + 42.7 + 12.9	£ 93 915 25 704 9,421	Per cent. + 6.6 + 1.5 + 1.9	Per cent. 34.8 58.0 35.4		
TOTAL	 	28,712	+ 1.7	+11 2	69 040	+ 4.0	+42.8		

The number of workpeople employed in the printing and bookbinding trades in 1913, based on information from those employers who furnished returns for both years, was 8,170 males and 6,268 females, and in 1919 was 7,166 males and 6,178 females. In the paper trade in 1913 there were 9,328 males and 3,324 females employed, while in 1919 there were 8,093 males and 3,539 females.

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

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

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

Imports and Exports.

The state of the s	May,	April,	May,	Inc. (+) or dec. (- on		
Description.	1919. 1919.		1913.	A Month ago.	May, 1913.	
Imports: Wood Pulp for Paper Making tons Paper cwts. Exports of Paper cwts.	76,268 450,802 62,094	53,379 382,339 53,862	99,588 1,046,518 298,648	+ 68,463	- 23,320 - 595,716 -236,554	

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in these trades, and showed a EMPLOYMENT continued good in these trades, and showed a considerable improvement on the previous month, especially in the sugar confectionery and cocoa and chocolate trades. In the cake and biscuit making trades it continued to improve, in spite of a shortage of fats. The reports from different jam factories disclose much variation in the state of employment, ranging from slack to good. In the bacon-curing and preserved meat group of trades the position varied as between different branches; on the whole, it was slightly better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago, when it was exceptionally brisk. Pickle and sauce makers continued well employed. A shortage of glass jars and bottles is reported by jam and preserved provision manufacturers.

manufacturers.

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

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
Trade,	Week ended Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	24th May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year*	
Sugar Refining, &c Oocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar	7,122 23,900	Per cent. + 1.4 + 5.6	Per cent. + 27.4 + 54.8	£ 21,446 44,480	Per cent. + 7.0 + 17.7	Per cent. + 68.3 + 77.4	
Confectionery Biscuits, Cakes, &c Jams, Marmalade, &c Bacon and Preserved Meats Pickles and Sauces, &c	13,333 7,628 4,565 695	+ 3·1 + 1·2 + 2·3 - 1·7	+ 20·2 - 1·7 - 28·8 - 2·3	26,261 12,853 8,952 1,102	+ 7.2 + 5.0 + 4.4 - 0.2	+ 53·2 + 18·5 - 8 8 + 26 7	
TOTAL	57,243	+ 3.5	+ 21.8	115,104	+ 10.4	+ 50.5	

Supplementary information received from firms employing 37,296 workpeople in May, 1919, shows an increase of 3,248 in the total numbers employed, as compared with 1913. Of this increase, 2,363 workpeople were at sugar refineries employing 3,410 workpeople-in May, 1913, and 5,773 in May, 1919.

AGRICULTURE.+

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The dry weather experienced during May was generally favourable for farming operations, and enabled arrears of work to be greatly reduced. The supply of labour was still short, especially of skilled men.

In the North of England there was, as a rule, a shortage of labour, particularly of skilled men, but in a few districts there was sufficient casual labour for requirements. In the Midlands and the Eastern counties there was a general deficiency of labour, a marked shortage of horsemen and In the Midlands and the Eastern counties there was a general deficiency of labour, a marked shortage of horsemen and cattlemen being especially reported; the supply of labour was, however, sufficient in most parts of the Buckingham, Oxford and Berkshire district, while casual labour was about sufficient in the North Midlands. In the South of England the supply of labour continued short, and it was observed that farmers were reducing their requirements as much as possible. The withdrawal of soldiers was being seriously felt by some farmers in the South-Eastern counties. In North Wales some improvement over April was reported but by some farmers in the South-Eastern counties. In North Wales some improvement over April was reported, but there were local shortages of unskilled labour and a fairly general shortage of skilled men of all classes, especially of horsemen and cattlemen. In South Wales labour was deficient in all branches, and the larger farmers especially were finding great difficulty in obtaining men.

SCOTLAND.

The lateness of the season caused an unusual rush of work on practically every farm, and the withdrawal of a proportion of soldiers belonging to agricultural companies has caused some dislocation, so that the deficiency of labour, and more especially of skilled men, was being felt more acutely in May. There was, however, some improvement in the position in North-West Lanark, Dumbarton, Central Argyll, and Dumfries.

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

war bonuses.

† Based on information supplied by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

The quantity of fish landed in May was about twice as much as in May, 1918, although considerably less than in 1913. The influence of the increase in the quantity landed is reflected in the average value per cwt. of fish landed (other than shell fish), which dropped from 53s. 7d. in May, 1918, to 31s. 4d. in May, 1919. In May, 1913, it was 12s. 6d.

The following Table shows the quantity and value of fish landed in May, 1919, as compared with a year ago and with May, 1913.—

	Quant	ity of fish	landed.		Value.			
englisher -	May.	May, Inc. (May,	Inc. Dec. ((+) or (-) on		
	1919.	May, 1918	May, 1913	7010	May,1918	May, 1913		
Wish (ather than about	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	2 .		
Fish (other than shell) England and Wales Scotland Ireland	817, 33 9 399,978	133,653	- 125,451 - 240,128 + 1,629	460,833	- 65,175	+ 189,709		
Shell Figh	1,272,632	+ 610,556	-363,950	1,991, 34 9 60,413				
TOTAL VALUE				2,051,762	+ 210,927	+ 994.23		

The increased activity in fishing operations in May also affected employment favourably among all the various classes of workers employed ashore and afloat.

The following are the district reports:—

East and South Coasts.—In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment continued to improve, and was reported as good, both with fishermen and curers. At Hull it was again fair among fishermen, but improved to good among fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Grimsby and Lowestoft employment was good, and showed an improvement at the latter port. At Great Yarmouth it was good with fishermen, and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. Off the coasts of Devon and Cornwall fishing operations were much hindered by weather in the first few days of May, but when conditions improved catches were good on the whole, and packers, carters and curers were reported as very busy.

Scotland.—At Aberdeen employment continued good with fishermen, fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Peterhead there was an improvement to fair in all branches. At Macduff conditions declined to fair all round, with a continued downward tendency. At Fraserburgh employment remained fair with fishermen and bad with labourers.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT remained fairly good on the whole during May.

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

Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.
--

Period.		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 May 3rd ,, ,, ,, 10th ,, ,, ,, 17th ,, ,, ,, 24th ,, ,, ,, 31st	7,870 8,351 8,581 8,998 9,014	3,045 3,557 3,202 3,094 3,062	10.915 11,908 11,783 12,092 12,096	7,957 8 178 8,150 8,057 8,188	18,872 20 086 19 933 20.149 20,284	
Average for 5 weeks ended May 31st, 1919	} 8,569	3,190	11,759	8,106	19,865	
Average for April, 1919	7,156	2,431	9,587	7,701	17,288	
Average for May, 1918	5,365	2,387	7,752	6,227	13,979	

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks from 3rd May to 31st May was 2,131, as compared with 2,076 in April, 1919, and 1,921 in May, 1918.

East Coast.—Employment on the Tyne, Wear and Tees continued fairly good on the whole. Employment showed a slight improvement at Hull, Grimsby and Goole. It was fair, and the same as in April. at Yarmouth and Lowestoft. At Ipswich employment was slack, and worse than in April. Southern and Western Ports.—At Plymouth employment remained good. It improved in South Wales; it was good at Liverpool, and good, and better than in April, at Manchester. Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Dundee employment continued good. It was fairly good at Glasgow, good at Greenock, and fair at Ayr. Employment was fair at Belfast, Limerick, Waterford, and Cork.

June, 1919.

THE supply of able seamen was again generally equal to, and at some of the ports, including Sunderland, South Shields, Swansea, and Dublin, in excess of the demand.

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

		Number	of Seam	en* ship	ped in	
		Inc. (Dec. (-		. Five r	nonths er	nded
Principal Ports.	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1919.	May, 1918.	May, 1913.
ENGLAND AND WALES: East Coast— Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Grimsby	2,618	+ 743	+ 595	8,139	8,752	12,552
	306	+ 46	- 63	1,499	1,330	1,624
	287	+ 134	+ 20	1,060	1,118	1,674
	1,165	+ 203	+ 242	4,658	4,179	6,562
	3	- 19	- 53	151	529	272
Bristol Channel— Bristol † Newport, Mon Cardin ‡ Swanses	763	+ 179	+ 228	3,158	3,184	4,435
	720	+ 63	+ 169	3,965	3,414	4,588
	3,213	+ 213	+ 140	16,227	15,752	20,338
	329	+ 61	- 45	1,608	1,544	1,894
Other Ports— Liverpool London Southampton	12,176	+ 811	+ 1.797	63,786	49.147	82,966
	7,843	+ 2,650	+ 2,696	28,540	23,641	40,132
	2,969	+ 1 149	+ 2,061	8,996	4,188	22,950
SOOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	652	- 875	+ 469	3,133	1,011	2,070
	456	- 426	+ 337	1,468	433	1,30 3
Glasgow	1,779	- 233	- 714	8,256	10,847	21,515
IRELAND: Dublin Belfast	3	- 45	- 118	355	487	296
	181	- 76	- 161	934	1,580	936
TOTAL	35,463	+4,578	+7,603	155,933	131,136	226,107

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

THE following Table summarises the work of the Employment Exchanges during the week ended the 6th June, 1919:—

Department.	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 Boys Girls	46,797 15,272 3,398 2,851	569,098 256,038 17,026 16,544	19,511 15,561 2,828 2,761	16,145 9,190 2,091 1,974	45,311 59,751 6,077 9,235
Total at 6th	68,318	858,706	40,681	29,400	120,304
June, 1919 Total a week	78,113	932,312	45,832	31,065	126,047
Total a month ago	114,203	1,119,221	49,952	34,153	120,935

A comparison between the figures for the three dates shows that there has been a continuous decline in the number of fresh applications for work and in the number of persons remaining on the live registers. Compared with the previous week, there was a decline of 12.5 per cent. in the number of fresh applicants for work. Compared with a month ago the decline amounted to 40.2 per cent.; it was common to all departments, but was most pronounced among women and girls

The usual monthly analysis for the four weeks ended the 9th May is shown below.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The number of workpeople on the register of the Employment Exchanges (414 in number) at some time or other during the four weeks ended 9th May, 1919, was 1,665,880 (men, 871,880; women, 674,423; boys, 58,065; girls, 61,512). These figures comprise workers in professional, commercial and clerical, as well as in industrial occupations, but exclude casual occupations. casual occupations.

The number of vacancies notified during the period was 162,202, and the number of vacancies filled was 103,607. The total number of workpeople remaining on the registers at 9th May, 1919, was 1,119,221.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
On registers at 11th April, 1919 Number of individuals registered during period	577,199 294 681	526,926 147,497	33,066 24,999	37,685 23,827	1,174,876 491,004
Total	871,880	674.423	58,065	61,512	1,665,880
Re-registrations during period On registers at 9th May, 1919	3,489 617,325	6,112 442,081	28,497	417 31,318	10,478 1,119,221
Vacancies notified during period Vacancies filled during period Applicants placed in other districts	72,596 50,451 5,072	64,723 35,826 2,794	12.053 9 081 1,034	12,830 8,249 918	162 202 103 607 9,818

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

† Including Barry and Penarth.

The average daily registrations, vacancies notified and vacancies filled during the month were 22,795, 7,373 and 4,709 respectively. A Chart showing the fluctuations since February, 1918, is given on page 244.

		erage Da gistration			rage Da			rage Da ncies Fil	
	4 Weeks ended		se (+) crease on a	4 Weeks ended	or De	se (+) crease on a	4 Weeks ended		
	9 May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	9 May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	9 May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.
en omen oys rls	13,554 6,982 1,157 1,102	- 1,634 - 2,771 - 113 - 110	+ 1,521 + 212	2,942 548	-264 -175 + 26 + 8	- 281 + 171 + 27 + 114	2,293 1,628 413 375	- 178 - 104 + 30 + 7	- 236 - 666 - 24 - 15
otal	22,795	- 4,628	+11,279	7,373	405	+ 31	4,709	- 245	- 941

Compared with the previous month, the daily average of registrations showed a percentage decrease of 16.9; the daily average of vacancies notified and vacancies filled showed percentage decreases of 5.2 and 4.9 respectively.

The following Table shows the comparative volume of work done in insured and uninsured trades during the month:—

	Regist	rations.	Vacancie	s Notified.	Vacancies Filled.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Insured Trades Uninsured Trades	118,503 179,667	12,584 141,025	44.676 27,920	4,023 €0,700	31,648 18 803	3,066 32,760	
Total	298,170	153,609	72,596	64,723	50,451	35,826	

In the case of men, the insured trades accounted for 39.7 In the case of men, the insured trades accounted for 39.7 per cent. of the total registrations, 61.5 per cent. of the vacancies notified, and 62.7 per cent. of the vacancies filled. Among women the percentages in the insured trades were 8.2, 6.2 and 8.6 respectively.

Of the vacancies filled 3.5 per cent. were known to be for less than a week's employment, and of the vacancies filled by boys and girls 16.3 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):—

No. 20 1 2 2 1		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Insured Trades Uninsured Trades	 	Per cent. 70.8 67.3	Per cent. 76.2 54.0	Per cent. 81.5 71.5	Per cent. 72.6 62.9	Per cent. 72-2 59 6
All Trades Do. a month ago Do. a year ago	 	69·5 69·3 70·6	55.4 55.6 82.7	75·3 73·6 83·9	64:3 63:9 83:3	63·9 63·7 76·9

Compared with the previous month there was no appreciable change in the proportions; compared with a year ago there was a decrease, chiefly of women and girls.

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

	Me	en.	Wor	men.
Groups of Trades.	4 weeks ended 9th May, 1919.	5 weeks ended 11th Apl., 1919.	4 weeks ended 9th May, 1919.	5 weeks ended 11th Apl. 1919.
Building	66.0	70.9		
Works of Construction	81.	80.4		
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Con- struction of Vehicles	75.6	73.3	85.9	86.1
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	68.3	74.2	71.8	70.0
Chemicals	86.0	89.0	90.5	94.3
Domestic Service	61.2	55.1	48.9	45.0
Commercial and Clerical	85.8	81.3	76.9	88.5
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	73.6	68.5	79.0	78.5
Agriculture	47.3	35.2	53.8	52.4
Mines and Quarries	37.7	51.7		
Textiles	65.3	:78-8	68.6	73.6
Dress (including Boots and Shoes)	54.8	46.6	45.2	51.7
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	54.1	51.7	75.6	75.4
Con and Labormona	83.1	79.5	77.6	89.2
All other Trades	57.3	58.9	67-2	64.7

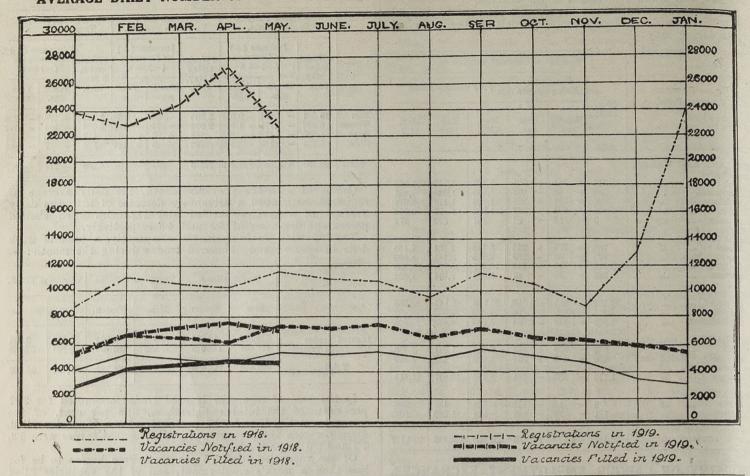
The largest proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for men was 86.0 in chemicals, and the lowest, 37.7, in mines and quarries. For women the largest proportion was 90.5 in chemicals, and the lowest, 45.2, in dress.

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 1,292, a daily average of 59, compared with 77 in the previous five weeks and with 230 in the four weeks ended May, 1918. During the five weeks there were also 31 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 FOUR WEEKS ENDED 9th MAY, 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; previously they were registered occupationally, according to the "work desired" by them. This has resulted in a considerable re-classification during April and May, especially as regards those who were drawn into special industries during the war.

					ADU	LTS.						JUVE	VILES.	
			REGISTE	ATIONS.		`		VACAN	CIES.			VACAI	NCIES.	
OCCUPATION GROUPS.	Beginn	gister at ning of riod.		iduals ed during iod.	En	gister at d of riod.	du	rified ring riod.		led ring iod.	Noti dur Per	ing	Fil dur Per	ing
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls
A.—INSURED TRADES.† Suilding	49,511 9 419 5,006 16,355 115,049 3,373 2,029 11,195 1,972 1,020 2,489 953 1,449 2,264	1,572 11 2,078 190 36 780 1 253 1,441 13 044 1,7*8 1,183 2,284 2,559 5,501 4,209	28.644 5,575 2,955 10,768 50,740 ,843 1.134 9.811 1,179 563 1,476 493 431 1,160	589 2 309 84 4,608 144 348 2,523 495 181 840 6,2 36,907	45,670 9,1 '0 6 263 16 084 113.461 3,359 1,840 12,034 2,269 1 028 2,693 1,013 956 2,407	941 8 1,455 132 29,501 951 1,145 11,510 1,475 1,132 2,082 2,277 2,529 3.683	16,776 4,696 651 4,311 12,354 800 948 1,711 265 630 709 166 376 283	87 2 107 9 1,185 33 343 749 317 77 231 2-3 157 393	11 074 3,810 4·0 3,194 9,582 43) 369 1,168 1 4 2·3 560 150 373 171	66 3 75 7 1,019 28 215 538 163 55 188 286 163 270	537 7 193 229 2.21 158 185 298 244 54 180 46 164 82	40 29 3 432 15 76 505 248 23 127 89 68 143	399 8 156 193 1,925 134 125 246 160 29 166 38 157 60	18 21 22 337 3 31 430 145 145 69 44 103
TOTAL, INSURED TRADES	223,024	73,853	116,773	12,009	218,197	58,826	44,676	4,023	3.,648	3 066	4,647	1,808	3,786	1,31
B.—UNINSURED TRADES. Vood, Furniture, Fittings, &c Domestie	462 19,086 32,236 91,017 8,*05 15,8 7 2,97 2,016 7,215 43,715 4,033 4,049 7,0 8 91,463 11,610	534 1°0 347 24,924 13,300 2,538 9°2 799 3,0°5 10,581 116,463 3,047 1,6°6 22 287 7°4,556 32,207	- 347 11,664 16 449 44,43 5,879 6,533 179 1,149 8,518 18,913 2,0%6 2,173 4,532 44,257 6,6.8	259 41,5°5 11,486 2,951 1,138 203 2°5 907 3,117 34,795 8.486 491 7,417 12,0 9 7,946	557 22.894 37.760 104 831 10 015 15,077 324 2,203 7,717 41,770 4,427 8,546 104.899 14,261	594 100 308 2,18,8 11 2 4 2,053 961 670 2,845 9,128 90,938 24,190 1,423 21,151 59 018 28,077	71 2,858 1,876 5,376 3,091 2,263 14 302 884 1,231 771 658 691 6,835 643	77 35 570 2 436 4-6 955 6 78 321 886 4 731 9 154 439 3 125 885 1,0 9	27 1,748 1 610 3,956 1,462 2 208 224 204 208 486 374 5,6 8	62 17,391 1,874 392 514 6 54 248 607 3,43 4,026 260 2,862 637 665	18 740 7776 2 824 223 33 8 127 256 3 18 105 3 25 246 897 219	52 3 170 1,033 1,132 41 2 41 124 548 1,93 1,303 265 828 635 681	21 5 6 5 93 1,978 142 30 6 85 158 228 57 175 174 730 141	3 1,51 86 76 2 3 9 3 62 78 9 59 48 47
sional	13,500 3,171	4 564 1,233	7,6 ¹ 9 3,085	1 784 636	15,400 4,819	4.081 1,423	529 437	346	383 343	213 156	287 24	139	239 23	1
TOTAL, UNINSURED TRADES	354 175	453,073	177.908	35 488	399,128	383,255	27 920	60,700	18 803	32 760	7,406	11,032	5,295	69
GRAND TOTAL—ALL ABOVE TRADES CASUAL EMPLOYMENT	577.199 10,394	526,926	294 681 5,604	147,497	617.375 10,333	442,081	72,595 1.494	64.723	50,451 1,294	35,826	12,053	12,830	9,081	8,2

^{*} These figures are from the General Register for a period ended early in the month stated at the head of the Chart,

TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

TRADE DISPUTES IN MAY.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of trade disputes beginning in May was 170, as compared with 85 in the previous month, and 71 in May, 1918. In these new disputes about 67,000 workpeople were directly, and 22,000 indirectly, involved; and these figures, when added to the number of the line of the correction involved. In disputer, which become involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before May and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of about 105,000 workpeople involved in disputes in May, 1919, as compared with 106,000 in April, 1919, and 86,000 in May, 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.		
Building			22	3,597	18	3,615
Coal Mining			32	30,501	13,243	43,744
Other Mining and Quarrying			2	54		54
Engineering and Shipbuilding		-	12	2,933	186	3.119
Engineering and Shipsunder		E-100	18	5,591	7,138	12,729
other Metal	***	***	6	5,425	472	5,897
BYMIO	***	***	13	6,524	68	6,592
Clothing	•••			1,604	51	1,655
Transport	***	***	12	9,682	601	10,283
Other Trades	***	***	37			
Local Authority Services	•••		16	989	14	1,003
TOTAL, MAY, 1919			170	66,900	21,791	88,691
TOTAL, APRIL, 1919			85	46,278	4,417	50,695
TOTAL, MAY, 1918			71	83,451	720	84,171

Causes.—Of the 170 new disputes, 103, directly involving 21,802 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 21,002 workpeople, arose on definance for advances in wages, 15, directly involving 5,399 workpeople, on other wages questions; 12, directly involving 9,290 workpeople, on questions respecting working hours; 12, directly involving 13,032 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 22, directly involving 14,495 workpeople, on questions affecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 6, directly involving 2,882 workpeople, on other questions.

Results .- During the month settlements were effected in the case of 79 new disputes, directly involving 40,949 workpeople, and 21 old disputes, directly involving 2,058 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 25, directly involving 13,042 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 20, directly involving 13,115 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 55, directly involving 16,850 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 37 other disputes, directly involving 19,089 workpeople, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

workpeople, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in May by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to about 621,000. In addition, 52,000 working days were lost owing to disputes which began before May and were still in progress at the end of the month. and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total aggregate duration in May of all disputes, new and old, was 673,000 days, as compared with 473,000 days in April, 1919, and 423,000 days in May, 1918.

TRADE DISPUTES IN FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1918 AND 1919.+

		Jai	nuary to M	ay, 1918.	January to May, 1919.			
Groups of Trades.		No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work ing Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.	
Building		63	30,000	249 000	58	8.000	91,000	
Coal Mining	***	39	82,000	417,000	100	522,00)	2,506,000	
Other Mining Quarrying	and	5	1,000	13,000	10	2,000	28,000	
	Ship-	123	69,000	411,000	92	221,000	4,129,000	
Other Metal		46	42,000	211,000	65	38 000	256,000	
Textile		20	23,000	111,000	24	18,000	114,000	
Olothing	-	22	5,000	74.000	27	11,000	102,000	
Transport	•••	22	4 000	20.000	50	41,000	176,000	
Other Trades		80	23,000	160 000	110	31,000	323, 100	
Local Authority vices	Ser-	31	5,000	34.000	45	5,000	46,100	
TOTAL	-	451	281,000	1,700,000	581	900,000	7,771,000	

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN MAY.

Occupations and Locality.;	Estimated Number of Workpeople Involved		Date when Dispute	Duration in Working	Cause or Object.;	Result, ±
	Directly.	Indi- rectly.‡	began.	Days.		
Building Trades:— Building and allied trades work- people—Lincoln and district	1,600		9 May	6	Refusal of Ministry of Labour to ratify an agreement between employers and workpeople fixing a flat rate of wages of 1s, 8d, per hour for skilled workers	Case to be re-heard by Court of Arbitration.
COAL MINING:— Colliery enginemen, firemen, miners, &c.—Mansfield (near)	2,	530	21 May	6	and 1s. 5d. per hour for labourers Against employment of a member of the miners' Trade Union on a job claimed by the enginemen and fire men's Trade Union	Man in question to retain the job but any future vacancy to be filled by a member of the enginemen and fire- men's Trade Union.
Colliery and locomotive enginemen, firemen, &c., miners, &c.— Dudley (near)	260	2,500 §	26 May	14	For reinstatement of a dismissed colliery winding engineman	Engineman to be reinstated for one hour, after which engagement terminable on 14 days' notice.
Colliery enginemen and firemen, miners, &c.—South Derbyshire	86	4,000	28 May	4	For advance in wages	Work resumed pending negotiations.
	3,000		8 May	• 3	Dispute arising out of the employment as miners of two men who had been discharged by the miners from their positions as checkweighers	Work resumed unconditionally.
Miners, &c.—Rhondda	1,512	5	12 May	1	Demand that certain boring work	Work resumed pending negotiations.
miners, &c.—Knondda	2,629		28 May	1	should be undertaken by employers Refusal of miners to allow a certain engineman to descend the pit unless he transferred from the winding en-	Temporary settlement effected pending negotiations.
Miners, labourers and mechanics— Newport, Mon. (near) METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIPBUILD- ING TEADES:—	1,311	100	14 May	14	ginemen's association to the South Wales Miners' Federation Refusal to work with certain master hauliers who had withdrawn from the South Wales Miners' Federation	Master hauliers rejoined the South Wales Miners' Federation.
Woodworkers (engineering works)— Lincoln and district	1,800		8 May	`	For abolition of piece work and for advance in wages	No settlement reported.
Tinplate annealers, millmen, tin- housemen, &c.—Llanelly and dis- trict	165	4,500	5 May	6	Dissatisfaction with advance in wages recommended by Joint Industrial Council	Work resumed without further advance.
Spring, nut, bolt, screw, &c., workers (women and girls, men and boys)— West Bromwich	3,	000	13 May	5	For advance in wages of 5s. per week for women, and 2s. 6d. per week for girls, as awarded in January to workpeople in engineering and	Advance granted.
FEXTILE TRADES:— Hosiery trimmers, bleachers, dyers, &c.—Leicestershire and Notting-hamshire District	5,000 ¶		30 May	100	Again-t inclusion in proposed agreement reducing working week to 48 hours, of provision for the uture	No settlement reported.
CLOTHING TRADES:— Tailors and tailoresses—London	2,500		27 May	12	working of overtime, introduction of of extra shifts, &c. For advance in wages and other con-	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Dyers, cleaners, &c.—Perth	2,000		23 May	2	cessions For advance in wages of 5s. per week to men, 4s. to women, and 2s. to employees under 18 years of age	Advance of 5s. granted to men over 1s and scale of wages fixed for women
Furnishing Trades:— Furnishing trades workpeople— Scotland	3,000		26 May	3	For reduction in working week to 44 hours (payable as 51 hours) and for advance in wages to women workers	and girls; scale for boys to receive consideration. Hours reduced to 47 per week (payable as 51 hours), and certain advances in wages granted to both men and women.

DISPUTES STILL IN PROGRESS.—122 disputes, involving about 30,000 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 'een 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.

It is reported that several thousand workpeople at iron and steel works, &c., were also rendered idle by this dispute.

A large number of workpeople employed in the hosiery trade, but not at the establishments where the strike occurred, have been rendered idle by the strike.

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

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 labourers, seamen, railway servants, police and Government employees. War bonuses and war increases have been so described where possible, but the information is not in all cases sufficient to distinguish 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 operation, irrespective of whether they have or have not been approved by the Minister of Labour. The fact that a particular change in 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 Labour as a "substituted rate" under the provisions of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act.]

THE changes in rates of wages reported as having come into operation in May resulted in an increase of over £80,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 350,000 workpeople. In addition a large number of workpeople had their hourly time rates and piece rates increased so as to give the same weekly wages as before for a shorter working week.

The principal changes included were increases (awarded in March, but not generally put into operation until May) to workpeople in the wholesale clothing trade in the United Kingdom and to those in the bespoke tailoring trade in many of the principal towns in England, the total war advances of time-workers were raised to 18s. 9d. per week for men 22 years and over; 12s. 6d. for men 18 and under 22 and for women 18 and over; and 7s. for boys and girls under 18; while piece-workers received advances of 3d. per log hour for men 22 years and over, ½d. per log hour for men 18 and under 22 and for women 18 and over, and 1d. per log hour for boys and girls under 18. Increases were also awarded to workpeople engaged in leather tanning and in the production of leather, amounting to 5s. per week for men 21 years and over, 3s. 6d. per week for men 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and 1s. 9d. per week for boys and girls under 18.

Other important changes included were increases granted

Other important changes included were increases granted to workpeople engaged in the brick, tile, &c., industries, making the total minimum war advance for men 21 years and over 30s. per week, and 25s. for those 18 and under 21; increases to compositors and bookbinders in England and Wales, resulting from the adoption of a national grading scheme for all the principal towns outside London; and an increase of 6d, per shift to shift workers on 8 hour shifts in increase of 6d. per shift to shift workers on 8-hour shifts in gas undertakings. New minimum rates of wages were agreed upon for workpeople engaged in tobacco, &c., manufacture; and there were numerous increases in wages in the building

of the increases taking effect in May, 25, affecting 184,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; 10, affecting 19,000 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation; 13, affecting 21,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales; and the remaining 81 changes, affecting nearly 127,000 workpeople, were arranged directly as the result of negotiations between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In 17 cases only, affecting 8,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

... CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JANUARY-MAY, 1919.

The following Table shows the effect of the changes for which particulars are available :-

Groups of Trades.	No. of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week.
Building	167,000 1,000,000 24,000 10,000 15,000 92,000 113,000 58,000 347,000 300,000 79,000 20,000 92,000 15,000 76,000 80,0 0 54,000	## Week, ## 28 63,100 527,400 12,000 3,900 1,500 14,600 24,300 19,900 15,800 66,400 19,900 15,700 4,200 18,000 21,500 12,600
Local Authority Services	2,595,000	856,500

Hours.

The changes during May in the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work affected about 300,000 working a full ordinary week's work affected about 300,000 work-people, whose recognised hours were reduced by an average of over 8 per week. A uniform week of 48 hours was adopted for day workers in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing, &c., industries in Lancashire, Cheshire and Scotland, for work-people in the furniture removal and warehousing trades, and for hosiery workers in the Midlands. In the gas industry a uniform 8-hour shift was established for shift workers, and a week of 47 hours for all execut shift workers. week of 47 hours for all except shift workers.

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JANUARY-MAY, 1919. The effect of all the changes reported in January-May, 1919,

Groups of Trades.	No. of Workpeople affected.	Aggregate reduction in weekly hours.
Building	111,000	463,100
Mining and Quarrying	192,000	1,071,000
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel	128,000	1,783,0 0
Engineering and Shipbuilding	1,339,000	8,709,000
Ott Watal	169 000	1,081,000
D411-	405,000	2,825,000
Textile	163,000	804,000
Clothing	386,000	4.690, 00
Fransport*	156,000	460,000
Printing, Paper, &c	444 444	1,311,000
Glass, Brick, Pottery, Chemical, &c.	206,000	
Other Trades		1,712,000
Local Authority Services	25,000	176,000
Total*	3,515,000	25,085,000

These reductions in hours generally took place without any reduction in weekly time rates of wages

* See note at head of page.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN MAY, 1919.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.						Particulars of Change.		
		Change	s in Rat	es of	Wag	es, a	nd \	War	Bonuses.		
(London	Working week after 2 May	Painters						Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. 1).		
	Northern Counties: Newcastle, Sunderland and other towns in Tyne	2 May	Painters						Increase of 3d, per hour ³ (1s. 6d, to 1s. 9d.4).		
	and Wear district ² North-Western Area ⁵	1 May	Building to	rade op	eratives				See footnote 5.		
Building and Allied Trades	YORKSHIRE:— Barnsley Bridlington Halifax Malton and Norton Sheffield and Rotherham Spen Valley (including Cleckheaton, Heckmondwike, Liversedge, and Birstall) and Mirfield Todmorden Wakefield York	19 May 1 May 1 May 1 May 1 May 24 May 1 May 1 May 10 May 1 May	Painters Painters Plumbers Plumbers Plasterers Plumbers Plumbers Painters Painters Painters	<u></u>					Increase of 2d. per hour 3 (1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.). Increase of 2½d. per hour 3 (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 8¾d.). Increase of 2½d. per hour 3 (1s. 6d. to 1s. 8¼d.). Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 3d.). Increase of 4½d. per hour in standard rate (1s. 4¾d. to 1s. 9¼d.), into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted. 3 Increase of 2d. per hour 3 (1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.). Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.4). Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.). Increase of 3d. per hour 3 (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 6d.).		

1 This rate applies to skilled painters, but, at the option of the employer, the following work may be executed by labourers at the labourers' rate of pay:—Limewhiting, distempering unplastered walls in factories and cellars, painting ironwork on buildings, applying wood preservatives to other than finished joiners' work, tarring, washing-off distemper, stripping papered walls, and knotting and priming joinery.

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

See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

The new uniform rates described for various districts in Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire and North Wales on pp. 147 and 148 of the April Labour Gazette, came into full operation from I May in districts where these rates were more than 3d, in excess of the rates previous to 1 March. The following exceptions in the general terms of settlement should be noted:—At Preston the full rates operated from 1 March (though over 3d, in excess of the previous rates); at Southport the following rates were agreed upon: bricklayers, is. 7½d.; carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters, and plasterers, is. 8d.; hod-carriers and scaffolders, is. 4½d.; labourers, is. 4d. The painters' rate at Alderley Edge, Atherton, Leigh, Tyldesley, and Wilmslow was raised to is. 8d. from 1 March; at Carlisle, Whitchurch, and Wem no settlement has yet been effected.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.
		effect.		

Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued).

	Accrington, Blackburn, Burnley, Haslingden, and certain other towns in North-East Lanca- shire!	1 May	Plumbers	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.2).
	NORTH AND WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES:—	(Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers (em-	Increase of 2d, per hour ³ (1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. ²).
	Bristol	1 May	ployed by master builders), and plasterers Painters Stonesawyers, scaffolders, engine drivers, and labourers	Increase of 2d. per hour ³ (1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. ²). Increase of 2d. per hour. ³ Rates after change: stonesawyers, 1s. 6d. ² ; scaffolders and engine drivers, 1s. 5½d. ² ; labourers, 1s. 5d. ²
	Cheltenham	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers	Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, ls. 4d.2; labourers, 1s. 2d.2
	Chesterfield	31 May	Carpenters and joiners Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plasterers, paviors and labourers	Increase of 11/4d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 41/4d. per hour plus 121/2 per cent. Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons (banker hands), carpenters and joiners, plasterers
	Derby	1 May	Painters	and paviors, 1s. 4d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; masons (fixers), 1s. 4½d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; plasterers' labourers, 1s. 1½d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; other labourers, 1s. 1d. per hour plus 12½ per cent. Increase of 2½d. per hour. Rate after change: 1s. 3d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
	Hereford	1 May	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers	Increases of 2½d. to 4d. per hour to a flat rate of 1s. 4d. per hour plus 12½ per cent. Increase of 3½d. per hour. ³ (except painters), 1s. 4d.; painters, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. 2d.
	Ilkeston Leek	1 May 1 May	Painters Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plas- terers and painters	Increase of 4½d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 4½d.). Increase of 3d. per hour ³ (1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.).
	Loughborough	1 May	Labourers	Increase of 2d. per hour ³ (1s. 0\forall d. to 1s. 2\forall d.). Increase of 2d. per hour, into which is merged the bonus of 12\forall per cent. previously granted to men on munitions work. Rate after change: 1s. 3d. per hour.
	Newport (Salop)	1 May	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and plumbers Painters Labourers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners,	Increase of 3d. per hour ³ (1s. to 1s. 3d.). Increase of 4d. per hour ³ (10d. to 1s. 2d.). Increases to a rate of 1s. per hour. ³ Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d. ²).
	Nuneaton	1 May	woodcutting machinists, slaters, and plasterers Plumbers, painters, scaffolders, labourers and navvies	Incresse of ld. per hour. Rates after change; plumbers, 1s. 6d.2; painters, 1s. 5d.2; plasterers' labourers, and scaffolders, 1s. 4d.2; other labourers and navvies, 1s. 3½d.2
Building and Allied Trades (continued)	Redditch	17 May	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and labourers Bricklayers	scaffolders, 1s. 4d.2; other labourers and navvies, 1s. 3½ d.2 Increase of 2d. per hour. 3 Rates after change: bricklayers, and carpenters and joiners, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 4d. Increase of 3¾d. per hour in standard rate (1s. 2¼d. to 1s. 6d.) into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent.
	al served of the free		Masons (banker hands), carpenters and joiners, and plasterers Masons (fixers) and woodcutting machinists	on earnings previously granted. ³ Increase of 4d. per hour in standard rate (1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.) into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted. ³ Increase of 3½ per hour in standard rate (1s. 2½d. to
	Stoke-on-Trent, and New- castle-under-Lyme Dis- tricts	1 May	Plumbers	on earnings previously granted. ³ Increase of 4½d. per hour in standard rate (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 6d.) into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent.
	uicus		Painters	on earnings previously granted. ³ Increase of ⁴³ / ₄ d. per hour in standard rates (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 6d.) into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted. ³ Increase of 3d. per hour in standard rate (11½d. to 1s. 2½d.)
		(Bricklayers, masons, labourers and scaf- folders	into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted. 3 Increase of 3d. per hour. 3 Rates after change: bricklayers and masons, 1s. 6d.; bricklayers labourers and scattolders.
	Worksop	May {	Carpenters and joiners and woodcutting machinists	1s. 3d, Increase of 4d, per hour 3 (1s. 2d.to 1s. 6d.).
	SOUTH MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES:	1st pay	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, wood- cutting machinists and plumbers	Increases to a rate of 1s. 4d. per hour.2
1	Chelmsford	after 24 May	Painters	Increases to a rate of 1s. 3d. per hour. ² Increases to a rate of 1s. 2d. per hour. ² Increases to a rate of 1s. 1d. per hour. ² Increases to a rate of 1s. 4½ d. per hour.
	Claeton-on-Sea	11 May	Painters	Increases to a rate of 1s. 1½d. per hour. Increases to a rate of 1s. 0½d. per hour. Increase of 4d. per hour. ³ Rates after change: tradesmen,
	Cromer Kettering	3 May { 10 May	plumbers, plasterers and labourers Painters	1s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. Increases to a rate of 1s. 1d. per hour. Increase of 2½ d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 4½ d.). Increase of 1½ d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 6½ d.).
	Luton	24 May-	and plasterers Painters	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5½d.). Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: scaffolders, 1s. 4½d.; labourers, 1s. 3½d.
	Oxford ,	3 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders and timbermen Labourers	Increase of 5d. per hour in hourly rates, into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent on earnings previously granted. Rates after change: masons (fixers), 1s. 5½d.; other tradesmen (except painters), 1s. 5d.; painters, 1s. 4d.; scaffolders and timbermen, 1s. 3d.
1 Viz Page				into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted.

Viz., Bacup, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Great Harwood, Leigh, Nelson, Padiham, Rawtenstall, and Rishton.

This rate is inclusive of the bonus of 121/2 per cent. on earnings granted to men on munitions work.

See also under "Changes in Hour f Labour."

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

Trade.	Eocality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.
		Changes in Rates	of Wages, and War B	onuses (continued).

		effect.		
	Chai	nges in	Rates of Wages, and War Bonus	es (continued).
	SOUTH MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES (cont.)	1	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners,	Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d.1).
	Romford	3 May	and plasterers Plumbers Painters, paperhangers and labourers	Increase of 4½d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 7½d.1). Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: skilled painters and paperhangers, 1s. 4d.1; other painters and labourers, 1s. 3d.1 Increase of 3d. per hour 2 (1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d.).
	St. Albans	30 May	Bricklayers and masons Carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers and plasterers Painters Labourers and scaffolders	Increase of 3d. per hour 2 (1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.). Increase of 4d. per hour 2 (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 5½d.). Increase of 8¼d. per hour 2 Rates after change; plasterers' labourers, 1s. 5d.; scaffolders, 1s. 4½d.; other labourers,
			Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers and	1s. 3½d. Increase to a rate of 1s. 7½d. per hour.2
	Watford Wisbech	May May	plasterers Painters Labourers Bricklayers and carpenters and joiners	Increase to a rate of 1s. 6d. per hour. ² Increase to a rate of 1s. 4d. per hour. ² Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 3d.).
	South-Eastern Counties: Various towns in Kent, Surrey and Sussex3	3 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, labourers, &c.	Uniform rates adopted of 1s. 3d. per hour ⁴ for mechanics, 1s. 2d. per hour ⁴ for painters, 1s. 1d. per hour ⁴ for scaffolders and timbermen, and 1s. per hour ⁴ for labourers. ²
	Bexhill, Crawley, Dover, East Grinstead and Sevenoaks Deal	Week ending	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, labourers, &c.	Uniform rates adopted of 1s. 2d. per hour 4 for mechanics, 1s. 1d. per hour 4 for painters, 1s. per hour 4 for scaffolders and timbermen, and 11d. per hour 4 for labourers.
	Basingstoke	24 May 10 May	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners and labourers	Increase of 3d. per hour in standard rate, into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted. Rates after change: bricklayers and carpenters and joiners, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s.
	Bournemouth, Poole, and	1 May	Painters	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 2d.4). Increase of 3d. per hour, into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. previously granted to men on munitions work. 2 Rates after change: bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbe s and plasterers, 1s. 4d.; machinists and sawyers (skilled), 1s. 4½d.; other machinists and
	Christchurch		Labourers	painters, 1s. 3d. Increase of 2½d. per hour (10½d. to 1s. 1d.), into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. previously granted to men on munitions work. ²
	Caterham	3 May 31 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, labourers, &c. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners,	Uniform rates adopted of 1s. 6d. per hour ⁴ for mechanics, 1s. 4d. per hour ⁴ for painters, and 1s. 2d. per hour ⁴ for labourers. Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d.).
	Epsom	24 May	plumbers and plasterers Painters	Increase of 41/4d. per hour (1s. 11/2d. to 1s. 6d.).
	Gosport	31 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, and plasterers Painters	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 2d.). 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: masons (fixers), 1s. 4½d.; other classes, 1s. 4d. Increase of 5d. per hour in standard rate (10d. to 1s. 3d.).
and Prades (ned)	Fareham	16 May	Labourers	into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted. ² Increase of 3½d. per hour in standard rate (9½d. to 1s. ld.), into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earn-
	Gravesend	3 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, labourers, &c.	ings previously granted. ² Uniform rates adopted of 1s. 6d. per hour ⁴ for mechanics, 1s. 5d. per hour ⁴ for painters, and 1s. 3d. per hour ⁴ for labourers. ²
	Maidenhead	26 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plum- bers, plasterers, painters, labourers and scaffolders	Increase of 2½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen (except painters), ls. 6½d.; painters, ls. 5½d.; laboures, ls. 3½d.; scaffolders, ls. 4d.
	Account of the		Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, and plasterers	Increase of 4d. per hour in standard rate, into which is merged the bonus of 12% per cent. on earnings previously granted. Rates after change: machinists, 1s. 4½d.; other classes, 1s. 4d. Increase of 5d. per hour in standard rate, into which is
	Portsmouth	1 May	Plumbers and painters	merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted. Rates after change: plumbers, 1s. 4d.; painters, 1s. 3d. Increase of 3½d. per hour in standard rate (9½d. to 1s. 1d.).
	Reading	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners,	into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted. Increase of 5d. per hour in standard rate, into which is
			woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plas- terers, painters, hoisters and scaffolders, and labourers Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, wood-	merged the bonus of 25 per cent. on earnings previously granted. ² Rates after change: woodcutting machinists, 1s. 6d. ¹ and 1s. 7d. ¹ ; plasterers, 1s. 6½d.; other tradesmen (except painters), 1s. 6d. ¹ ; painters, 1s. 4½d. ¹ ; hoisters and scaffolders, 1s. 4d. ¹ ; labourers, 1s. 3½d. ¹ Increase of 3d. per hour in standard rate, into which is
			cutting machinists and sawyers, plumbers, and painters	merged the bonus of 12½ per cent, on earnings provides, granted to men on munitions work. Rates after change; bricklayers, carpenters and joiners and plumbers, 1s. 4d.; machinists and sawyers (skilled), 1s. 4½d.; other machinists and painters. 1s. 3d.
	Southampton	1 May	Plasterers	Increase of 2d. per hour in standard rate (1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.), into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted to men on munitions work. Increase of 24d per hour in standard rate, into which is
	South - Western Coun-			merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted to men on munitions work. Rates after change: scaffolders and timbermen, 1s. 1½d.; labourers, 1s. ld.
	TIES:-		Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners,	Increase of 3d. per hour2 (is. to 1s. 3d.).
	Bideford	3 May	plumbers and painters Labourers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plasterers and painters	Increase of 2½d. per hour ² (10¼d. to 1s. 1d.). Increase of 4¼d. per hour ² (10½d. to 1s. 3d.).
	Paignton	1 May	Plumbers Labourers	Increases to a rate of 1s. 3d. per hour. ² Increases to a rate of 1s. 1d. per hour ² Increases of 3.1d. per hour in standard rate (1s. 14d. to
	Plymouth and Devonport District Swindon	16 May	Painters Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners,	Increase of 3½d. per hour in standard rate (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 5d.), into which is merged the war bonus of 7s. 6d. per week previously granted 2 Increase of 2½d. per hour. 2 Rates after changs: painters, 1s. 2d. 1. lebourgers 1s. 1d. 1
			plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers	1s. 2d. ¹ ; other tradesmen, 1s. 3d. ¹ ; labourers, 1s. 1d.

1 This rate is inclusive of the bonus of 121/2 per cent. on earnings granted to men on munitions work.

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

3 Viz., Brighton, Canterbury, Chatham, Dorking, Eastbourne, Folkestone, Gillingham, Godalming, Guildford, Hastings, Littlehampton, Maidstone, Redhill, Reigate, Rochester, St. Leonards, Sheerness, Thanet (including Margate and Ramsgate), Tonbridge, Tunbridge Wells, and Worthing.

4 These rates are inclusive of all bonuses.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.
		nges in	Rates of Wages, and War Bonu	ses (continued).
	South-Western Counties (continued)— Torquay	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers Bricklayers, masons and carpenters and	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. 1d. Increases to a rate of 1s. 1d. per hour.
	Totnes	19 May {	joiners Labourers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners	Increases to a rate of 11d. per hour. Increase of 2d. per hour. Rate after change for tradesmen,
	Wellington (Somerset)	1 May {	and labourers Painters	1s. 0½d. Increase of 1½d. per hour (10½d. to 1s.). Increase of 3d. per hour. ¹ Rates after change: painters,
	Weymouth and Dorchester WALES AND MONMOUTH-	1 May {	slaters, plumbers, plasterers and painters Labourers	1s. 3d.2; other classes, 1s. 4d.2 Increase of 2d. per hour 1 (11d. to 1s. 1d.2).
Building and Allied Trades (continued)	SHIRE:— Cardiff	1 May	Plumbers employed by master plumbers	Increase of 3½d. per hour in standard rate, and bonus of ½d. per hour substituted for the bonus of 12½ per cent. previously granted. Rate after change, 1s. 6½d. per hour plus ½d. per hour bonus.
	Dublin	14 April 3	Brick and stone layers, stonecutters, car- penters and joiners, slaters and tilers, plumbers, plasterers, painters, glaziers and lead sash makers, sheet metal workers, whitesmiths and heating engineers, elec- tricians, sawyers and machinists, in the building trade Whiteners, marble and stone polishers,	Increase of 3d. per hour. ¹ Rates ³ after change: brick and stone layers, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6½d ⁴ ; stonecutters, carpenters and joiners, slaters and tilers and plasterers, 1s. 5½d. and 1s. 6d. ⁴ ; plumbers and electricians, 1s. 5½d. and 1s. 6½d. ⁴ ; painters, 1s. 5d. and 1s. 5½d. ⁴ ; sheet metal wo kers, 1s. 7d.; glaziers and lead sash makers, 1s. ½d.; whitesmiths and heating engineers, 1s. 5¾d. Increase of 2d. per hour. ¹ Rates ³ after change: whiteners,
	Fermoy	5 May 1 May	Brassfounders, finishers and gasfitters Carpenters and joiners	Is. 1½d. and Is. 2d. 4; marble and stone polishers, sawyers and rubbers (or sanders), 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1½d. and 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. 4; labourers. 1s. 0½d. and 1s. 1d. 4 (groundmen), and 1s. 0¾d. and 1s. 1½d.4 (hodmen). Increase to a rate 3 of 1s. 5 ½d. per hour. 1 Increase of 12s. 6d. per week (47s. 6d. to 60s.). Increase of 10s. per week (40s. to 50s.).
	Yorkshire and Scotland South Staffordshire and	9 Jan. 5 9 Jan. 5	Miners and surface-workers at fireclay, ganister and silica mines Fireclay miners and surface-workers	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.
	East Worcestershire Cleveland	9 Jan. ⁵	Ironstone miners, &c	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, making wages 105 per cent. above the standard plus war wage of 2s.
	North Lincolnshire 4 May		Ironstone miners and quarrymen	per day or shift, plus 2s. per day or shift worked for adults. Increase, under sliding scale, of 8½ per cent., making wages 103½ per cent. above the standard of 1909, plus war bonus of 1s. 1d. per shift, plus war wage of 1s. per shift.
	Ayrshire 9 Jan. 5		Ironstone miners, underground oncostmen and surface-workers	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 and Quarrying	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Gates- head and district West and South Durham	17 Mar. 5 9 Jan. 5	Freestone quarrymen	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.). 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, making wages 105 per cent. above the standard, plus war wage of 3s. per day or shift, plus 2s. per day or shift worked for adults.
	Bradford and Halifax districts Warwickshire 1 Ms		Quarrymen, labourers, &c	Increase of 2d. per hour. Increase of 1½d. per hour to timeworkers and of 1½d. per
	Aberdeen and district	May6	Granite cutters, turners, scabblers, toolsmiths, hand and machine polishers, leading bedsetters and sawmen	ton to piece-workers. Time-workers: Increase of 4d. per hour, into which is merged the war advance of 5s. per week granted in November. Rates after change: granite cutters, turners, scabblers and toolsmiths, 1s. 4d. per hour. Piece-workers: Increase to hand piece polishers of 30 per cent.
	Claveland and Duvham	a Amili		on price list of 1 May, 1918, into which is merged the 15 per cent. and 5s. per wees already granted Machine polishers to receive an equivalent increase to that granted to time-workers.
Pig Iron Manu-	Cleveland and Durham Tees-side West Cumberland	6 April ⁵ 6 April ⁵ 1 March ⁵	Blastfurnacemen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 71/4 per cent, making wages 115 per cent. above the standard of 1879, plus war bonus of 9d. to 1s. 4d. per shift, plus war wage of 1s. 6d. per shift. Increas, under sliding scale, of 91/2 per cent, making wages
facture	North Lincolnshire	4 May	Blastfurnacemen	113% per cent. above the standard of 1889, plus war bonus of 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d. per shift. plus war wage of 1s. per shift. Increase, under sliding scale, of 8% per cent., making wages 103% per cent. above the standard of 1909, plus war bonus of 1s. 1d. per shift, plus war wage of 1s. per shift.
Iron and Steel	England and Scotland	4 May	Steel melters, pitmen, &c	Increase, under sliding scale, of 11/2 per cent., making melters' wages 83% per cent. (basic process) and 58% per
Manufacture	England	4 May	Gas producermen and charge wheelers	cent. (acid process) above the standard of 1905. Increase, under sliding scale, of 5% per cent.
Engineering and Boiler-	Tees and Hartlepool	1st full pay after	Rivetters, caulkers, and platers engaged as piece-workers in boiler shops: When employed on piece rates	Increase, as war wages, of 20 per cent. on pre-war prices (payable on netearnings in the case of platers with helpers), into which are merged any advances over pre-war price lists other than the 10 per cent. increase given in March,
making Tinplate	Districts	22 Nov., 19187	When employed on lieu rates	1915. (See Award No. 462 on p. 258). Increase, as war wages, of 20 per cent. on recognised lieu rates which have not undergone any advance since the outbreak of war, other than the general wages advances awarded by the Committee on Production. (See Award No. 462 on p. 258).
Manufacture	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire	3 March ⁵	Annealers in tinplate trade Women and girls employed in the edge tool,	Increase of 121/2 per cent. on piece prices.
Other Metal	Sheffield	1st full pay after 20 May	scythe, sickle and hook, and machine knife and allied trades: Productive workers	Increases of 5s. per week to those 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to those under 18. (See Award No. 471 on p. 258).
Trades	Wolverhammat		Warehouse workers	Increases of 3s. per week to those 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 6d. per week to those under 1s. (See Award No. 471 on p. 258).
	wolverhampton, Willen- hall and Walsall Dis- tricts	14 April 5	Women and girls employed in the lock, latch and key trade	Increase of 5s. per week to women 18 years and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to girls under 18.

See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

The new rates were approved by the Minister of Labour on 14 May, on the understanding that they were inclusive of all war advances and bonuses.

The lower of the two rates applies to men working a 47-hour week; the higher is for men working a reduced week of 44½ hours during the winter months.

Granted under an arrangement made in May to have effect from the date shown.

This increase was to take effect from the beginning of the first pay week in which a week of 44 hours was worked.

This increase took effect from the date shown, under an award issued in May.

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

Trade.	Locality. Date from which change took effect.		Occupations.	Particulars of Change.
	Cha		Rates of Wages, and War Bonu	ses (continued).
	Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Nottingham	1March ²	Skilled men	Increases of 6s. per week to higher paid men (including turners, tool and machine setters, saw sharpeners, by makers and heavy sawyers) and carpenters, joiners, carter boilermen and firemen; and of 5s. per week to lower painen (including borers, roughers, small cross-cut sawyer rancers (for spindle), sandpaperers and hoopers), 1 (St. Award No. 447 on p. 258).
Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture			Other workpeople	Increases of 4s. per week to labourers and women at 2s. 6d. per week to juveniles. 1 (See Award No. 447 of p. 258).
	Cumberland, Westmor- land, Yorkshire, Lan- cashire and Nottingham	Pay following making- up day after 10 May	Workpeople employed in the bobbin and shuttlemaking industry	Hourly rates and piece-rates enhanced (on reduction in hours) so as to give the same weekly earnings for a 4 hour week as for the normal week formerly worked (generally 50 hours); also the rate for men engaged if finishing shuttles increased to that previously fixed for higher skilled men. (See Award No. 447 on p. 258).
Flax Tow Industry	Bervie	1st full pay after 29 April ²	Workpeople employed in the flax tow- spinning industry	Increases of 4s. per week to men 18 years and over and boys under 18 doing men's work, of 2s. per week women 18 years and over and to girls under 18 doin women's work, and of 1s. per week to other boys and gir under 18. (See Award No. 433 on p. 259.)
Hosiery Manufacture	Leicester, Hinckley, Nottingham, Lough- borough, Ilkeston, Derby, Sutton-in-Ash- field and Mansfield	First pay-day in May	Hosiery workers:— Time-workers Piece-workers Auxiliary lace-workers (males):—	Hourly rates enhanced (on reduction in hours) so as to give the same weekly earnings for a 48-hour week as for the normal week formerly worked. ³ Increase (on reduction in hours) of 7½ per cent. ³
	Districts		Levers section (men 18 years and over)	Increase, as warwages, to make the total incr ase 40 per cen above the 1899 Price list (as amended in 1900 and 1900 (See Award No. W.A 1380-2 on p. 261.)
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Appelled to the second		Plain net section:— Brass bobbin winders	Rate increased for 7 points and over to 5½ d. per 1,000 f 125 yards and under, with ½ d. per 1,000 for every 25 yard or part thereof over 125 yards. (See Award No. W., 1380-2 on p. 261.)
Lace Industry	Nottingham	1st full pay after	Threaders	Increase, as war wages, to make the total increase 40 percet above the present Price list for men 18 years and over, at 20 per cent. for boys under 18. (See Award No. W. 1880-2 on p. 261.)
		7 April 2	Curtain section	Increases, as war wages, of 10 per cent. on present piec work or time-rates to men 18 years and over, making wag 40 per cent. over list prices; and of 5 per cent. to be under 18. (See Award No. W.A. 1380-2 on p. 261.)
			Lace pattern readers, correctors, press and piano punchers	Increase, as war wages, of 45 per cent. on Price list of 19 into which is merged the increase of 25 per cent. on Prilist and the 5s. minimum bonus previously granted. (S. Award No. W.A. 1380-3 on p. 261.)
Elastic Web Manufacture,	Various districts in Lei- cestershire, Yorkshire and Worcestershire	1st full pay after 22 May	Piece-workers (weavers and braid hands) Females— Time-workers	Increase of 5s. per week, subject to a maximum increase of pre-war rates of 30s. for men 21 years of age and over, a of 25s. for men 18 years of age and under 21. (See Awa No. 497 on p. 259.) Leicester pre-war list adopted for all centres and rates creased uniformly to 75 per cent. above the list. (Award No. 497 on p. 259.) Rates increased to 100 per cent. over pre-war rates a minimum weekly rates established (inclusive of war and the state of the state
	A code of the code		Piece-workers	vances) ranging from 16s. for girls 14 years of age to 32s, women 20 years of age and over. (See Award No. 4 on p. 259.) Rates increased to 100 per cent. over pre-war rates, provide that in no case shall the weekly earnings fall below minimum rates for time-workers. (See Award No. 4 on p. 259.)
Textile	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire	1st full pay after 3 Mar.2	Workpeople engaged in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing, finishing, &c., trades	Increase (on reduction in hours) of 15 per cent. to pie workers, day-workers and night-workers to be paid same weekly wages for a reduced week as for the norm
Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, &c., Trades	Scotland	See Note 4	Workpeople engaged in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades	week formerly worked. ³ Increase (on reduction in hours) of from 13 to 15 per ce to piece-workers (according to the number of ho previously worked per week), day-workers and nig workers to be paid the same weekly wages for the reduce week as for the normal week formerly worked. ³
	Rossendale (including Ba- cup, Stacksteads, Water- foot and Rawtenstall)	First pay day in May	Shoe and slipper makers (piece-workers)	Increase of 10 per cent.
AND THE PROPERTY OF	Will Window (avalled	Jet full	Workpeople engaged in the wholesale clothing trade (including cutting room workers, but excluding warehousemen):— Time- and piece-workers	Increases, to make up the following total war advances for week of 50 hours: 18s. 9d. for men 22 years and over; 12s. for men 18 years but under 22, and for women 18 years
the state of the s	United Kingdom (excluding Huddersfield)5	1st full pay after 31 Mar. ⁵	Workers paid on the "log" hour system	over; and 7s. for youths and girls under 18 years; general or district advances granted since 1 May, I apart from increases given by Trade Boards, to be incluin these totals. Increases of 34d. per "log" hour to men 22 years of age over; of 34d. per "log" hour to men 18 years and under the second secon
Clothing Trades			Workpeople engaged in the bespoke tailor-	22, and to women 18 years and over; and of 4d. "log" hour to youths and girls under 18.
		1st full	ing trade:— Time- and piece-workers	Increases, to make up the following total war advance 18s. 9d. per week for men 22 years and over; 12s. 6d. week for men 18 years but under 22, and for women years and over; and 7s. per week for youths and girls ut
	England ⁶	pay after 31 Mar.6	Workers paid on the "log" hour system	18 years; any general or district advances granted sin May, 1917, apart from increases given by Trade Boards be included in these totals. Increases of 3/4d. per "log" hour to men 22 years of age over; of 3/4d. per "log" hour to men 18 years and under

These increases did not apply to shuttlemakers in Yorkshire and Lancashire covered by agreements between the Shuttle Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Shuttlemakers.
 This increase took effect from the date shown, under an award issued in May.
 See also under "Changes in House of Labour"

This increase took effect from the date shown, under an award issued in May.
 See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
 The change took effect, under an arrangement made in May, from the first pay day in April in respect of the full pay week preceding that date.
 The increases were granted as the result of Arbitration Awards (issued in March, but not generally put in operation until May), to which the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Association, and the Northern Clothing Manufacturers' Association were parties, with the United Garment Workers' Trade Union and the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses. A separate arrangement was subsequently made as regards Huddersfield.
 The increases were granted as the result of are arbitration award (issued in March, but not generally put in operation until May) to which the National

6 The increases were granted as the result of an arbitration award (issued in March, but not generally put in operation until May), to which the National Federation of Merchant Tailors, the Master Tailors' Federation, and the Association of London Master Tailors were parties with the United Garment Workers Trade Union and the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses. In West London the increase was paid from 5th April (see Labour Gazette for May). In Huddersfield separate arrangements were made. At several other towns, including Liverpool, Hull, and Sheffield, the award had not generally come into operation at the and of May come into operation at the end of May

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

Date from which

Trade.	Locality. which change took effect.		Occupations.	Particulars of Change.			
	Ch	anges in	Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued).				
	Huddersfield	9 May	Workpeople engaged in the wholesale cloth-	THE STREET A STREET STREET, ST			
			ing trade:— . Men over 24 years with three years' experience—special cutters, tailors, pressers, fitters and passers	Increase to a base rate of 1s. per hour, and war bonus of 4d. previously granted increased to 5½d. per hour.			
			Stock cutters	Increase of 23/d. per hour (81/d. to 11d.), and war bonus of 4d. per hour previously granted, increased to 51/2d. per hour.			
Clothing, &c., Trades (continued)	Scotland	5 May	Women 19 years and over with three years' experience Tailors and tailoresses in bespoke trade (piece-workers)	Increase of 2d. per hour (5d. to 7d.) and war bonus of 2½d. per hour previously granted, increased to 3½d. Increase (on reduction in hours) of ½d. per "log" hour, and war bonus of 25 per cent, previously granted, merged into wages. ¹			
	Perth	15 May	Dyers, cleaners, finishers, enginemen, &c., employed in dry-cleaning, &c., trade	Increases of 5s. per week to men 18 years and over; 4s. per week to women 21 years and over doing men's work; 3s. per week to women 20 years of age; 2s. per week to boys and girls 17 to 19 years; 1s. per week to boys and girls 14 to 16 years; and of 10 per cent. to piece-workers.			
	London	3 May	Coal loaders and carters	Adoption of new list of tonnage rates, into which is merged the war bonus of 15s. per week previously granted, resulting in net increases amounting to about 6½ to 9½ per cent.; also a guaranteed wage of 55s. per week introduced.			
Transport Trades	Norwich	lst pay day in April ²	Coal porters and carters	Increase, as war wages, of 6s. per week (38s. to 44s.). (See Award No. W.A. 3038-2 on p. 261).			
	Glasgow	22 April ³		Increases (on reduction in hours) to rates of 1s. 4½d. per hour for porters and jobbers, and 1s. 5½d. per hour for weighers.			
			Compositors and machinemen:— (a) Employed on jobbing, weekly newspapers and bi-weekly newspapers	Uniform rates adopted of 75s. per week for Grade I. towns 4, 72s. for Grade II., 69s. for Grade III., 66s. for Grade IV., 63s. for Grade V., and 60s. for Grade VI. towns 4.			
	TOTAL CONTROL TO SERVICE		(b) Employed on evening newspapers	Rates fixed which are 2s. 6d. per week above the rates for (a) in each grade.			
			(c) Employed on morning and tri-weekly newspapers	Rates fixed which are 8s. per week above the rates for (a) in each grade.			
Printing and	Various towns in England and Wales (See note 4 for list of towns. Those in italics have agreed rates	Week begin- ning 19May	Linotype and monotype operators on day work	Rates fixed which exceed the rates for compositors and machinemen (class a) by 8s. 6d. per week in Grade I. towns ⁴ and by 6d. less in each successive grade to 6s. per week in			
Allied Trades	d for both compositors, Linety	Linotype operators on night work	Rates fixed which exceed the rates for compositors and machinemen (class c) by 9s. 6d. per week in Grade I. towns ⁴ and 6d. less in each successive grade to 7s. per week in				
	&c., only)		Monotype operators on night work	Grade VI. towns. 4 Rates fixed which exceed the rates for compositors and machinemen (class a) by 17s. 6d. per week in Grade I. towns 4 and by 6d. less in each successive grade to 15s, per week in			
		Week ending 31May	Bookbinders and machine rulers (males only)	Grade VI. towns. ⁴ Uniform rates adopted of 75s. per week for Grade I. towns, ⁴ 72s. for Grade II, 69s. for Grade III., 66s. for Grade IV.			
		(Bookbinders and machine rulers	63s. for Grade V., and 60s. for Grade VI. towns.4 Increase, of 5s. per week in the minimum rate. Minimum			
	Liverpool	3 May {	Journeywomen employed in bookbinding trade French polishers:—	rate after change, 75s. Increase of 4s. per week in the minimum rate. Minimum rate after change, 30s.			
		1st pay day in April ³	Males	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 6¾d. to 1s. 8¾d.). Minimum rate of 1s. per hour fixed for women with four years' experience at the trade; rates also fixed ranging from 3d. per hour for beginners, up to the minimum rate of 1s. for experienced workers.			
	London	30 or 31	Cabinetmakers, chairmakers, upholsterers and french polishers (males)	Increases, of 13/4d. per hour in minimum time rate (1s. 83/4d. to 1s. 101/4d.), and of 121/2 per cent. to upholsterers on piecework.1			
Furniture		May	Woodcutting machinists	Increases to a minimum rate of 1s. 10½d. per hour, with an extra 1d. per hour for spindle and four-cutter operatives. 1			
Trades (Middleshrangh St. 14	1	Female polishers and upholstresses with four years' experience	Increase of 1d. per hour in minimum rate. Minimum rates after change: female polishers, 1s. 1d, upholstresses, 11d.1			
	Middlesbrough, Stockton and Hartlepool	5 May	Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, and french polishers	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: cabinet-makers, 1s. 9½d.; upholsterers and french polishers, 1s. 9d.			
	Halifax	24 May May	Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, french polishers, woodcutting machinists Cabinetmakers, chairmakers, carvers, ma- chinists and french polishers in retail	Increase of 2d, per hour (1s, 6d, to 1s, 8d,).1			
	Late and the second second	1 31 3x 5x3	trade:-	Increases to a uniform rate of 2s, per hour into which is			
	Liverpool		Apprentices	merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. where it previously applied. Scale of wages adopted varying from 11s. 8d, per week for			
		1 1		those 14 to 15 years up to 39s. per week for those 20 to 21 years.			
		1 May	Upholstérers in retail trade	Increase of 4s. per week. Rate after change, 70s. 6d. plus 12½ per cent.			

1 See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour,"
2 The increases took effect from the date shown, under an arrangement made in May.
3 The increases took effect from the date shown, under an arrangement made in May.
4 GRADE I.-I Iverpool, Munchester.
5 GRADE I.-I Iverpool, Munchester.
6 GRADE II. — Aberavon. Abergovenny, Aberdare, Abertillery, Accrington, Ammanford, Ashfon-under-Lyme, Bargoed, Barrow-in-Furness, Bishop Auckland, Grade III. — Aberavon. Abergovenny, Aberdare, Abertillery, Accrington, Ammanford, Ashfon-under-Lyme, Bargoed, Barrow-in-Furness, Derby, Dudley and District, Durawald, Botton, Burnley, Bury, Caerphilly, Castleford, Cleckheaton, Clitheroe, Coventry, Durlingdon, Dalton-in-Furness, Derby, Dudley and District, Durawald, Botton, Burnley, Bury, Caerphilly, Castleford, Cleckheaton, Clitheroe, Coventry, Durlingdon, Dalton-in-Furness, Derby, Dudley and District, Durawald, Botton, Botton, Burnley, Bury, Caerphilly, Castleford, Cleckheaton, Clitheroe, Coventry, Durlingdon, Dalton-in-Furness, Derby, Dudley and District, Durawald, Botton, Burnley, Bu

Other Wood-

Brick, Tile, Clay, &c., Industries

Tobacco, &c.,

Manufacture

Trades

Other Trades

Undertakings

Local Authority Services

Trades

/ Barnstaple, Bath, Bri

Manchester, Salford and

1st full

1st full payafter 1 May

22 May 4

1st full

in March 2

14April4.

pay in Feb.2

22 April6

pay fol-lowing 6 May

ending 15 Feb.

5 May

6 May

1 May

1st full pay after 80 Jan.²

District

Great Britain 3

United Kingdom ...

Great Britain

Great Britain 4 ...

Rochdale and Milnrow

Liverpool

London

Hull ..

Milford Haven

Great Britain⁸

Scotland

June, 1919.

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

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	ASTACL SECTION	Particulars of Change.
		Changes in Rate	es of Wages and War Ro	onuses (continued	n .

Ulla	ing es in	hates of wages, an	u	rar I	POH	1868 (continueu).
istol,	1st full	Furniture trade operatives				Hourly rates enhanced (on reduction in hours) so as to g

Furniture Trades (continued)	Swansea	a and	Cardiff	pay day in week begining 26 May		the same earnings for a 47-hour week as for the 50-h
(00100000000000000000000000000000000000	Llanelly		•••	 May	Cabinetmakers, upholsterers and french polishers	Increase of ld. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.).
(Cork			 19 May	Coachmakers, smiths, trimmers, wheelers, vicemen and painters	Increase of 16s. 7d. per week (50s. to 66s. 7d. per week 1s. 5d. per hour).1
Coachbuilding	Limerick			 19 May	Coachmakers, smiths, trimmers, wheelers, vicemen and painters	Increase of 18s. 8d. per week (44s. to 62s. 8d. per week 1s. 4d. per hour).1
	A STATE OF THE STA					

Other workpeople ...

Males ...

Females

Time-workers

Piece-workers Fellmongers, &c. :-

Time-workers

Artificial limb makers ...

Boatswains

storage trade

Workpeople engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cigarette tubes, and snuff and processes incidental

Workpeople engaged in leather tanning and in production of leather

Workpeople engaged in the saddlery and harness, and portmanteau, bag and fancy leather trades (excluding horse collar makers, and brown and black saddlers in the Midlands):—

Enginemen, firemen and mechanics in cold

Wet coopers	War advance of 70 per cent., previously granted to pieceworkers on 1914 list, increased to 100 per cent., and an increase of 2½d.per hour to time-workers (1s. 6d. to 1s. 8½d.).1
Woodcutting machinists engaged in packing case trade	Increase of 5s. per week to journeymen, and 2s. 6d. per week to apprentices. (See Award No. 435 on p. 259).
Workpeople engaged in the manufacture of bricks (including building bricks and fire bricks), refractory goods, tiles, sanitary ware, &c.:—	
Men 18 years and over	Increases to make an increase over pre-war rates of 30s, per week for those 21 years and over whose previous

	Increases to make an increase over pre-war rates of 303, per
	week for those 21 years and over whose previous war advances have totalled less than 30s., and 25s. per week for
	those 18 to 21 years whose previous war advances have
	totalled less than 25s., piece-workers to receive an increase
	proportionate to the respective increases granted to
33	time-workers. (See Award No. 447 on p. 260.)
3	Increases of 8s. per week to women 18 years and over, of
	4s. 6d. per week to boys under 18 years, and of 4s. per week
	to girls under 18. Increases granted since 24 June, 1918, (including the increases of 4s., 2s. 6d., and 2s. per week
	given respectively to women, boys and girls in November.
	1918) or before that date, if given in anticipation of the
7	award issued in June, 1918, merged into these increases.
	(See Award No. 447 on p. 260.)

Minimum time rates agreed (for a week not exceeding 48 hours), varying from 15s. 6d. per week for workers under
14½ years to 55s. per week for those 21 years and over.5
Minimum time rates agreed (for a week not exceeding 48
hours), varying from 12s. 6d. per week for workers under
141/2 years to 35s. per week for those 21 years and over 5
Increases of 5s. per week to men 21 years and over, of 3s. 6d.
per week to men 18 and under 21 years, and to women 18
years and over, and of 1s. 9d. per week to youths and girls
under 18. (See Awards No. 437 and 438 on p. 259.)

Increases of 2d. to 4d. per hour to a minimum rate of 1s. 5d. per hour for men; and hourly rates of female worker increased (on reduction in hours) so as to give the same weekly earnings for a 48-hour week as for the normal week
previously worked. Increase of 124 per cent, on present rates to males and
females.1

Increase of 11/4d. per hour (101/4d. to 1s.). (See Award No. 461 on p. 259).
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 (generally of 56 hours) previously worked. Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change 65s. per week.

Minimum rates	of 1s. 83/d. per hour fixed for skilled work	k-
	of age and over, in wood, metal and leather per hour for semi-skilled leather workers.	
	nt No. W.A. (M.) 215 on p. 263.)	

Increase of 21s. per week, into which is merged the bonus of 5s. previously granted; and an additional 1d. in the £ added, making rate after change 45s. per week plus 3d. in the £

Shift workers already on an 8-hour shift at	Increase of 6d. per shift.1
Semi-skilled and unskilled men in Tramways Department	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week, making a total war advance of 30s. per week. (See Award No. 429 on p. 250.)

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

2 The increases took effect from the date shown, under an award issued in May.

Department

'rade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.
		- Oncous	Changes in Hours of Labour.	
	NORTHERN COUNTIES: Newcastle, Sunderland and other towns in Tyne and Wear Districts 1	2 May	Painters	Uniform week of 44 hours adopted, resulting in a decrease of 6 hours per week in summer.2
	YORKSHIRE:— Barnsley Halifax Keighley Sheffield and Rotherham	19 May 1 May 1 May 24 May	Painters	Decrease of 5 hours per week in summer $(52\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 47\frac{1}{2}).^2$ Decrease of 5½ hours per week all the year round $(49\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 44).^2$ Decrease of 5½ hours per week all the year round $(49\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 44).^2$ Decrease of 5½ hours per week in summer $(49\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 44)$ and an average decrease for the year of about $4\frac{2}{3}$ hours per week.
	Spen Valley (including Cleckheaton, Heck- mondwike, Liversedge, and Birstall) and Mir- field York	1 May	Plumbers	Decrease of 51/2 hours per week all the year round (491/2 to 44).2
	NORTH AND WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES: — Bristol	1 May 1 May	Painters	Decrease of 3 hours per week in summer (49 1/2 to 461/2).2 Decrease of 3 hours per week in summer (47 to 44).2
	Chesterfield Hereford	31 May 1 May	Carpenters and joiners	Decrease of 6 hours per week in summer (56 to 50).2 Decrease of 9 hours per week in summer (55½ to 46½), and an average decrease for the year of about 7½ hours per week.2
	Newport (Salop)	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plas- terers, painters and labourers Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plum-	Decrease of 6 hours per week in summer (55½ to 46½). ² Decrease of 6 hours per week in summer (56 to 50). ²
	Redditch Stoke-on-Trent and New-castle-under-Lyme Dis-	17 May { 1 May	bers, painters and labourers Bricklayers	Decrease of 6½ hours per week in summer (56½ to 50). ² Decrease of 6 hours per week in summer (56 to 50). ² Decrease of 5 hours per week in summer (52 to 47). ²
	tricts Worksop	May	bers, painters, labourers and navvies Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, labourers and scaffolders	Decrease of 8½ hours per week in summer (55½ to 47), and an average decrease for the year of about 7½ hours per week. ²
	SOUTH MIDLAND AND EAST- ERN COUNTIES;— Cromer	3 May	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plum-	Uniform week of 55 hours adopted in summer. ²
	St. Albans	30 May	bers, plasterers, painters and labourers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, labourers and scaf-	Decrease of 6 hours per week in summer (56 to 50), and an average decrease for the year of about 5 hours per week.2
g Allied	Watford Southern Counties :	17 May	folders Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers	Decrease of 5½ hours per week in summer (55½ to 50), and an average decrease for the year of about 5¾ hours per week.2
	Brighton, Canterbury, Deal and Dorking Eastbourne, Hastings, Tonbridge and Tun- bridge Wells	3 Мау	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, labourers, &c.	Uniform week of 48 hours adopted in summer. ² Uniform week of 50 hours adopted in summer. ²
	Redhill and Reigate) Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch, Gosport and Fareham	May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, plumbers, plasterers, painters and	Decrease of 4 hours per week in summer (561/2 to 521/4). ² Decrease of 21/3 hours per week in summer (551/2 to 53). ²
100	Gravesend	3 May	labourers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters,	Decrease of 6½ hours per week in summer (56½ to 50), and an average decrease for the year of about 5½ hours per
	Reading	1 May	labourers, &c. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plas- terers, painters and labourers	week. ² Decrease of 5½ hours per week in summer (55½ to 50). ²
	Bideford Paignton	3 May 1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, painters, and labourers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and	Decrease of 6½ hours per week in summer and an average decrease for the year of nearly 5 hours per week. ² Decrease of 9 hours per week in summer (55½ to 46½), and an average decrease for the year of about 7½ hours per
	Plymouth and Devonport District	16 May	labourers Painters	week. ² Decrease of 2½ hours per week in summer (52½ to 50), and an average decrease for the year of about 1¼ hours per
	Swindon	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and	week. ² Decrease of 7½ hours per week in summer (54 to 46½), and an average decrease for the year of about 6½ hours per
7,40	Torquay	1 May	labourers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and	week. ² Decrease of 9 hours per week in summer (55% to 46%), and an average decrease for the year of about 6% hours per
	Weymouth and Dorchester WALES:	1 May	labourers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers	week. ² Decrease of 5½ hours per week in summer (58½ to 53). ²
	Cardiff	1 May	Plumbers employed by master plumbers	Decrease of 6 hours per week all the year round (53 to 47).2
	Dublin	14 April. (See	Brick and stone layers, stonecutters, carpenters and joiners, slaters and tilers, plumbers, plasterers, painters, electricians, labourers (groundsmen and hodmen), whiteners, marble and stone polishers, sawyers and rubbers (or sanders), and	Decrease of 3 hours per week in summer (50 to 47), and an average decrease for the year of about 2 hours per week. ²
		Note 3, p. 241)	sawyers and machinists Glaziers and lead sash makers, sheet metal workers, and whitesmiths and heating engineers Bressfounders finishers and coeffetors	Decrease of 3 hours per week all the year round (50 to 47).2
ng	Aberdeen	1 May	Brassfounders, finishers, and gasfitters Granite cutters, turners, scabblers, tool-	Decrease of 5 hours per week all the year round (52 to 47). ² Decrease of 6 hours per week (50 to 44). ²
Manu-	Great Britain	See Notes 3 and 4	smiths, hand and machine polishers, leading bed-setters and sawmen Workpeople employed at blast furnaces:— Shiftmen ³	Uniform 8-hour shift adopted.
Shuttle facture	Cumberland, Westmor- land, Yorkshire, Lan- cashire and Nottingham	Pay follow- ing making up day	Other than shiftmen ⁴	Uniform week of 47 hours adopted. Maximum week of 48 hours adopted, resulting in decreases varying up to 9 hours per week, but generally of about 2 hours. (See award No. 447 on p. 259).

making rate after change 45s. per week plus 3d. in the £ poundage on net earnings
Increase of 24s. per week, into which is merged the bonus of 5s. previously granted, making rate after change 45s. per week plus 2d. in the £ poundage on net earnings.

Increase of 22s. per week, into which is merged the bonus of 5s. previously granted, making rate after change 40s. per week, plus 2d. in the £ poundage on net earnings.

Increase of 22s. per week, into which is merged the bonus of 5s. previously granted, making rate after change 40s. per week, plus 2d. in the £ on earnings for boatswain; 40s. per week plus 3d. in the £ on earnings for boatswain; 40s. per week plus 1½d. in the £ for deckhand and cook; 40s. per week plus 1½d. in the £ for firemen over 18 years; and 35s. per week plus 1d. in the £ for firemen under 18 years.

Increase of 20s. per week. Rates after change, 66s. and 70s.

The increases were granted as the result of an arbitration to which the Employers' National Council for the Clay Industries, the National Federation of General Workers, and the Welsh Artisans' United Association were parties.

⁴ The changes were the result of an agreement adopted in May by the Joint Industrial Council for the Made-up Leather Goods Industry. 5 The rates referred to are those proposed to be fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. Pending the fixing of the rates under the Acts, the rates are being paid as a

matter of agreement between the parties concerned.

⁶ This change took effect from the date shown under an arrangement made in May.
7 The changes took effect from the date shown, under an agreement which received the approval of the Ministry of Labour during May.

⁸ This increase of 6d. per shift applies to those undertakings which have had the 8-hour shift for some time. Full details are not available as to the exceptions, but it is known that the large majority of shiftworkers received the above increase.

¹ Including Blyth, Gateshead, Hebburn, Jarrow, Morpeth, North and South Shields, Tynemouth, Wallsend, and Whitley Bay.

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

3 In the case of shiftmen the 8-hour shift was introduced at various dates in the first four months of 1919. The majority of shiftmen already had the 8-hour shift; the chief districts affected by its introduction in 1919 are South Staffordshire, South Wales, and Scotland.

4 In the case of men, other than shiftworkers, the 47-hour week took effect mainly in January and February, 1919.

Clothing Trade

Transport

Woodworking

Other Trades

United Kingdom

Norwich

Cork

Great Britain 4

Liverpool ...

Great Britain ...

Glasgow ...

Manchester, Salford and

District Barnstaple, Bath, Bristol,

Cardiff and Swansea

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

Trade.	Locality.	which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change. ²
Changes in	Hours of Labour (co	ntinued).		
Farriery	Reading	1 May	Farriers	Decrease of 6 hours per week (53 to 47).
Hosiery Industry	Leicester, Hinckley, Not- tingham, Loughborough, Ilkeston, Derby, Sutton- in-Ashfield, and Mans- field Districts	1st pay day in May	Hosiery workers	Uniform week of 48 hours adopted, resulting in decrease varying up to 7 hours per week. ²
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, &c., Trades	Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire	lst full pay after 3 Mar.1 1st pay	Workpeople engaged in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades Workpeople engaged in the bleaching, dye-	Uniform week of 48 hours adopted for day-workers (resulti in a decrease of 7½ or 8 hours per week) and of 43% hou for nightworkers (resulting in a decrease of from 6½ 8% hours per week). ² Uniform week of 48 hours adopted, ³ resulting in a decrease

week of 48 hours adopted, 3 resulting in a decrease of Workpeople engaged in the bleaching, d ing, calico printing and finishing trades Tailors and tailoresses in bespoke trade Uniform week of 48 hours adopted, resulting in a decrease of 7, 7½ or 8 hours per week.²
Uniform week of 47½ hours adopted, resulting in an average decrease of about 3¼ hours per week.²
Uniform week of 48 hours adopted, resulting generally in a decrease of about 12 hours per week.²
Decrease of 3 hours per week (51 to 48).²
Decrease of 5½ hours per week (53½ to 48).² (See Award No. W.A. 3038-2 on p. 261.) in Apl.¹ 12 May 1 May Workpeople employed in the furniture removal and warehousing industry Coal loaders and carters ... 1st pay day in Coal porters and carters April⁴ 22 April¹ Decrease of 12 hours per week (56 to 44).2 Storeporters, &c. Cabinetmakers, chairmakers, upholsterers, upholsteresses and french polishers
Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, and french Uniform week of 47 hours adopted, resulting generally in a decrease of 3 hours per week.²
Decrease of 8 hours per week (52 to 44).² London 31 May Middlesbrough, Steekton and Hartlepool 5 May polishers Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, french polishers, woodcutting machinists 24 May Uniform week of 47 hours adopted.2

Uniform week of 47 hours adopted, resulting in decreases up to 7 hours per week.²
Uniform week of 47 hours adopted, resulting generally in a decrease of 3 hours per week.

Decrease of 61/2 hours per w ek (531/2 to 47).2

Decrease of 4 hours per week (51 to 47).2 Uniform week of 48 hours adopted, resulting in decreases of from 2 to 6 hours per week.²

Decrease of 3 hours per week (50 to 47).
Uniform week of 44 hours adopted, resulting in a decrease of 12 hours per week.² (See Agreement No. W.A. (M.) 215 on p. 263.)

Uniform 8-hour shift adopted. Uniform week of 47 hours adopted.

1 The change took effect from the date shown under an arrangement made in May.
2 See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."
3 The 48 hour week does not apply to firemen and other non-productive workers, but their hours were reduced pro rata to productive workers and wages

11 May

pay day in week

eginning 26 May 19 May

19 May

14 April⁵

12 May 22 April¹

Pay day

ending 15 Feb. 6

7 and 8)

Wet coopers

Furniture trade operatives ...

Coachmakers, smiths, trimmers, wheelers,

Coachmakers, smiths, trimmers, wheelers, vicemen and painters
Coachmakers, smiths, trimmers, wheelers, vicemen and painters
Workpeople engaged in the saddlery, harness, portmanteau, bag and fancy leather trades (excluding horse-collar makers and brown and black saddlers in the Midlands)

Enginemen, firemen, and mechanics in cold

Workpeople employed at gas undertakings:— Shiftmen Other than shiftmen ...

storage trade Artificial limb makers

adjusted accordingly.

The change took effect from the date shown under an award issued in May.

The change took effect from the date shown under an agreement adopted in May by the Joint Industrial Council for the Made-up Leather Goods Industry.

The change took effect from the date shown under an agreement which received the approval of the Minister of Labour during May.

The 8-hour shift took effect within six weeks from 1 May. It is known that some gas undertakings were already working 8-hour_shifts, and that only a small number of undertakings are affected by its recent extension.

The adoption of the 47-hour week for men, other than shiftmen, took effect from 1 May. It is known that its introduction at this date affected the large majority of the gas undertakings.

Increases in Minimum Wages under the Trades Board Act.

Machine Made Lace and Net Finishing Trade.—From 2nd May variations were made in the minimum piece rates for

certain operations (see Labour Gazette for May, 1919, p. 214).

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade (Ireland).—From 16th May the minimum time rates were raised from 34s. 8d. per week (of 52 hours) to 40s. per week (of 48 hours) for males 22 years and over, and from 19s. 6d. per week (of 52 hours) to 23s. per week (of 48 hours) for females 18 years and over; corresponding increases were also made in the minimum time rates of male and female workers under these ages (see also p. 264).

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

THE results of recent ascertainments of the selling prices of Durham coal and manufactured iron for North of England, Midlands, and the West of Scotland are given below:—

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on			
	Period covered by last Audit.		rage g price ton.		vious dit.	A y	
COAL. (Average of all classes of Coal at pit's mouth.)	1919	s.	d.	s.	d.	8.	d.
Durham	Jan.—Mar.	20	51/4	+ 0	51/4	+ 2	4
MANUFACTURED IRON.					11-15-1	2000	
North of England (Bars and angles.)	Mar.—Apl.	365	73/4	+ 32	81/4	+ 83	101/4
Midlands (Bars, angles, tees, plates, sheets, hoops, strips, &c.)	Mar.—Apl.	386	61/2	+ 34	1 7	+ 72	103/4
West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods.)	Mar.—Apl.	361	3	+ 28	43/4	+ 64	101/4

Coal.—No change in the wages of Durham miners was made in connection with the ascertainment of the average selling price of coal for the above period, wages remaining at 1071 per cent. above the standard of 1879, plus the war wage increase of 3s. per day to men 16 years of age and over and of 1s. 6d. per day to boys under 16, plus a further 2s. per day or shift worked to men 16 years of age and over and of 1s.

per day or shift worked to boys under 16, granted as a result of the recommendations of the Coal Industry Commission.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England the ascertained prices for the two months March and April warranted an increase of 15 per cent. on puddling, forge and mill wages. In Scotland the increase is 10 per cent. In the Midlands the ascertained selling prices warranted an increase of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but as the subsidies on pig iron, in respect of which an advance in wages of 10 per cent. had previously been granted, ceased on 30th April, the net increase amounts to 7½ per cent. Modifications in these percentage increases, however, are being arranged as a result of the effects on the selling prices of the recent reduction in hours of labour.

WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) ACT EXTENSION.

THE Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918, was passed mainly for the purpose of maintaining for a period of six months the minimum wages generally payable at the date of the signing of the Armistice in each trade, or branch of a trade, or district, to each class of workman (including men and boys, women and girls), except in so far as those minimum wages should subsequently be varied by arbitration under the

Act, or by agreement. The Provisional Joint Committee of the National Industrial Conference recommended the extension of the Act for a further six months, and the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Extension Act, which has now become operative, carries out this recommendation.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

June, 1919.

CASES REPORTED.

[Based on Home Office and Board of Trade Returns.]

Table below shows the number of workpeople reported killed in the course of their employment during May, in mparison with the numbers for the previous month and r May, 1918.

The number reported as killed in May, 1919, was 256, an crease of 50 on the previous month, but a decrease of 9 on year ago. The mean number in May during the five years 14-1918 was 264, the maximum being 295 and the minimum

Fatal accidents in the railway service during May, 1919, mbered 36, compared with 28 in April, 1919, and 30 in May, 18. The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 106, increase of 14 on the previous month and 5 on a year ago. here were 2 fatal accidents at quarries, compared with 6 in previous month and 10 a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the actory and Workshops Act in May, 1919, was 112, an increase 33 on April, 1919.

FIVE MONTHS ENDED MAY, 1919.

During the five months ended May, 1919, the total number workpeople reported as killed in the course of their emownent was 1,214, as compared with 1,594 in the correspondperiod of the year 1918, a decrease of 380.

The total number of fatal accidents in the railway service 162, as compared with 178 last year.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 483, as npared with 683 last year. There were 17 fatal accidents quarries, compared with 34 last year.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the actory and Workshop Act in the five months January-May, 19, was 547, as compared with 691 last year.

	Numbe	er of Work	people g	lnc. (+) (-) in 1919,	May,
Trade.	May, 1919.	April, 1919.	May, 1918.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Erakesmen and Goods Guards Engine Drivers Firemen Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men Porters Shunters Mechanics Labourers Miscellaneous Gontractors' Servants	-2 1 -10 5 2 3 9	5 8 1 6 5 2 - 6	113 722 436 1	- 5 - 1 :: + 4 :: + 3 + 3 + 1	- 1 + 1 - 2 + 3 + 3 - 1 + 3
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	36	28	30	+ 8	+ 6
Underground Surface	99	84 8	93	+ 15	+ 6 - 1
TOTAL, MINES	106	92	101	+ 14	+ 5
Quarries over 20 feet deep	2	6	10	- 4	- 8
Textile— Cotton Wool and Worsted Other Textiles Non-Textile Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion of Metals Marine and Locomotive Engineering Ship and Boat Building Gas Wood Clay, Stone, &c. Ohemicals Laundries Food Drink Paper, Printing, &c. Other Non-Textile Industries	2 2 - 5 11 5 18 4 1 1 9 1 2 2 30	5 1 - 5 12 3 10 1 2 2 2 2 1 20	3 4 2 3 13 5 13 3 6 6 3 7 - 2 - 1 38	- 3 + 1 - 1 + 2 + 8 + 3 - 1 + 7 + 1 + 7 + 1 + 1 - 1	- 122 2 2
TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	93	66	101	+ 27	- 8
ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5—Docks, Wharves, and Quays Warehouses Buildings to which Act applies TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5	6 3 10 19	5 5 3	9 12 21	+ 1 - 2 + 7 + 6	- 3 + 3 - 2
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	_	1	2	1-	- 2
TOTAL (excluding Seamen)	256	206	265	+ 50	- 9

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 May, 1919, was 25, of which 17 were due to lead poisoning, 1 to arsenic poisoning, and 7 to anthrax. One death due to lead poisoning and 1 to anthrax were reported. In addition, 5 cases (including 2 deaths) amongst house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

FIVE MONTHS ENDED MAY, 1919.

During the five months ended May, 1919, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 111, compared with 118 in the corresponding period of 1918. The number of deaths in 1919 was 18, compared with 14 in 1918. In addition, 12 cases of lead poisoning (including 6 deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during 1919, as compared with 18 cases (including 10 deaths) during the corresponding period of 1918.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE REAL PROPERTY.		Cases.]	Deaths.	
Industry.	Month	Five n	nonths	Month	Five months ended	
	May, 1919.	May, 1919.	May, 1918.	May, 1919.	May, 1919.	May 1918,
			Lead Po	oisoning.		
MONG OPERATIVES ENGAGED IN— Smelting of Metals		10	3	_	3	_
Brass Works	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering	1	5	12		_	
Printing	_	5 4	3	-	-	-
File Cutting Tinning of Metals	三	1	1	1		
White Load Works	1 2 3*	1 2 5 7	-	-	-	1 1
Red and Yellow Lead Works Pottery	3*	5 7	5	1	4	1
Glass Cutting and Polishing			1	-	-	-
Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works	8	16	7		_	
Paint and Colour Works	_	3	_	_		_
Coach and Car-Painting	1 .	3	5 4	-	2	1
Shipbuilding		3 3 2 5	11		1	
Other Industries	1	9	10	-	-	1
TOTAL IN FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS	17.	72	62	1	10	3
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING	5	12	18	2	6	10
		Othe	r Forms	of Poiso	ning.	
MERCURIAL POISONING-		L	1	11	1	1
				No.		
Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes		T				
Explosive Works Other Industries		1	2	ΗΞ	=	
TOTAL MERCURIAL POISONING	-	1	2	_	_	-
PHOSPHORUS POISONING	1	1	2		-	
ARSENIC POISONING-						
Paints, Colours, and Extrac-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Industries	1†	3		_	-	
TOTAL ARSENIC POISONING	1	3	-			-
TOXIC JAUNDICE	Ì	1	18		1	
TOTAL "OTHER FORMS OF POISON- ING"	1	5	22	-	1	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			An	thrax.		
Wool Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of Hides	3 -	26 3 3	23 4 7	1	1 1	
and Skins (Tanners, Fell- mongers, &c.) Other Industries		2		_	2	
TOTAL ANTHRAX	7	34	34	1	7	7 29
				1 1000000000000000000000000000000000000		
TOTAL REPORTED UNDER FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT	25	111	118	2	18	1
	The state of					10 1000
		123	136	4	24	2

* Of the 3 persons affected in the China and Earthenware Industry 1 was a † Caused by arseniuretted hydrogen gas.

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 May, 1919, in the thirty-five selected areas named below, corresponded to a rate of 122 per 10,000 of population, showing a decrease of 2 on April, 1919, and of 6 per 10,000 on a year ago.

Compared with the previous month, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 2,558 (or 1.1 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 2,144 (or 2.0 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 414 (or 0.3 per cent.). Six districts showed increases, but these were in no case of more than 2 per 10,000. Ten districts showed no change, and every other district showed a decrease, the greatest being in the Central Metropolitan district (10 per 10,000).

Compared with May, 1918, the total number of paupers decreased by 8,329 (or 3.5 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 10,454 (or 8.9 per cent.), while the numper of outdoor paupers increased by 2,125 (or 1'8 per cent.). Eight districts showed increases, two showed no change, and twenty-five others showed decreases. The greatest increases were in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (17 per 10,000), and in the Galway district (11 per 10,000). The Central Metropolitan district showed the most marked decrease (31 per 10,000). Four districts showed decreases ranging from 10 to 20 per 10,000, and twenty others showed decreases of under 10

Kara and a Cara and a	Pa	upers on May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in				
Selected Urban Aress.*	In- door,	Out-door,	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated	per 10,000 of Population as compared with a		
		1		Popula- tion.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Metropolis. West District North District Contral District East District South District	7,732 9,414 2,696 8,690 15,664	1,318 4,255 887 3,479 8,822	9,050 13,689 3,583 12,169 24,486	112 137 169 185 128	- 2 - 3 - 10 - 2 	- 10 - 12 - 31 - 16 - 7	
TOTAL, Metropolis	44,196	18,761	62,957	140	- 1	- 10	
West Ham	3,533	7,504	11,037	138	+ 1	- 4	
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton & Tees District Bolton, Oldham, &c. Wigan District	1,803 783 2,891 1,438 6,641 7,354 1,624 866 1,872 640 2,004 1,411 1,455 1,625 961 2,636 2,342 1,707	8,601 1,941 2,406 4,144 8,530 8,194 1,292 1,807 1,983 3,169 2,156 4,312 3,553 8,345 1,656 4,214 2,725 2,478 4,834	5,404 2,724 5,297 5,582 10,171 16,553 2,916 2,673 3,855 3,805 4,160 5,723 5,008 4,970 2,687 6,850 8,061 4,800 6,541	107 104 64 124 96 132 77 69 79 116 82 174 120 103 109 96 94 121	+ 2 + 2 + 2 - 1 + 1 - 1 - 1 + 1 - 2 - 7 1 + 1	+ 88 - 66 + 29 - 99 + 1 1 - 28 + 2 2 - 84 - 71 - 21 - 1	
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	45,359	61,345	106,704	104		- 2	
SCOTLAND.† Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Ooabbridge and Airdrie	2,358 533 939 524 324 210	14,225 1,634 3,639 1,599 1,799 1,326	16,583 2,167 4,578 2,123 2,123 1,536	172 110 113 105 125 145	- 5 - 4 - 1 - 5 - 8	- 5 - 6 - 9 - 8 - 7 + 17	
Scottish Districts	4,888	24,222	29,110	142	- 5	- 6	
IRELAND.‡ Dublin District ~ Belfast District Cork, Waterford and } Limerick District } Galway District	3,689 2,031 2,523 273	6,897 775 3,633 183	10,566 2,806 6,156 456	253 64 248 134	- 9 - 3 - 7 - 2	- 5 - 5 - 11 + 11	
TOTAL for the above Irish Districts	8,496	11,488	19,984	175	- 6	- 6	
Total for above 35 Dis-	106,472	123,320	229,792	122	- 2	- 6	

^{*} These urban areas include in the case of England and Wales and Ireland m 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.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT: STREET ACCIDENT: WORKMAN IN STREET FOR OWN PURPOSE.

A workman incapacitated from earning wages by injucaused by accident is entitled to compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, only when the accident was one arising out of and in the course of his employment

was one arising out of and in the course of his employment. At a large factory doing munition work, day and night shif were worked. At 10 p.m. the employees on the night shi were allowed to leave the factory for an hour in order to obta a meal. A buzzer was blown at the hour mentioned, and tho a meal. A buzzer was blown at the nour mentioned, and those who chose to leave were "clocked out" and "clocked in "of their return. Some of the employees remained on the premise and made their suppers off food which they had brought with them, others went home, while a very large number went to canteen provided by the employers in a building outside the factory, to reach which public streets had to be traversed and the content of the public and we crossed. This canteen was not open to the public, and we open at a time when all licensed houses and public place

open at a time when all licensed houses and public place of refreshment were closed.

On 13th Sept., 1918, a woman employed on munitions in the factory clocked out at 10 p.m., intending to go to the canteen. As she was crossing a main thoroughfare on he way she was knocked down and killed by a motor lorry. He dependants claimed compensation, but the claim was resisted by the employers on the ground that the accident did no arise out of or in the course of the employment of the deceased. The County Court Judge accepted the contention of the employers and refused an award of compensation. The decendants appealed.

dependants appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that it was well established that if a workman was in a street pursuant to any instruction from his employers, or in order to perform any duty to then the employers were liable for a street accident, but the enployers were liable and the street accident, but the enployers were liable and the street accident. the employers were liable for a street accident, but the epoloyers were not liable where a workman met with a streaction while going to, or coming from, the place of employment, before or after the completion of a period of work. As when the workman met with the accident when he was in the street for his own pleasure or for some necessary purpoof his own, the employers were not liable. In the present a it made no difference that the canteen to which the decease was going was provided by the employers and that she was coing was provided by the employers and that she was coing was provided by the employers. was going was provided by the employers, and that she was invited and even encouraged to use it. The appeal was there fore dismissed.—Bell v. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.—Court of Appeal.—6th May, 1919.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT:
ACCIDENT WHILE RETURNING FROM CANTEEN ON EMPLOYER'S PREMISES.

In another case relating to other works of the same company, it appeared that the employers maintained a canteer for the use of their workmen, and the workmen were invited though not obliged, to make use of it. There were two war from the machine building to the canteen, one entire on the employer's premises, the other by a public street During a meal interval at night the former way was used During a meal interval at night the former way was used, but during the daytime a communicating door was kept locked, and the workmen, in order to reach the canteen, had to pass out of the machine building into the street, traverse the street for a short distance, and re-enter the works by another door. At 1 p.m. all the workmen were required to leave the machine building for an hour on the sounding of a hooter. Each was then at liberty to go to the canteen or to go elsewhere for a meal. Anyone going to the canteen could either purchase a meal or consume any food which he brought with him. A female employee went to the canteen for her midday meal. Having had her meal, and while she was descending the staircase from the dining-room to return to work she slipped and broke her ankle. She claimed compensation under the Act, but her claim was resisted on the ground that the accident did not arise out of or in the course

pensation under the Act, but her claim was resisted on the ground that the accident did not arise out of or in the course of her employment. The County Court Judge, however, made an award in her favour, and the employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal were strongly urged to take the view that the case was indistinguishable in principle from the previous case. They held, however, that although an employer is not as a rule responsible for street accidents where the workman is in the street for his own purposes, the case is different when an accident happens on the employers premises. Here the accident had happened on a part of the employers' premises, which by an implied term of the contract of service, the workman was at liberty to use. There was therefore sufficient evidence to justify the Judge in dewas therefore sufficient evidence to justify the Judge in deciding that the accident arose out of and in the course of the employment. The appeal was therefore dismissed, and the award of compensation confirmed.—Redford v. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.—Court of Appeal.—15th May, 1919.

Accident arising out of and in the Course of Employment Disobedience: Coal Mine: Breach of Statutory Regu

By the Explosives in Coal Mines Order of 1st Sept., 191 By the Explosives in Coal Mines Order of 1st Sept., had made by the Home Secretary under statutory authority, it was provided that "no explosive should be forcibly presset into a hole, and when a hole had been charged the explosive should not be unrammed nor should any part of the stemming be removed, nor should the detonator leads be pulled out.

A miner who worked at coal getting was also a certification of the stemming and the stemming area with the stemming area. A miner who worked at coal getting was also a certified shot-firer. On the afternoon of 19th Feb., 1918, an examine d shot-firer at the colliery charged a hole with explosive and shot-here at the territy charged a note with expressive and ceted the shot with a fuse passing through the stemwith which the mouth of the hole was stopped. The projected several inches outside the stemming. The projected several inches outside the shot missed fire, some niner lighted the fuse, but the shot missed fire, some red remains of fuse being left outside the stemming, by was intact. Even when a shot has exploded, it occawas intact. Even when a shot has exploded, it occa y happens that the stemming is left intact. The ex then withdrew all workmen from the immediate neigh od for an hour and a half, but remained near himself. urhood for an hour and a half, but remained hear filmself.

danger board was put up nor other notice given of the
danger fa misfire. On 21st Feb. the miner mentioned anger board was put up not other hotte given of the more of a misfire. On 21st Feb. the miner mentioned with others to the spot to get coal. They were not aware hole or the unexploded shot. The man had a naked d candle in his cap, unprotected lights being used in officery. When he came to the stemming he lay down colliery. When he came to the stemming he lay down began to remove it. While he was removing it the exploded, and he was so seriously injured that he died. widow claimed compensation. At the hearing in the sty Court it was contended on behalf of the claimant that ite of the fact that the deceased had disobeyed the cory regulation by removing the stemming, the accivas one arising out of his employment, as he had reason-rounds for believing that the shot had exploded. The decided that the deceased had no reasonable grounds lieving the shot had exploded, but that in fact he did it had exploded, and therefore his disobedience did affect his right to compensation, as the accident must be as arising out of as well as in the course of the employ-An award was therefore made in favour of the widow apployers appealed.

the employers appealed. The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal and set aside the rard. They held that the Judge was wrong in law, and that ere was no justification for his decision that the accident ose out of the employment of the deceased.—Bourton v. bauchamp & Beauchamp.—Court of Appeal.—6th May, 1919.

CIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT: DISOBEDIENCE: DIRECT DISOBEDIENCE TO EXPRESS ORDERS OF EMPLOYERS: TAXI-CAB DRIVER.

woman was employed by a cab proprietor as a taxicab ver. She was given certain definite and express orders instructions as to the working of her cab. One of these ers was that she was never to drive more than three miles ders was that she was never to drive more than three miles yond the boundary of the area in which the cab was ensed to ply for hire. At Easter, 1918, she asked her emper for leave off duty on Easter Monday. This he refused give, but gave her Easter Sunday and Monday afternoon. the Monday morning she was told to fulfil two engagents which had been made for her cab, and then to bring back to the garage and leave off work for the day. The ployer, as he told her, had made other engagements for eab in the afternoon. In spite of these express directions, en she had finished the two jobs on the Monday morning edid not return to the garage, but went to the railway tion and plied for hire. She took several fares and drove various neighbouring towns far beyond her three-mile limit. rious neighbouring towns far beyond her three-mile limit. her way back in the evening she collided with a lamptand was severely injured. She claimed compensation. The County Court Judge held that, in using the taxicab as had done, she was acting contrary to her employer's ers; but nevertheless, he made an award in her favour.

mployer appealed.
Court of Appeal held that the evidence showed that the nant was not employed to drive a taxicab on Easter Mon-afternoon at all; that she was plying for hire with her per's taxicab contrary to his express orders; that it was ect violation of his instructions that she took the cab the limits of the area assigned to her, and that further had committed breaches of the statutory regulation for use of petrol; therefore the accident did not arise either of or in the course of her employment, and accordingly was not entitled to compensation. The appeal was there-allowed.—Dennis v. Taylor.—Court of Appeal.—9th May,

ACITY FOR WORK: COMPENSATION: EMPLOYMENT AFTER IN-URY IN LIGHT WORK: STOPPAGE THROUGH ACTION OF TRADE JNION: INCAPACITY RESULTING FROM SUCH ACTION.

npensation under the Act is payable only in respect of city for work resulting from injury by accident. iner in 1913 met with a serious accident, as a result of niner in 1913 met with a serious accident, as a result of the lost his right arm, in circumstances entitling him to ensation. He was paid full compensation by the colliery any by whom he was employed until June, 1917, when he given suitable light work in the power-house, which he able to do satisfactorily, and at which he could earn as wages as he carned before the accident. An objection, ver, was taken by his trade union to his employment in power-house, as the union had resolved that all men over, was taken by his trade union to his employment in bower-house, as the union had resolved that all men might in the mechanical department of a colliery should adually promoted from the lowest to the highest grade, he had not served in the lower grades. The employers ed to entertain their objection, and the matter was the before the conciliation board. The board failed to and the warkness at the colliery went on strike. The and the workmen at the colliery went on strike. The ny then dismissed the onc-armed man and the workmen led to work the following day. The man then took progs against the company in the County Court, claiming ard of compensation. The Judge held that the company provided suitable work for the claimant and were not sable for the consequences of the interference and inter-

vention of the trade union. He accordingly refused an wention of the trade union. He accordingly refused an award of compensation, but made a declaration of liability. The claimant appealed. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that the County Court Judge had come to a right conclusion.—Williams v. Oakwood Colliery Co., Ltd.—Court of Appeal.—7th May, 1919.

TIME FOR TAKING PROCEEDINGS: FAILURE TO MAKE CLAIM WITHIN PRESCRIBED PERIOD: "MISTAKE, ABSENCE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OR OTHER REASONABLE CAUSE": THREAT OF ACTION AT LAW: ABANDONMENT OF ACTION.

Proceedings for recovery under the Act of compensation for Proceedings for recovery under the Act of compensation for an injury are not maintainable unless the claim for compensation is made within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury, or, in the event of death, within six months from the time of the death; provided that the failure to make a claim within the prescribed period is not to be a bar to the maintenance of proceedings if it is found that such failure was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause

that such failure was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause.

A woman employed in a factory while working at a machine on 24th Aug., 1918, met with an accident which resulted in injury to both her hands and shock. She consulted a firm of solicitors, who in September, 1918, wrote to her employers demanding damages under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, or alternatively at common law, for injuries which were alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the employers or their servants and a defect in the machine. On behalf of the employers, a reply was sent denying the allegations, but the employers, a reply was sent denying the allegations, but admitting liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act. 1906. Negotiations followed which came to nothing, but in the course of which the solicitors for the injured woman insisted on the liability of the employers to pay damages, and repu-diated any acceptance of compensation. On 28th Feb. the solicitors, however, wrote intimating that she was prepared to accept compensation, and proceedings were commenced on the 17th March to enforce her claim. The County Court Judge refused to make an award of compensation on the ground that no claim had been made within the statutory period of six months, and that such failure was not occasioned by "mistake. bsence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause.

The claimant appealed.

The Court of Appeal said that down to 28th Feb., 1919, the solicitors acting for the claimant had not only not made a claim, but had declared that they had no intention of making any claim for compensation; therefore no claim had been made within six months from the date of the accident; and the County Court Judge was right in holding that the failure to make a claim was not "occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause" within the meaning of the Act. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—
Abel v. Estler Brothers.—Court of Appeal.—9th May, 1919.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

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

Pia Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

GASPRODUCER PLANT WORKERS.—Alfred Hickman, Ltd., Staffordshire, Steel and Ingot Iron Works, Bilston v. the Midland Blastfurnacemen, Cokemen and Bye-Product Workers' Association. Decision—The Court made no award, having regard to the negotiations which are understood to be contemplated with respect to the conditions of the various classes of workmen employed in the district affected. Issued 6th

SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS.—The South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Makers' Association, Tredegar Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., and the Blaenavon Co., Ltd. v. the Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation. Decision—Claim for variation in rates of pay not established. Issued 12th May.

STEEL WORKERS .- The South Wales Siemens Steel Association v. the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Decision—Claim that "Flowing" and "Bottoming" rates should be increased not established. Issued 14th May. (460)

BRICKLAYERS, MASONS, &c.—The Blaenavon Co., Ltd. v. the Operative Bricklayers' Society. Decision—The employees concerned are not entitled to the privilege of cheap coal. Issued 21st May, 1919 (478)

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES .- The South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Makers' Association v. the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives. Decision—The men concerned to continue to be paid the rates obtaining in the building trade; the claim for 54 hours pay for 47 hours week is not established. Issued 21st May. (480)

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

SKILLED AND UNSKILLED MEN.—Rennie Forrestt Shipbuilding, Engineering and Dry Dock Co., Ltd., Wivenhoe, Cox and King, Wivenhoe, the Rowhedge Ironworks, Rowhedge and Aldous, Ltd., Brightlingsea, Essex v. the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, the Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association, the National Society of House and Ship Painters and Decorators, the Workers' Union, and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Award—Minimum basic rates fixed for the various grades of men concerned on the basis of a

[†] Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals of the † 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.

47-hour week, to take effect from 20th January, 1919. Issued 2nd May. (431)

gamated Society of Engineers. Decision—Claim on behalf of two women for the difference between 1s. 118d. per hour and the rate they were paid during the period they were em-ployed on a Herbert lathe not established. Issued 5th May. (434) Women.-Brown Bros. and Co., Ltd., Edinburgh v. the Amal-

Engineers.—Carron Co., Falkirk v. the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Decision—Claim that the prescribed rate of wages of the men concerned be increased by 5s. per week not established. Issued 5th May. (436)

AWL MAKERS.—Ullathorne and Co., Ltd., London v. the Midland Counties Trades' Federation. Award—The present percentage advance paid to pieceworkers to be increased by 20 per cent. Issued 7th May. (445)

GENERAL WORKERS AND WOMEN EMPLOYEES.—Topham Jones and Railton, Ltd., Baldwins, Ltd., and the Coppée Co. (Great Britain) Ltd. v. the National Amalgamated Workers' Union. Award—The rate of electricians to be advanced from 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d. an hour. Certain classes of workpeople stated in the award to receive such advance as will give them the district rate for the class of work they are engaged upon, provided the advance does not exceed 1½d. an hour. Women in the pile yard to receive an advance of 1d. an hour, and girls under 18 years of age ½d. an hour. The claim made in respect of loco-engine drivers and firemen, general labourers and boys not established. Issued 7th May. (446)

BOBBIN AND SHUTTLE MAKING INDUSTRY .- The Employers' side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Bobbin and Shuttle Making Industry v. the Workpeople's side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Bobbin and Shuttle Making Industry. Award-The higher skilled men and the carpenters, joiners, carters, boilermen and firemen concerned to receive an advance of 6s. a week; lesser skilled men 5s. a week; labourers and women 4s. a week, and juvenile workers an advance of 2s. 6d. a week, from 1st March, 1919. The working week to be 4s hours without reduction in wages. The workpeople in the Westmorland district, whose wages were fixed by agreement to the 28th February, 1919, to be paid the same wages as were paid to the several workpeople under the agreement dated 11th November, 1918, by the Industrial Council in the Bobbin and Shuttle Making Industry, on and from 1st March, 1919. The shuttle finishers concerned to be paid at the rate of the higher skilled men specified in the agreement. Other items of claim not established. Issued 7th May, 1919. (447) carters, boilermen and firemen concerned to receive an advance

ALUMINIUM TRADE EMPLOYEES.—The Aluminium Foil Co., Ltd., Willesden v. the Workers' Union. Award—The labourers to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week; the women concerned to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week; the women concerned to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week, and girls under 18 years of age to receive an advance of 2s. a week; the advances to take effect from the beginning of the first full pay following 7th May, 1919. Issued 7th May, 1919. Claim in respect of guillotine cutter not established. (450)

Ship's Bottom Painters and Cleaners (Grimsby).—The

Consolidated Steam Fishing Co., Ltd., the Great Grimsby Coal, Salt and Tanning Co., Ltd., the Great Grimsby Coal, Salt and Tanning Co., Ltd., A. C. Beeson, Thomas Molyneux and Richard Cook v. the Workers' Union. Award—Extra payment should be made for overtime, the parties to decide the rate therefor, and also what additional payment, if any, should be made to men working in a floating dock. The parties agreed that night work should only be done under special circumstances. Other items of claim not established. Issued 7th May. 1919. (451) Issued 7th May, 1919. (451)

GENERAL WORKERS.—A. Emanuel and Sons, Ltd. (London) of the London Federal Council of Brassworkers and Copperw. the London Federal Council of Brassworkers and Coppersmiths. Award—The men concerned still in the employment of the firm on 6th May, 1919, to receive from 1st January, 1918, to 31st December, 1918, the difference between the bonus of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on total earnings and the bonus of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the basic piece rates already paid. Issued 9th May, 1919 (453)

TIN Box TRADE.—James G. Carrick and Co. (Tinsmiths, Glasgow) v. the Workers' Union. Award—The women and girls concerned to continue to be paid the war advances specified in Orders Nos. 781 and 31 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917 and 1918), the award to take effect from the date when the war advances were discontinued. Issued of the Man. (455) 9th May. (455)

BLACKSMITHS AND HAMMERMEN.—The Caledonian Railway Company v. the Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers Society. Decision—Claim for an alteration in the rates of pay to blacksmiths and hammermen in the permanent way shops at Motherwell referred back to the parties to meet and such re-adjustments as may be necessary. Issued 9th May. (456)

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS .- Francis Barker and Scientific Ltd. (Clerkenwell Road, London) v. the National Brass Workers and Metal Mechanics. Decision—The men concerned engaged in making barometers and drawing instruments are workmen of a class to which the prescribed rate of 9\frac{3}{4}d. an hour, plus 28s. 6d. per week war wages, plus a bonus of 12\frac{1}{2} per cent on earnings is applicable. Issued 13th May, 1919. (459)

BOILERMAKERS.—The North-East Coast Engineering Employers' Association v. the Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—Pre-war piecework prices in the case of riveting and caulking to be increased by 20 per cent; in the case of platers 20 per cent. on net earnings; a

percentage advance of 20 to men employed on "lieu" rates that have not undergone any advances other than the general wages advances since outbreak of war. The award is to take effect from the first pay following 22nd November. 1918.

Issued 15th May. (462)

Women.—Fred Lee and Co. (Coventry) v. the Workers
Union and the National Federation of Women Workers
Award—Women concerned employed in the manufacture of electrical jewels for watches, &c., to receive an advance 3s. 6d. a week, and girls under 18 years of age 1s. 96 week, from the beginning of first pay following 15th May 1919. Issued 15th May, 1919. (463)

Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, (represented by the North-East Coast Engineering Trades Employers' Association) v. the Workers' Union. Award—The boiling-out house workers concerned to receive an advance of 1d. an hour as from the beginning of the first full pay following 20th May, 1919. Issued 20th May, 1919. (470)

Women.—The Edge Tool Manufacturers' Association, the Scythe, Sickle and Hook Manufacturers' Association, and the Machine Knife and Allied Trades' Association v. the National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—The women concerned to be paid the same wage for a week of 47 was paid when a larger number of hours was worked. to receive an advance of 5s. a week, and girls under 18 y to receive an advance of 2s. 6d. a week, except those ployed in the warehouse, when the advances are to be 3s. 1s. 6d. a week respectively. Issued 20th May, 1919. (47)

Enginedrivers, Stokers, &c.—Kryn and Lahy Metal Works Ltd. (Letchworth) v. the National Union of General Workers Decision—There is no prescribed rate of wages for the class of men concerned. Issued 20th May. (474)

Women Crane Drivers .- The North-East Coast Engine WOMEN CRANE DRIVERS.—The North-East Coast Engineer Trades Employers' Association (representing Armstrong William Worth and Co., Ltd., Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne) the National Federation of Women Workers. Decision—Clathat women crane drivers may receive the same wages as men whose work they have undertaken as from 29th August 1918, in accordance with awards of the Special Artistic Property of the Special Prop 1918, in accordance with awards of the Special Arbitration Tr bunal for women workers, not established. Issued 20th Ma

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—Laurence Scott and Co., Ltd (Gothic Works, Norwich) v. the National Amalgamated Shee Metal Workers and Braziers. Decision—The men concerne were, from the date when the working week was reduced to 47 hours, and still are, workmen of a class to which the prescribed rate in the Norwich district is applicable. Issue 21st May (484) 21st May. (484)

Shipwrights.—W. B. McLearon (Naval Yard Harwich) v. the Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association. Decision—The prescribed rate for the men concerned is a pre-war time rate of 30s. a week plus a war advance of 28s, 6d. a week, and a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. Issued 21st May (485) May. (485)

PLATERS.—Brown's Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Ltd. (Hull) v. the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Decision—The lieu rate of 2s. an hour paid by the firm is subject to an addition of 30 per cent. Issued 21st

Instrument Makers.—The Medical Supply Association Ltd. v. the Amalgamated Instrument Makers' Society. Decision The advance granted under the award (No. 2800) of the Committee on Production of 9th November, 1918, (Engineering and Foundry Trades) forms part of the prescribed rate of the men concerned employed in the X-ray department of the firm. Issued 21st May. (487)

CARPENTERS, CABINETMAKERS AND JOINERS.—Combe. Barbot (Engineers, Belfast) v. the Amalgamated Society of Carp ters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners. Decision—The distr rate for carpenters and joiners in the building trades, vils. 8\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. an hour, to be paid by the firm to the men concern from 13th March, 1919. Issued 31st May. (490)

Engineers.—The North-West Engineering Employers' Association (Londonderry) v. the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Decision—Claim for an advance of 15s. a week, and for the compounding of war wages including the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings in the district rate, and also for the adjustment of Londonderry rates to those of Belfast, not established. Issued 31st May. (491)

DRILLERS.—South Coast Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association v. Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association. Award—The Court defined the method of apply ing percentage advances to piece-work drillers. The perce age calculation to be a total addition of 30 per cent., and 10 per cent. plus 20 per cent. Issued 31st May. (493)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN.—The Irish Railway Executive Committee v. the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—The men concerned employed in Dublin and Limerick to receive an advance of 1s. 9d. a week, and those employed in Cork an advance of 1s. a week, as from the first full pay following 1st April. Issued 31st May. (494)

Solderes.—Willett and Robinson (Maidstone) v. the Workers' Union. Decision—The prescribed rates of the women and girls concerned are the rates paid to them on 11th Nov., 1918; this rate, in the case of women aged 18 years and over, is 6d. an hour plus a bonus of 2s. 6d. a week. Issued 31st May, 1919. (496)

File Trade.—The Sheffield File Manufacturers' Association

FILE TRADE.—The Sheffield File Manufacturers' Association

Sheffield Amalgamated Union of File Trades. Award-The one of the first full bay in June. Issued 31st May. (498)

LINKWORKERS AND ODDWORKERS.—T. P. Jones & Co., Ltd. Linkworkers and Oddworkers.—T. P. Jones & Co., Ltd. (Staffordshire) v. Amalgamated Society of Anchorsmiths, Shackle and Ships' Tackle Workers. Award—The four odd workers concerned to be paid bonus on earnings of 7½ per cent. from first pay after 1st April, 1919. Claim in respect of linkworkers not established, Issued 31st May. (499)

Textile Trades.

Textile Trades.

MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYEES.—J. G. Gibb, Ltd., D. Webster & Son, and D. Burness, all of Bervie, Kincardineshire v. Brechin Mill and Factory Operatives' Union. Award—(1) The prescribed rates of the various classes of workpeople concerned are the rates actually paid on 11th Nov., 1918. (2) That the provisions of the award (No. 113) of the Court of Arbitration of 30th Dec., 1918 (Textile Trade, Scotland), does not apply to the workpeople concerned; in full satisfaction of this claim the men and boys under 18 years of age doing men's full work to receive an advance of 4s. a week, the women and girls doing women's full work 2s., and boys and girls under 18 years of age 1s. a week. To take effect from the beginning of the first full pay following 20th April, 1919. Issued 5th May, 1919. (433) Issued 5th May, 1919. (433)

CANVAS HOSEPIPE MAKERS.—McGregor & Co. (hosepipe manufacturers, Dundee) v. Dundee and District Union of Jute and facturers, Dundee' v. Dundee and District Union of Jule and Flax Workers. The provisions of the award (No. 113) of the Court of Arbitration of 30th Dec., 1918 (Textile Trade, Scotland), do not apply to the workers employed by the firm. Issued 7th May, 1919. (444)

Engineers.-Bradford and District Master Spinners' Asso-Engineers.—Bradford and District Master Spinners Association, Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., Woolcombing Employers' Federation, Buckle, Crossley & Co., and Lister & Co. (Bradford) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Decision—Overtime to be paid after 48 hours, this being the working week in the textile trade; rates of wages to be those obtaining in the engineering trade. Issued 29th May. (488)

ASBESTOS TRADE.—Hall & Hall (London) v. Amalgamated Society of India Rubber, Cable and Asbestos Workers. Decision—The Order of the Minister of Labour of 24th Dec., 1918, relative to the award of the Court of Arbitration of 17th Dec., 1918, No. 74 (Asbestos Trade), is not applicable to the firm. Issued 31st May. (495)

ELASTIC WEB MANUFACTURERS.—British Federation of Elastic Web Manufacturers v. Workers' Union and Amalgamated Association of Elastic Web Weavers, Braid Hands and Smallware Fabric Makers. Award—The pre-war rates of the women and girls concerned to be increased by 100 per cent., subject and girls concerned to be increased by 100 per cent., studeck to minimum rates as scheduled in award from 16s. a week in the case of girls 14 years of age to 32s. a week in the case of women aged 20 years and upwards. Male day-workers to be paid an advance of 5s. a week providing total weekly war advances do not exceed 25s. and 30s. in the case of men aged advances do not exceed 25s. and 30s. In the case of men aged 18 to 21 years and 21 years and over respectively. Male pieceworkers (weavers and braid workers) to be paid the pre-war Leicester trade list plus a war advance of 75 per cent. The advances to date from first pay after 22nd May. Issued 31st

Clothing Trades.

Wholesale Clothing Trades.

Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation and Huddersfield Wholesale Clothiers' Association v. United Garment Workers' Trade Union and Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses. Decision—The advances provided for in Clause 8 of the award of the Court of Arbitration (No. 370) (Wholesale Clothing Trade), are payable on the basis of a 50-hour week, and they are to be increased or reduced if a greater or a less number of hours are worked. The term "general or district advances" to include all advances granted on a national basis or district advances other than increase in base rates. It was not the intention of the Court that any advances prior to 1st May. intention of the Court that any advances prior to 1st May. 1917, should merge in the total advances under the award (No. 370); in the case of firms in Leeds 1d. and ½d. an hour advances to men and women respectively in operation prior to 1st May, 1917, do not merge in the advance under award 370. Issued 7th May, 1919. (449)

Transport Trades.

STEVEDORES AND SUGAR PORTERS.—Greenock Stevedore Co. Stevedores and Sugar Porters.—Greenock Stevedore Co., Ltd., and Raw Sugar Association of Greenock, Ltd. v. Greenock and District Dockers' Unions and Greenock General Dockers Labourers' Benefit Society. Award—Offer of employers of 2d. an hour for dirty cargoes approved; to be paid from date of offer, and extended to sugar porters where it has been the practice for these men to receive similar rates for dirty cargoes as the stevedores. No alteration to be made for dirty cargoes as the stevedores. No alteration to be made in payment for overtime, &c.; other items of claim not established. Issued 16th May, 1919. (466)

STOKERS, LABOURERS, &c.—Llanelly and District Electric Lighting and Traction Co., Ltd. v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—Stokers, trimmers, labourers and the coalmen to receive an advance of 1s. a shift as from 4th April. Other items of claim not established. Issued 21st May. (1929) Issued 21st May. (482)

WHARFWORKERS.—Tees Wharf Owners' Association v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—From Monday to Friday inclusive the first shift to be from 8 a.m. to

5 p.m., with one hour for dinner, and Saturday from 8 a.m. to 12 noon. Issued 21st May. (483)

LABOURERS.—Board of Trade Timber Supply Department (Division 9) v. United Builders' Labourers' Union. Award—The men concerned employed in loading timber to receive an advance of 2s. 6d. a week. Issued 23rd May. (487a)

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

Vehicle Builders.—Chalmers & Co. (Redhill, Surrey) v. London and Provincial Coachbuilders' Trade Union. Decision—The rates of wages scheduled in an agreement dated 16th Feb., 1917, relating to the vehicle building trade in the London District are not considered by the Court to be part of the prescribed rates applicable to the classes of workmen concerned in the employ of the firm. Issued 3rd May, 1919. (432)

PACKING-CASE MAKERS.—Scottish Employers' National Federation of Packing-Case Makers v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Award—The journeymen concerned to receive an advance of 5s. a week, and apprentices 2s. 6d. a week from the beginning of the first full pay following 10th Feb., 1919. Issued 5th May, 1919. (435)

ARCRAFT WOODWORKERS.—Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Ltd. (Cheltraham) a Amalgamated Society of Carrenters. Cabinet.

AIRCRAFT WOODWORKERS.—Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Ltd. (Cheltenham) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet-makers and Joiners. Award—The prescribed rate of the men concerned for a 52½-hour week to be 1s. 0½d. an hour, plus general advances of 16s. 6d. a week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on total earnings; an advance of 10s. per week over the rate now paid—viz., 1s. 8¼d. per hour for 47-hour week to be paid while engaged wholly in the manufacture or repair of aeroplanes or seaplanes, or of components or parts thereof, as from the 11th Feb., 1919. Issued 19th May, 1919. (468)

AIRCRAFT WOODWORKERS.—Engineering and National Employers' Federation (representing Parnall & Sons, Bristol) v. Bristol District Woodworkers' Aircraft Committee. Decision—Claim for an increase of 10 per cent. in the rates paid by the firm as from 1st Sept., 1918, not established. Issued 20th May. (472)

Woodcutting Machinists.—Engineering and National Employers' Federation (representing Parnall & Sons, Bristol) v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Award—Claim that the men concerned be paid the 2s. bonus as paid to all other skilled handicraft workers in the firm's aircraft factory not established. Issued 20th May, 1919. (473)

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

SEMI-SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKMEN.—Inspection Department, Woolwich Arsenal, Ministry of Munitions v. Workers' Union, Labour Protection League, and Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Decision—Claim that male employees of the Inspection Department, Woolwich Arsenal, should when working overtime receive payment for the tea interval of 20 minutes for the whole of the war period prior to 17th June, 1918, not established. Issued 9th May, 1919.

CHEMICAL WORKERS.—Shirley, Aldred & Co., Ltd. (Worksop) v. Workers' Union. Decision—The prescribed rates of wages applicable to chemical workers in the Sheffield district does not apply to the workpeople of the firm. Issued 15th May, 1919 7464)

CEMENT WORKERS.—Cement Makers' Federation (representing South Wales Portland Cement Makers' Federation (representing South Wales Portland Cement and Lime Co., Ltd.) v. National Federation of General Workers and National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers. Award—The advances of 2½d. a ton to quarrymen and ½d. an hour to works men given by the firm in 1915 and 1916 respectively to be taken into account in calculating total advances over preswar rates for the purpose calculating total advances over pre-war rates for the purpose of determining the advance payable under clause 10 of Court of Arbitration Award No. 307 (Cement Workers). Overtime to be calculated on the hourly rate for 48 hours plus the hourly rate of bonus for 48 hours. The 48-hour week to apply to all worknessle whether pieces, times or shift-workers, the

hourly rate of bonus for 48 hours. The 48-hour week to apply to all workpeople, whether piece-, time-, or shift-workers, the same money to be paid as was previously received for a 54-hour week. Issued 16th May. (465)

CLAY INDUSTRY.—Employers' National Council for the Clay Industries v. National Federation of General Workers and Welsh Artisans' United Association. Award—From first pay after 1st May, 1919, the men time-workers concerned to receive such further advance as will bring their total advances over pre-war rates up to 30s. a week, and men under 21 years of age up to 25s.; boy time-workers under 18 years of age to of age up to 25s.; boy time-workers under 18 years of age to receive an advance of 4s. 6d. a week; women time-workers to receive an advance of 8s. per week, and girls under 18 years of age to receive an advance of 4s. per week; piece-workers to receive proportionate advances. In the case of boys, women and girls all general advances given since 24th June, 1919, to merge in the above award. Issued 21st May. (477)

CLERKS.—Ministry of Munitions v. National Union of Clerks.

Decision—Claim on behalf of clerical employees, male and female, employed at No. 2 Shell Filling Factory, Aintree, for a variation in the wages and overtime conditions not established. lished. Issued 21st May. (479)

Food and Drink Trades.

MEAT PORTERS.—Central Markets Meat Carriers' Transport Committee v. Journeymen Butchers' Federation of Great Britain. Award—The men concerned to receive an advance of 5s. a week, to take effect from the beginning of the first full pay following 6th May, 1919. Issued 6th May, 1919.

Leather Trades.

LEATHER WORKERS.—Leather Producers' Association v National Federation of General Workers. Award—From first pay in March, 1919, men to receive an advance of 5s. a week pay in March, 1919, men to receive an advance of 5s. a week; men aged 18 to 21 years and women 18 years and over 3s. 6d. a week, and juniors 1s. 9d. a week. Overtime from the date of award to be time and a quarter the first two hours, and afterwards time and a half; Sunday work double time. In the case of piece-workers, men and women 18 years and over and juniors, overtime to be paid for first two hours 3½d., 2d. and 1½d. an hour respectively, and 7d., 4d. and 3d. an hour thereafter; for Sunday work 1s. 2d., 8d. and 6d. an hour. Men required to turn out on Sunday for shed work to be paid 1s. 2d. an hour. Issued 5th May. (437)

LEATHER WORKERS.—Leather Producers' Association v. National Leather Trades Federation. Award—The men concerned to receive 5s. advance a week, men between the ages of 18 and 21 years, and women over 18 3s. 6d. a week, and youths and girls under the age of 18 years 1s. 9d. a week from the beginning of the first pay in March, 1919. Issued 5th May 1919 (438) 5th May, 1919. (438)

FELLMONGERS AND WOOLLEN MERCHANTS.—Walter Heap & FELLMONGERS AND WOOLLEN MERCHANTS.—Walter Heap & Co. (Rochdale), John Whitehead (Milnrow), Ltd., John Hill & Co. (Rochdale), William Clegg, Ltd. (Milnrow), and Wood Mill Fellmongering Co. (New Hey) v. Workers' Union. Award—Time-workers to be paid 1s. an hour from the beginning of the first pay in Feb. to 8th March, 1919; 1s. an hour plus 15 625 per cent. from 10th March to the end of the pay week nearest to 9th May, 1919, and 1s. 0½d. an hour plus 15 625 per cent. from the pay day nearest to 16th May, 1919, and for the pay week preceding that pay day. From first pay in Feb., 1919, piece-workers' rates for pulling Cape skins increased by ¼d. a dozen, Australian skins by 1585d. a dozen, and pounders to be paid an advance of 1585d. per ten dozen skins. A further advance in each case of 6¼ per cent. zen skins. A further advance in each case of 64 per consideration of reduced hours from 10th March, Overtime on week days to be paid time and a quarter for the first two hours, and time and a half thereafter, on Saturday time and a half, and double time for Sunday work. Issued 14th May, 1919. (461)

LIGHT LEATHER WORKERS.—Lavender & Overton, Ltd. (Walall) v. Midland Leather Trades Federation. Decision—The rate specified in the Schedule to the Agreement between the Amalgamated Portmanteau, Bag and Fancy Leather Trade Society, and the National Leather Goods Manufacturers' Association is the prescribed rate applicable to the class of workpeople concerned—viz., 6½d. an hour. Issued 31st May.

Public Utility Services.

TRAMWAY WORKERS.—Glasgow Corporation v. Municipal Employees' Association. Award—The men concerned employed on traffic staff, &c., to receive an advance of 1s. 6d. a week from the first pay following 30th Jan., 1919. Issued 1st May, 1919. (429)

FOREMEN, GAS DEPARTMENT.—Glasgow Corporation v. Municipal Employees' Association. Decision—Claim for a total war bonus of 52s. 6d. per week over pre-war rates not established. Issued 1st May, 1919. (430)

Gas Workers.—Stourport Gas, Coal and Coke Co., Ltd. (Stourport) v. Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned to receive an advance of 5s. a week, payable at the rate of 10d. a day or shift, boys and youths under 18 years to receive 2s. 6d. a week, payable at the rate of 5d. a day or shift. Issued 7th May, 1919. (452)

PLATERS, RIVETERS AND HOLDERS-UP .- London County Council v. Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Decision—Claim that platers should receive 64s. a week, riveters 58s. a week, holders-up 52s., plus 20 per cent. plus 21s. 6d. a week and a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, and case of platers 1s. a day extra, not established. Issued 20th May, 1919. (469)

FITTERS' LABOURERS .- Manchester Corporation (Tramways Department) v. Workers' Union. Decision—Claim that fitters' labourers employed on night work in repairing petrol motors be paid the same percentage for night work as the fitters with

labourers employed on night work in repairing petrol motors be paid the same percentage for night work as the fitters with whom they work not established. Issued 31st May. (492)

MAIN DRAINAGE, HIGHWAYS, FIRE BRIGADE AND ASYLUM SERVICES.—London County Council v. National Union of General Workers. Decision—Claim for increased wages and variation of payment for overtime and night shift not established. Issued 31st May. (500)

Miscellaneous Trades.

ASPHALT WORKERS, BIRMINGHAM.—Ragusa Asphalt Co., Le Brea Asphalt Co., Ltd., Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., Asphalt and Cement Co., and Birmingham and Mid-Co., Ltd., Asphalt and Cement Co., and Birmingham and Midland Counties Val de Travers Paving Co., Ltd. (all of Birmingham) v. Public Works Constructional Operatives' Union. Award—Rule 8 of working rules amended to include the following addition:—"No deduction of lodging money to be made by firms when monthly fares fall due." The claim for increased rates of pay not established. The award to take effect from 1st April, 1919. Issued 1st May, 1919. (428)

MONUMENTAL GRANITE WORKERS.—Granite Association (Abereen) v. Operative Masons' and Granite Workers' Union Award—Granite cutters, turners, scabblers and toolsmiths to be paid 1s. 4d. an hour; hand polishers, leading bed-setters and sawmen 1s. 3d. an hour; machine piece polishers, whose wages are not paid by price list of 1st May, 1918, to receive equivalent advances to the before-mentioned time-workers; in the case of hand piece polishers an advance of 30 per cent. on the price list of 1st May, 1918, to be paid, the advances already given of 15 per cent. and 5s. a week to merge therein. The award to take effect from 5th May, 1919, at which date a 44-hour week was commenced. Issued 6th May.

CABLE MAKERS, WOMEN WORKERS.—The Cable Manufacturers' Association v. the Workers' Union, the National Federation of Women Workers, the National Amalgamated Union of Labour, the National Union of General Workers, the Amalga-Society of Gas Workers, the Dock, Wharf, Riverside eneral Workers' Union, and the Amalgamated Society and General and General Workers' Union, and the Amaigamated Society of India Rubber, Cable and Asbestos Workers. Award—The women and girls under 18 years of age concerned to receive an advance of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively provided that the total advance over pre-war rates does not exceed 20s. per week in the case of the women and 10s. per week in the case

week in the case of the women and 10s. per week in the case of the girls; the pre-war rates taken for this purpose to be not less than those prescribed by Orders Nos. 181, 456 and 447 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916). The advances to take effect from the beginning of the first full pay following 17th April, 1919. Issued 6th May. (442)

Cable Makers, Women Workers.—The Cable Manufacturers' Association v. the Electrical Trades Union. Award—The women and girls under 18 years of age concerned to receive an advance of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively, provided that the total advance over pre-war rates does not exceed 20s. a week in the case of the women, and 10s. a week in the case of girls; the pre-war rates taken for this purpose to be not of girls; the pre-war rates taken for this purpose to be not less than those prescribed by Orders Nos. 181, 456 and 447 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916). The advances to take April, 1919. Issued 6th May. (443)

INDIA RUBBER TRADE.—Harboro Rubber Co. (Market Har.

borough) v. Workers' Union. Decision—No order made in respect of the claim relating to war advances to time-workers, the parties having agreed to meet and adjust the question in dispute. The Court recommended that the further question relating to piece-workers should be dealt with in like manner. Issued 7th May, 1919. (448)

Issued 7th May, 1919. (448)

SUPERVISORS.—Klinger Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (London) v.

W. C. Holyoak and C. C. Knight. Decision—Claim by W. C.

Holyoak and C. C. Knight, employed as supervisors over
women manufacturing anti-gas masks, that they were entitle
to the 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings as paid to other munition workers not established. Issued 9th May, 1919. (457)

PROGRESS CHASERS.—Nieuport and General Aircraft Co., Ltd. v. A. H. Cooke. Decision—The Court decided there was no prescribed rate for the class of work done by A. H. Cooke. Issued 16th May, 1919. (467)

PIECE-WORKERS .- India Rubber Manufacturers' Association, Ltd. (representing Redferns Rubber Works, Ltd., Hyde, near Manchester) v. Amalgamated Society of India Rubber Cable and Asbestos Workers. Award—The workpeople concerned are entitled to be paid the advances provided for in award No. 71 (India Rubber Trade) of the Court of Arbitration from the date specified therein. Issued 20th May, 1919. (475)

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND COURTS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT, 1896.

Mining and Quarrying. Colliery Surface Workers.—The Midland Colliery Owners' Association v. the Nottinghamshire Miners' Association. Difference—As to construction and application of Clause II (2) (c) (1) 1, of Award (I.C. 4187) dated 5th Sept., 1918, which (2) (c) (1) 1, of Award (I.C. 4187) dated 5th Sept., 1918, which reads as follows: "Leading hands, meaning men actually in charge of a shop or of a job in which more than one other man is engaged working with and under them are to receive 6d. extra per day whilst in such charge." Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) Clause of Award referred to is confined to "trades" as mentioned in claim. (2) Award as affecting men in charge of a shop, is confined to men in charge of a "shop" connected with a trade, and in the technical sense and meaning of "shop," but it covers and applies to all such "shops," and is not confined to the principal or head shop of a colliery; and it applies also to men who, although not normally or usually in charge of the shop. cipal or head shop of a colliery; and it applies also to men who, although not normally or usually in charge of the shop, are yet for the time being actually in charge of it. (3) It is not necessary in the case of a "shop" that more than one other man shall at the time be working with and under the man so in charge of a shop. Such man may, for the purpose of being entitled to the extra pay, even be the only man in the shop, either for the time being or normally and usually. (4) Previous decision in the case of a job must be taken as confined to trades. Issued 20th May, 1919. W.A. 2415-2.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Other Metal Trades.

Boiler Casers.—J. Samuel White & Co., Ltd. (East Cowes) v. members of the Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Difference—To determine the price to be paid for making and erecting casings for four small water tube boilers known as Boiler Casings, 82-3 spares. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Dodd. Award—Men are to be paid £74 10s. for making and erecting each casing. Issued 9th May, 1919. W.A. 3541.

Foreman.—The Raleigh Cycle Co., Ltd. (Lenton, Nottingham) v. Nottingham Joint Board of Engineering and Allied Trades and the Raleigh Shop Stewards' Committee. Difference—In connection with the re-engagement by the company of a foreman. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—The main gravamen of the charges or complaints against the fore-

man concerned has not been established; it is recommended that the company do in future exercise a greater amount of supervision over their under-managers and foremen. Issued 22nd May, 1919. W.A. 3190-2.

Joiners and Plumbers.—Queenstown Dry Docks Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd. (Passage West, Co. Cork), Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners v. United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association. ifference—Whether the lining with zinc of ice-chests on ships bindered bis plumbers' work or joiners' work. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—The work in question is plumbers' work. Issued 26th May, 1919. W.A. 3980.

Textile Trades.

LACE OPERATIVES.—The Nottingham Lace Manufacturers' Association v. Auxiliary Society of Male Lace Workers. Difference—Application for advances on the particular rates paid to auxiliary workers in the Levers Section and the Plain Net Section, and for an increase of 55 per cent. on 1899 price list to those in the Curtain Section, this increase to merge the list to those in the Curtain Section, this increase to merge the existing 30 per cent. increase on present rates. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award—An increase of 40 per cent. above 1899 price list (as amended May, 1900 and Oct., 1907) to male auxiliary workers over 18 in the Levers Section, with certain details and qualifications. Specified rates for Brass Bobbin Winding in the Plain Net Section; 40 per cent. increase on present price list for Threading to men over 18, an additional 10 per cent. 20 per cent. to boys under 18. An additional 10 per cent., making a total percentage advance of 40 per cent., on present rates (piece or time) to men over 18, in the Curtain Section; of per cent. to boys under 18. These advances are war advances. Effective as from the first pay day following 7th April, 1919. Issued 6th May, 1919. W.A. 1380-2.

LACE OPERATIVES.—Nottingham Lace Manufacturers' Asso-lation v. Amalgamated Society of Lace Pattern Readers, forrectors, Press and Piano Punchers. Difference—Application or increase of 50 per cent. above pre-war wages. Arbitrator —Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award—Men concerned to receive to per cent. war increase on price list dated August, 1911, the present 25 per cent. plus 5s. minimum bonus per week merge therein. Effective as from first pay day in week mmencing 7th April, 1919. Issued 6th May, 1919. o merge therein. w.A. 1380-3.

Clothing Trades.

TAILORS, FITTERS, &c.—Huddersfield Wholesale Clothiers' Association v. United Garment Workers' Union and Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses. Difference—Application for increase of wages. Conference, presided over by an officer of the Ministry of Labour. Agreement—(1) The base rate for special cutters, tailors, pressers, fitters and passers over 24 years of age and with three years' experience to be 1s. per hour; for stock cutters 11d. per hour. (2) Piece to be 1s. per hour; for stock cutters 11d. per hour. rate for women to be on basis of 7d. per hour, calculated on average earnings of women of and over 19 years of age with hree years' experience. (3) The bonuses awarded by Interim Court of Arbitration, or otherwise, to be paid in addition. Effective as from date of resumption of work, the promised date being 9th May, 1919. Issued 7th May, 1919. W.A. 2849.

COAL PORTERS, &c .- The Norwich Coal Merchants' Asso-Aspoint of the Association v. National Union of General Workers. Difference—Application for a minimum wage of 48s. per week; a 48-hour week; overtime rates to be time and a quarter for first six hours, time and a half after; time and a half for Saturday hours, time and a half after; time and a half for Saturday afternoon, and on Sunday a proportionate increase for horsemen. Arbitrator—Sir William Robinson. Award—(1) A war advance of 6s. per week to men concerned. (2) Working week to be reduced to 48 hours, and present weekly wage to apply to reduced working week. (3) Overtime rates as follows: Time and a quarter for first six hours; time and a half after; time and a half for Saturday afternoon, and on Sunday 10d for each horse worked. Effective as from first Sunday 10d. for each horse worked. Effective as from first pay day in April, 1919. Issued 21st May, 1919. W.A. 3038-2. Enginemen, Cranemen, Sailors and Firemen.—Dublin Port d Docks Board v. the Stationary Engine Drivers' and Cranemen's Trade Union and the National Sailors and Firemen's Union. Difference—Claim by the unions that the Award of Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., dated 21st Dec., 1918, of 8s. 6d. per week be extended to their members employed by the Board in the Dredging Plant and on the River. Arbitrator— Mr. James Andrews, K.C. Award—The men concerned, all of whom are working on Floating Plant under the jurisdiction of the Board's engineer, shall receive a war advance of 8s. 6d. per week. Effective as from 6th Jan., 1919. Issued 26th May, 1919. W.A. 3973.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

WOMEN WORKERS (MAKING ENTRENCHING HELVES, HANDLES SD POLES).—William Shepherd and Sons (Kendal) Ltd., West-corland Handle Works (Kendal) v. National Union of General Workers. Moriand Handle Works (Kendal) v. National Union of General Workers. Difference—Claim that women over 18 at present or lately in the employ of the company engaged in ending and buffing and packing entrenching helves, i.e., on munitions work, as part of their general work, should receive 37s. 6d. per week for 53 hours as from 21st Nov., 1918. Arbitrator—Sheriff Hay Shennan. Award—Under the Wages (T.R.) Act, 1918, women over 18 who have since 21st Nov., 1918, been in the employment of the company are entitled to a minimum the employment of the company are entitled to a minimum wage from said date of 37s. 6d. per week. Issued 15th May, 1919. W.A. 3703.

Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades.

Carters, &c.—Irish Flour Millers' Association v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Reference by agreement to determine alteration of hours as decided in award W.A. 338 of 8th Jan., 1919 (reported in LABOUR GAZETTE for Feb., 1919, p. 73). Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award (by agreement)—(a) Time-workers: The working week for draymen, carters and lorrymen (horse and motor), stable and garage hands, mates and trailermen, shall consist of 48 net working hours, exclusive of meal times, but inclusive of stable and garage duties, to fall within a week of six days from day to Saturday inclusive, and shall exclude Sunday stable work. In the case of country mills a country journey occupying a whole day shall be deemed to be a day of 10 hours, including 1½ hours' resting time. Special wages to carters performing stable work on Sundays. Other weekly wages to remain as at present, without reduction. Effective as regards earnings as from 28th April, 1919; as regards arrangement of working week, as from beginning of the week commencing 26th May. (b) Tonnage workers: The conditions of flour mill carters in Dublin who work at tonnage or load rates shall remain as at present pending an investigation. The carters in the Belfast Flour Mills, who do work by contract, not to come under this award. Any dispute concerning this award to be referred to the present converted application. referred to the present, or another, arbitrator. Issued 22nd May, 1919. W.A. 1711/3.

CARTERS, &c.—Certain Grist Milling Firms at Tralee v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Difference—Re the application and interpretation of award W.A. 2506 of 24th March, 1919. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award— March, 1919. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award—
(1) Shopmen do not come under award. (2) The sackman engaged in sorting and distributing sacks at Messrs. Kelliher's mills comes under award, his weekly wage at the time of award being 38s. per week. (3) The 3s. paid to carters at Tralee Grist Mills was "extra wages" paid for attending and feeding horses on Sundays and weekdays. A sum of 33s. as retrospective pay to be paid to each of the six Grist Mill carters concerned. (4) Carters doing carting work on Sundays to be paid double time rates. (5) Parties agreed at proceedings to make arrangements as to constitution of working week. (6) Overtime determined on a weekly and not daily basis, and to Overtime determined on a weekly and not daily basis, and to be payable after 54 hours have been worked. Overtime rates for work on Wednesday afternoon (which is a half-holiday), on condition that the hours so worked on Wednesday afternoons extend the normal working week beyond 54 hours. Issued 22nd May, 1919. W.A. 2506/5.

Enginemen and Firemen.—Lancashire Sugar Refiners' Association v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen, and Electrical Workers. Difference—Application that enginemen and firemen employed in the Liverpool Sugar Refineries should receive an advance in wages to bring their rates up to 1s. 8½d. and 1s. 8d. per hour respectively, which are claimed by the Union to be the port rates for these classes of men. Arbitrator—Sir H. Courthope Munroe, K.C. Award—Claim not established. Issued 30th May, 1919. W.A. 4052.

Leather Trades.

SADDLETREE MAKERS .- D. Mason and Sons, Ltd. (Bath Row, SADDLETREE MAKERS.—D. Mason and Sons, Ltd. (Bath Row, Birmingham) v. the Workers' Union. Difference—Claim by saddle-tree makers for retrospective payment for the period from 17th Aug. to 30th Sept., 1918, of the bonus under the award of the Committee on Production of 12th Aug., 1918, No. 2078 (Leather Workers, England and Wales) and a subsequent agreement of the 12th Sept., 1918. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Addington Willis. Award—Claim established. Issued 24th May, 1919.

Public Utility Services.

Public Utility Services.

Gas Workers.—Tipperary Gas Co., Ltd. v. Tipperary Workingmen's Protective and Benefit Society. Difference—Application for: (1) An advance of 10s. per week for a 48-hour week. (2) Time and a half for overtime and Sunday work. (3) Fourteen days' holiday per annum, on full pay, instead of nine days. Arbitrator—Mr. James Andrews, K.C. Award—(1) (by consent) The wages of stokers and stokers' assistants shall be fixed at the rate of 61s. and 53s. respectively for a 48-hour week; those of service-layers and yardmen, 55s. and 51s. respectively for a 54-hour week. (2) (by consent) All existing gratuities and privileges shall be abolished, but members shall receive at company's gas works at wholesale prices such coke as they may require for their own consumption, not exceeding 3 cwt. per man per week. (3) (by consent) In summer time the work in each shift shall be performed by one stoker without an assistant, and in winter time by one stoker, one assistant only being provided, who will work one half of his time in each of two shifts. (4) (by consent) Overtime to be paid for on weekdays at rate of time and a quarter, on Sundays at time and of two shifts. (4) (by consent) Overtime to be paid for on weekdays at rate of time and a quarter, on Sundays at time and a half. (5) It shall not be competent for the Company to substitute a stoker's assistant for a stoker in any shift without the Society's consent, except to meet a temporary emergency.

(6) Claim for an increase in the number of holidays in the (6) Claim for an increase in the number of holidays in the year upon which men concerned shall be paid not established. (7) (by consent) Award shall remain binding upon both parties until 3rd Nov., 1919, and thereafter until same shall be determined by either party serving upon the other one fortnight's notice in writing. Effective as from 19th March, 1919. All arrears of wages shall be paid by the Company to men concerned on the pay day next following 10th May, 1919. Issued 10th May, 1919. W.A. 2807/2.

Horsemen, Road Labourers, and Others.—Worksop Urban District Council v. The Workers' Union. Difference—Applicaion for a total war advance of 25s. per week to horsemen, road labourers, ordinary labourers, road sweepers, scavengers, and cemetery keepers. Arbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty Award—A war advance of 25s. a week over and above pre-war rates shall be paid to the workmen concerned. Effective as from 17th Jan., 1919. Issued 13th May, 1919. W.A. 794/2.

Poor Law Officers.—Leigh (Lancashire) Board of Guardians v. National Poor Law Officers' Association Incorporated. Difference—Application for payment of the Civil Service scale of war bonus granted by awards Nos. 51, 52, 65, and 66. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Very similar to that in W.A. 32/4 (see below), but Award No. 84 did not enter into the terms of reference as finally agreed upon, and therefore does not figure in this award. Certain clauses relate to made of the content of specific officers. Issued 20th May, 1919. W.A. 2795/2

MANUAL WORKERS.—Redditch Urban District Council v Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal, and General Workers Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal, and General Workers. Difference—Application that all manual workers in the employment of the Council (except those in the Electricity Supply Department) should be paid 35s. per week over and above pre-war prevailing rates for the different grades of work. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—The able-bodied men concerned, aged 18 and upwards, shall receive a war advance of 6s. per week. Effective as from commencement of first full pay following 1st March, 1919. Issued 21st May, 1919.

Poor Law Officers and Workers .- Salford Board of Guardians v. National Poor Law Officers' Association Incorporated and Poor Law Workers' Trade Union, and Officers and Em. ployees of the Salford Board of Guardians. Difference-cation for payment of the Civil Service scale of war granted by Awards Nos. 51, 52, 65, 66, and 84, dated 9th July, 9th July, 8th Nov., 11th Nov., 1918, and 31st March, 1919, respectively. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) Subject to certain clauses and exceptions, of which the following are the most important, claim established. Advances are war advances, and are payable as from the dates at which these awards respectively came into operation. (2) Merger of these awards respectively came into operation. (2) Merger of war advances and bonuses and increments over pre-war rates, already received, other than merit advances, &c. (3) Increase in cost incurred by the Board during the war period for uniform or laundry shall not enter into the calculation of the bonus. (4) Wholly rationed employees shall receive one half of the scale of bonus hereby awarded, subject, however, to an allowance of one-fourteenth of the total weekly bonus for each day on which they do not receive the full ration. Partially rationed employees shall receive two-thirds of the scale of bonus, a proportionate adjustment to be made by the Board in respect of days on which they receive no rations. (5) In the case of part-time officers or employees, whether resident or not, the proportion of bonuses shall be according to the proportion of their time required to be devoted to their duties. In the case of medical officers this shall be deemed to be one-third unless shown to be more. (6) Tradesmen or workmen whose increases in rates of wages or advances by way of war bonus during the period of the war followed the increases in rates or general advances made to similar tradesmen or workmen in the district shall not come under this award. Issued 22nd May, 1919. W.A. 32/4.

STATIONARY ENGINE DRIVERS, STOKERS, &c.—The Lord Derby War Hospital, Winwick v. National Union of General Workers. Difference—Application for the Committee on Production Engineering advances of 3s. 6d. and 5s. per week to stationary engine drivers, stokers, platelayers, kitchen men, sewerage men, labourers (other than agricultural), and gardeners, in addition to the advances they had received by the award of 6th Nov., 1918. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. Le Breton, K.C., O.B.E. Award—Claim not established. Issued 22nd May, 1919.

Miscellaneous Trades

Co-operative and Commercial Employees.—Central Conference Area Wages Board v. Amalgamated Union of Co-operaence Area Wages Board v. Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers. Difference—As to whether the minimum scales of wages agreed to should be paid on age or experience, and on what date the scales should come into operation. Arbitrator—Mr. J Macdonald. Agreement—Similar to the agreement of 29th March, 1919, between the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks, and the Central Conference Area Wages Board, by which specified rates are to be paid according to experience, and other working conditions are fixed. Effective as from 1st Jan., 1919. Issued 12th May, 1919. W.A. 2928/2.

Co-operative Workers.—Ayrshire Co-operative Societies' Wages Board v. Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers. Difference—Question as to the scale of minimum wages to be adopted, and on what as to the scale of minimum wages to be adopted, and on what date it should come into operation. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Macdonald. Award in terms of agreement between parties at the hearing that the following minimum scales of wages and advances on present earnings shall be paid retrospectively as from 1st March, 1919. (1) Minimum scales: For apprentices—Boys, from 12s. to 32s.; girls, from 10s. to 24s. For men, 45s. For women, 32s. For charge hands, men and women, 55s. and 40s respectively. Exceptions to be made for small depart-45s. For women, 32s. For charge hands, men and women, 55s. and 40s. respectively. Exceptions to be made for small departments. (2) Advances on present earnings: Charge hands (male), 6s. per week; all other males, 5s. per week. Females (permanent), 4s. per week; females (temporary), 3s. 6d. per week. Above not to apply to apprentices, male or female. Any advances granted since 1st March, 1919, shall count as part of present advances. Issued 21st May, 1919. W.A. 2899/2. Co-operative Workers .- The Royal Arsenal Co-operative

Society, Ltd. v. Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers. Difference—Claim for consolidation of and increases in wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) The actual wages paid to W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) The actual wages paid to the employees concerned and the war bonus now paid to be consolidated into a new rate. (2) The following advances in wages to be granted and added to the consolidated new rate: To male employees over 21 years, 8s. 6d. per week; to male employees, 18 and under 21 years, 6s. 6d. per week; to male employees under 18 years, 3s. 6d. per week; to female employees over 18 years, 5s. per week; to female employees under ployees over 18 years, 5s. per week; to female employees under 18 years, 3s. per week. (3) Provided that the advance awarded is not to exceed 20 per cent. of present earnings (this being the limit of the claim). (4) This award applies to all employees not receiving war advances under other awards applicable to their crafts. (5) Award is binding on the parties for the period of six months from 27th March, 1919, or until later determination by three months' previous notice on either side. Issued 21st May, 1919. W.A. 3155/2.

CLERICAL WORKERS (STATIONERY, BOOKSELLING, AND ALLIED TRADES).—Dublin Stationery, Bookselling, and Allied Trades Federation v. Irish Clerical Workers' Union. Reference (by agreement)—The establishment of a minimum wage for all members of the Union (male and female) engaged in the wholesale and retail bookselling, stationery, printing, and allied trades. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award— The scale for junior male assistants shall be: First half-year, 10s., then by half-yearly increments of 1s. 6d. the scale rises to 16s. in the fifth half-year; then by increments of 2s. to 20s. in the seventh half-year; then by increments of 2s. 6d. to 25s. in the ninth half-year; then by half-yearly increments of 5s. to 35s. in the sixth year; then by annual increments of 10s. to 55s. in the eighth year. After seven years the minimum shall be 55s. The scale for female assistants shall minimum shall be 55s. The scale for female assistants shall be: First year, 12s. 6d.; second year, 17s. 6d.; third year, 22s. 6d.; fourth year, 27s. 6d.; fifth year, 35s. After five years the minimum shall be 35s. Effective in the case of Messrs. Combridge and Messrs. Hely, Ltd., from and after pay day in January, 1919; in the case of Messrs. Browne and Nolan, Messrs. Woods and Messrs. Dawson and Sons, from and after the first pay day in March, 1919; and in all other cases from and after the first pay day in April, 1919. Issued 27th May, 1919. W.A. 4040. W.A. 4040.

AWARDS APPROVED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER SECTION 1' OF THE WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) ACTS 1918 AND 1919.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

FARRIERS.—National Master Farriers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Farriers. (Reported in LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1919, p. 161.) Approved 6th May, 1919. W.A. 1102/2. FARRIERS.—Master Farriers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Farriers. (Reported in LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1919, p. 211). Approved 6th May, 1919. W.A. 2631/2.

1919, p. 211). Approved 6th May, 1919. W.A. 2631/2.

Bone Cutters.—The Sheffield Master Bone Cutters' Association v. The Workers' Union. Difference—Claim for: (1) An advance of 3s. 6d. per week for those over 18, and 1s. 9d. per week for those under that age as from Aug., 1918. (2) A further advance of 5s. per week for those over 18, and 2s. 6d. per week for those under that age as from 7th Dec., 1918. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—(1) Claims as made not established. (2) A war advance of 7s. per week to men over 18 (time workers and piece workers); 3s. 6d. per week to boys under 18. (3) Any advances made since 10th Feb., 1919, pending this hearing shall merge in advances hereby awarded, but no merit bonuses shall be affected. (4) Any questions as to which advances are merit bonuses and which are wage advances shall be considered by the secretary of the Employers' Association and the District Delegate of the of the Employers' Association and the District Delegate of the Union, and in the event of their failing to agree the matter is to be referred to the arbitrator for decision. Effective as from and including 10th Feb., 1919. Issued 12th May, 1919. Approved by the Minister of Labour 21st May, 1919. W.A. 1465/2.

AGREEMENTS APPROVED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER SECTION I. OF THE WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) ACT, 1918.

Building and Allied Trades.

BUILDING TRADES OPERATIVES, PAINTERS (LONDON).-National Board of Conciliation for the Building Trades. Decision—An advance of 2d. per hour (making the new rate 1s. 8d. per hour) subject to an accompanying schedule of work agreed as not necessarily to be executed by skilled painters. Effective as from 2nd May, 1919. Approved 2nd May, 1919. W.A. (M.) 769.

PLASTERERS (WATERFORD).—George Nolan.—Master Builders and Men (Waterford). Agreement—The rate of plasterers at Waterford increased from 1s. to 1s. 1d. per hour (not including 12½ per cent. bonus). Effective as from 7th April, 1919. Approved 2nd May, 1919. W.A. (M.) 2116.

BUILDING TRADES OPERATIVES (LEAMINGTON).—Association of Master Builders and Allied Trades of Leamington Spa and their operatives. Agreement—An increase of 13d, per hour in the war bonus to building tradesmen and labourers. The new

rates include the 12½ per cent. bonus. Effective as from 29th March, 1919. Approved 2nd May, 1919. W.A. 3009.

June, 1919.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS (NEWBRIDGE).—Master Builders (Newbridge, Kildare and Naas) and Amalgamated Society of (Newbridge, Kildare and Naas) and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Agreement—The rate for carpenters and joiners to be 1s. 1½0. per hour for the summer months, and 1s. 2d. per hour for the winter months when artificial light is not provided. These rates are exclusive of the 12½ per cent. bonus. Effective as from 24th Feb., 1919. Agreed 20th Feb., 1919. Approved 21st May, 1919. W.A. (M) 2660.

Building Trades Operatives (Lichfield).—Builders' Union (Lichfield Branch) and Lichfield National Federation of Building Operatives. Agreement—1s. 3½d. per hour to bricklayers, joiners and plumbers; 1s. 1½d. per hour to painters; 1s. 0½d. per hour to labourers. These rates to include all bonuses. Agreement but not approval also states that the hours for 8 months in the year are to be 52 per week, and for 4 months 44 per week; and that 1¼d. per hour advance is to take place on and from 4th July, 1919. Approval of this latter advance is reserved.) Effective as from 4th April, 1919. Approved 21st May, 1919. W.A. 3371. 1919. W.A. 3371.

BRICKLAYERS (WAKEFIELD).--Northern Centre Board of Conciliation for the Building Trades. Decision—The rates of bricklayers to be advanced from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per hour. Merger of all bonuses. Effective as from 17th March, 1919. Approved 31st May, 1919. W.A. (M) 2552.

BUILDING TRADES OPERATIVES (CHELMSFORD).—South Eastern Centre Board of Conciliation for the Building Trades. De-cision—The rates shall be: Tradesmen, 1s. 4d. per hour; painters, 1s. 3d. per hour; labourers, 1s. 1d. per hour; scaffolders and timbermen, 1s. 2d. per hour. (Approved on the understanding that above rates include all war advances and bonuses.) Effective as from 24th May, 1919. Approved 31st May, 1919. W.A. (M.) 2044.

BUILDING TRADES OPERATIVES (BASINGSTOKE).—South Eastern Centre Board of Conciliation for the Building Trades. Decision—1s. 3d. per hour for bricklayers, carpenters and joiners; 1s. 2d. per hour for painters, and 1s. per hour for labourers, based on a 53 hour week. Merger of all awards and bonuses. Effective as from 10th May, 1919. Approved 31st May, 1919.

BULLDING TRADES OPERATIVES (OXFORD).—South Eastern Centre Board of Conciliation for the Building Trades. Decision—That the rates be: Mechanics, 1s. 5d. per hour; painters, 1s. 4d.; labourers, 1s. 2d.; scaffolders and timbermen, 1s. 3d. per hour. Effective as from 3rd May, 1919. (Approved on the understanding that the above rates include all advances and bonuses.) Approved 31st May, 1919

BUILDING TRADES OPERATIVES (CIRENCESTER).—South Western Centre Board of Conciliation for the Building Trades. Decision—That the wages of all tradesmen shall be 1s, 3d. per hour except painters, Is. 2d.; and labourers, Is. 1d. Working hours, 48 per week for the 8 summer months and 44 per week for the 4 winter months. Time of working hours to be mutually agreed upon. Effective as from 24th June, 1919. (Approved on the understanding that above rates include all advances and bonuses.) Approved 31st May, 1919. W.A

BUILDING TRADES OPERATIVES (HEREFORD).—South Western BUILDING TRADES OPERATIVES (HEREFORD).—South Western Centre Board of Conciliation for the Building Trades. Decision—That the wages of all tradesmen be 1s. 4d. per hour except wood working machinists, 1s. 4½d.; painters, 1s. 3d.; and labourers, 1s. 2d.; working hours, 46½ per week for the 8 summer months, 44 per week for the 4 winter months. Effective as from 1st May, 1919. (Approved on the understanding that above rates include all war advances and bonuses.) Approved 31st May, 1919. W.A. 3890.

PLUMBERS (HUDDERSFIELD).—Northern Centre Board of Conciliation for the Building Trades. Decision—Advance from 1s. 2d. per hour, plus 12} per cent., to 1s. 7d. per hour, inclusive of all bonuses. Hours reduced from 49½ to 47 per week. Effective as from 17th or 18th Jan., 1919. Approved 31st May, 1919. (I.C.) 9047.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

Lock and Latch Makers.—Midland Lock and Latch Trade Wages Board. Employers' Section v. Employees' Section. Agreement—Women and girls transferred from munitions work to the manufacture of locks and latches and keys shall, as from 31st March, 1919, be paid the rates prescribed by the Board for lock, &c., work. As from 14th April, 1919, a further advance of 5s. per week to women over 18; 2s. 6d. per week to girls under 18. Payment at the rate of 54 hours for the 47 hours now worked. 10 per cent. advance to piece-workers as from 17th Feb., 1919. Agreed 20th March, 1919. Approved 15th May, 1919. W.A. 2312.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

Women Polishers (London District).-Joint Industrial ouncil for the Furniture Trade. Award of National Concilia-ion Board for the Furniture Trade.—Minimum rate of 1s. per hour to women polishers of 4 years' experience. Learners to commence at 2d. per hour with an advance every 4 months, viz. \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour up to 6d. per hour, and thereafter 1d. per hour up to 1s. per hour. In all other respects the rates and conditions affecting male polishers shall apply to females. (Approved with the following amplifications: These rates become prescribed rates under Wages Act. Question of extension to

all employers in furniture trade in London District referred to Court of Arbitration for advice.) Award 14th May, 1919. Approved 21st May, 1919. H.Q. 12033/15.

Miscellaneous Trades.

ARTIFICIAL LIMB MAKERS .- British Artificial Limb Makers' Association and the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association, Amalgamated Instrument Makers' Society, The London Saddle and Harness Makers' Society, The Amalga-mated Portmanteau and Fancy Leather Workers and The Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners' Association. Agreement —A minimum rate of 1s, 83d, per hour (including bonuses and advances) to skilled workmen in wood, metal and leather . 1s. 6d. per hour to leather workers not sufficiently If any workman fails to maintain efficiency his right to a minimum rate shall be jointly determined by the employer and the shop committee, who shall also determine the minimum rate for boys and improvers under 21. Working week of not more than 50 hours all the year round. Overtime: Time and a quarter for first 2 hours; time and a half for second 2 hours: double time thereafter. Saturday afternoons Time and a half for first 2 hours; double time thereafter. Sundays and holidays: double time. Effective as from 15th Feb., 1919. Approved 15th May, 1919. W.A. (M.) 215.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The Home Secretary has appointed a Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C., M.P., "to inquire into the working of the present system of the payment of compensation to workmen for injuries sustained in the course of employment, and to consider and report whether it would be desirable to atable to a stable of a stable of the control of the cont be desirable to establish a system of accident insurance under the control or supervision of the State; and to report further what alterations of the law will be required to remedy defects which experience has disclosed or to give effect to their recommendations."

The Committee have decided to deal first with the questions

- (a) the desirability or otherwise of establishing a system of accident insurance under the control or supervision of the State, and
- (b) the amount of the compensation which should be provided under the present system or under any new or modified system which they may decide to

and to defer to a later stage any detailed review of the existing law, including the consideration of such questions as the circumstances in which compensation should be payable, the procedure for claiming and awarding compensation, medical

arrangements, &c.
The Committee further decided in the first instance to obtain written statements from representative employers' and workmen's organisations and insurance companies of their views upon questions (a) and (b), and, after consideration of these written statements, to take oral evidence of witnesses The Committee are anxious to obtain every information likely to assist them in their inquiry. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. G. R. A. Buckland, Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1919.

No. 747.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR—EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION.

ORDER, DATED 11TH JUNE, 1919, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER SUB-SECTION 3 OF SECTION 2 OF THE WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) ACT, 1918 (8 & 9 GEO. 5, c. 61) AND WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) EXTENSION ACT, 1919 (9 & 10 GEO. 5, c. 18).

Whereas by an Agreement dated the 30th Jan., 1919, and made between the National Alliance of Commercial Road Transport Associations and Federations and National Union of Horse and Motor Vehicle Owners' Associations (Incorporated) and the Motor Transport Employers' Federation on the one hand on behalf of the members of the London Cartage and Haulage Contractors' Association, and the National Transport Workers' Federation on the other hand on behalf of the members of that Federation, it was agreed that as regards horse drivers, assistant horsekeepers, stable-men and vanguards, and drivers and mates of mechanically propelled vehicles, employed in London (City and Metropolitan districts) the rates specified in the third column of the Schedule hereto should be specified in the third column of the Schedule hereto should be substituted for the prescribed rates specified in the second column of the Schedule applicable under the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Acts, 1918 and 1919, to workmen of those classes in the said districts;

And whereas the said Agreement was approved by the Minister of Labour;

Now, therefore, the Minister of Labour, in pursuance of the powers vested in him by the Wages (Temporary Regula-tion) Acts, 1918 and 1919, and on the advice of the Interim Court of Arbitration, hereby orders and directs that the vari-ation effected by the said Agreement of the 30th Jan., 1919,

Per week.

shall be binding on all workmen employed in the Administrative County of London and the Boroughs of West Ham and East Ham in the Commercial Carting Industry, to whom the prescribed rates in question are applicable, and the employers of those workmen, that is to say, from the 16th day of June, 1919, as regards horse-drivers, assistant horse-keepers, stablemen, vanguards and drivers and mates of mechanically pro-pelled vehicles employed in the Administrative County and Boroughs aforesaid, wages shall be paid at rates not less than the substituted rates specified in the third column of the Schedule hereto.

In this order the expression Commercial Carting Industry means the industry or trade concerned exclusively with carting and operations incidental thereto, and does not include carting undertaken by an employer as incidental or ancillary to some other trade or industry. (Signed) R. S. Horne. 11th June, 1919.

> Schedule. HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLES.

	HORSE-DICA WIN VEHIC					
Class.	Prescribed rate for a 72-hour week.	Substituted rate for a 48-hour week exclusive of mealtimes.				
Drivers 1 horse (heavy single)	57s. per week (includ- ing 30s. per week war wage)	57s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage).				
Drivers 2 horse (heavy pairs)	61s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage)	61s. per week (including 30s, per week war wage).				
Drivers 3 horse	64s. per week (includ- ing 30s. per week war wage)	64s, per week (including 30s. per week war wage).				
Drivers 4 horse	68s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage)	68s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage).				
Drivers 25 cwt. (light singles)	52s. per week (including 30s, per week war wage)	52s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage).				
Drivers 50 cwt. (light pairs)	58s. per week (includ- ing 30s. per week war	58s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage).				
Drivers cobs and pony vehicles (15 cwt.)	wage) 27s. 6d. per week rising to 32s. 6d. per week (including 12s. 6d. per week war wage)	27s. 6d. per week rising to 32s. 6d. per week (including 12s. 6d. per week war wage).				
Assistant horsekeepers and stablemen	57s. per week (includ- ing 30s. per week war wage)	57s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage).				
Vanguards in the first year	19s. 6d. per week (in- cluding 12s. 6d. per week war wage)	19s. 6d. per week (including 12s. 6d. per week war wage).				
Vanguards in the second year	20s. 6d. per week (in- cluding 12s. 6d. per week war wage)	20s. 6d. per week (including 12s. 6d. per week war wage).				
Vanguards in the third year	22s. 6d. per week (including 12s. 6d. per	22s. 6d. per week (including 12s. 6d. per week war wage).				
	week war wage)	In all the above cases over- time shall be calculated and paid on the same basis as				
		nowapplies in London (City and Metropolitan districts) but shall be operative in respect of any time worked				
		in excess of 48 hours weekly.				

STEAM WAGONS.

Class.	Prescribed rate for a 72-hour week.	Substituted rate for a 48-hour week exclusive of mealtimes.
Drivers	70s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage)	70s, per week (including 30s, per week war wage).
Mates	55s. per week (includ- ing 30s. per week war wage)	55s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage). In both the above cases overtime shall be calculated and paid on the same basis as now applies in London (City and Metropolitan districts) but shall be operative in respect of any time in excess of 48 hours weekly.

COMMERCIAL PETROL VEHICLES.

Class.	Prescribed rate for a 72-hour week.	Substituted rate for a 48-hour week exclusive of mealtimes.				
Drivers up to 25 cwt.	50s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage)	50s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage).				
Drivers above 25 cwt. up to 30 cwt.	55s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage)	55s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage).				
Drivers above 30 cwt. up to 2 tons	62s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage)	62s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage).				
Drivers over 2 tons	70s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage)	70s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage).				
		In all the above cases over- time shall be calculated and paid on the same basis as now applies in London (City and Metropolitan districts) but shall be operative in re- spect of any time worked in				
		excess of 48 hours weekly.				

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918. Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade. GREAT BRITAIN.

FIXING OF OVERTIME RATES.

THE Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain) having fixed overtime rates for male and female workers of all ages, and having declared that, for the purpose of such overtime rates, the normal number of hours of work per week shall be 48, the Minister of Labour, in pursuance of his statutory powers, has made an Order under Section 4 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, dated 6th June, 1919, confirming these overtime rates as fixed, and specifying 7th June, 1919, as the date from which these rates shall become effective, in cases in which they are applicable, in respect of all persons employing labour, and all persons employer who pays trade. Where, however, as respects any employer who pays the date expersors are proposed in the date. wages at intervals not exceeding seven days, the date specified does not correspond with the beginning of the period for which wages are paid by the employer, the rates become effective as from the beginning of the next full pay period following the date specified.

The penalty for paying wages at less than the above. mentioned overtime rates is a fine not exceeding £20 for each

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

IRELAND.

VARIATION OF GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES.

THE Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Ireland) have varied the general minimum time-rates for female and male workers, and the rates as varied are set out

ı				A	FEI	MALE T	VOR	KERS	3.		Per	wee	k.	
ł												S.	d.	
ı	For	female	workers	of	und	ler 15	ye	ars c	of ag	e		9	10	
ı	,,	,,	,,	,,	15	and v	nde	r 16	year	s of	age	13	1	
Į	,,	,,	33	,,	16	,,	,,	17	,,	,,	,,	16	4	
i	,,	,,	,,	,,	17	,,	,,	18	,,	,,	,,	19	8	
ł	,,	,,	,,								ards	23	0	
ı	Contract of		T	2 _7	WAT	E Wo	DIE	pg			Per	WA	al-	
I					UAL	E IVO	AKE	No.			101		d.	
i	For	mala	workers	of	2220	don 1	E -	TOOMG	of	000		11		
ı	For	mare	workers	01	un	der 1	0 7	rears	01	age			2002	
ľ	,,	,,	,,	,,	15	and 1	inde		year	rs of	age	13		
i	, ,,	,,,	,,,	,,	16	,,	,,	17	,,	,,	.,	17	-	
ı	,,	,,	33	"	17	,,	,,	18		,,	,,	20		
i	,,	,,	"	,,	18	,,	,,	19	,,	. ,,	,,	23		
ı	,,	,,	,,	,,	19	,,	,,	20	,,	,,	,,	27	10	
i	,,	,,	,,	,,	20	,,	,,	21	,,	,,	,,	31	4	
ě	,,	,,	,,	,,	21	,,	,,	22	59	,,	,,	35	9	
	,,	,,	,,	,,	22	years	of	age	and	upw	ards	40	0	
į	TI	a ahor	o coner	al r	nin	imum	tir	ne-re	tes	are	weekly	ra	tos	

based on a week of 48 hours, and subject to proportionate increase or deduction according as the hours worked are more

The Minister of Labour, in pursuance of his statutory powers, has made an Order under Section 4 (2) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, dated 14th May, 1919, confirming the above general minimum time-rates, as varied, and specifying 16th May, 1919, as the date from which these rates shall become effective, in cases in which they are applicable, in respect of all persons employing labour, and all persons employed in the trade. Where, however, as respects any employer who pays wages at intervals not exceeding seven days, the date specified does not correspond with the beginning of the period for which wages are paid by the employer, the rates become effective as from the beginning of the next full pay period following the date specified.

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

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

PROPOSAL TO FIX OVERTIME RATES.

THE Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Ireland) have issued a notice, dated 16th May, 1919, stating that they propose to fix overtime rates for male and female workers, all ages, and to declare that, for the purpose of such overtime rates, the normal number of hours of work per week shall be 48.

Objections to the proposal may be lodged with the Trade Board within two months from 16th May, 1919. Objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Ireland), 5 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Tobacco Trade.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROPOSAL TO FIX GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME

RATES. THE Tobacco Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a notice, dated 12th May, 1919, stating that they propose to fix minimum rates of wages as set out below :-

(a) GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES.

A .- MALE WORKERS.

											S.	d.		
Whon	employed	und	der :	143	years of	age					15	6		
	,,	at	141	and	under	15 y	rears	of	age		17	0	District.	Certify
"	,,	,,	15	,,	. ,,	$15\frac{1}{2}$	"	,,	,,		18	6		
"	,,	,,	151	- ,,	,,	16	,,	,,	,,		21	0	10 (V V V) 10 (V V V V)	
"	,,	,,	16	,,	,,	161	,,	,,	,,		23	6	Ballymacarberry	Dr. D. B.
"	,,	,,	161	,,	,,	17	,,	,,	,,		25	6	(co. Water-	macarber
"		,,	17	,,	,,	175	,,	,,	,,		28	0	Barrowden ford)	Dr. M. Hu
"	,,	,,	175		,,	18	,,	,,	,,		30	6	(Rutland)	Stamford
,,	,,	,,	18	,,	,,	181	,,	,,	,,		35	0	Braemar	Dr. D. W.
"	"	SAVAS	181			19	,,	,,	,,		37	6	(Aberdeen)	Cuttage,
"	,,	"	19	1015201	"	191					41	0	(Monmouth)	Dr. E. A. Towers, C
,,	,,	"	191	"	"	20	"	"	"		43	6	Clay Cross	Dr. N. A.
,,	"	"	20		"	201	"	"	"		46	0	(Derby)	Cross
,,	"	"		"	",	21	"	,,	"		50	0	Creech St.	Dr. F. R.
,,	,,	"	201		"		99	"	"	•••	55	0	Michael	Michael,
,,	"	"	21	and	upware	us			•••		90	U	(Somerset) Dursley	Dr. R. A.
													(Gloucester)	Gate, Du
			B	-FE	IALE W	ORKE	RS.			Per	wee	k.	Glasgow, South	Dr. D. McKa
											S.	d.	East	Monteith
Thon	employed	nne	der	144	vears of	fage					12	6	(Lanark) Harwich	Dr. A. Port
упен		at	141	and	under	15 1	rears	of	age		13	6	. (Essex)	Dovercou
99	9,9		15	,,	,,	151	,,	,,	,,		14	6	(1200011)	
"	"	"	151			16					15	6	Hinckley	Dr. J. H.
"	"	,,	16		,,	163	"	"	"		17	0	(Leicester)	Road, Hi
"	, ,,	,,	161	"	,,	17	,,,	"	99	• • •	18	6	Honiton	Dr. O. Mills.
,,	,,	,,	17	455500	,,,	173	,,,	"	,,	•••	20	6	(Devon)	Homiton
,,	93	"	10000000000	"	,,	SCHOOL STATE	"	"	"	•••	22	6	Longton	Dr. R. T.
,,	"	,,	171	"	25	18	"	"	, ,,		27	0	(Lancs)	Elms,
,,	99	,,	18	,,	"	181	"	"	"			2000E0000	Mold (Flint)	Dr. J. D.
,,	,,	"	181	,,,	"	19	"	"	,,	•••	28	6	Mora (Fine)	Mold
,,	,,	,,	19	,,,	"	$19\frac{1}{2}$	"	,,	,,,		29	6		
,,	,,	,,	$19\frac{1}{2}$,,	,,	20	"	,,	,,,		30	6	New Southgate	Dr. J. E. As
,,	,,	,,	20	,,	,,	203	"	,,	,,		31	6	(Middlesex)	Road, Ne
,,	,,	,,	$20\frac{1}{2}$,,	,,	21	,,	,,	,,		32	6	Staveley (Derby)	Dr. A. C
,,	,,	,,	21	and	upwar	ds	S				35	0	Thorne	Dr. C. D.
													(Yorks., West	Thorne,
The	above ge	nera	al m	inin	num tir	ne-ra	tes a	re	for a	a wee	ek n	ot	Riding)	

exceeding 48 hours.

(b) OVERTIME RATES.

Overtime rates for male and female workers of all ages, and the Trade Board propose to declare that, for the purpose of such overtime rates, the normal number of hours of work per week shall be 48.

Objections to the above proposals may be lodged with the Trade Board within two months from 12th May, 1919. Objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Tobacco Trade Board (Great Britain), 5 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MAKE SPECIAL ORDER. FUR TRADE.

The Minister of Labour has given notice that he intends, pursuant to the powers conferred upon him by Section I. of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the Trade specified in the Appendix to this Notice.

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

Objections to the Draft Special Order must be sent to the Minister of Labour at the above address within 42 days from

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

(a) The specific grounds of objection; and

(b) The omissions, additions, or modifications asked for.

The trade specified in the appendix to the above notice is as follows :-

The Fur Trade (that is to say) the dressing, dyeing and making up of furs or of skins for furriers' purposes, including :-

1. The dressing or dyeing or general preparation of furs

2. The manufacture of furs or skins into garments, rugs, or other articles:

The remaking, repairing or cleaning of articles made from furs or skins where carried on by fur dressers or fur manufacturers;

The lining with fur of coats, cloaks, mantles, capes, gloves or similar articles where carried out by fur manufacturers:

Bundling, packing, warehousing and other operations carried on by fur skin merchants, fur dressers, fur dyers or fur manufacturers.

but excluding :-

(a) The making up of fur toys, purses, boots, shoes or slippers;

(b) The making of fur hats when carried on in association with or in conjunction with the making or trimming of men's, women's, or children's headgear from other materials.

(c) Warehousing, packing, and other similar operations carried on in shops wholly, mainly, or substantially engaged in the retail distribution of articles of any description that are not made on the premises.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

MAY, 1919.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for Examination.*
Ballymacarberry (co. Water- ford)	Dr. D. B. McEniry, Bally- macarberry	Ballymacarberry Dis- pensary, Tuesday and Friday, 11 a.m. to 12 noon.
Barrowden (Rutland)	Dr. M. Hutton, Barrowden, Stamford	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Braemar (Aberdeen)	Dr. D. W. Warren, Gowrie Cottage, Braemar	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Caerleon (Monmouth)	Dr. E. A. I Phillips, Broad Towers, Caerleon	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Clay Cross (Derby)	Dr. N. A. K. Sparrow, Clay	Surgery, Week-days, 9-10
Michael (Somerset)	Dr. F. R. Todd, Creech St. Michael, Taunton	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Dursley (Gloucester)	Dr. R. A. Brewis, The West Gate, Dursley	Surgery, Wednesday, 9-10
Glasgow, South East (Lanark)	Dr. D. McKail, 2, Morris Place, Monteith Row, Glasgow	160, Gt. Hamilton Street, Glasgow, Wednesday, 12 noon to 1 p.m.
Harwich (Essex)	Dr. A. Porter, White Gables, Dovercourt	27, West Street, Harwich. Week-days, 9.30 to 10.30 a.m.
Hinckley (Leicester)	Dr. J. H. Donnell, Station Road, Hinckley	Surgery, Lindum House, 39, Castle Street, Hinck- ley. Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Honiton (Devon)	Dr. O. Mills, Plympton House, Homton	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Longton (Lancs)	Dr. R. T. A. Patchett, The Elms, Liverpool Road, Longton, Preston	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Mold (Flint)	Dr. J. D. Byrd, Fron Haul, Mold	Pendref Surgery, Gwern Affield Road, Mold. Week days, 9-10 a.m.
New Southgate (Middlesex)	Dr. J. E. Ashby, 26, Woodland Road, New Southgate, N. 11	Week-days, 9.30-10.30 a.m.
Staveley (Derby)	Dr. A. Court, Hampton, Staveley	Surgery, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Thorne (Yorks., West Riding)	Dr. C. D. Walker, Drumclog, Thorne, Doncaster	Surgery, Elliston St. Thorne. Wednesday, 6-
Tollcross (Lanark)	Dr. A. Gibson, St. Brinnans, Baillieston, Giasgow	Surgery, 77, Main Street Baillieston. Wednesday 9-10 a.m.
Uxbridge (Middlesex)	Dr. A. J. Turner, Sussex Lodge, Uxbridge	Sussex Lodge, Uxbridge Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.

Note.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the residence of the Certifying Surgeon.

* Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING MAY.

[All the Official Publications (distinguished by Cd., Cmd., H.L., H.C. or S.O. publication) may be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and 28, Abinydon Street, London, S.W.1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardig; 28, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Dominions and Dependencies, the United States of America and other foreign countries of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C.1 Ltd., London, W.C.]

UNITED KINGDOM.

Reconstruction Problems. Pamphlets of the Ministry of Reconstruction. No. 22. Domestic Service. No. 23. Public Health—a Survey. No. 23. Public Health II—The Present Problem and the Ministry of Health. No. 24. Electrical Development. No. 25. Town Planning. [S.O. publications: price 2d. each.

Women in Industry. Report of the War Cabinet Committee. To investigate and report upon 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. [Cmd. 135: price 1s. 6d.]

Substitution of Women for Men during the War. Reports by H.M. Inspectors of Factories showing the position in certain industries at the end of 1918. Home Office. [S.O. publication: price 8s.]

The Welfare of the Children of Women employed in Fac-

tories in France and Germany. Intelligence Department of the Local Government Board. [S.O. publication: price 6d.]

Navy Pay, Allowances and Pensions. Statement showing Recommendations of Committee presided over by Admiral Sir Martyn Jerram. [Cmd. 149: price 3d.]

Disabled Men (Facilities for Employment) Bill. Proposed Expenditure. [Cmd. 154: price 1d.]

Expenditure. [Cmd. 154: price 1d.]
Railway Workers during the War. Statement showing the

cost of running the Railways in Great Britain during the period of Government Control of the Railways (1914-18). Board of Trade. [Cmd. 147: price 1d.] Railway Accidents. Report to the Board of Trade upon the

accidents that have occurred on the Railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1918. [Cmd. 166: price 3d.] Prevention of Anthrax Bill (Proposed Expenditure). Memo-

randum on expenditure likely to be incurred under Clause 2 (2) of the Prevention of Anthrax Bill. [Cmd. 160:

Milk Supply (Travelling Commission). Evidence and Recommendations of the Travelling Commission, upon which the Food Controller based his Order that the counties of Somerset, Dorset, Devon and Cornwall milk producers receive 2d. a gallon less for their milk than in any other counties. [H.L.

Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1917.
Part D—Building Societies. [S.O. publication: price 5s.]
Trustee Savings Banks. Report of Proceedings of the Inspection Committee, year ended 20th November, 1918.
27th Annual Report. [H.C. 85: price 3d.]
Metropolitan Police. Account showing the sums received and expended for the purposes of the Metropolitan Police and Police Pension Funds, 1918-19. [H.C. 86: price 2d.]
Ninth Report of the Commissioners of H.M. Customs and Excise, year ended 31st March, 1918. Old Age Pensions: claims, payments, &c. [Cd. 9215: price 9d.]
Supplement to the Seventy-fifth Annual Report of the Registrar General of Births. Deaths and Marriages in

Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England and Wales. Part III—Registration Summary Tables

England and Wales. Part III—Registration Summary Tables, 1901-10. [Cd. 8002: price 8s.]

Acquisition and Valuation of Land for Public Purposes. Rights and Powers in connection with Mines and Minerals. Third Report of Committee. Ministry of Reconstruction. [Cmd. 150: price 4d.]

Acreage and Live Stock Returns of Scotland. Agricultural Statistics, 1917. Vol. VI, part I. Board of Agriculture for Scotland. [Cmd. 95: price 3d.]

Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland, year ended 31st March, 1919. Labourers' Acts, housing schemes, old age pensions, food production, Unemployed Workmen Act, &c. [Cmd. 65: price 4d.]

Emigration Statistics of Ireland for the year 1918. Shows the occupations of the emigrants. [Cmd. 77: price 2d.]

Emigration Statistics of Ireland for the year 1918. Shows the occupations of the emigrants. [Cmd. 77: price 2d.]

Eighteenth Annual General Report of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, 1917-18. Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland, apprenticeship scholarships, home industries, the War and the food supply, &c. [Cmd. 106: price 1s.]

Statistical Tables of the Dublin Metropolitan Police for the year 1916. [Cmd. 30: price 3d.]

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH DOMINIONS

INDIA.—Publications of the Department of Statistics.

(1) Review of the trade of India in 1917-18. (2) Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills, February, 1919. (3) Cotton Press Return, No. 11 of 1918-19.

Canada.—Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, February, 1919. Prices of agricultural produce, average wages of farm help in Canada, 1909-10 and 1914-18. [Ottawa: J. de L. Taché, King's Printer.]

British Columbia.—First Annual Report of the Department of Labour, 1918. Statistics of trades and industries, wages and hours of labour, nationality, &c., labour organisations, free employment offices, strikes in 1918, Report of the Minimum Wage Board, &c. [Victoria: D. H. Cullin, King's Minimum Wage Board, &c. [Victoria: D. H. Cullin, King's

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—Quarterly Summary COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, December, 1918. Trade Unions, disputes, changes in wages, unemployment, prices, rents, cost of living, pensions, &c. The Official Year Book, No. 10, 1917. Statistics for period 1901-16. Commonwealth Statistician. [Melbourne: McCarron, Bird & Co., Printers.]

New South Wales.—The Industrial Gazette, February, 1919.

Declaration of living wage for adult female employees, prices, dislocations in industries, employment and unemployment, industrial awards and agreements, &c. Department of Labour dustrial awards and agreements, &c. Department of Labour and Industry. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer. QUEENSLAND.—The Industrial Gazette, 10th February, 1919

Industrial awards and agreements, labour exchanges, text of "The Wages Act of 1918" and "State Enterprises Act of 1918." Department of Labour. [Brisbane: A. J. Cumming,

Government Printer.]

New Zealand.—(1) Monthly Abstract of Statistics, January February and March, 1919. Cost of living—retail and whole sale prices, pensions, State advances to workers, &c. Govern ment Statistician. (2) Report on Discharged Soldiers' Settlement, for the year ended 31st March, 1918. Department of Lands and Survey. [Wellington: Marcus F. Marks, Govern-

SOUTH AFRICA.—The South African Journal of Industries, April, 1919. Labour and industrial conditions in March; lations between Employers and Labour "—address by Evelyn Wallers to the Transvaal Chamber of Mines. Ministry of Mines and Industries. [Pretoria: Government Printing and Stationery Office] Statistics of Cost of Living, 1914, to March, 1919. Census and Statistics Office. [Pretoria.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

INTERNATIONAL.—(1) International Review of Agricultural Economics March and April, 1919. Co-operation in Denmark in 1916 and Germany in 1917; the new German Agricultural Labourers' Code. (2) International Review of the Science and Practice of Agriculture, January, 1919. (3) International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics, May, 1919. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome: Printing Office of the Institute] Institute

UNITED STATES.—(a) Federal. Monthly Labour Review, February, 1919 Prices and cost of living, wages and hours of labour, employment and unemployment, child labour, minimum wage decrees in California and Massachusetts. Do. March, 1919. "The possibility of compiling a Cost of Living Index," by Dr. Royal Meeker. Do. April, 1919. "Control of Labour Conditions by International Action," by Leifur Magnusson. Bureau of Labour Statistics. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. No. 253, February, 1919. Women in the Lead Industries, by Alice Hamilton, M.D. The

States and Child Labour. Lists of States with certain restrictions as to ages and hours. Children's Leaflet, No. 13. Children's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labour. An Outline for a Birth-Registration Test. Children's Bureau, miscellaneous series, No. 12. Department of Labour. [Washington: Convergent Printing Office]

laneous series, No. 12. Department of Labour. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

—Railway Earnings in 1918. Miscellaneous series, No. 32. Bureau of Railway Economics.

—(b) State. New York.—(1) The Bulletin, April, 1919. Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration report for year ending 30th June, 1918, Bureau of Women in Industry, report of New York City Industrial Education Survey, the labour market, &c. State Industrial Commission. (2) The Labour Market Bulletin, February, 1919. Detailed report and tables. [Albany: J. B. Lyon Co., Printers.] (3) Department of Labour Special Bulletin, March, 1919. The Industrial Replacement of Men by Women in the State of New York. [New York: Chas. P. Young Co., Printers.] (4) Proceedings of the Third Industrial Safety Congress of New York State, Syracuse (N.Y.), 2-5 December, 1918. State Industrial Commission.—Massachusetts.—Publications of the Minimum Wage

—MASSACHUSETTS.—Publications of the Minimum Wage Commission. (1) Sixth Annual Report for the year ending 30th November, 1918. (2) Bulletin, No. 18. Supplementary Report on the Wages of Women in Candy Factories. (3) Statement and Decree—Wages of Women in Wholesale Millinery. (4) Statement and Decree—Wages of Women employed as Office and other Building Cleaners. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers.]

—Connecticut.—Fifth Biancial D

-Connecticut.-Fifth Biennial Report of the Department —CONNECTICUT.—Fifth Biennial Report of the Department of Factory Inspection for the two years ending 30th September, 1916. Bakeshops, industrial sanitation, home work, employment of children, &c. [Meriden: The Curtiss-Way Co.]—IOWA.—Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the Biennial Period ending 30th June, 1918. Arbitration and conciliation, child labour, farm labour, labour organisations, State and private employment bureaus. [Des Moines: Published by the State] lished by the State.

lished by the State.]
—Wisconsin.—(1) Sixth Report of the Citizens' Committee
on Unemployment and the Public Employment Bureau of
Milwaukee, November, 1916, to 30th June, 1918. (2) Report
on Allied Functions for the year ending 30th June, 1918. Industrial Commission of Wisconsin.

Germany.—Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, February and March, 1919. Employment in January and February; miners' wages in Saxony. National Statistical Office. [Berlin: Carl Hey-

ITALY.—Bollettino dell'Ufficio del Lavoro, April 16th.

Department of Labour.) Ministry of (Journal of the Italian Department of Labour.) Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour. [Rome: Fratelli Treves.]

Belgium.—(1) Revue du Travail, No. 3, April, 1919. Employment in Belgium from 1914 to 1918, and at the end of

March, 1919. [Brussels: 14, Rue d'Or.] (2) La Situation des Industries en Belgique en Février, 1919, après les dévastations allemandes Condition of industries, factories in operation number of workpeople in employment, &c., at February, 1919.
Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies. [Brussels: 29,
Rue de la Charité.] (3) Annuaire de la Legislation du Travail,
1913. Text of labour laws of the principal countries. Department of Labour. [Brussels: 1919: Dewit, 53, Rue
Royale]

HOLLAND.—Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistick, April 30th, 1919. Unemployment during January, labour disputes in March, proposed law restricting hours of labour. Central Bureau of Statistics. [The Hague: Gebr. Belinfante.

SWITZERLAND.—(1) Rapport du Bureau de Statistique pendant l'année 1918. Statistics as to population of Canton of Geneva in 1918. Cantonal Bureau of Statistics. [Geneva.] (2) Bulin 1918. Cantonal Bureau of Statistics. [Geneva.] (2) Interest No. 4, 30th April, 1919. Monthly report as to retail prices in Switzerland, rations prescribed for May, 1919. Federal Statistical Office. [Berne.]

Denmark.—Statistiske Efterretninger, 28th April and 9th

1919. Retail prices in April, wages in various industries ctober, 1918. Danish Statistical Department. [Copen-May, 1919. Retail in October, 1918. hagen.] Social Forsorg, April and May, 1919. (Journal of the Unemployment Council, Workmen's Insurance Board, &c.). Text of law of 1st April, 1919, as to relief to be granted to un-

employed fishermen. [Hellerup: Ahlmanns Allé, 25.] Sweden:—Official Statistics of Sweden:—(1) Byggnadsverk-samheten i Rikets Stadssamhällen, åren 1916, och 1917. Report on building activities in urban areas during the years 1916 and 1917. (2) Arbetsinställelser i Sverige år 1917. Report on labour disputes in Sweden during 1917. (3) Arbetstillgång, Arbetstill gång Arbetstill gång ar 1917. Arbetstid och Arbetslön inom Sveriges Jordbruk år 1917. Supply of labour, hours and wages in agriculture during 1917. (4) Statens Forlikningsmans för Medling i Arbetstvister Verksamhet år 1917. Report of the State Conciliator for the year 1917. (5) Kollektivavtal i Sverige år 1917. Report on the

Collective Agreements concluded during the year 1917.

—Sociala Meddelanden, No. 3 of 1919. (Journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs.) Employment during February, hours in industry and handicrafts, working conditions in bakeries, prices and cost of living in Sweden in February. Department of Social Affairs. [Stockholm: P. A. Nacotal & Sagar 1

Norstedt & Söner.]
Norway.—Norges Officielle Statistik. (1) Vocational Schools,
1914-15 and 1916-17. (2) Statistics of public education for year
1914 (3) Statistics of mines and factories in 1916. (4) State
finances from 1st July, 1910—30th June, 1915. (5) Statistics
of private banks in 1917. (6) Wages and conditions of living
during the War. (7) Convictions for drunkenness, 1916-17.
[Christiania: H. Aschehoug & Co.]

Spain.—Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, April, 1919. (Journal of the Spanish Department of Labour.) Constitution of joint committees for fixing minimum wages, labour disputes in March, 1919, and in period January-March, 1919, text of law as to extension of old age pensions. [Madrid: Minuesa de los Rios.]

June, 1919.

finuesa de 108 Mars.]

PORTUGAL.—(1) Imposto do Sêlo, 1915-16. (Revenue from ale of stamps.) (2) Annuario das Contribuicoes Directas. sale of stamps.) (2) Annuario das Contribuicoes Directas.
Annual report on revenue from taxes: in three parts. (a)
Land, 1913-14, (b) Industry, 1913-16, (c) House Rent, &c.,
1913-16. (3) Movimento da Populacao, 1911-16. (Births, marriages, deaths, emigration, &c., 1911-16.) (4) Censo da Populacao da Cidade de Lisbon. (Population of Lisbon in 1911.)
(5) Boletim Comercial e Maritimo. Nos. 5-12, 1916. (Monthly
reports containing statistics as to imports and exports.) (6)
Ano colheita de 1915-16. (Yield of crops in 1915-16.) (7)
Estatistica Agricola de 1916. (Statistics as to agriculture
produce, stocks, &c., in 1916). (8) Justicia, 1912-16. (Legal
Statistics, 1912-16). Ministry of Finances. Department of
Statistics. [Lisbon.]

Argentine Republic.—(1) Boletin del Departamento Nacional

Statistics. [LISOON.]

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—(1) Boletin del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo, April, 1919. (Journal of the State Department of Labour.) Report on trade union organisations. Cronica Mensual del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo, March, 1919. (Monthly journal of the State Department of Labour). Text (Monthly journal of the State Department of Labour). Text of Law as to pensions to employees in public services, prices of food in 1916-18. [Buenos Aires: Gotelli y Cia.]

URUGUAY.—Boletin del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, February, 1919. Text of laws, decrees, bills and regulations regarding foreign trade. [Montevideo.]

regarding foreign trade. [Montevideo.]

Japan.—Thirty-fourth Statistical Report of the Department
of Agriculture and Commerce. Wages of farm labourers,
weavers, dyers, and various other artisans, &c., 1900-1917,
with index numbers; wages in certain occupations in 1917.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MAY, 1919.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

(WAR OFFICE CONTRACTS.)

Badges, Metal: S. J. Rose, London, W.; M. Wright & Sons, Edgware.—Bags, Kit: Greenacre & Co., London, N.—Boots, Ankle: Regulation Boot Co., Raunds.—Candles: A. Finlay, Bel-Ankle: Regulation Boot Co., Raunds.—Candles: A. Finlay, Belfast.—Cases, Wood, Packing, &c.: Anglo-Scandinavian Box Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; P. C. Booth & Co., Sheffield; W. Bridge water & Sons, Birmingham; Capjon & Hoare, London, E.; J. Foxon & H. Robinson, Sheffield; Harrison & Rogers, Ltd., London, S.W.; R. & J. Irving, Glasgow.—Chinaware: Birks, Rawlins & Co., Stoke-on-Trent; H. J. Colclough, Longton, Staffs; W. T. Copeland & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent; G. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Star China Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Clocks: T. Armstrong & Sons, Manchester; Prescot Clock and Mechanism Co., Prescot Lancs.—Cloth (Piece Goods): H. Ballantyne & Sons T. Armstrong & Sons, Manchester; Prescot Clock and Mechanism Co., Prescot, Lancs.—Cloth (Piece Goods): H. Ballantyne & Sons, Ltd., Walkerburn, N.B.; W. & E. Crowther, Ltd., Slaithwaite, Yorks.—Clothing, Plain Clothes: Brown, Son & Co., Peterborough; Clarke, Son & Co., Abingdon, Berks; L. Goldstein, London, E.; Grainger & Smith, Ltd., Dudley; St. Albans Manufacturing Co., Leeds; J. Shannon & Son, Ltd., Walsall; Whur & Sons, London, W.; C. Wills & Son, Ltd., Bristol.—Clothing, Uniform: Bottomley's, Ltd., Blackburn; Dixon & Gaunt, Ltd., Leeds; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Clothing, Women's: W. Alstone & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Devas, Routledge & Co., Ltd., London, S.E., Eastwood Bros., Ltd., Hebden Bridge; Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Lunn Bros., Leeds; Myers & Co., London, E.; C. & J. Webb & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Convertors, Motor: B. Peebles, Edinburgh.—Cranes, Conversion of: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., London, S.W. Cranes, Conversion of: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., London, S.W.—Earthenware: J. Bourne & Sons, London, E.C.; G. Clews & Co., Ltd., Turnstall, Staffs; H. Hulme & Sons, Ltd., Burslem, Staffs.—Enamelled Ware: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Griffiths & Browett, Ltd., Birmingham; Walford & Son, London, E.—Engines, Fire, Accessories to: Barber Wilsons & Co., Ltd., London, N. Elip Papers, Fries, Ltd., Lindon, N. Elip Papers, Fries, Ltd., Lindon, N. Elip Papers, Fries, Ltd., Lindon, N. Elip Papers, Fries, Ltd. London, N.—Fly Papers: Extirmo Ltd., Hull.—Gloves, Leather: Whitby Bros., Ltd., Yeovil.—Heads, Mop: E. Early & Son, Witney.—Hosiery: Fraser, Frasers & Co., Kilmarnock; D. Macrae & Sons, Stewarton; D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinckley.—Knives: J. Elliot & Sons, Sheffield.—Locks, Pad: H. Harrison & Sons, Willenhall; Lowe & Fletcher, Willenhall.—Matting, Cocoanut: Ashley, Atkins & Co., Braintree.—Medicines: Burgoyne, Burbridges & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Lister Institute of Preventive Medicines Eletree Herts and London. S. W. Parker. goyne, Burbridges & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Lister Institute of Preventive Medicines, Elstree, Herts, and London, S.W.; Parke, Davis & Co., Hounslow.—Netting, Mosquito: T. Adams, Ltd., Nottingham.—Oils: Newcastle Benzol Co., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne; J. C. Oxley's Dyes & Chemicals, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Ribbon, Silk: J. Cash, Ltd., Coventry; Lester & Harris, Coventry; H. Slingsby, Ltd., Nuneaton; T. Stevens (Coventry), Ltd., Coventry.—Shirts, Flannel: McKay & Co., Ltd., Kendal.—Shoes, Horse: W. Cooke & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Shoes, Women's: G. Green & Son, Ltd., Leicester; W. Mason (Leicester), Ltd., Leicester; J. W. Moir & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Silk (Piece Goods): Wheeler Silk Co., London, E.C.; Warner & Sons, London, E.C.—Soap: J. Knight, Ltd., London, E.—Tinware: S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; A. Lloyd & Sons, London, S.E.—Tools: J. Yates & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Transformers: Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Yarn: J. T. & J. Taylor, Batley, Yorks.

WAR OFFICE.

Maintenance of W.D. Buildings: St. Albans and Watford: J. Hammond & Son, Watford; Mill Hill Division: Jesse Mead. Chesham; Dewsbury, Wakefield: G. Crook, Wakefield; Leicester: W. Smith, Leicester: Lincoln: C. A. Fairchild, Lincoln: Barnard Hedley, Barnard Castle.-Works Service: Filling in Trenches, Ongar: Chandler & Co., Manchester; Demolition of Breastworks, Otford: A. E. Farr, London, E.C.; Demolition of Trenches, Chorley Wood: G. Darnell & Sons, Herts. Alterations to Huts, &c., at the 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth Common: F. & G. Foster & Co., South Norwood, S.E.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Angles, &c., Iron: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Bars, Mild Steel: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Baths: Shanks & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Blankets, G.S.: T. Lee & Sons, Dewsbury.— Boilers, Loco.: R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & ., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne,—Bolts and Nuts, &c.: Horton Son, Ltd., Darlaston.—Brass, Parsons White: Manganese Bronze and Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Bronze, White: Anti-Attrition Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Camp Equipment Silver & Edgington, Ltd., London, E.C.—Canvas, "Era": Coubro & Scrutton, London, E.—Car, Motor: Wolseley Motors, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cement: Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Chain, Iron: E. Baylie & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge.—Chains, Crane: Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal.—Channels, Steel: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Clock, Electric Turret: Gent & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Clothing, Blue Serge: I. Compton & Sons. Ltd., London, E.—Couplings, Screw: Stableford & Co., Ltd., Coalville.—Couplings, Universal: Wm. Simons & Co., Ltd., Renfrew.—Dog Spikes, W.I.: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.; Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C.—Drill, Khaki: The Union Mill Co., Manchester.—Drugs, &c.: Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., East Ham.—Fishbolts, &c., W.I., Fittings, Permanent Way: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—Forms, Native Court: Waterlow & Sons, London, E.C.—Grinding Machine: Luke & Spencer, Ltd., Broadheath, nr. Manchester.—Hoes, Oval Eye: V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—Insulators, W.P.: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Iron and Metal Work for Wagons, &c.: Stableford & Co., Ltd., Coalville.— Launch: Bergius Launch & Engine Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Lead, Pig: Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson, Ltd., London, E.C.—Linotype Machine: Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., London, E.C.—Locomotives: Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Montreal Loco. Works, Ltd., London, S.W.—Locomotive, "Simplex" Petrol: Motor Rail & Tram Car Co., Ltd., Bedford.-Metal, Antifriction: Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Metal, Antifiction: Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Metal, Axle Brand: Dewrance & Co., London, S.E.—Oil: Vacuum Oil Co., London, S.W.—Oil, Lubricating: C. C. Wakefield & Co., London, E.C.—Packing: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Paper: J. Dickinson & Co., London, E.C.; Spicer & Sons, London, E.C.—Piping, Gal. Iron: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Pipes, C. L. Spicet and Sacket: Cochrana & Co. (Wackside). Ltd. Dud. J. Dickinson & Co., London, E.C.; Spicer & Sons, London, E.C.—Piping, Gal. Iron: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Pipes, C.I. Spigot and Socket: Cochrane & Co. (Woodside), Ltd., Dudley.—Plates, &c., Pump Lining: Wm. Simons & Co., Ltd., Renfrew.—Plates, B.B. Iron: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Press, Hydraulic Wheel: H. Berry & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Printing Machine: Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., London, E.C.—Quinine Bisulph.: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—Rails, &c., Railway: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Barrow Hæmatite Steel Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Workington Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Workington; R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—Rice: J. A. Anderson & Co., London, E.C.—Rivets, Mild Steel: Gladstone, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—Roller, Road, Steam: Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough.—Rope, Manilla: Hawkins & Tipson, London, E.—Shafts, Propeller: Wm. Simons & Co., Ltd., Renfrew.—Sheets, Gal., Plain: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Sheets, Roofing: J. Lysaght, Ltd., London, E.C.—Signalling Apparatus, Railway: Railway Signal Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Spares for Steam Launches: J. S. White & Co., Ltd., Renfrew.—Stamps, Rubber, &c.: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Trimmings, Carriage: J. Holdsworth & Co., Halifax.—Tubes, Boiler: Stawarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Clasgow: Tubes, Ltd., Aston Rirming. Rubber, &c.: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Trimmings, Carriage: J. Holdsworth & Co., Halifax.—Tubes, Boiler: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Tubes, Ltd., Aston, Birmingham; Weldless Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Tyres, Loco.: Monkbridge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Vickers, Ltd., Sheffield.—Vans, Brake: Birmingham Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham.—Wagons, &c.: J. & F. Howard, Ltd., Bedford.—Wagons, Railway: Bristol Wagon & Carr. Works Co., Ltd., Bristol; G. R. Turner, Ltd., Notts; Midland Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Metropolitan Carr., Wagon & Finance Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Washers, India Rubber: Clyde Rubber Works Co., Ltd., Renfrew.—Waste, Cotton, Coloured: W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Wheels and Axles: Harrison & Camm, Ltd., Rotherham; J. Baker & Co. (Rotherham), Ltd., Rotherham; R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Newlay Wheel Co., Ltd., Bramley, Leeds.

INDIA OFFICE.—STORE DEPARTMENT.

Albumen, &c.: A. W. Penrose & Co., London, E.C.—Apparatus: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., London, W.C.—Augers: W. Ridgway & Sons, Sheffield.—Axles: Cammell, Laird & Co., Ridgway & Sons, Sheffield.—Axles: Cammell, Laird & Co., Sheffield.—Blowers: Alldays & Onions, Birmingham.—Bottoms: F. Braby & Co., London, E.C.—Boxes, &c.: Hyposal, Ltd., Wealdstone, Harrow.—Buffers: Stableford & Co., Coalville.—Cable: Macintosh Cable Co., London, E.C.; Siemens Bros. & India Office-continued.

India Office—continued.

Co., Woolwich; General Electric Co., London, E.C.—Canvas: F. R. Rand & Co., London, S.W.—Cells: J. C. Fuller & Son, Chadwell Heath; D.P. Battery Co., Bakewell.—Cloth: British Pluviusin Co., Manchester.—Copper Bolt: Delta Metal Co., E. Greenwich.—Copper Wire: F. Smith & Co., Salford; Shropshire Iron Co., Hadley, Salop.—Copper Plate: Birmingham Battery, &c., Co., Selly Oak.—Crucibles: Morgan Crucible Co., Battersea.—Girders, &c.: R. Y. Pickering & Co., Wishaw.—Hose: Reddaway & Co., London, E.C.—Iron: Low Moor Co., Bradford.—Iron Fire Bar: Darlington Rolling Mills Co., Darlington.—Joists: Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough.—Lamps: J. Hinks & Sons, Birmingham.—Lathes: Dean, Smith & Grace, Keighley.—Milling Machine: Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitweston-le-Willows.—Nickel: Mond Nickel Co., London, S.W.— Hinks & Sons, Birmingham.—Lathes: Dean, Smith & Grace, Keighley.—Milling Machine: Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Openshaw.—Motion Plates: Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows.—Nickel: Mond Nickel Co., London, S.W.—Pens: Hinks, Wells & Co., London, E.C.—Paint: Pilchers, Ltd., London, S.E.; Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, London, E.C.—Paper: A. Cowan & Sons, London, E.C.; Pirie & Sons, London, E.C.; Basted Paper Mills, Sevenoaks.—Paper Tape: Waterlow & Sons, London, E.C.—Pickaxes: Whitehouse Bros., Cannock.—Planing Machines: J. Butler & Co., Halifax.—Pneumatic Hammer: B. & S. Massey, Openshaw.—Punching Machine: J. Bennie & Sons, Govan.—Rails: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Dowlais.—Rivetters' Tools: Whitehouse Bros., Cannock.—Rollers: Marshall, Sons & Co., Gainsborough.—Springs: Tempered Spring Co., Sheffield ; Steel, Peech & Tozer, Sheffield.—Steel Bars: W. Jacks & Co., London, E.C.—Steel, Round: Edgar Allen & Co., Sheffield.—Steel Trough Plates: Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough.—Steel Angles, &c.: Lanarkshire Steel Co., Motherwell.—Steel Spring: Watson, Saville & Co., Sheffield.—Steel, Cast: J. H. Andrew & Co., Sheffield.—Steel Plates: J. Dunlop & Co., Glasgow.—Steel Sheets: Smith & McLean, Gartcosh; Pather Iron &c., Co., Wishaw.—Superheater Elements: Howell & Co., Sheffield.—Tapes: J. Rabone & Sons, Birmingham.—Train Lighting Materials: J. Stone & Co., Deptford.—Trough Plates: J. Westwood & Co., Millwall.—Tubes: Stewarts & Lloyds, Glasgow; British Mannesmann Tube Co., London, E.C.; Chesterfield Tube Co., Chesterfield; W. Bayliss, Ltd., Birmingham; Brotherton Tubes, &c., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Tubing: Earl, Bourne & Co., Birmingham.—Tyres: Vickers, Ltd., Sheffield.—Varnish: R. I. Clark & Co., London, E.; Kearsley & Co., Ripon; Wilkinson, Haywood & Clark, London, E.C.—Wheel Press: Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Openshaw.—Wire: Rylands Bros., Warrington.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Various Kinds of Paper: James Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., Kings Norton; Bathford Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Bathford, near Bath; Henry Bruce & Sons, Ltd., Kinleith; Busbridge & Co. (1919), Ltd., East Malling; Caldwell & Co. (Papermakers), Ltd., Inverkeithing; Thos. Chalmers & Sons, Lochmill; Edward Collins & Sons, Ltd., Kelvindale; Alex. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Valleyfield; Robert Craig & Sons, Ltd., Moffat, Airdrie; James R. Crompton & Brothers, Ltd., Elton; Y. Duxbury & Sons, Ltd., Heap Bridge; Fisher & Co., Ltd., Kettlebrook, Tamworth; Robert Fletcher & Son, Ltd., Kearsley, Stoneclough; Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Ford, Hylton, near Sunderland; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Golden Valley, Bitton; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guard Bridge, Fife; Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Hele; Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Hendon, Sunderland; C. T. Hook & Co., Ltd., Snodland; Hyde Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Broomstair, Denton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; London Paper Mills, Ltd., Dartford; Charles Marsden & Sons, Ltd., Alders Mill, Tamworth; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; Reed & Smith, Ltd., Silverton, Cullompton; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., High Wycombe; R. Sommerville & Co., Ltd., Creech St. Michael; Spicer Bros., Ltd., Eynsford; Tullis, Russell & Co., Ltd., Markinch, Fife; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd. (1919), Dover or Glory; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Herts; Mr. Walter Scott, London, S.E.—Linen: S. C. & P. Harding, London, S.E.; Caribonum Co., London, E.; A. E. Mallandain, Park Royal; Lindenmeyer & Johnson, London, E.C.; H. & L. Slater, Cheshire; Packing Materials Association, Ltd., Manchester; A. G. Thornton, Ltd., Manchester; Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Linen: B. J. Hall & Co., London.—Carbons: Caribonum Co., London, E.—Cards (Index): Thomas & Green, Ltd., Soho Hill, Wooburn, Bucks; R. Craig & Sons, Moffat Mill, Airdrie.—Guide: J. Spicer & Sons, London, S.E.; Ford Paper Works, Hylton, nr. Sunderland.—Stencils: Silkate, Ltd., London, S.E.—Millboards: Thames Paper Co., Purfleet, Essex.—Strawboard Tubes: J. Stell & Sons, Keighley; Hollingworth & Co., Turkey Hill, Maidstone; Star Paper Mills Co., Feniscowles, nr. Blackburn.—Printing, Ruling or Binding: 10,000 Posters: Hill, Siffken & Co., London, N. 1,000 Books; 7,000 Books; 10,000 Books; 4,000 Robert Craig & Sons, Ltd., Moffat, Airdrie; James R. Crompton & Brothers, Ltd., Elton; Y. Duxbury & Sons, Ltd., Heap Bridge; 1,000 Books; 7,000 Books; 10,000 Portfolios; 12,000 Books; 4,000 Books; 5,000 Books; 10,000 Books: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 1,325,000 Cards; 4,000 Pads; 5,000 Books: McCorquodale & Co., Bycks. 1,000 Ledgers; 1,000 Books: Tee, Whiten & J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E. 1,500 Books; 1,000 Books: J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C. 1,000 Books: Pirie, Appleton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. 2,000 L/L Metals: C. H. Hare, Birmingham. 6,000 Books; 2,500 Books: Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C. 100,000 Books: Arthurs Press, Woodchester, Glos. 1,872,025 Income Tax Forms: Hugh Howarth, Manchester. 10,000 Books: John Heywood, Manchester. 2,000,000 Unemployment Cards; 100,000 Out-of-Work Donation Policy Books; 1,500 Reams Foolscap; 1,500 Reams Foolscap: R. John

H.M. Stationery Office-continued.

H.M. Stationery Office—continued.

son & Sons, Manchester. 10,000 Medical Certificates; 2,000,000 Index Cards: John Worrall, Ltd., Oldham. 2,000 Reams Demy Rule Feint: Chorlton & Knowles, Manchester. 2,000 Reams Fool. scap Rule Feint: Abel Heywood & Son, Ltd., Manchester. 5,000 Memo Books; 5,000 Memo Books: Dean & Co., Ltd., Stochport. 50,000 Books: Rutland Printing and Binding Works, Ltd., London, E.C. 36 Transfer Binders: Lamson Paragon Supply Co., London, E. 200 Attaché Cases: T. J. Weeks & Sons, London, E. 5,000 Books: Davidson Clarke & Co., London, N. 1,000 Boxes; 10,000 Bores: H. Stone & Sons, Ltd., Banbury. 625 Books: Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, S.E. 200,000 Telegram Forms: J. Robertson & Co., Ltd., St. Annes-on-Sea. 75 Cash Bags: Lavender & Overton, Ltd., Walsall. 6,000 Memo Pads: R. Johnson & Sons, Manchester. 10,000 Packets Buff Slips; 1,000 Record Cards, 8 in. by 5 in.; 1,000,000 Record Cards, 6 in. by 4 in.; 1,000,000 Record Cards, 5 in. by 3 in.: Marsden & Co., Ltd., Manchester. 7,000 Books: J. Adams, London, E.C.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telegraphic: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Apparatus, Telephonic: British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Silvertown; London Electric Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Silvertown; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Leyton; Park Royal Engineering Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Bags, Leather: Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Bermondsey.—Bicycles, Pedals and Spindles for: Stone House Works Co., West Bromwich.—Bicycles, Saddles for: Middlemore & Lamplugh, Ltd., Coventry.—Bicycles, Wheel Rims for: Jointless Rim, Ltd., Birmingham.—Boxes, Battery: Wm. Duncan Tucker & Son, Ltd., South Tottenham.—Boxes, Joint, Channels, Covers, &c.: T. Butlin & Co., Ltd., Wellingborough; Finedon Foundry Co., Finedon, Wellingborough.—Brackets: Walls, Ltd., Birmingham; D. Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath, Staffs.—Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot, Lancs; General Electric Co., Ltd. Walls, Ltd., Birmingham; D. Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath, Staffs.—Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot, Lancs; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex.—Casks: Tyson & Co., Ltd., Condon, E.—Composition, Stamping: T. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Couplings, C.I.: Ham, Baker & Co., Ltd., Langley Green, Birmingham; Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge.—Insulators: Taylor, Tunnicliffe & Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Lead, Sheet and Strip: Grey & Marten, Ltd., London, S.E.—Paper, Wheatstone (Cut, Coiled and Oiled): Reid Bros. Engineers, Ltd., London, N.—Pins and Cotters: T. Parish & Son, Halesowen.—Pipes, Steel: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Landore.—Puttees: Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset.—Roofs, Pole: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—Rope, Steel Wire: Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Screws, Coach: T. W. Lench, Ltd., Blackheath, Birmingham.—Stamps, I.R., &c.: R. E. S. Stremer, London, E.C.—Troughing and Cover: Doulton & Co., Ltd., Rowley Regis, Dudley.—Troughing: A. Bruce & Co., Grays; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., Silvertown.—Wire, Bronze, Insulated: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.—Wire, Copper, Soft, Strand: T. Bolton & Sons, Oakamoor, North Staffs.—Wire, G.I. Strand: Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Wire, V.I.R.: W. Geipel & Co., Wembley.—Laying Conduits: Kingston-Portsmouth Road: Grounds & Newton, London, N.; London-Stanmore Corner (Manholes): J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Westminster, S.W.—Manufacturing, Supplying, Drawing-in and Jointing Cables: Manchester-Rochdale: W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester: Leeds-Wakefield: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Chalton, S.E.—Extension of Telephone Exchange Equipment at Derby: Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.—Supply and Erect a Pick-up Carrier at Manchester Head Post Derby: Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.—Supply and Erect a Pick-up Carrier at Manchester Head Post Office: Lamson Pneumatic Tube Co., London, E.C.—Drydocking, Overhaul and Repair of H.M.T.S. "Monarch": R. & H. Green & Silley Weir, Ltd., London, E.—Submarine Cables Recovered, Overhaul and Repair: India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Conveyance of Mails: F. H. Beamish, Bournemouth; B. Gilbert, Dublin; J. R. Wemm,

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Air Ministry, Kingsway, Alterations: Thomas & Edge, London, S.E. Bradford, Ministry of Pensions, Alterations: Thomas Obank & Sons, Bradford. Dover, Duke of York's School, Painting: R. J. Barwick, Dover. Glemsford Flax Mill, Erection: J. Cracknell, Peterborough. Mount Pleasant Sub-Station, Erection: F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., London, S.E. Peterborough Flax Factory, Steelwork: Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Engineering Works: Kew Insurance Office, Hosting, The Thomas Park (Placifician) Israe Co., Ltd. J. ondon. Heating: The Thames Bank (Blackfriars) Iron Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Electric Wiring: Lund Bros. & Co., London, E.C.—Furniture: British Museum, Card Filing Cabinets: George E. Gray, Ltd., London, E.—Miscellaneous: Blinds, Renewing and Repairing: Tidmarsh & Sons, London, N. Tricycles: Empire Hand Propelled Tricycle Co., Banbury; Frank Hough (Southport), Ltd., Southport

PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

Building Works, Ballincurry National School, Co. Galway, Erection: Charles O'Malley, Westport.—Electrical Works and Supplies, Belfast District: Andrew Stevenson, Belfast.—Plumbing, Gasfitting and Builders' Ironmongery Works and Supplies, Dublin District: Brooks Thomas & Co., Ltd., Dublin.

Printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office by Cassell & Company, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4.

Supplement the LABOUR GAZETTE

for JUNE, 1919.

APPLICATION OF THE WHITLEY REPORT TO GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

DRAFT CONSTITUTIONS. I.—*DEPARTMENTAL JOINT COUNCIL. OBJECTS.

OBJECTS.

General Object.—To secure, by means of regular joint cussion between official representatives of the Ministry of and representatives of the Trade Unions having mbers employed in the Industrial Establishments of the partment, the fullest measure of co-operation in their adnistration and work in the national interests, and with a reto the increased well-being of all employed therein.

ministration and work in the national interests, and with a view to the increased well-being of all employed therein.

It will be open to the Council to consider any matters that fall within the scope of this general definition except such as are specifically reserved as the exclusive functions of a Trade Joint-Council. Among its more specific objects will be

following:—
Regular consideration of working conditions in the artment's Industrial Establishments.
The consideration of measures for regularising produc-

ion and employment.

4. The consideration of the methods by which the above bjects can best be secured, and of local and other machinery for the settlement of differences between different parties in the various establishments, with the object of securing the speedy settlement of difficulties.

5. The collection of statistics and information on matters are the collection of statistics and information on matters.

5. The collection of statistics and information on matters levant to the work of the various establishments.
6. The consideration of the best means of securing the ghest efficiency of the Department's establishments, includging inventions, and any improvements in machinery, methods organisation by which this can be attained; to secure that the inventions or improvements shall give to each party a fir distribution of the benefits derived from the increased ficiency; the utilisation to the fullest extent of the practical nowledge and experience of the workpeople, and the creation of facilities for such knowledge to receive adequate consideration.

. The maintenance of a high standard of health among the orkers in the various establishments, and the consideration f problems relating to welfare, industrial fatigue, factory and workshop equipment, &c., in their relation to health and

3. The consideration of the conditions of entry into, and aining in the various establishments concerned, in connction with the Trade Joint Councils, where necessary, and

junction with the Trade Joint Councils, where necessary, and of educational questions in relation thereto.

9. The consideration of matters of a general nature such as sick absence, holidays, retirement and superannuation.

10. The consideration of arrangements for setting up and adjusting local machinery by way of works, shop or other committees to deal with any or all of the above matters, and the consideration of matters referred to the Council by such committees.

11. Co-operation with other Departmental Joint Councils or with Trade Joint Councils, or with Joint Industrial Councils in private industry, where necessary, to deal with matters of

CONSTITUTION.

1. MEMBERSHIP.

The Council shall consist of members appointed as to the official side by the Minister, except as to one representative appointed by the Minister of Labour, and as to the Employees' side by the Trade Unions having members employed in the various establishments.

Official Side:—	No. of Representatives.
	Total
Employees' Side:—	The contract of the contract o
	Total

Provided that there need not necessarily be equality in the number of members of the respective sides, and that so far as the Departments and the Trade Unions consider necessary, adequate provision is made by the constituent bodies for the appointment of persons directly connected with the various establishments under the Department. It shall be open, however, with the permission of the Council, for a national or local representative of any constituent body, other than a member of the Council, to attend a meeting in a consultative capacity.

member of the Council, to attend a meeting in a consultative capacity.

Provided also that at any time after the expiration of six months from the date of the first meeting of the Council, on the request, of which one calendar month's notice shall be given, of the Minister or of any constituent Trade Union on the employees' side; a General Meeting of the Council may be convened to consider and approve the redistribution of the nominations amongst the constituent bodies, provided, however, that one side can call only for a revision of its own representatives.

Representatives.

Representation of the Treasury.—Ordinarily the Treasury will not be represented upon a Departmental Joint Council, but when any item appears upon the Agenda which in the opinion of the Chairman involves an important matter for the consideration of the Treasury, he shall make arrangements for that Department to be represented at the meeting of the Council

Provided also that when giving notice of a motion it shall be open to a member on the Employees' side to request the Chairman to arrange for the attendance of a Treasury representative.

2. RE-APPOINTMENT.

The representatives first appointed shall serve for one year from the date of the first meeting, and shall be eligible for re-appointment by the Minister or Trade Unions as the case may be. Casual vacancies shall be filled as they occur, in the same manner as the original appointment, the member so appointed sitting for the remainder of the current term. of the Council.

Provided, however, that where a representative cannot attend a meeting of the Council, an accredited deputy may be sent by the Minister (or Minister of Labour) or the Trade Union concerned.

Union concerned.

3. COMMITTEES.

The Council may delegate special powers to any committee the Council may delegate special powers to any committee it appoints. It shall appoint an Executive Committee, and may appoint such other Standing, Sectional or other committees as may be necessary. The Reports of all committees shall be submitted to the Council for confirmation.

The Council shall have power to appoint on committees, other than the Executive Committee, such persons not necessarily being members of the Council as may serve the special purposes of the Council.

4. CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

The Council may allow committees, other than the Executive Committee, to co-opt such persons of special knowledge not being members of the Council as may serve the special purposes of the Council.

5. OFFICERS.

Chairman.-The Chairman shall be a member of the Council

Chairman.—The Chairman shall be a member of the Council appointed by the Minister.

The Vice-Chairman shall be a member appointed by the Employees' side of the Council and shall preside at meetings in the absence of the Chairman. In the absence of both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, a Chairman shall be appointed by and from the members present at the meeting.

Secretaries.—A Secretary shall be appointed from each side of the Council. The necessary clerical assistance required at meetings of the Council shall be provided by the Department.

6. MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

The ordinary meetings of the Council shall be held as often as necessary, and not less than once a quarter. The meeting in the month of shall be the annual meeting. An agenda shall be circulated to all members not less than seven days prior to the meeting of the Council.

A special meeting of the Council shall be called within 14 days by either Secretary on the receipt of a requisition from

the Secretary of the other side. The matters to be discussed at a special meeting shall be stated upon the notice summoning the meeting.

7. VOTING.

Decisions of the Council shall normally be by agreement, but a vote may be taken by show of hands or otherwise as may be determined. No resolution shall be regarded as carried unless it has been approved by a majority of the members present on each side of the Council.

8. оповим.

The quorum shall be one half of the members of each side of the Council.

9. EXPENSES.

The Trade Unions or Groups of Trade Unions shall be responsible for the travelling and other personal expenses of their representatives attending meetings of the Council or its

10. AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION.

The "Objects and Constitution" of the Council may be amended at the Annual General Meeting, or at an Extraordinary General Meeting, of the Council. No amendment shall be made except after notice given, and circulated on the agenda to the members of the Council at least one month prior to the meeting.

II.—TRADE JOINT COUNCIL.TRADE.

OBJECTS.

1. General Object.—To secure, by means of regular joint discussion between representatives of the Government Departments and Trade Unions or Groups of Trade Unions specified in paragraph 1 of the Constitution herein, the fullest measure of co-operation in the settlement of questions relating solely to the trade so far as concerns employees in that trade in the Establishments under the control of these Government Departments

Government Departments.
2. The regular consideration of the rates of wages of persons 2. The regular consideration of the rates of wages of persons in the trade employed in the various establishments concerned, including the fixing of time and piece rates, together with their re-adjustment as may be necessary, subject to due consideration being given to such national or other agreements as may be fixed for the trade from time to time.

3. The consideration of methods of determining wages, and of adjusting wages to new conditions.

4. The collection of statistical and other information relat-

4. The collection of statistical and other information relating to output, costing, &c.

5. The consideration of questions relating to working conditions generally (including hours, sick absence, holidays and Superannuation), in their relation to wages, so far as the questions may specifically concern the employees in t

6. The consideration, in conjunction with the Departmental Council where necessary, of the conditions of entry into the various establishments, and training therein in the trade, and

of educational questions in relation thereto.
7. The consideration of the local and other machinery for the speedy settlement of differences in the various establishments; the creation of machinery under which, in the event of failure to settle matters in dispute in the Trade Joint Council, they

can be referred, by agreement between the Government and the Trade Unions concerned, to arbitration.

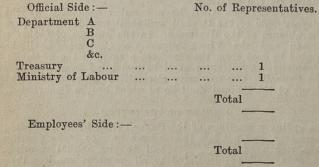
8. The consideration of arrangements for setting up and adjusting local machinery by way of Trade or other committees in the Works under the Departments concerned, to deal with the local aspects of any or all of the above matters, and the consideration of matters referred to the Council by such committees

9. Co-operation with other Trade Joint Councils or with Departmental Council or with Joint Industrial Councils for private industry, where necessary, to deal with matters of common interest.

CONSTITUTION.

1. MEMBERSHIP.

The Council shall consist of members appointed as to the official side by the Ministers of the Departments (including the Treasury and Ministry of Labour) concerned, and as to the employees' side by the Trade Union or Unions having members employed in the various establishments.



Provided that there need not necessarily be equality in the number of members of the respective sides, and that so far as

the Departments and the Trade Unions consider no the Departments and the Trade Unions consider necess; adequate provision is made by the constituent bodies for appointment of persons directly connected with the variestablishments under the respective Departments. It shall open, however, with the permission of the Council, for national and, or local representative of any constituent by other than a member of the Council, to attend a meeting it consultative agraeity. consultative capacity.

Provided also that at any time after the expiration

months from the date of the first meeting of the Couthe request of which one calendar month's notice given by any Minister or by any constituent Trade II the employees' side, a General Meeting of the Council convened to consider and approve the re-distribution of the nominations amongst the constituent bodies, provided, however, that one side can call only for a revision of its own representatives.

2. RE-APPOINTMENT.

The representatives first appointed shall serve for one year from the date of the first meeting, and shall be eligible for re-appointment by the Minister or Trade Union or Unions at the case may be. Casual vacancies shall be filled as they occur in the same manner as the original appointment, the member so appointed sitting for the remainder of the current term of the Council.

Provided, however, that where a representative cannot a tend a meeting of the Council, an accredited deputy may sent by the Minister or Trade Union or Unions concerned.

3. COMMITTEES.

(a) Sectional meetings of the Council.—It shall be open to the Council to refer for consideration specific matters affecting any particular section or sections of the trade to a sectional committee composed of the representatives of the Trade Union or Trade Unions concerned, and of such representatives of the Government Departments as the Official side may appropriat

appoint.

The conclusions of such sectional committees shall be reported to the full Council for recording in the proceedings of the Council.

the Council.

(b) Other Committees.—The Council may delegate special powers to such other committees as it may appoint. It shall appoint an Executive Committee and may appoint standing or other committees as may be necessary. The Reports of all such committees shall be submitted to the Council for confirmation.

firmation.

The Council shall have power to appoint on committees, other than the Executive Committee, such persons not necessarily being members of the Council as may serve the special purposes of the Council.

4. CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

Committees, other than the Executive Committee, may co-opt such persons of special knowledge not necessarily being members of the Council as may serve the special purposes of

5. OFFICERS.

Chairman.—The Chairman shall be a member of the Council and appointed by agreement between the Ministers concerned.

The Vice-Chairman.—Shall be a member appointed by the Employees' side of the Council and shall preside at meetings in the absence of the Chairman. In the absence of both Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, a Chairman shall be appointed by and from the members present at the meeting.

Secretaries.—A Secretary shall be appointed from each side of the Council. The necessary clerical assistance required at meetings of the Council shall be provided by the Ministry of Labour, or other Department as may be arranged.

6. MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

The ordinary meetings of the Council shall be held as often as necessary and not less than once a quarter. The meeting in the month of shall be the annual meet-

in the month of shall be the annual meeting. An Agenda shall be circulated to all members not less than seven days prior to the meeting of the Council.

A special meeting of the Council shall be called within 14 days by either Secretary on receipt of a requisition from the Secretary of the other side. The matters to be discussed at a special meeting shall be stated upon the notice summoning the meeting.

Decisions of the Council shall normally be by agreement but failing agreement in cases of procedure for dealing with the business on the Agenda coming before the Council, a vote by show of hands or otherwise, as may be determined, may be taken upon these matters at the discretion of the Chairman of the meeting, in which event the Chairman shall have a vote, but not a casting vote.

8. QUORUM.

The quorum shall be one half of the members of each side of the Council.

9. EXPENSES.

The Trade Unions or Groups of Trade Unions shall be responsible for the travelling and other personal expenses of their representatives attending meetings of the Council or its

10. AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION.

The "Objects and Constitution of the Council" may be amended only at the Annual General Meeting of the Council

or at an Extraordinary General Meeting called for the purpose. No amendment shall be made except after notice given, and circulated on the Agenda to the members of the Council at least one month prior to the meeting.

III.—(a) SHOP, (b) *DEPARTMENT, (c) WORKS OR YARD, (d) TRADE COMMITTEES IN LOCAL ESTAB-LISHMENTS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT DEPART-MENTS.

1. The broad object for which these Committees are consti-uted is to provide a recognised means of consultation be-ween the Management and the Employees in the respective stablishments and

to provide that the employees are given a wider interest in, and greater responsibility for, the conditions under which their work is performed,
 that the regulations contained in collective agreements made in the Departmental and Trade Joint Councils are duly carried into effect in the various establishments.

(3) the prevention of friction and misunderstanding.

2. Owing to differences in size, organisation and in the character of the work done in the various establishments concerned, it is not possible to devise a scheme which will precisely suit each case. The scheme as outlined however provides for separate Committees for (a) shop, (b) department, (c) works or yard, and also for the treatment of Trade questions eparately from questions of a more general character

CONSTITUTION.

SHOP COMMITTEES.

3. There shall be Joint Committees for particular shops or groups of shops in a Works or Yard, according to local circumstances, or for each large trade or occupation which, by the nature of its work, cannot be brought within a shop.

4. Employees' Side.—The number of representatives will vary with the size and complexity of the particular shop, but here shall be at least one representative or steward to each

wary with the size and complexity of the particular shop, but there shall be at least one representative or steward to each Trade Union having members employed in the shop, unless the number of its members is very small, in which case special arrangements may be made for indirect representation through some other Trade Union representative, or in such other way as may be determined by the Works or Yard Committee.

5. Appointment.—The method of appointment of the shop representatives or stewards will be a matter for decision by each Trade Union.

Trade Union

in Trade Union.

Management Side.—The official in charge of the shop and immediate responsible subordinates shall form a constant cleus of the management side.

Number on two sides unequal.—It will be readily recoged that it will be impossible to have an equal number of mbers on the two sides.

DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE.

8. The Department Committee, where the works or yard is ganised into departments, shall be composed of representates of the various Trade Unions having members employed

the shops comprising the department.

Employees' Side.—The representatives of each Trade ion shall be appointed from among the Union's representations that each Union having members employed in the department that each Union having members employed in the department of the department of the department of the department committee. It is also desirable that the trade one shall arrange the appointment of their representatives. it shall be directly or indirectly represented upon the Detment Committee. It is also desirable that the trade one shall arrange the appointment of their representatives such a way that each shop committee is represented, as far practicable, upon the Department Committee.

1. Management Side.—The management side shall be cointed in a similar manner to that on the Shop Committee, it is to say, the official in charge of the department and his nediate responsible subordinates will compose the management side.

WORKS OR YARD COMMITTEE.

Employees' Side.—The appointment of representatives on employees' side of the Works Committee shall be made manner similar to that for the Department Committee. thanner similar to that for the Department Committee. It is to say, the trade unions having representatives upon the Department Committees shall also be directly or inctly represented upon the Works Committee. Further, principle should also be observed that every Department be represented upon the Works Committee. Management Side.—The management side shall consist the official in charge of the Works or Yard together with a responsible subordinate officers as he may consider necessary. Where such an officer exists the Labour or Welfare erintendent should be appointed.

FICERS OF THE ABOVE JOINT COMMITTEES, PROCEDURE, ETC.

Chairman, etc.—The Chairman of a Joint Committee be appointed from the management side and the Vicerman from the employees' side. Each side shall appoint cretary. The Vice-Chairman and the employees' Secretary ecretary. The Vice-Chairman and the employees all be employed in the establishment concerned.

The word "Department" herein mentioned refers to a grouping of shops, or equivalent within an Establishment, e.g., Royal Carriage Department, wich, etc., and should be distinguished from the use of the words "Departmental" in the Departmental Joint Council Constitution, te the reference is to the Government Department in question, e.g., Admiralty, Office, etc.

14. Period of Appointment.—The representatives shall be appointed for a period of twelve months and shall be eligible for re-election.

for re-election.

15. Filling of Vacancies.—In the event of a representative on a Committee ceasing to be employed in the establishment or being transferred from one shop or department to another, a successor shall be appointed in the ordinary way by the official-in-charge or Trade Union concerned to hold office for the remainder of the current term of the Committee.

16. Co-option.—Either side of a Joint Committee shall have the right to contravence having a particular large large of a significant contraction.

16. Co-option.—Either side of a Joint Committee shall have the right to co-opt persons having a particular knowledge of a matter under discussion, in a consultative capacity. The addition shall be made only for the period during which the particular question is before the Committee.

17. District Official of Trade Union.—It shall be open for any Trade Union to arrange for the attendance of its district official at any meeting of the Works Committee while business particularly affecting the said Union is under discussion. Any Trade Union taking advantage of this clause shall notify the Chairman and Secretary of the management side.

18. Size of Joint Committees.—It is undesirable that any Joint Committee should be large, and in practice it will probably be found that not more than 12 members a side will be likely to suit most circumstances.

19. Regular meetings.—Meetings of the Joint Committees

19. Regular meetings.—Meetings of the Joint Committees shall be held at frequent intervals on certain fixed dates in each calendar month.

20. Special meetings.—Special meetings of any Joint Committee shall be called at 24 hours' notice, on a request on behalf of one side by its Secretary to the Secretary of the other side. The subject of the meeting shall appear on the

notice convening it. 21. Joint meetings to be in working hours.—Meetings of the Joint Committee shall ordinarily be held during working hours, by arrangement with the management. Accommodation for holding these meetings will be provided by the Works or Yard Authorities.

22. Circulation of Agenda.—The Agenda shall be submitted by the Secretaries to each member of the Joint Committee at least 48 hours before the meeting, except in the case of special meetings. Only business appearing on the Agenda shall be

meetings. Only business appearing on the Agenda snam be transacted at a meeting except by agreement of both sides.

23. Minutes.—Each Secretary of a Joint Committee shall keep Minutes, the Management providing the necessary

24. Decisions by agreement.—Decisions shall be arrived at ordinarily by agreement between the two sides, but a vote may be taken upon any matter of general importance at the discretion of the Chairman.

discretion of the Chairman.

25. Procedure for dealing with grievances, &c.—When an individual workman desires to call attention to a grievance or any other matter, he shall do it either through the usual official channel or he shall report it to his Trade Union representative or Shop Steward. Such official shall endeavour, in the first instance, to obtain a settlement, but failing this he shall inform the Secretary of the employees' side of the Shop Committee, who shall then endeavour to arrange a settlement with the official in charge. If no such settlement is reached, the matter will come before the Joint Shop Committee. In the event of the matter not being settled on the Joint Shop Committee, it can be reported to the Joint Department Committee, and failing settlement there, to the Joint Works or Yard Committee.

26. Reference to Departmental Joint Council.—In the event

26. Reference to Departmental Joint Council.—In the event of any matter not being decided at the Joint Works Committee, it shall be open to either side to request that it be referred to the Departmental Joint Council.

27. Facilities for Employees' Officials.—The Secretary of the Employees' Side of the Works Committee shall have the right to enter any department or shop in the works in the course of his duties. Similarly, after acquainting the official in charge of his shop, a member of the Shop or Department Committee shall have the right to enter the shop in which such Works Secretary is employed.

Committee shall have the right to enter the shop in which such Works Secretary is employed.

28. Payment for attendance.—The Employees' representatives shall be paid their earnings lost for time spent at meetings of the Joint Committees.

29. Separate Meetings of Employees' Side of Committees.—Facilities shall be provided for such meetings in the works or yard, normally outside working hours.

TRADE COMMITTEES

30. The Shop, Department and Works Committees shall consider only matters of a general nature as indicated in the functions outlined below. Matters which are ordinarily regarded as exclusively trade questions, such as wages, &c., shall not be dealt with on those Committees. To deal with trade questions the following procedure is indicated.

The shop representative or steward for the particular Trade Union, or group of shop representatives or stewards, where a body of Trade Unions are in the habit of negotiating together, shall take up trade questions with the Management of the Shop. Failing a settlement of such matters, they shall be referred to the appropriate Trade Committee for the Department. This Trade Committee shall be composed of the representatives on the Department Committee of the Trade Union concerned, or of groups of Trade Unions as the case may be. They or their Secretary shall negotiate trade questions with the Management of the Department. Failing settlement at this stage, the matter shall be taken up by the Trade Committee (or its Secretary) of the Trade Union or Unions concerned for the whole of the Works, acting in Joint

(c) The payment of wages (time, form of pay ticket, &c.); explanation of methods of payment.
(d) The settlement of grievances; other than those of a specific trade character (see para. 35).

Committee with the Management. If the question in dispute cannot be settled at this stage, it shall be open for either side to request that it should be referred to the Trade Joint It shall be open, at any stage of the negotiations, for the Trade Union representatives to co-opt additional representatives on the Trade Committee.

FUNCTIONS.

31. In indicating the principal functions which will come within the scope of the Committees no attempt has been made to demarcate as between the powers of the Shop and Department Committees or between those of the Department and Works Committee, but, in practice, the Works Committee will, of necessity, deal with wider aspects of the subjects indicated than either the Shop or Department Committee.

32. It must also be noted, in the case of some of the functions, that it may have been the rule with certain trades to negotiate on such matters apart from other trades. Where this is the practice, local arrangements should be made accordingly.

accordingly.

33. It is a fundamental principle, in addition, that no Works Committee (or subordinate Committee) shall have power to make agreements which may be inconsistent with the powers or decision of a Departmental or Trade Joint Council

34. Functions of a general nature to be dealt with (subject to paras, 31 and 32 above) in full Joint Committee:—

(a) The issue and revision of works rules.

(b) The distribution of working hours; breaks; time recording, &c.

June, 1919.

- Holiday arrangements.

 Questions of physical welfare (provision of meals, drinking water, lavatories and washing accommodation, cloakrooms, ventilation, heating and sanitation; accidents, safety appliances, first aid, ambulance,
- accidents, safety appliances, first and, ambulance, &c.).

 (g) Questions of promotion, position of foremen, &c.

 (h) Questions of discipline and conduct as between management and workpeople (malingering, bullying, time-keeping; publicity in regard to rules; supervision of notice boards, &c.).

 (i) Terms of engagement of workpeople.

 (j) The training of apprentices and young persons.

 (k) Technical library, lectures on the technical and social aspects of industry.

 (l) Suggestions of improvements in method and organisation of work; the testing of suggestions.

 (m) Investigation of circumstances tending to reduce efficiency or in any way to interfere with the satisfactory working of the establishments.

 (n) Collections (for clubs, charities, &c.).

 (o) Entertainments and sports.

35. The Trade Committees, or the Trade Union representatives or Shop Stewards where there is no Trade Committee, shall consider such questions as rates of wages, fixing and adjustment of piece prices, questions of deductions from wages, the relation of the shop and works rules to those of the Union (or Unions) concerned, &c.

Note.—The above draft constitutions for Departmental Joint Councils, Trade Joint Councils, and (a) Shop, (b) Department, (c) Works or Yard, (d) Trade Committees in local establishments under the Government Departments have been drawn up by a Provisional Committee appointed at a preliminary conference of representatives of Trade Unions having members directly employed in Government industrial establishments and officials of the Government Departments concerned, held on 20th February, 1919. The draft constitutions are based on the general requirements of all the Government Departments and Trade Unions concerned, and will therefore require to be adapted to the particular requirements of each department. For this purpose conferences have been convened for each Government Department of official representatives of the department and of the Trade Unions having members in its establishments. Each of these conferences will be invited to appoint a Joint Drafting Committee, and it will be the duty of this Committee to make any necessary amendments in the constitutions as at present drafted, and in particular to determine the the Trade Union representation on the proposed Council.

When the constitution for each Departmental Joint Council has been prepared by the Drafting Committee, it will be referred to the department and to the Trade Unions concerned, and if approved, the representatives will be appointed and the first meeting of the Council will be held.

It will be the duty of the Departmental Joint Council to see that arrangements are made for local joint organisation of the kind proposed by the scheme.

The formation of the Trade Joint Councils, which cover a number of Government Departments concerned in any particular trade or group of trades, must necessarily be left over until the Departmental Joint Councils have been set up.