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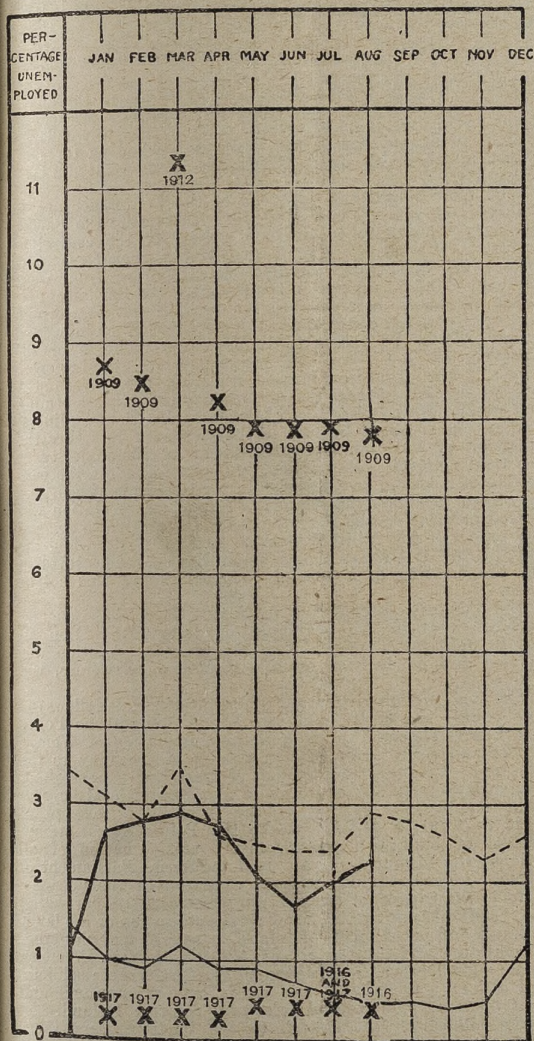
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

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 PRICES.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

APART from the effects of the Yorkshire coal dispute, employment generally showed an improvement in August. The number of out-of-work donation policies lodged at the end of each of the last six weeks for which statistics are available was as follows:—

| | | | |
|----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| July 25th ... | 540,884 | August 15th ... | 530,523 |
| August 1st ... | 553,482 | „ 22nd ... | 510,075 |
| „ 8th ... | 536,986 | „ 29th ... | 478,084 |

Work in the Yorkshire collieries had not been fully resumed at the end of August, and the pig-iron, iron and steel, glass, textile, and some other industries in Yorkshire continued to be affected by fuel shortage.

Increases in wages which came into operation in August were obtained by over 350,000 workpeople, and decreases in hours affected about 65,000 workpeople. At 1st September the general level of retail prices of food and other items entering into the cost of living was about the same as a month earlier, viz., 115 per cent. above the pre-war level.

Employment.—The 478,084 out of work donation policies lodged at 29th August were distributed as follows:—Civilians—Men 83,035, boys 5,006, women 49,038, girls 4,053; Demobilised—Men 334,925, women 2,027. Of the total number of civilians 40,341 were in receipt of the reduced donation paid after the expiry of the first period of 13 weeks' unemployment.

The number of men on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges at 5th September was 433,591, or a decrease of 83,852 on 1st August; and the number of women was 105,565, or a decrease of 43,899 on the total at 1st August. The number of vacancies unfilled on 5th September was 38,806 for men and 43,796 for women, the corresponding figures for 1st August being 40,004 and 47,936.

Trade Unions with a net membership of 1,439,731, excluding those serving with H.M. Forces, reported 2.2 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 2.0 per cent. at the end of July and 0.5 per cent. a year ago. The slight increase reported this month is mainly due to unemployment in the textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades.

The number of workpeople employed at coal mines included in the returns was slightly greater in the week ended 23rd August than a month earlier, and over 20 per cent. greater than a year ago. The average number of days worked by the mines during the week was 5.70, as compared with 5.75 in August, 1918. These figures are exclusive of Yorkshire, where employment was still dislocated by the strike.

At iron and shale mines and at quarries, employment continued good on the whole, but at tin mines it remained quiet; with lead miners employment varied greatly in different localities.

The pig-iron industry continued to be affected generally by the shortage of fuel, and although the number of furnaces in blast was 235 at the end of August, as compared with 231 at the end of July, it was much below that for June, when 270 furnaces were in blast. At iron and steel works employment improved, and the number of workpeople employed by firms making returns in the week ended 23rd August was 9 per cent. greater than a month earlier, though 2 per cent. less than a year ago. The average number of shifts worked in the week was 5.50, as compared with 5.39 a month earlier, and 5.70 in the corresponding week in 1918. In the engineering trade employment continued fairly good and showed some improvement, and in the shipbuilding trade it remained good on the whole, though towards the end of the month it was slightly affected by the cancellation of Admiralty orders. Tinplate workers were well employed, though some mills were idle owing to drought. In the other metal trades employment continued fairly good.

In the cotton trade employment improved further and additional machinery was started, but shortage of coal was frequently reported and resulted in some short time. The woollen and worsted trades and the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades were seriously affected by the Yorkshire coal strike, and many mills were closed down for some time in August. In the hosiery trade employment was good on the whole at the end of August. In the silk trade employment continued good. In the lace trade it was bad in the levers section, fairly good with plain net workers, and good in the curtain branch. Owing to shortage of raw materials, the linen trade was still slack, though there was some improvement in Ireland. In the jute trade employment was still good. The carpet trade continued fairly well employed. In the leather and boot and shoe trades employment continued good. In the clothing trades it was usually fairly good or good, but there was a seasonal decline in some branches.

Employment in the brick, cement and pottery trades was good in August, though a scarcity of fuel was frequently reported, but the glass trade was seriously affected by the coal strike in Yorkshire. In the building, woodworking and furnishing trades employment was good on the whole. Employment in the paper trade continued to improve and was good generally; in the printing trade it was also good, being about the same as a month ago, but with bookbinders it was only fair. In the food preparation trades it continued good. With dock and riverside labourers employment was fairly good, and with fishermen it was good. The supply of seamen was, on the whole, in excess of the demand. The scarcity of skilled agricultural labour continued.

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour.—The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department as having come into operation in August resulted in an increase of about £85,000 in the weekly wages of over 350,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople in the carting, baking, and flour milling industries, and iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands. Changes in hours of labour during August affected about 65,000 workpeople, whose recognised working time was reduced by an average of nearly seven hours per week; the changes affected chiefly workpeople in the papermaking and baking industries.

Retail Prices.—The average increase in retail prices of the principal articles of food at 1st September was 116 per cent., as compared with July, 1914, the corresponding figure for 1st August being 117 per cent., taking the pre-war standard of consumption. For all the principal articles ordinarily entering into the pre-war working-class family budget the average increase in retail prices (including rents) was about the same as a month earlier, viz., about 115 per cent.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE fifty-first annual Trades Union Congress of the United Kingdom was held at Glasgow on 8th September and the five following days. The Congress was presided over by the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, Mr. G. H. Stuart-Bunning, O.B.E., J.P.

The analysis into groups of trades given below shows the composition of the Congress compared with the corresponding figures for the Congress of 1918:—

| Groups of Trades. | 1918. | | | 1919.* | | |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | Number of Organisations. | Number of Delegates. | Number of Members. | Number of Organisations. | Number of Delegates. | Number of Members. |
| Building | 10 | 26 | 219,946 | 12 | 33 | 276,860 |
| Mining and Quarrying | 7 | 186 | 880,190 | 7 | 173 | 684,300 |
| Engineering | 13 | 42 | 429,982 | 16 | 46 | 469,137 |
| Shipbuilding (including Boiler-making) | 3 | 10 | 130,016 | 3 | 10 | 133,442 |
| Other Metal Trades | 33 | 96 | 238,297 | 30 | 80 | 276,150 |
| Textiles | 23† | 139 | 421,869 | 23† | 131 | 474,204 |
| Clothing | 7 | 32 | 168,684 | 7 | 34 | 216,556 |
| Transport (Land and Water) | 19 | 94 | 739,551 | 19 | 86 | 830,933 |
| Agricultural Labourers | 1 | 2 | 36,000 | 1 | 2 | 100,900 |
| Chemical, Gas, and General Labourers | 10 | 93 | 865,270 | 9 | 93 | 1,012,548 |
| Printing, Bookbinding, etc. | 12 | 33 | 304,047 | 12 | 32 | 317,870 |
| Pottery and Glass | 7 | 12 | 24,123 | 6 | 12 | 36,313 |
| Woodworking, Furnishing, etc. | 10 | 14 | 65,104 | 9 | 13 | 56,733 |
| Food and Tobacco | 4 | 12 | 17,050 | 5 | 14 | 43,914 |
| Engineers | 6 | 21 | 61,252 | 9 | 16 | 69,624 |
| Post Office Employees | 5 | 11 | 110,891 | 6 | 12 | 115,727 |
| Shop Assistants and Clerks | 3 | 17 | 112,000 | 5 | 19 | 150,065 |
| Miscellaneous | 18 | 37 | 86,835 | 21 | 41 | 148,002 |
| TOTAL | 191 | 876 | 4,501,022 | 200 | 847 | 5,248,330 |

The number of organisations accounted for in the above statement is 200, but some of these organisations are federations having members of several of their constituent Trade Unions in attendance at the Congress. Allowing for such cases, members of about 300 Trade Unions attended as delegates.

The more important decisions of the Conference are as follows:—A resolution was adopted instructing the Parliamentary Committee to draft a policy for the control of industry, "whereby the Trade Union movement may secure for democracy complete emancipation from wage slavery"; the paragraph in the report of the Parliamentary Committee with reference to its decision not to convene a special national conference to discuss "whether industrial action should be taken to enforce the abolition of the Conscription Act" and the related issues, was referred back; a resolution was passed rejecting the Government scheme for the governance of the coal industry, affirming the resolve of the Congress to co-operate with the Miners' Federation of Great Britain in its endeavour to secure the adoption of the scheme recommended by the majority of the Coal Industry Commission, and providing for the convening of a special congress should the Government continue to refuse to adopt this majority Report; a resolution was passed instructing the Parliamentary Committee to demand the repeal of the Military Service Acts, 1916-1919, and the withdrawal of British troops from Russia, and providing for the meeting of a special congress should this not be done.

The Congress discussed a motion, "That this Congress declares against the principle of industrial action in purely political matters," but the previous question was carried and no decision on this resolution, therefore, was arrived at.

The Congress also discussed other questions, as follows:—free trade; the position of the Actors' Union, the Police and Prison Officers' Union and the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries; the admission of Germany to the League of Nations; the payment of travelling expenses and compensation for loss of wages to members of local government bodies; the raising of the income tax exemption limit to £250; a 44-hour week; the Police Act; national control of banking; non-unionism; amalgamation of all unions; the formation of a "real industrial Parliament of labour"; pensions for mothers; abolition of the poor-law system; the raising of the old age pension to £1 per week; the "strike-breaking circular"; nationalisation of the land, railways and other forms of inland transport, and shipping, shipbuilding and ship repairing; the Out-of-Work Donation rules; shop hours; the Defence of the Realm Act; soldiers' and sailors' pay; alien trade union leaders; national and local finance; food control; electoral reform; Ireland.

The following were elected to the Parliamentary Committee for the ensuing year:—Mr. J. W. Ogden (Weavers), Mr. W. Thorne, M.P. (General Workers), Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P. (Railwaymen), Miss M. Bondfield (Women Workers), Mr. R. B. Walker (Agricultural Labourers), Mr. W. J. Davis (Brassworkers), Mr. A. Swales (Engineers).

* The figures for 1919 are provisional and subject to slight correction.
† In some of the textile, etc., trades not only are amalgamated associations represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist send separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as separate organisations.

Mr. E. L. Poulton (Boot and Shoe Operatives), Mr. H. Gosling (Watermen), Mr. G. H. Stuart-Bunning (Postmen), Mr. A. A. Purcell (Furnishing Trades), Mr. H. Skinner (Typographical Association), Mr. J. B. Williams (Musicians), Mr. H. Boothman (Operative Cotton Spinners), Mr. J. Sexton, M.P. (Dockers), Mr. J. Hill (Boilermakers). Next year's Congress will be held under the Presidency of Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P.

TRADE BOARDS AND THEIR WORK.

SINCE the publication of an article in the August issue of last year dealing with the various amending provisions contained in the Trade Boards Act, 1913, considerable progress has been made under the enlarged powers conferred by that Act. The results achieved by the Trade Boards Act, 1909, had shown that it was possible to raise substantially the wages in poorly paid industries without injuring their prosperity. Under the 1913 Act, it was the intention of the Government that this system should be very widely extended, and that Trade Boards should not only be increased in number so as to cover as far as possible all the ill-organised and ill-paid industries, but that the Minister of Labour should have power to set up a Trade Board in any trade where, owing to lack of comprehensive organisation, low wages in places occur.

PROGRESS SINCE THE ARMISTICE.

Since the armistice the establishment of Trade Boards has been proceeding steadily, although the movement has attracted comparatively little public notice, probably owing to the great problems which have been disturbing the industrial world. At the present moment the Trade Boards already set up, or in course of being set up, cover a large proportion of the less well organised workers, and they have fixed, or are about to fix, minimum rates of wages for the industries affected.

In addition to the Trade Boards which were set up under the Trade Boards Act, 1909, and the Trade Boards (Provisional Orders) Confirmation Act, 1913, for the following trades, namely:—

- Chain Trade.
- Hollow-ware Trade.
- Lace Finishing Trade.
- Linen and Cotton Embroidery Trade.
- Paper Box Trade.
- Shirtmaking Trade.
- Sugar-Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade.
- Tailoring (Men's Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring) Trade.
- Tin Box Trade.

the following industries now have Trade Boards established for them:—

- Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade.
 - Brush and Broom Making Trade.
 - Corset Making Trade.
 - Laundry Trade.
 - Paper Bag Making Trade.
 - Tobacco Trade.
- The Trade Boards Acts have also been applied to the following trades, and the formation of the Boards is nearing completion:—
- Aerated Waters Trade.
 - Fur Trade (i.e., the dressing, dyeing and making up of furs or skins for furriers' purposes).
 - Hair, Bass and Fibre Trade.
 - Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade.
 - Jute Trade (i.e., the preparing, spinning, or weaving of jute, or of jute and any other fibre except flax or hemp).
 - Rope, Twine and Net Trade.
 - Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade.
 - Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade.
 - Women's Dressmaking and Light Clothing Trade.

The Minister of Labour has also given notice of his intention to apply the Trade Boards Acts to the following trades:—

- Button-making.
 - Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making.
 - Flax and Hemp Spinning and Weaving Trade.
 - Jute, Flax and Hemp Finishing Trade.
 - Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade.
 - Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Trade.
 - Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade.
 - Toy Trade.
- Negotiations are also in progress with a view to establishing Trade Boards in a number of other trades, including the Distributive Trades.

Considerable activity has been evident amongst the Trade Boards now in existence during the last month; no less than twelve Trade Boards have issued Notices of Proposal, some of them proposing substantial increases in the existing minimum rates. The most striking feature of the proposals is the intention on the part of these Boards to raise the minimum hourly rates to 7½d.-8½d. for women and to 1s. 1d.-1s. 1½d. for men. In the case of the Boot and Shoe

Repairing Trade Board, the proposed minimum hourly rate for men is 1s. 4½d., and in the case of the Chain Trade Board 1s. 5d.-1s. 11½d.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF TRADE BOARDS.

The following brief summary indicates what a Trade Board is, its chief powers and duties, and how the rates when fixed by the Board and confirmed by the Minister of Labour, are enforced.

Constitution of Trade Boards.

A Trade Board is composed of equal numbers of representatives of employers and of workers (the number on the Board varying according to the size of the trade and the various interests affected), together with a small number of persons (usually three) known as "appointed members" who are independent persons unconnected with the trade. One of the appointed members usually acts as Chairman of the Board and one as Deputy Chairman. Women are eligible to serve on a Trade Board, and, where a considerable number of women is employed in the trade, one of the appointed members must be a woman. Provision is also made for the representation of home workers on the Board, in cases where a considerable proportion of home workers are engaged in the trade.

The representative members of the Trade Board are usually appointed by the Minister of Labour from the nominations sent in by the employers and workers respectively. Full weight is, of course, given to the views of the Employers' Associations and Trade Unions concerned.

The appointed members perform the functions of conciliators, and endeavour to promote agreement between the two sides of the Board; and if on any question agreement cannot be reached, the votes of the appointed members will turn the scale and so prevent a deadlock.

Minimum Rates of Wages.

Before fixing any minimum rates, the Trade Board must give notice to employers in the trade who are affected of the rates which it proposes to fix. Any objections to the proposed rates, which may be raised by employers or workers within two months, must be considered by the Board.

The workers' or employers' representatives on the Trade Board are thus given time, if they desire to do so, to report to their respective organisations and to go over the proposals with their fellow workers or with the other employers.

After the rates have been fixed by the Board, the Minister of Labour is allowed one month within which to confirm the rates so fixed. After such confirmation, the rates become legally enforceable, and any employer affected who pays to any of his workpeople wages at less than the appropriate rate renders himself liable to prosecution.

Since the passing of the Trade Boards Act, 1913, a Trade Board has power to fix the following kinds of minimum rates of wages:—

- (a) General minimum time-rates.
- (b) General minimum piece-rates.
- (c) Piece-work basis time-rates.
- (d) Guaranteed minimum time-rates.
- (e) Overtime rates.

The rates fixed by the Trade Board may be made applicable to the whole of the trade, or to different districts in which the trade is carried on, or to different classes of workers. For example, the Board may fix special rates for learners, and lay down conditions for securing the effective instruction of learners in the trade while they are being paid such rates. This provision makes the powers of the Trade Board very elastic and renders it possible to prevent anomalies arising owing to the different economic conditions existing in the various parts of the country. The rates which are fixed by a Trade Board may be varied by it from time to time as required by changing conditions, and also, if necessity arises, any rate which has been fixed may be cancelled, subject to confirmation by the Minister.

In order to avoid hardship, in any case in which the Trade Board is satisfied that a worker is affected by any physical infirmity or injury which makes him unable to earn the general minimum time-rate, and that his case cannot be suitably met by putting him on piece-work, a permit may be granted by the Board to the worker allowing him to be employed at less than the general minimum time-rate.

District Trade Committees.

Where a trade is widely distributed, a Trade Board can, for the purpose of more effectively carrying out its work, divide the area with which it deals into suitable districts, and may establish for each of these districts what is known as a District Trade Committee. The object of these District Trade Committees is to enable local questions to be considered by the representatives of the local people interested. These District Trade Committees may have delegated to them all the powers of a Trade Board except the power to fix minimum rates of wages (other than special minimum piece-rates). A District Trade Committee consists of an equal number of representatives of local employers and local workers, together with a certain number of representative members of the Trade Board and at least one appointed member.

It is the business of the District Trade Committee to recommend to the Trade Board what minimum rates of wages should be fixed for the area, and no rate can have

effect in any area for which a District Trade Committee has been established unless the Committee has recommended it or has had an opportunity of considering it and reporting on it.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

For the purpose of securing that the minimum rates of wages are paid, Investigating Officers are appointed by the Minister of Labour (who is responsible for the administration of the Trade Boards Acts) with power to enter factories and workshops and all other places used for giving out work, to examine persons, and to inspect records of wages. The Acts contain stringent provisions to prevent evasion of the Trade Boards' determinations, and any employer who pays wages at less than the appropriate minimum rate is liable to a fine of £20 for each offence, and to pay in addition any arrears due to workers.

TRADE BOARDS AND INDUSTRIAL QUESTIONS.

In addition to fixing minimum rates of wages, Trade Boards are now empowered to make recommendations to Government Departments on questions concerning industrial conditions in their trades, for example, recommendations as to amendments to the Factory Acts, hours of labour, and matters affecting reconstruction problems. They will also be consulted by the Government on appropriate occasions on questions of an industrial character affecting the trades which they represent. In this way Trade Boards will afford a considerable measure of self-government for the trades concerned, and be a considerable factor in solving the questions which are agitating the industrial world at the present time.

OUT-OF-WORK DONATION INQUIRY: FINAL REPORT.

The Committee of Inquiry into the scheme of Out-of-Work Donation have presented their final Report.* An interim Report was presented on the 6th June.†

Outline of Scheme.—The Out-of-Work Donation Scheme, which came into force on the 25th November, 1918, originally provided for a weekly donation of 24s. for men and 20s. for women, with supplementary allowances for dependent children. From the 12th December, 1918, the donation rates were raised to 29s. for men and 25s. for women.

The donation was originally payable for 26 weeks during the 12 months following demobilisation in the case of members of H.M. Forces, and for 13 weeks during the six months following the 25th November, 1918, in the case of civilians. Donation, at the reduced rate of 20s. for men and 15s. for women, may now be paid for a further period of 13 weeks; and the period within which donation may be paid to civilians has been extended to 12 months from the 25th November, 1918.

Alleged Abuse of Scheme.—The Committee have enquired into the widespread allegations of abuse of the scheme. They distinguish between fraudulent abuse and cases in which, though it may be held that the scheme was abused, donation was, in fact, legally payable under the scheme as it stood at the time.

As regards fraud, they repeat the opinion expressed in their interim Report that there is no evidence of extensive fraudulent abuse of the scheme. They attach great importance, however, to the checking, by prosecution, of such cases of fraud as occur; and comment on the slow rate at which prosecutions are being instituted, amounting, at the end of July, to only 45 per week. They recommended the strengthening of the staff employed in investigating claims, and closer co-operation with the police authorities, with a view to the detection of fraud.

As regards abuses of the scheme, other than those of a fraudulent nature, the Committee report that the scope of the scheme, as originally introduced, was undoubtedly very wide, and such as to make it comparatively easy for donation to be obtained by persons who, though they had at some time previously been in employment, were no longer genuinely seeking work. A scheme of this nature was deliberately adopted, in view of the altogether abnormal circumstances following the signing of the Armistice; any attempt to introduce an elaborate system of checks and safeguards at the first introduction of the scheme might, it was represented, have resulted in a breakdown, the results of which might have been very serious.

Checks and Safeguards already Introduced.—The Committee see no reason to dissent from the view that under the conditions existing in November, 1918, it would not have been practicable to establish at that date a scheme containing the elaborate checks and safeguards which have since been introduced, notably the following:—

(i) The restriction of the scheme in Ireland to workpeople insured under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Acts, 1911 to 1918, and to trades certified by the Lord Lieutenant. (Substantially the only trade so certified has been the linen and cotton trade in Ireland.)

(ii) The arrangements for having applications for donation reviewed by Local Employment Committees.

(iii) The provision that civilian workers applying for donation have, in general, to show that they were employed in each of not less than 20 weeks during the year 1918.

They are of opinion that these modifications in the rules and, above all, the review by the Local Employment Committees, are essential safeguards for the prevention of abuse, and think that the modifications have had the result in the main of confining the scheme to persons who are genuinely entitled to benefit by it.

Defect of all Non-Contributory Schemes.—The Committee consider that a proportion, by no means insignificant, of the persons now drawing donation are, if not actually unemployed, on the border line, on account of age, ill-health, lack of skill, criminal habits, &c. The inclusion of such persons arises, in the opinion of the Committee, from the non-contributory nature of the scheme; and they suggest that "the effective method of excluding such cases is to make the payment of benefit proportional in some way to contributions paid by the applicant while in employment."

Rate of Donation.—The Committee recommend that, in order that the donation scheme should not offer any inducement to refrain from work, the weekly rate payable to civilians who have already had 13 weeks' donation or more should, in all cases in future, be further reduced to 15s. in the case of men and 12s. in the case of women.

They also call attention to the supplementary donation for dependent children—a feature which is not found in the State scheme of unemployment insurance, nor usually in Trade Union systems of unemployment benefit. The Committee say that "as the payment of donation is dependent on the loss of wages, and the rates of wages do not vary according to the size of the worker's family, . . . it is out of place and leads to undesirable results to include an allowance for children in the rate of donation."

Offers of "Suitable" Employment.—The Committee report that the class of employment which a worker has been able to obtain in the abnormal circumstances of the War cannot be regarded as the only employment that is now suitable for him or her; and that regard must be had to the present demand for labour, and to the qualification of the applicant for such work as he or she may reasonably expect to get under the altered conditions. They therefore recommend that the applicant should be offered work of a kind which is somewhat similar to that in his or her usual vocation, but does not necessarily carry his or her former rate of remuneration; and that, if he or she does not accept such employment, the payment of donation should be refused.

Other Recommendations.—The Committee think the Ministry of Labour should make inquiry to ascertain what classes of ex-service men are remaining on donation for long periods, and why their unemployment continues; and among the other recommendations of the Committee are suggestions for improvement of Employment Exchange procedure, and for improving Exchange premises and strengthening staff.

Mr. T. Shaw, M.P., signs the Report with reservations as regards (i) the recommendation in favour of a contributory scheme; (ii) the proposed reduction of civilian benefits to 15s. for men and 12s. for women who have received 13 weeks' donation; (iii) the proposal to reconsider the payment of supplementary donation for children. He thinks further consideration is necessary as regards (i), and is altogether opposed to (ii) and (iii).

DIRECTORY OF INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS, 1919.

THE "Directory of Industrial and Other Associations concerned with matters relating to conditions of Employment" for 1919, which has been prepared in the Department of Labour Statistics, Ministry of Labour, is now on sale.*

In addition to lists of Associations of Employers and of Workpeople, the Directory contains lists of the Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Reconstruction Committees which have been formed as the outcome of the recommendations contained in the Reports by the Committee on Relations between Employers and Employed (the "Whitley" Committee), the Trade Boards established under the Trade Boards Acts, the Agricultural Wages Boards established under the provisions of the Corn Production Act, the National and District Maritime Boards, and the Standing Conciliation Boards and Joint Committees in existence in various industries.

The total number of Employers' Associations and Federations included is 2,849. As in previous editions of the Directory, the Associations included are those which deal with matters relating to labour; and such organisations as Chambers of Commerce, of Agriculture, and of Shipping, Trade Protection Societies, and Associations known to exist solely for objects of a commercial or technical character have been omitted. The total number of Trade Unions and other Employees' Associations and Federations included is 1,443, the number of Trades Councils and Federations of Trades Councils is 523, and the number of standing Voluntary Conciliation Boards is 465. This last number does not include the 43 Joint Industrial Councils and 26 Interim Reconstruction Committees, the Agricultural Wages Boards, and the Maritime Boards.

* Cmd. 328, pp. vi. and 285. To be purchased from the same source as THE LABOUR GAZETTE (see front page of cover of this issue) at the price of 1s. 3d. net.

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN.

It is estimated that the number of disabled ex-service men is about 800,000; of these, 700,000 are already employed, 50,000 are now on the labour market, and a further 50,000 will be ready to work in the near future when discharged from the hospitals.

Government provision for the disabled ex-service man, apart from the medical aspect, may be described under three heads:—

1. Out-of-work donation during unemployment, with a specially extended period for the disabled man;
2. The provision of training for remunerative work, with payment of allowances during training;
3. The provision of work, with the co-operation of employers, through the Employment Exchanges.

All three provisions have been in force for some time under the Ministry of Labour. Under a Proclamation of H.M. the King, charging employers of labour to take into their service as many disabled men as their businesses will allow, the Government is now launching a new scheme under the third heading with a view to securing more rapid absorption of disabled men still out of employment. The scheme has been discussed with the majority of the staple trades in the country, as represented by the National Trade Advisory Committees and Industrial Councils. It has been in some cases accepted outright, in others accepted with modification, and in the engineering and shipbuilding trades further discussions are taking place on the matter.

The new scheme is briefly as follows:—Every employer in the United Kingdom who employs ten or more workers is asked to undertake to employ as many disabled ex-service men as possible, with a minimum of 5 per cent. of his total establishment. Those employers who can absorb more than 5 per cent. are strongly urged to do so. Employers may count towards their percentage any disabled men already in their employ or in training in their premises, and also any vacancies they have guaranteed to the Ministry of Labour to leave open for disabled men in training elsewhere. The special percentages to be adopted for particular trades have been indicated by the advisory central bodies, but where such action has not yet been taken, or where the recommendation issued does not fit local circumstances, local Technical Advisory Committees will prescribe the percentage.

The Local Employment Committees of the Ministry of Labour have, for some time, been engaged in preparations for directly approaching employers in connection with the scheme, and a canvass, by letter and by personal call, is to be commenced forthwith.

COAL OUTPUT.

The output of coal during 1919, in four-weekly periods, is given below. The figures for the corresponding weeks in 1918 are set side-by-side for the purpose of general comparison, but it must be borne in mind that the statistics for individual short periods should only be considered as showing the amount of coal actually made available in those periods, as output is affected by various considerations, some of a general and others of a local character. Thus the figures for the period subsequent to 16th July were affected by the coal strike in Yorkshire, production in that area not having recovered from the effect of the stoppage by the latest date given, and the figures for the week ended 9th August include the Bank Holiday period. It should also be observed that the seven-hour day was introduced on 16th July.

| Period in 1919. | Output in specified period in 1919. | Output in corresponding period in 1918. | Average number of persons employed. | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------|
| | | | 1919. | 1918. |
| Four weeks ended Feb. 1 | 18,315,000 | 18,830,000 | 1,065,000 | 985,000 |
| " " " Mar. 1 | 19,470,000 | 19,140,000 | 1,098,000 | 983,000 |
| " " " Mar. 29 | 18,678,000 | 18,760,000 | 1,106,000 | 980,000 |
| " " " Apr. 26 | 17,272,000 | 17,700,000 | 1,124,000 | 957,000 |
| " " " May 24 | 19,350,000 | 16,860,000 | 1,138,000 | 935,000 |
| " " " June 23 | 17,567,000 | 17,790,000 | 1,141,000 | 926,000 |
| " " " July 19 | 18,225,000* | 15,780,000 | Not available | 921,000 |
| " " " Aug. 16 | 12,522,000* | 16,040,000 | Not available | 926,000 |

The weekly output* during July and August, 1919, was as follows:—

| Week ended July 5 | Tons. | Week ended August 2 | Tons. |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| " " " 12 | 4,729,000 | " " " 9 | 3,615,000 |
| " " " 19 | 4,796,000 | " " " 16 | 2,843,000 |
| " " " 26 | 3,894,000 | " " " 23 | 3,736,000 |
| | 2,638,000 | " " " 30 | 3,890,000 |
| | | " " " 30 | 4,355,000 |

* Provisional figures, excluding Irish production, which is practically negligible.

APPLICATION OF THE WHITLEY REPORT TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

On 13th June, 1919, the War Cabinet approved the adoption of the recommendations contained in the Report of the National Provisional Joint Committee on the application of the Whitley Report to the Administrative Departments of the Civil Service. On 3rd July the Report was submitted to a Joint Conference of official representatives and representatives of Staff Associations presided over by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was adopted with certain modifications. The Report was subsequently issued as a White Paper (Cmd. 198), and a summary of it was given in the July issue of THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The National Council for the Administrative and Legal Departments was subsequently established, and at the preliminary meeting on 23rd July a Drafting Committee, composed of five official representatives and five staff representatives, was appointed to draw up a Model Constitution for a Departmental Whitley Council, for the information and guidance of the Administrative and Legal Departments. The Drafting Committee has now settled a form of Model Constitution, which has been printed, together with a Memorandum on the setting up of Departmental Councils. Copies of the Model Constitution and the Memorandum have been circulated by the Treasury to the heads of Departments, together with a covering letter. The letter recommends that steps be taken to form Departmental Councils on the lines indicated, and authorises the inclusion in the Vote of a Department of expenses properly incurred.

The Model Constitution consists of 26 paragraphs dealing with Membership, Officers, Objects and Functions, Committees, Decisions, Publication of Proceedings, Minutes, Finance, Amendment of the Constitution, and District and Office (or Works) Committees. Paragraphs 13 to 16 dealing with Objects and Functions are as follows:—

OBJECTS AND FUNCTIONS.

(13) **General Objects.**—The general objects of the Council shall be to secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the Administration, in its capacity as employer, and the general body of the staff, in matters affecting the Department, with a view to increased efficiency in the Department combined with the well-being of those employed; to provide machinery for dealing with grievances; and generally to bring together the experience and different points of view respecting conditions of service within the Department.

(14) **Functions.**—The scope of the Council shall comprise all matters which affect the conditions of service of the staff in the Department, and its functions shall include the following:—

- Provision of the best means for utilising the ideas and experience of the staff.
- Means for securing to the staff a greater share in and responsibility for the determination and observance of the conditions under which their duties are carried out.
- Determination of the general principles governing conditions of service, e.g., recruitment, hours, tenure, and remuneration, in so far as these matters are peculiar to members of the staff of the Department.
- The encouragement of the further education of the staff, and their training in higher administration and organisation.
- Improvement of office machinery and organisation, and the provision of opportunities for the full consideration of suggestions by the staff on this subject.
- The consideration of proposed legislation so far as it has a bearing upon the position of members of the staff in relation to their employment in the Department.
- The discussion of the general principles governing superannuation and their application to the members of the staff in the Department.

(15) **Promotion and Discipline.**—Without prejudice to the responsibility of the Head of the Department for making promotions and maintaining discipline, it shall be within the competence of the Council—

- to discuss any promotion in regard to which it is represented by the Staff Side that the principles of promotion accepted by or with the sanction of the National Council have been violated; and
- to discuss any case in which disciplinary action has been taken if it is represented by the Staff Side that such a course is desirable.

(16) Questions common to two or more Departments (including the * * * Department), not being general questions, shall be reported to the National Council. The Council may request the National Council to appoint a Chairman for inter-departmental meetings for the consideration of such questions.

* Cmd. 305; price 3d.

† Cmd. 196; price 1d. (see LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1919, page 273).

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY ABROAD.*
FRANCE.

Mercantile Marine.—The *Journal Officiel* of 6th August contains the text of a law dated 2nd August which prescribes that the period of effective work of persons of both sexes and of any age employed on board French sea-going vessels shall not exceed 8 hours per diem or 48 hours per week or an equivalent limitation fixed for some period of time other than a week. This is to apply whatever be the nature of the vessel, whether public or private, even if it be instructional in character or connected with works of charity. Administrative regulations will determine, according to the character of the voyages undertaken and for the various categories of persons employed, the periods at which the foregoing provisions are to be applied and the conditions under which they shall be put in force. Where the regulations are not applicable to all seas the maritime areas to which they shall apply shall be defined. The Minister responsible for the administration of the Act will issue the regulations either upon his own initiative or upon the demand of one or more associations of shipowners or seafarers concerned, whether national or regional. These regulations must be regarded as any agreements that may be in operation between organisations of shipowners and seafarers.

The regulations shall secure such a division of the 48 working hours as to allow of cessation from work on the afternoon of Saturdays or some equivalent period. They shall specify departures from the law whether these be of a permanent nature (as in the case of seamen whose work is essentially intermittent) or whether for temporary departures necessitated through extraordinary increase of work or cases of emergency. The regulations shall also comprise measures for controlling the hours worked and the procedure in cases where exemptions are accorded or made use of.

The shorter hours are not to be made the pretext for reduction in wages and any agreement to the contrary is null and void.

Printing and Bookbinding, and Leather and Fur Trades.—Ministerial Decrees are published in the *Journal Officiel* of 3rd September setting forth the conditions of applying the legal 8-hour day (see the May issue of THE LABOUR GAZETTE, p. 181) to the above trades throughout the whole of France. Both Decrees are dated 30th August.

Lyons: Dyeing Industry.—According to *L'Information Ouvrière* of 4th September an agreement concerning the application of the 8-hour day has been signed by the representatives of the employers' and workpeople's organisations in the dyeing industry in the Lyons district. The effective working week is to be 48 hours in length, viz., 8½ hours on the first four days, 9 on Friday and 5 on Saturday. The division of the week may be modified by arrangement, but *the principle of the "English week" (i.e., the shorter day on Saturday) is to be strictly observed. The weekly wage for the 48 hours is to be the same as that formerly paid for the 60-hour week.

Lyons: Silk Industry.—The same paper reports that the employers' association of silk throwsters, winders and wärpers and the union of operative weavers and throwsters have settled a strike by a collective agreement, the third article of which sets up an 8-hour day (except in mills) and the "English week." Eight hours are to be worked on Monday, 9 on each of the next four days, and 4 on Saturday.

BELGIUM.

Iron and Steel Industries.—According to information supplied by H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Brussels the 8-hour day has been introduced into the works of the Cockerill firm, also for furnace-men at the blast furnace at Ongrée-Marihaye. It is already in force at the Angleur steel works, and will shortly be in Hainault.

SWITZERLAND.

Amendment of the Factory Act.—The Swiss Factory Act has been amended in such a way as to prescribe a normal maximum week of 48 hours in industrial establishments. It is proposed to give a full summary of this Amending Act in the October issue of THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

UNITED STATES.

Silk and Woollen Mills.—H.M. Commercial Secretary at the British Embassy, Washington, reporting on 31st July, states that, according to the *New York Sun* of the preceding day, a 44-hour week is to become effective in the Patterson silk mills in October. This agreement was reached on 27th July between the manufacturers and the United Textile Workers of America, and it is anticipated that a similar schedule of hours will be extended to all silk mills throughout the United States.

PERU.

The CANADIAN LABOUR GAZETTE of 19th April states that, according to recent press reports, the Government of Peru has decreed that the 8-hour day shall be the standard in all trades and industrial occupations.

* See also articles under this head in previous issues of the current volume of THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

THE RISE IN INDUSTRIAL WAGES IN GERMANY, 1914-1918.*

The August issue of the *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* (the journal of the German Department of Labour Statistics) gives the following official estimate of the increase in money wages of industrial workers in Germany during the war period.

The average money wage of the adult male worker has risen between March, 1914, and September, 1918, i.e., during the war period, from 5.17 to 12.46 marks and that of women workers from 2.28 to 6.01 marks.

The rise, as compared with March, 1914, amounts to 141 per cent. for men and 164 per cent. for women. Individual trades show greater increases. In the electrical trades, for example, during the period covered, men's wages have risen from 4.52 to 13.46 marks, or by 198 per cent.; in the engineering trade from 5.32 to 13.04 marks (145 per cent.). Wages of women in the metal industry have risen from 2.05 to 6.65 marks (224 per cent.); in the engineering trade from 2.28 to 6.26 marks (175 per cent.); in the wood-working trades from 1.99 to 5.45 marks (174 per cent.), and in the electrical industry 2.75 to 7.35 marks (167 per cent.). The increase in certain other trades has, however, been on a considerably lower scale. Men's wages in the food-preparing trades rose from 5.69 to 8.52 marks (50 per cent.); those of women in the leather and rubber trades from 2.82 to 4.82 marks (71 per cent.). (For the results of earlier computations as to the rise in wages in Germany during the war period see THE LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1917 and July, 1918.)

SEAMEN'S WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1914-1919.

The *Monthly Labour Review* of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics for May gives certain figures showing the increase in the rates of seamen's wages in the United States between July, 1914, and the beginning of the present year, taken from a report recently issued by the Marine and Dock Industrial Relations Division of the United States Shipping Board. These are reproduced in the following Table:—

| | Increase in Wages on 1st January, 1919, as compared with July, 1914, on the undermentioned Voyages. | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|-----------|
| | Trans-atlantic. | Atlantic, Gulf, and Coastwise. | West Indian, Mexican, Central and South American. | Pacific. |
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Officers:— | | | | |
| First Mate | 76.8 | 96.7 | 96.9 | 43.1 |
| Second Mate | 118.9 | 124.8 | 125.4 | 51.9 |
| Chief Engineer | 42.2 | 52.2 | 51.2 | 36.4 |
| First Assistant Engineer | 77.8 | 80.6 | 77.6 | 44.9 |
| * Second Assistant Engineer | 111.4 | 81.8 | 81.0 | 46.6 |
| Average | 85.4 | 87.2 | 86.4 | 44.6 |
| Seamen:— | | | | |
| Able Seamen | 164.2 | 147.0 | 145.7 | 81.8 |
| Firemen | 89.4 | 88.5 | 90.5 | 44.6 |

THE EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRIAN WORKERS IN NORTHERN FRANCE.†

The Austrian Ministry for Social Affairs announces that the French Government is prepared to employ Austrian workers in the reconstruction of the devastated areas of Northern France. Builders are chiefly in demand (masons, carpenters, joiners), but certain classes of metal workers will probably also be needed. The following conditions of employment have been agreed upon in principle:—Austrian workers will be employed only if there are no unemployed French workers in the same trade; Austrians must not accept lower wages than those offered to French workers; only those applying voluntarily for employment will be considered.

A certain number of engineers, foremen builders, foremen and gangers will be required, who will be subject to the conditions of service applicable to French workers of the same grades. No decision has been reached as yet on the question of Austrian employers.

Wages will be the same as those paid to French workers of the same category in the same locality. Unskilled workers will receive about 12 francs a day, skilled workers about 15 francs. Two-thirds of the wages of unskilled workers will be available for their own maintenance, and part of the remaining third should, in the opinion of the French Government, be paid through the Austrian Government to their dependents in Austria. This question is, however, still undecided.

* *Börsen-Zeitung*, 27th August, 1919.
† *Marine and Dock Labour: Work, Wages and Industrial Relations during the Period of the War*. Washington, 1919.
‡ *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, 24th August, 1919.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS IN GERMANY.

In accordance with an Order of 23rd December, 1918, Collective Agreements in Germany may be declared universally binding by incorporation, at the request of both parties, in the Register of Agreements kept by the Ministry of Labour. From an article published in *Soziale Praxis* of 24th July, it would appear that the number of such declarations is steadily increasing. "Within the last two months 70 requests for registration have been sent in, and the *Reichsanzeiger* publishes 10 further requests for the first week of July. On the workers' side, many trades which had hitherto rejected the policy of collective agreements, are now adopting the system. Among these the associations of commercial and technical salaried employees, which formerly refused to regulate their conditions of employment by this method, now play an important part. Of the 10 requests for registration made during the first week of July, nine had reference to agreements affecting salaried employees."

It is stated that by far the greater number of declarations aim at making the agreement binding for the whole industry in a particular locality. The locality thus affected, however, often covers very important and densely populated trade centres. Thus, 26 of the most recent agreements registered cover large towns with their outlying districts and suburbs—towns such as Leipzig, Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Munich, and Breslau. It follows that there are often several parties to the agreement on both sides. For instance, the Agreement for Breslau Salaried Employees applies to about a dozen commercial and technical associations of salaried employees and to over three dozen different groups of employers. Fifteen collective agreements which have been declared binding for the whole of Greater Berlin affect great numbers of manual or non-manual workers, and thousands of firms. The same holds good of five recent provincial agreements; those of the Thuringian toy industry, the wood-working trade of Wurtemberg and Baden, the inland shipping traffic of the Elbe, Oder and Havel and their harbours, the agricultural industry of Saxony and Anhalt, and the Gas, Water and Electricity Works of Rhenish Westphalia. In the following industries the terms of the agreement have binding effect for the whole of Germany; margarine, municipal tramways, tugs and lighters, pianos, the entire theatrical profession, the stone industry, the coloured glass-paper and wall-paper trade, the technical salaried employees in the building trade. Requests for the rescinding of declarations of general validity are rare.

CREATION OF A DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL AFFAIRS IN DENMARK.*

The Provisional Department for Social Affairs in Denmark, set up in November last, is now replaced by a permanent Department created by Royal Decree of 19th July and attached to the Ministry for the Interior. The matters over which the new Department will exercise supervision comprise the following:—

Poor law administration, assistance to aged persons and to the children of widows, public relief funds, the administration of legacies to be applied to benevolent purposes, public health, apprenticeship, labour disputes, employment exchanges, the inspection of factories, boiler inspection in rural undertakings, supervision of the employment of foreign labour, the closing time of shops, sickness and funeral benefit funds, unemployment insurance funds, accident insurance, life assurance, supervision of building operations, and legislation affecting rents and cost of living.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL QUESTIONS IN DENMARK.

A RECENT issue of the Copenhagen journal, *Berlingske Tidende*, reports that as developments now taking place in various directions make it probable that demands will be put forward for reforms in social legislation, the Government considers that it should be in a position to discuss social questions with the Ministry concerned, and with representatives of public institutions, employers and workpeople.

The Government has therefore decided to set up an advisory body to be called the Social Council. The Danish Employers' and Masters' Association and the Central Trade Union Federation have been requested to elect three representatives respectively, and the following public officials, among others, have also been appointed members of the new Council, viz., two officials of the State Department for Social Affairs, the State Conciliator, the Chairman of the Permanent Arbitration Court, the Chief Inspector of Factories, the Director of Employment Exchanges.

* *Berlingske Tidende*, 25th July, 1919.

PRINTERS' WAGES IN SWEDEN.*

As the outcome of a strike of compositors in Sweden, an agreement has been arrived at which includes the following provisions:—

Wages are to be paid at weekly rates as hitherto. For the purpose of the agreement the country is divided into five districts, Stockholm being No. 1. The difference in rates between Districts I. and II. is 10 per cent.; between the other districts 5 per cent. The minimum weekly wages in Stockholm for machine compositors (the highest paid group) on daily newspapers are £5 4s., and in book and job works £5. Hand compositors and pressmen are to receive £4 14s. on daily newspapers, and £4 12s. in book and job works. Assistants in their fifth year receive £3 16s.

Of the above rates 75 per cent. is to be regarded as ordinary wages and 25 per cent. as cost of living bonus. After the lapse of a year the bonus is to be revised in accordance with the level of prices then prevailing.

The hours of day workers are fixed at 48, while night work is limited to 45 hours per week.

Overtime is as a rule limited to 10 hours per week. It is paid at time and three-quarters for the first two hours, and at double time afterwards. In night work on newspapers overtime is to be paid at the rate of 4s. 8d. per man per night.

RETAIL PRICES:

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

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

| Country. | Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices since July, 1914. | | | | Latest Figures Available. | |
|---------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| | July, 1915. | July, 1916. | July, 1917. | July, 1918. | Rise. | Date. |
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | |
| UNITED KINGDOM .. | 32 | 61 | 104 | 110 | 116 | Sept., 1919 |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES. | | | | | | |
| Belgium (Brussels) .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 267 | July, 1919 |
| Belgium (Antwerp) .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 273 | July, 1919 |
| Denmark | 28 | 46 | 66 | 87 | 112 | July, 1919 |
| France (Paris) | 22 | 32 | 83 | 106 | 161 | July, 1919 |
| (other Towns) | 23½ | 42½ | 84½ | 144½ | 193 | June, 1919 |
| Holland (Amsterdam) .. | .. | .. | 42 | 76 | 110 | July, 1919 |
| Italy (43 Towns) | 21 | 32 | 72 | 153 | 181 | April, 1919 |
| (Rome) | 5½ | 11 | 37 | 103 | 106 | July, 1919 |
| (Milan) | .. | .. | .. | 225 | 204 | Aug., 1919 |
| Norway | .. | .. | 114 (Aug.) | 179 | 176 | April, 1919 |
| Portugal (Lisbon) | .. | .. | 72 | .. | 151 | May, 1918 |
| Spain | 6½ | 13½ | 27½ | 51½ | 57 | Mar., 1919 |
| Sweden | 24 | 42 | 81 | 168 | 219 | June, 1919 |
| Switzerland | 19 | 41 | 78 | 122 | 150 | June, 1919 |
| United States | 2½ | 9 | 43 | 64 | 86 | July, 1919 |
| BRITISH DOMINIONS. | | | | | | |
| Australia | 31 | 30 | 26 | 32 (June) | 47 | July, 1919 |
| Canada | 5 | 14 | 57 | 75 | 86 | July, 1919 |
| India (Calcutta) | 8 | 10 | 16 | 31 (Aug.) | 51 | Aug., 1919 |
| New Zealand | 12 | 19 | 27 | 39 | 48 | Aug., 1919 |
| South Africa | .. | .. | .. | 32 | 36 | June, 1919 |

UNITED KINGDOM: PRICES AT 1ST SEPTEMBER.

The general level of retail prices of the principal articles of food at 1st September was about the same as a month earlier, the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, being 116 at 1st September, and 117 at 1st August.

The only important movements in the retail prices of the principal foodstuffs were increases in the prices of bread, milk and eggs, which were counterbalanced by a heavy fall in the price of potatoes. The effect of the season on supplies and prices is here shown. Potatoes have become more abundant and prices fall; milk and eggs at this time of the year tend to become scarce and prices rise.

The permitted increase of ½d. per 4 lb. in the price of bread on and after 1st September had not been carried into effect in many cases at the date of collection of these Returns, and the average price increased by almost exactly ½d. per 4 lb. An increase in the price of milk, amounting usually to 1d. per quart, was reported in London and about half the other large towns, and in one-third of the smaller places included in the Returns.

The fall in the price of potatoes was exceptionally large, but prices were so high a month ago that the average price at 1st September, viz., 1s. per 7 lb., was still much higher than at the same date in 1918, when it was 8d.

In the following Table is given a comparison of average prices in July, 1914, at the beginning of November, 1918, just before the Armistice, and on 1st September, 1919.

* Based upon despatches from H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Stockholm and upon various issues of Stockholm newspapers.
† Decrease.
‡ Figures for 3rd Quarter.
§ Figures for six months April to September.

In making comparisons between prices at different times of the year it is necessary to remember the seasonal variations in the prices of some articles:—

| Article | Average Price per lb. (unless otherwise indicated) | | | Average Inc. (+) or Decrease (-) at 1st Sept., 1919, as compared with | |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| | July, 1914. | 1st Nov., 1918. | 1st Sept., 1919. | July, 1914. | 1st Nov., 1918. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | d. |
| Beef, British— | | | | | |
| Ribs | 0 0 ³ / ₄ | 1 8 | 1 6 | + 0 8 ¹ / ₂ | - 2 |
| Thin Flank | 0 6 ¹ / ₂ | 1 3 | 1 1 | + 0 6 ¹ / ₂ | - 2 |
| Beef, Chilled or Frozen— | | | | | |
| Ribs | 0 7 ¹ / ₂ | 1 8 | 1 3 | + 0 7 ¹ / ₂ | - 5 |
| Thin Flank | 0 4 ¹ / ₂ | 1 2 ³ / ₄ | 0 8 ¹ / ₂ | + 0 5 | - 5 |
| Mutton, British— | | | | | |
| Legs | 0 10 ¹ / ₂ | 1 8 ¹ / ₂ | 1 7 | + 0 8 ¹ / ₂ | - 1 ¹ / ₂ |
| Breast | 0 6 ¹ / ₂ | 1 1 ¹ / ₄ | 0 11 ¹ / ₂ | + 0 5 | - 1 ¹ / ₂ |
| Mutton, Frozen— | | | | | |
| Legs | 0 6 ¹ / ₂ | 1 9 | 1 4 | + 0 9 ¹ / ₂ | - 5 |
| Breast | 0 4 | 1 1 | 0 8 | + 0 4 | - 5 |
| Bacon (streaky)* .. | 0 11 ¹ / ₂ | 2 3 | 2 4 ¹ / ₂ | + 1 5 | + 1 ¹ / ₂ |
| Flour per 7 lb. | 0 10 ¹ / ₂ | 1 4 | 1 4 | + 0 5 ¹ / ₂ | .. |
| Bread per 4 lb. | 0 5 ¹ / ₂ | 0 9 | 0 9 ¹ / ₂ | + 0 3 ¹ / ₂ | + 0 ¹ / ₂ |
| Tea | 1 0 ¹ / ₂ | 2 8 | 2 6 ¹ / ₂ | + 1 0 ¹ / ₂ | - 1 ¹ / ₂ |
| Sugar (granulated) .. | 0 2 | 0 7 | 0 7 | + 0 5 | .. |
| Milk per quart | 0 3 ¹ / ₂ | 0 8 ¹ / ₂ | 0 7 ¹ / ₂ | + 0 4 ¹ / ₂ | - 0 ¹ / ₂ |
| Butter— | | | | | |
| Fresh | 1 2 ¹ / ₂ | 2 6 | 2 6 ¹ / ₂ | + 1 3 ¹ / ₂ | + 0 ¹ / ₂ |
| Salt | 1 2 | 2 6 | 2 6 ¹ / ₂ | + 1 4 ¹ / ₂ | + 0 ¹ / ₂ |
| Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)* | 0 8 ¹ / ₂ | 1 8 | 1 6 | + 0 9 ¹ / ₂ | - 2 |
| Margarine | 0 7 ¹ / ₂ | 1 2 | 1 1 | + 0 5 ¹ / ₂ | - 1 |
| Eggs (fresh) each | 0 1 ¹ / ₂ | 0 6 ¹ / ₂ | 0 4 ¹ / ₂ | + 0 3 ¹ / ₂ | - 1 ¹ / ₂ |
| Potatoes per 7 lb. | 0 4 ¹ / ₂ | 0 7 ¹ / ₂ | 1 0 | + 0 7 ¹ / ₂ | + 4 ¹ / ₂ |

Since November last there have been decreases in the prices of beef and mutton, cheese, margarine and eggs. The average price now paid for tea is also lower than the uniform price of 2s. 8d. last November. On the other hand, potatoes, bacon and bread were dearer than at the date of the Armistice; while flour, sugar and butter show little change in price. Milk was cheaper at 1st September than in November last, but the difference in season must be borne in mind in this connexion. The advances in the prices of the above articles since July, 1914, have ranged from about 50 per cent. for flour to between 200 and 300 per cent. for sugar and eggs.

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 1st September in relation to the prices of July, 1914, for each of the articles included. A column has been added showing the corresponding percentages at 1st November, 1918:—

| Article. | Average Percentage Increase at 1st September 1919, as compared with July, 1914. | | | Corresponding figure for the United Kingdom at 1st Nov., 1918. |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | Large Towns (Populations over 50,000). | Small Towns and Villages. | United Kingdom. | |
| Beef, British— | | | | |
| Ribs | 81 | 88 | 84 | 103 |
| Thin Flank | 102 | 95 | 90 | 126 |
| Beef, Chilled or Frozen— | | | | |
| Ribs | 108 | 105 | 107 | 175 |
| Thin Flank | 107 | 97 | 102 | 206 |
| Mutton, British— | | | | |
| Legs | 84 | 85 | 85 | 102 |
| Breast | 85 | 72 | 79 | 106 |
| Mutton, Frozen— | | | | |
| Legs | 141 | 125 | 133 | 206 |
| Breast | 89 | 91 | 85 | 217 |
| Bacon (streaky) | 138 | 148 | 153 | 142 |
| Fish | 130 | 106 | 113 | 167 |
| Flour | 49 | 54 | 52 | 62 |
| Bread | 63 | 56 | 59 | 55 |
| Tea | 66 | 67 | 67 | 73 |
| Sugar (granulated) .. | 253 | 232 | 242 | 241 |
| Milk | 126 | 117 | 122 | 141 |
| Butter— | | | | |
| Fresh | 104 | 113 | 109 | 107 |
| Salt | 112 | 116 | 114 | 112 |
| Cheese (Canadian or U.S.) | 107 | 107 | 107 | 130 |
| Margarine | 88 | 80 | 84 | 87 |
| Eggs (fresh) | 292 | 270 | 291 | 412 |
| Potatoes | 160 | 132 | 146 | 69 |

The above 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

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

Food to have taken place, the increase in the average expenditure on the above articles is somewhat less than the rise in prices. This is brought out in the following Table, which compares the general percentage increase in (1) prices and (2) expenditure. The prices percentages (1) are based on the same quantities now as in July, 1914, a basis which affords a measure of the increased cost of maintaining a pre-war standard of living, so far as the articles included in the statistics are concerned. The expenditure percentages (2) are based on the estimated consumption of the same articles in August, 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.

| | Average Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914. | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | Large Towns. | Small Towns and Villages. | United Kingdom. |
| (1) Level of retail prices of foregoing articles of food at 1st September, 1919, assuming same quantities at both dates | 119 | 112 | 116 |
| Corresponding figure for 1st Aug., 1919 | 120 | 119 | 117 |
| " " " 1st Nov., 1918 | 139 | 128 | 133 |
| (2) Expenditure on such articles of food at 1st September, 1919, allowing for estimated changes in consumption | 106 | 99 | 103 |
| Corresponding figure for 1st Aug., 1919 | 112 | 104 | 108 |
| " " " 1st Nov., 1918 | 101 | 93 | 97 |

The effect of the increased quantities of food now available as compared with last November is brought out by these figures. Prices have fallen since November, but when increased consumption is allowed for, the expenditure percentage shows an increase from 97 to 103.

The foregoing figures relate to articles of food only. 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 1st September, 1919, is estimated at about 115 per cent., taking for this calculation the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of the various items in September, 1919, as in July, 1914. This figure is the same as that for 1st August. 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 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 over 105 per cent., as compared with about 110 per cent. at 1st August, 1919.

HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM).*

The index number representing the total food bill of working-class families in Amsterdam, calculated at prices current in July, 1919, shows an increase of 3 per cent. compared with the preceding month, and of 110.4 per cent. when compared with 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.

BELGIUM.†

(a) Brussels.

The index number representing the general level of retail prices in Brussels in July showed a rise of 3 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and of 254 per cent. as compared with April, 1914. If prime necessities (food and house rent) alone be taken into consideration, the rise as compared with the pre-war level was 267 per cent.; for less necessary articles (including beverages and tobacco), 239 per cent.; and for clothing, footwear, lighting and heating, 238 per cent. The resulting index numbers upon which the above computations are based are "unweighted," all articles comprised in the above groups being assumed to be of equal importance.

(b) Antwerp.

The enquiries undertaken with a view to the statistical computation of the fluctuations in the cost of necessities have now been extended to Antwerp. The method adopted is identical with that followed in the case of the capital, as to which, see THE LABOUR GAZETTE for July, p. 280.

* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Statistical Bureau of Amsterdam.
† Revue du Travail, Brussels, 15th August and 1st September, 1919.

The general level of retail prices in Antwerp in July showed a decline of 0.8 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and a rise of 252 per cent. as compared with April, 1914. Prime necessities alone (food and rent) were 273 per cent. dearer than in April, 1914, less necessary articles increased by 223 per cent., and clothing, footwear, heating and lighting by 234 per cent.

ITALY.

(a) Rome.*

The general level of food prices in Rome showed a decrease of 8.3 per cent. in July, 1919, as compared with the preceding month, but still remained 106 per cent. above the level of the first half of 1914. If the prices of other household necessities (clothing, fuel, lighting, rent, &c.) be also taken into account the general level of prices in July showed a decrease of 5.3 per cent. as compared with June, but an increase of 105 per cent. as compared with the pre-war level.

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

(b) Milan.†

The cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of living in Milan for one week in the case of a family consisting of five persons at the prices current in August, 1919, was about 2.9 per cent. higher than in July, and about 188 per cent. higher than in the first half of 1914. The cost of food alone showed a decrease of 1.9 per cent. as compared with the previous month, but was 204 per cent. above the level of the first half of 1914. The expenditure upon clothing was 46 per cent. greater than in the previous month, and 224 per cent. above the pre-war figure. Expenditure upon heating and lighting showed no change as compared with July, being still 120 per cent. higher than in 1914. Rent remained unchanged as compared both with July, 1919, and with the first half of 1914.

UNITED STATES.‡

The general level of retail food prices in the United States on 15th July was 3 per cent. higher than in the preceding month, and 86 per cent. above the level of 15th July, 1914. In the computation of the general level the various articles of food are "weighted" according to their respective importance in household consumption, and it is assumed that no change has taken place in the standard of living throughout the period under review.

NEW ZEALAND.§

The index number of retail prices of food in August, 1919, based on returns relating to 25 representative towns in New Zealand, shows an increase of 2.8 per cent. when compared with the preceding month.

As compared with August, 1914, all three groups of foods specified in the Table below were dearer, the combined index number for August, 1919, being 47.9 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 Decrease (-) in Aug., 1919, as compared with | |
|---|--|-------------|
| | July, 1919. | Aug., 1914. |
| | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Groceries | + 3.3 | + 52.4 |
| Dairy produce | - 2.1 | + 43.1 |
| Meat | + 2.3 | + 41.1 |
| ALL GROUPS COMBINED (WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE INCREASE). | + 2.8 | + 47.9 |

ICELAND.

The April issue of *Hagthindi*, the journal of the Icelandic Statistical Department, contains data which continue the information as to food prices collected quarterly from various tradesmen at Reykjavik. The average increase in prices of necessities at Reykjavik in April, 1919, as compared with January last was 1 per cent., with April, 1918, 14 per cent., and with July, 1914, 256 per cent.

* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Office of Labour, Rome.
† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Office of Labour, Milan.
‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington, D.C.
§ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Government Statistician of New Zealand.
|| The unweighted mean increase for 55 articles which were actually procurable in April, 1919.

If soda and soap, coal and petroleum, which show increases over prices in July, 1914, ranging from 211 to 596 per cent., be omitted and the comparison be limited to articles of food, it is stated that, on the whole, no change took place in April, 1919, as compared with prices in January, 1919, but as compared with July, 1914, there was an increase of 227 per cent.

The extent to which certain of the principal groups of food have risen in price during the intervals indicated will be seen from the following Table:—

| Article, or Group of Articles. | Increase in cost in April, 1919, as compared with | |
|--|---|-------------|
| | Jan., 1919. | July, 1914. |
| | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Bread | 3 ³ / ₄ | 214 |
| Flour, oatmeal, beans, &c. | 7 ³ / ₄ | 287 |
| Sugar | 8 ³ / ₄ | 118 |
| Coffee, tea, cocoa, chocolate | 2 ³ / ₄ | 116 |
| Butter, fat, milk, cheese and eggs | 3 | 327 |
| Beef and mutton, bacon and pork | 3 | 189 |

EMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

GERMANY.†

Employment in July.—"The raising of the blockade has made scarcely any improvement in the industrial position in Germany. An increased quantity of food was imported and distributed, but in general the exceedingly low exchange value of the German currency did not allow of this being done on a large scale. Imports of raw materials in particular were insufficient to prevent further restrictions of manufacture and the closing down of works. Discharges of workpeople on a large scale took place in Upper Silesia, in the coastal districts, in Lower Saxony and in the Province and the Free State of Saxony. The metal, textile and tobacco industries were the principal ones affected.

"The scarcity of coal has attained such proportions as to constitute a great danger for the whole industrial life of Germany. The output of the collieries under the control of the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate, it is true, went up from 5.55 million tons in June to approximately 6.63 millions in July, and those belonging to the Upper Silesian Syndicate from 1.93 millions to 2.28 millions. This, however, was due principally to the somewhat greater number of working days (27, as against 23½ in June) and the increase was unfortunately not maintained in August owing to the frequent strikes. In the first half-year of 1919 the output of coal for the whole country (omitting Alsace-Lorraine) showed a decline, as compared with the same period of 1918, amounting to 31.24 million tons, while lignite showed a falling-off of 7.55 million tons. In the same period the pig-iron produced was less by 37.1 per cent., and steel by 50.6 per cent., while rolling-mill products fell short by 47.0 per cent. It is impossible to disregard these great reductions. The figures could be decidedly improved if the miners would recognise that the fate of very many other workpeople, and even of the whole of German industrial life, depended upon their working to their full capacity.

"Traffic dislocation became greater through the scarcity of locomotives and wagons and the lack of coal, etc. The railways were not able to carry away the stocks accumulated at the mines, and had here and there to commandeer coal under transport for their own use. A stoppage of all passenger traffic is threatened when the harvest is in full swing.

"German industries manufacturing for export—particularly engineering and chemical—were unable to take advantage of the dearth of foreign money owing to the scarcity of coal and raw material, in conjunction with the small output of the workers, the many strikes, the increasing wages and the uncertainty of transport, which prevented contracts being concluded with foreign customers. If the workers do not make better use of their short hours of labour, and if no end is put to the strikes which form such an obstacle to maintaining the rate of output, and if the workers do not materially reduce their wages demands, then it will be impossible in the long run to continue to carry on productive work.

"Unemployment continued to increase. According to reports from 30 trade unions, covering a total membership of 3,614,305, at the end of July 118,419 (or 3.3 per cent.) of these members were out of work. In the preceding month the corresponding percentage was 2.5, and in July, 1914, 2.9. Unemployment was thus greater than at these two periods; during the war the percentage of trade unionists out of work was considerably smaller, but present conditions differ so widely that no comparison is possible."

Returns relating to the operations of *Employment*

* Decrease.
† *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger*, 27th August, 1919.

Exchanges during July show that the applications for employment per 100 situations were 151 in the case of men and 140 in the case of women, the corresponding figures for the preceding month being 154 and 137 respectively.

FRANCE.

Operations of Employment Exchanges.*—According to returns furnished to the Central Employment Exchange, the number of situations found by Exchanges during the week ending 23rd August was 18,721, of which 14,798 were for men and 3,923 for women, showing an aggregate increase of 2,669 on the previous week, but a decrease of 838 on the average weekly placings in July. The number of applicants for work who were not placed was 18,804, of whom 13,864 were men and 5,440 were women; this total shows an increase on 2,174 on that of the preceding week. Of the 18,804 applicants for work who were not placed, 35 per cent. were resident in the Seine Department (which includes Paris) and 16 per cent. in Alsace. The unsatisfied offers of employment amounted to 12,534, of which 9,322 were for men and 3,212 were for women, showing a decrease of 224 on the total for the preceding week. The number of persons receiving unemployment relief in respect of the week nearest that ending 23rd August was 47,893. Of these 62 per cent. were in Paris, 22 per cent. in the rest of the Seine Department, and 11 per cent. in Haute Garonne.

Employment of Austrian Workers in Northern France.—See article on p. 372.

HOLLAND.†

Employment in May.—Returns relating to employment in May were received by the Dutch Statistical Office from Trade Union and other unemployment funds with a total insured membership of 253,875. Of these 8,713 were performing military service, or were on strike, locked out, sick, &c., leaving 245,162 as the number concerning whom returns could be utilised. The proportion of such members out of work during the month was 10.3 per cent., as compared with 12.7 per cent. in the preceding month and 9.1 per cent. in May, 1918.

| Group of Trades. | Number of Members insured against Unemployment in May, 1919. | Percentage Unemployed. | | | Average Days Lost per Week per Member Unemployed. | | |
|---|--|------------------------|--------------|------------|---|--------------|------------|
| | | May, 1919. | April, 1919. | May, 1918. | May, 1919. | April, 1919. | May, 1918. |
| All Unions paying Unemployment Benefit and Municipal Unemployment Funds making Returns. | 245,162 | 10.3 | 12.7 | 9.1 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 4.5 |
| Working in Diamonds.. | 10,796 | 10.2 | 12.6 | 23.1 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| Printing, Lithography, &c. | 11,281 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.6 |
| Building (including Road-making) | 58,069 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Metal, Engineering and Ship-building | 39,729 | 5.8 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.1 |
| Textile | 19,848 | 18.6 | 21.9 | 24.7 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.0 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco | 30,895 | 42.4 | 48.7 | 14.7 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 4.8 |
| Woodworking, &c. | 11,346 | 4.1 | 6.9 | 2.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.6 |

SWITZERLAND.‡

Employment in July.—According to the monthly report on the demand and supply of labour issued by the Central Office of the Union of Swiss Employment Exchanges, the labour situation as a whole remained unchanged in July with the exception of certain local improvements in West Switzerland. The demand for workpeople in the building and woodworking trades, and in most other branches of industry, continued small; and the metal and engineering trades had some difficulty in maintaining their present staffs and in avoiding further restrictions. In agriculture both the situations vacant and the demand for work were very poor. On the whole for every 100 vacancies there were 130.4 applicants, as compared with 89.4 in July, 1918.

UNITED STATES: NEW YORK.§

Employment in Factories in New York State in June, 1919.—June factory employment showed a slight gain over May. This appears to be due to the return to work of employees who were out on strike, rather than to any new movement in factory employment. Excluding the metal industries from consideration, it may be said that other factory employment, as a whole, has been improving slightly each month since February. The continuous decrease in the number of metal workers, however, has resulted in a nearly constant total for all manufacturing industries for the first half of this year, as the metal industries employ nearly 40 per cent. of the factory workers of the State.

* Journal Official, 30th August, 1919.
 † Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th August, 1919
 ‡ Verband Schweizerischer Arbeitsämter: Monatsberichte der Zentralstelle July, 1919. Zurich.
 § The Bulletin, July, 1919. Issued by the New York State Industrial Commission

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

OUT-OF-WORK DONATION.

The number of persons recorded as unemployed in connection with the Out-of-Work Donation Scheme, which had decreased continuously from 1,093,400 on 2nd May to 540,884 on 25th July, showed an increase to 553,482 at 1st August, as a result of the coal strike in Yorkshire. In the following week, however, the number recorded as unemployed decreased to 536,986, and each successive Friday since that date has shown a figure lower than in the preceding week, that for 29th August being 478,084. The large decrease since May in the number of persons receiving Donation is partly due to altered regulations and to administrative action, but, allowing for this, it indicates a great improvement in the state of employment, especially when it is remembered that the number of officers and men demobilised from H.M. Forces since 11th November had increased from 2,399,483 at 3rd April to 3,195,007 at 31st July, and 3,298,781 at 28th August.

The following Table shows 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 dates specified:—

| Week ending | Civilians. | | | | Demobilised Members of H.M. Forces. | | | Grand Total. | |
|--------------|------------|--------|---------|--------|-------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------------|-----------|
| | Men. | Boys. | Women. | Girls. | Men. | Women. | Total. | | |
| Jan. 3rd .. | 101,390 | 16,988 | 224,955 | 13,374 | 356,707 | 23,958 | 50 | 23,988 | 380,695 |
| " 31st .. | 177,361 | 22,562 | 399,864 | 25,362 | 625,149 | 53,316 | 238 | 53,554 | 678,703 |
| Feb. 28th .. | 227,836 | 28,019 | 494,471 | 32,037 | 782,363 | 165,429 | 828 | 166,257 | 948,620 |
| Mar. 28th .. | 209,486 | 26,461 | 488,655 | 29,380 | 753,982 | 305,251 | 1,012 | 306,263 | 1,060,245 |
| Apr. 25th .. | 215,687 | 23,679 | 443,941 | 28,964 | 712,271 | 379,799 | 1,258 | 381,057 | 1,093,328 |
| May 2nd .. | 214,761 | 23,040 | 422,890 | 29,242 | 689,933 | 402,151 | 1,316 | 403,467 | 1,093,400 |
| " 9th .. | 191,651 | 19,175 | 366,536 | 20,871 | 598,233 | 408,491 | 1,468 | 409,959 | 1,008,192 |
| " 16th .. | 178,284 | 16,845 | 312,373 | 17,023 | 524,525 | 401,753 | 1,603 | 403,356 | 927,881 |
| " 23rd .. | 164,569 | 14,988 | 250,010 | 14,869 | 444,436 | 400,098 | 1,939 | 402,036 | 846,472 |
| " 30th .. | 150,250 | 12,912 | 207,897 | 13,231 | 384,290 | 384,919 | 2,002 | 386,921 | 771,211 |
| June 6th .. | 135,317 | 10,405 | 169,621 | 9,880 | 325,223 | 383,570 | 2,082 | 385,652 | 710,875 |
| " 13th .. | 123,134 | 8,439 | 148,578 | 7,910 | 286,061 | 376,735 | 2,033 | 378,768 | 664,829 |
| " 20th .. | 116,158 | 7,551 | 132,649 | 7,491 | 263,849 | 379,139 | 2,108 | 381,247 | 645,096 |
| " 27th .. | 106,661 | 6,615 | 113,462 | 6,544 | 233,282 | 370,696 | 2,147 | 372,843 | 608,125 |
| July 4th .. | 100,270 | 5,905 | 100,576 | 6,077 | 212,828 | 363,926 | 2,271 | 366,197 | 579,025 |
| " 11th .. | 96,472 | 5,341 | 91,413 | 6,155 | 199,381 | 363,564 | 2,204 | 365,768 | 565,149 |
| " 18th .. | 92,762 | 4,985 | 83,755 | 5,707 | 187,209 | 360,792 | 2,190 | 362,982 | 550,191 |
| " 25th .. | 93,828 | 5,226 | 72,813 | 5,354 | 177,221 | 361,457 | 2,206 | 363,663 | 540,884 |
| Aug. 1st .. | 100,228 | 6,529 | 73,878 | 6,176 | 186,811 | 364,570 | 2,101 | 366,671 | 553,482 |
| " 8th .. | 98,298 | 6,245 | 64,029 | 5,673 | 174,245 | 360,585 | 2,156 | 362,741 | 536,986 |
| " 15th .. | 94,863 | 6,669 | 61,065 | 6,093 | 168,690 | 359,778 | 2,055 | 361,833 | 530,523 |
| " 22nd .. | 92,345 | 6,267 | 55,526 | 5,182 | 159,320 | 348,660 | 2,095 | 350,755 | 510,075 |
| " 29th .. | 83,035 | 5,006 | 49,038 | 4,053 | 141,132 | 334,925 | 2,027 | 336,952 | 478,084 |

As regards the duration of payments, 87,602 of the 141,132 civilian policies lodged on 29th August were policies on which payment had been made for 1.78 working days, while extended policies, on which donation at reduced rates was being paid after the expiry of the first period of 13 weeks, numbered 40,341. Policies had been lodged but no payments made in 13,189 cases. Of policies held by demobilised members of H.M. Forces, 19,790 were policies in respect of which payments had been made for over 26 weeks.

Following is an analysis of policies remaining lodged at 29th August, according to the duration of payments:—

| Duration of Payments (in working days). | Civilians. | | | | Demobilised Members of H.M. Forces. | | | Grand Total. |
|---|------------|-------|--------|--------|-------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------------|
| | Men. | Boys. | Women. | Girls. | Men. | Women. | Total. | |
| 234 days | — | — | — | — | 135 | — | 135 | 135 |
| 217-233 " | — | — | — | — | 1,607 | 6 | 1,613 | 1,613 |
| 199-216 " | — | — | — | — | 3,781 | 9 | 3,790 | 3,790 |
| 157-198 " | — | — | — | — | 14,194 | 58 | 14,252 | 14,252 |
| 139-156 " | 5,062 | 90 | 4,022 | 135 | 9,309 | — | — | 9,309 |
| 121-138 " | 5,163 | 92 | 4,994 | 156 | 9,805 | 57,098 | 245 | 57,343 |
| 79-120 " | 12,109 | 268 | 8,545 | 305 | 21,227 | 103,697 | 647 | 104,344 |
| 61-78 " | 8,209 | 287 | 5,297 | 273 | 14,066 | 135,528 | 969 | 136,497 |
| 49-60 " | 6,220 | 242 | 3,998 | 196 | 9,756 | — | — | 9,756 |
| 1-48 " | 38,395 | 3,357 | 19,483 | 2,545 | 63,780 | — | — | 63,780 |
| Policies lodged but no paym't | 7,877 | 670 | 4,199 | 443 | 13,189 | 18,885 | 93 | 18,978 |
| TOTAL | 83,035 | 5,006 | 49,038 | 4,053 | 141,132 | 334,925 | 2,027 | 336,952 |

The distribution of unemployment in the various industries, as indicated by the Donation records, is shown in the following Table. The number of workpeople recorded as unemployed at 29th August, as compared with 25th July, increased by 10,410 in the woollen and worsted industry—an increase which may be attributed to the effect of the

Yorkshire coal strike. Other industries showing some increase in unemployment were iron and steel, tinplate, and wire manufacture, and brick and tile making. Decreases in the numbers recorded as unemployed occurred in all the other industries specified, the largest decreases being 10,855 in engineering and ironfounding, 10,854 in cotton, 9,809 in "other textiles," and 9,872 in "conveyance of men, goods and messages."

| Industry, etc. | Number of Workpeople recorded as Unemployed. | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| | Men and Boys. | | Women and Girls. | | Total. | |
| | No. of Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 29th August, 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 25th July, 1919. | No. of Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 29th August, 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 25th July, 1919. | No. of Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 29th August, 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 25th July, 1919. |
| INSURED INDUSTRIES: | | | | | | |
| Building .. | 19,836 | - 5,238 | 69 | - 18 | 19,905 | - 5,256 |
| Construction of Works .. | 3,180 | - 726 | 18 | + 10 | 3,198 | - 716 |
| Shipbuilding .. | 10,876 | - 1,103 | 40 | - 20 | 10,916 | - 1,123 |
| Engineering and Ironfounding .. | 62,992 | - 9,225 | 2,113 | - 1,630 | 65,105 | - 10,855 |
| Construction of Vehicles .. | 3,872 | - 233 | 215 | - 293 | 4,087 | - 526 |
| Sawmilling .. | 1,836 | - 318 | 28 | + 1 | 1,864 | - 317 |
| Other Insured Workpeople .. | 43 | + 25 | — | - 3 | 43 | + 22 |
| Total Insured under Act of 1911 .. | 102,635 | - 16,818 | 2,483 | - 1,953 | 105,118 | - 18,771 |
| Iron and Steel Manufacture .. | 8,681 | + 800 | 37 | - | 8,718 | + 800 |
| Tinplate Manufacture .. | 491 | + 333 | 204 | + 157 | 695 | + 490 |
| Wire Manufacture .. | 1,262 | + 912 | 171 | + 46 | 1,433 | + 958 |
| Brass .. | 283 | - 16 | 461 | - 93 | 744 | - 109 |
| Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc, etc. .. | 306 | - 37 | 16 | - 8 | 322 | - 45 |
| Hardware and Hollowware .. | 1,069 | - 93 | 305 | - 289 | 1,374 | - 382 |
| Tools, Files, Saws, Implements, Cutlery .. | 344 | - 54 | 84 | - 10 | 428 | - 64 |
| Clocks, Plate, Jewellery .. | 423 | - 45 | 42 | - 22 | 465 | - 67 |
| Needles, Pins, Type-founding, Dies, etc. .. | 178 | - 6 | 37 | - 51 | 215 | - 57 |
| Electrical, Scientific, etc., Appliances and Apparatus .. | 1,206 | + 7 | 181 | - 76 | 1,387 | - 69 |
| Miscellaneous Metal .. | 527 | + 26 | 163 | - 65 | 690 | - 39 |
| Ammunition and Explosives .. | 259 | - 165 | 97 | - 112 | 356 | - 277 |
| Chemicals .. | 1,504 | - 186 | 207 | - 96 | 1,711 | - 282 |
| Leather and Leather Goods .. | 1,030 | + 77 | 214 | - 103 | 1,244 | - 26 |
| Brick, Tile and Artificinal Building Materials .. | 986 | + 321 | 150 | - 7 | 1,136 | + 314 |
| Sawmilling, Machined Woodwork and Wooden Cases .. | 808 | - 195 | 85 | - 62 | 893 | - 257 |
| Rubber and Manufactures thereof .. | 503 | - 168 | 252 | - 215 | 755 | - 383 |
| Total Insured under Act of 1916 .. | 20,398 | + 1,416 | 2,741 | - 1,051 | 23,139 | + 365 |
| TOTAL INSURED INDUSTRIES .. | 123,033 | - 15,402 | 5,224 | - 3,004 | 128,257 | - 18,406 |
| UNINSURED INDUSTRIES:— | | | | | | |
| Agriculture .. | 8,780 | - 1,070 | 167 | - 55 | 8,947 | - 1,125 |
| Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages .. | 82,487 | - 9,359 | 1,025 | - 513 | 83,512 | - 9,872 |
| Mines and Quarries .. | 8,105 | - 1,141 | 173 | - 46 | 8,278 | - 1,187 |
| Cotton .. | 6,014 | - 4,350 | 5,240 | - 6,504 | 11,254 | - 10,854 |
| Woollen and Worsted .. | 6,298 | + 4,575 | 6,564 | + 5,895 | 12,862 | + 10,410 |
| Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, etc. .. | 3,555 | + 424 | 515 | - 498 | 4,070 | - 74 |
| Other Textiles .. | 3,898 | - 1,939 | 4,865 | - 7,796 | 8,763 | - 9,735 |
| Commercial .. | 28,190 | - 2,367 | 5,914 | - 1,728 | 34,104 | - 4,095 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco .. | 6,368 | - 375 | 2,004 | - 1,029 | 8,372 | - 1,404 |
| Dress .. | 6,101 | - 429 | 3,179 | - 567 | 9,280 | - 996 |
| Domestic Offices and Services .. | 19,356 | - 553 | 9,554 | - 4,406 | 28,910 | - 4,959 |
| General Labourers, Factory Workers, etc. .. | 83,305 | - 5,299 | 4,634 | - 2,545 | 87,989 | - 7,844 |
| Other Uninsured Industries .. | 37,476 | - 260 | 6,060 | - 2,399 | 43,536 | - 2,659 |
| TOTAL UNINSURED INDUSTRIES .. | 299,933 | - 22,143 | 49,894 | - 22,251 | 349,827 | - 44,394 |
| GRAND TOTAL .. | 422,966 | - 37,545 | 55,118 | - 25,255 | 478,084 | - 62,800 |

The figures given in this article up to this point exclude short-time workers. The number of persons recorded for the purposes of the Donation Scheme as being on short time at 15th August was 44,676, and of these 43,461 were in the textile trades.

* Excluding workpeople insured under the National Insurance Act 1911.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade Unions with a net membership of 1,439,731 reported 30,977 (or 2.2 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of August, compared with 2.0 per cent. at the end of July, and 0.5 per cent. at the end of August, 1918. The slight increase on last month is due to unemployment in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades arising out of the coal strike in Yorkshire.

| Trade. | Membership at end of Aug., 1919, excluding those serving with H.M. Forces. | Unemployed at end of Aug., 1919.* | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a | |
|--------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------|--|-----------|
| | | Number. | Percentage. | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Building† .. | 100,677 | 1,675 | 1.1 | - 0.2 | |

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.

EMPLOYMENT in August was good in most districts. There was an increase of 2,823 (or 0.7 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed at the collieries making Returns as compared with the previous month, and of 75,983 (or 21.1 per cent.) on a year ago.

Of the 436,045 workpeople included in the Returns for August, 290,868 (or 66.7 per cent.) were employed at pits working six days* during the week to which the Returns relate, and a further 136,534 (or 31.3 per cent.) were employed at pits working five days or more, but less than six days.

There was an improvement in the number of days worked per week as compared with the previous month, especially in the Northern counties, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and the Lothians. The average for the United Kingdom was 5.70, compared with 4.73 in July and 5.75 in August, 1918.

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

Table with columns: District, No. of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns, Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines. Includes rows for Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, etc.

Returns received from mines employing 276,500 workpeople in August, 1919, showed an increase of 6 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with August, 1913. The other Returns received gave no information on this point.

The exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during August, 1919, amounted to 2,466,865 tons, or 1,213,725 tons less than in July, 1919, and 3,605,998 tons less than in August, 1913.

The principal countries of destination of coal (similar particulars cannot be given for coke and manufactured fuel) were as follows:—

Table with columns: Country, August, 1919 (Thousands of Tons), July, 1919 (Thousands of Tons), August, 1913 (Thousands of Tons). Includes Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, etc.

* 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.

† Yorkshire is again omitted from the Table owing to employment being dislocated in the week ended 23rd August, on account of the recent strike. Fife is also omitted as comparison with a month ago is affected by holidays which occurred in July; the Returns received, however, show that 28,262 workpeople were employed 5.56 days in the week ended 23rd August, 1919, as compared with 21,588 workpeople working 5.60 days in August, 1918.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and shale mines continued good on the whole; at tin mines it was quiet; at lead mines it varied according to the district. In the quarries it continued good on the whole, although there were occasional interruptions owing to bad weather. Complaints of shortage of railway wagons continued.

MINING.

Iron.—Returns received, relating to the same mines and open works, show that 16,006 workpeople were employed in August, 1919, a decrease of 2.0 per cent. on the previous month, and of 2.2 per cent. on a year ago.

Table with columns: District, No. of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns, Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines. Includes Cleveland, Cumberland and Lancashire, etc.

Comparison with August, 1913, taking the same mines and works for both dates, shows that 13,932 workpeople were employed in August, 1919, against 14,680 in August, 1913, a decrease of 5 per cent.

Shale.—The returns received from firms employing 4,783 workpeople in the week ended 23rd August, 1919, show that the number employed was 2.3 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 1.1 per cent. more than a year ago.

Tin.—Employment in Cornwall continued quiet, and again showed a decline compared with the previous month. Some shortage of coal was reported.

Lead.—Employment declined to slack in Flintshire; in the Weardale district it improved to very good.

QUARRYING.

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

Table with columns: No. of Workpeople employed at Quarries included in the Returns, Average No. of days worked per week by the Quarries. Includes Limestone, Sandstone, Granite, etc.

Taking those Returns in regard to which a comparison with August, 1913, is possible, the total number of workpeople employed in August, 1919, shows a decrease of nearly 30 per cent.

Limestone.—Employment continued good at quarries producing limestone for blast furnaces; at other quarries it was fairly good. A shortage of railway wagons continued to be reported.

Sandstone.—Employment continued good; there was a shortage of labour, chiefly quarrymen.

Granite (Road Material, Setts, &c.).—Employment was again good in quarries for road-making material, and fairly good in quarries for paving setts, &c. The supply of railway wagons continued to be inadequate.

* See note in previous column. † This decrease was due to the fact that the shale miners were idle one day as a protest against the Scottish Mineral Oil Association's refusal to grant a 7-hour day.

State.—In North Wales employment was again fairly good.

Basalt and Whinstone (Road Material).—Employment was good at basalt quarries, and fairly good at whinstone quarries, a decline being recorded in the latter case.

China Clay.—Employment was fairly good at St. Austell, and continued quiet at Lea Moor.

PIG IRON.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole during August, though the total number of furnaces in blast at the works covered by the Returns was only 235 at the end of August, as compared with 270 at the end of June and 295 at the end of August, 1918. The corresponding number in August, 1913, was 332. A shortage of fuel was again reported from the majority of the works from which Returns were received, and in some cases a shortage of skilled labour was also reported.

Table with columns: District, Number of Furnaces included in the Returns, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1919, on a. Includes Cleveland, Cumberland and Lancashire, etc.

The imports of iron ore in August, 1919, amounted to 669,738 tons, or 37,120 tons more than in July, 1919, and 142,725 tons more than in August, 1913.

The exports of pig iron in August, 1919, amounted to 30,283 tons, or 6,921 tons more than in July, 1919, but 71,562 tons less than in August, 1913.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works improved, on the whole, during August, but was still adversely affected in Yorkshire by the recent strike of coal miners. In the Sheffield and Rotherham and the Leeds districts several works were closed down during part of the month for lack of fuel, while in nearly all the remaining districts the supply of fuel was reported to be insufficient.

Table with columns: No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns, Aggregate number of Shifts worked. Includes DEPARTMENTS, DISTRICTS.

Table with columns: No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns, Aggregate number of Shifts worked. Includes DEPARTMENTS, DISTRICTS.

Table with columns: No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns, Aggregate number of Shifts worked. Includes DEPARTMENTS, DISTRICTS.

Table with columns: No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns, Aggregate number of Shifts worked. Includes DEPARTMENTS, DISTRICTS.

Table with columns: No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns, Aggregate number of Shifts worked. Includes DEPARTMENTS, DISTRICTS.

According to Returns relating to 104,515 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended 23rd August, 1919, was 575,084, showing an increase of 11.5 per cent. on the previous month, but a decrease of 5.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 82,688 workpeople in August, 1919, showed an increase of 14,341 (or 21 per cent.) in the number employed as compared with August, 1913.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades during August continued fairly good, and showed an improvement on the previous month. Little overtime and practically no short time were reported at the end of the month. Ironfounders were frequently described as very well employed.

The following Table relates to workpeople (skilled and unskilled) who were insured against unemployment under Part II of the National Insurance Act:—

Table with columns: Division, Number of Out-of-Work Donations Policies Lodged at 29th Aug., 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 25th July, 1919. Includes London, Northern Counties, etc.

On the Tyne and Wear the improvement in employment referred to in the August LABOUR GAZETTE continued, but on the Tyne a good many men were still unemployed. On the Tees employment remained good. At Liverpool it was reported as very good with ironfounders, good with electricians, but only moderate, and not so good as in July, with engineers.

In the Nottingham and Lincoln district employment remained fairly good, while at Derby it continued to improve. There was a slight improvement at Birmingham. At Wolverhampton employment continued good. In the Eastern and Southern Counties and in Wales it was generally fairly good, but there was a slight falling off in the case of some branches.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT remained good on the whole during August, but was adversely affected, though not to a considerable extent, by the cancellation of Admiralty orders towards the end of the month. It was generally fair on the Tyne, and overtime was worked by joiners on repair work; but a decline was shown in the case of riveters, caulkers, platers and frame forge men.

On the Clyde employment was fairly good with most branches, but was not so good as in July with shipwrights and blacksmiths. It was good at Aberdeen, as in July. At Belfast it varied considerably for the different occupations and was only moderate on the whole; shortage of material was stated to have caused some unemployment. At Cork it was only fair, and not so good as in the previous month.

The following Table relates to workpeople (skilled and unskilled) who were insured under Part II of the National Insurance Act:—

| Division. | Number of Out-of-Work Donation Policies lodged at 29th Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 25th July, 1919. |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| | | |
| Northern Counties | 1,188 | - 382 |
| North-Western | 1,201 | + 168 |
| Yorkshire | 351 | - 58 |
| East Midlands | 29 | + 16 |
| West Midlands | 85 | - 15 |
| S. Midlands and Eastern | 77 | - 16 |
| S.E. Counties | 92 | - 16 |
| South-Western | 1,555 | + 44 |
| Wales | 632 | + 1 |
| Scotland | 2,942 | - 510 |
| Ireland | 2,359 | - 348 |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 10,916 | -1,123 |

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades remained good, on the whole, during August. Compared with a year ago there was a marked improvement. Tinplate mills at Llanelly were rendered idle during the last week of the month by the great scarcity of water resulting from the drought which had prevailed for some time. Many firms again reported a shortage of various classes of millmen and of skilled labour generally, and it is stated that more mills could be started if sufficient labour were available. In a few cases the supply of coal was reported to be insufficient.

The number of tinplate mills working at the end of August showed a decrease of 18 on the previous month but an increase of 91 on a year ago. The number of mills making steel and galvanised sheets working at the end of August showed an increase of 4 compared with the previous month and of 26 compared with a year ago.

| Works. | Number of Works open. | | Number of Mills in operation. | |
|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | At end of Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. | At end of Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. |
| | | | | |
| Tinplate .. | 77 | - 2 | 348 | - 18 |
| Steel Sheet .. | 12 | + 1 | 87 | + 4 |
| TOTAL | 89 | + 6 | 435 | + 117 |

Returns from firms employing 13,839 workpeople in August, 1919, showed that there was a decrease of 17 per cent. in the total number employed compared with August, 1913.

The exports of *tinmed and galvanised plates and sheets* in August, 1919, amounted to 58,286 tons, or 8,960 tons more than in July, 1919, but 35,589 tons less than in August, 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good during August. The amount of short time was very small, full time being the rule. Shortage of coal in the Yorkshire area accounted for some stoppage among wire drawers. Trade Unions with 71,085 members had 1.0 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of August, the same percentage as in the previous month: the percentage a year ago was 0.1. *Brasswork*.—Employment was good and continued to improve, except at Nottingham and Sheffield where it was only fair.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment with nut and bolt makers continued good at Blackheath and Halesowen and at Darlaston. At Birmingham it was good with wire nail and shoe rivet makers.

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

Tubes.—At Wednesbury employment was fairly good; in South Wales and Monmouthshire it continued fair.

Chains, Anchors, &c.—Employment at Cradley continued fairly good with anchor-smiths and fair with cable-chain makers; with block chain makers it declined to fair. It was again fair with anvil and vice makers at Dudley and with axle and spring makers at Wednesbury.

Sheet-Metal Workers.—Employment in London improved to fair; at other centres it continued good on the whole.

Wire.—In the Yorkshire centres shortage of coal caused some unemployment. Elsewhere employment was good and continued to improve slightly.

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

Hollow-ware, &c.—Employment continued very good in the Midlands galvanised hollow-ware trade. At Wolverhampton it was good both in the cast-iron hollow-ware trade and in the tin and enamelled hollow-ware trade.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Stove grate workers were well employed at Leeds, except for three days' stoppage owing to the coal strike; elsewhere employment was fairly good on the whole, a slight decline being shown compared with July. Moulders were reported to be scarce.

The exports of *cutlery* during August, 1919, amounted to 1,812 cwts., or 304 cwts. more than in July, 1919, but 2,394 cwts. less than in August, 1913.

The exports of *hardware* during August, 1919, amounted to 26,676 cwts., or 3,280 cwts. more than in July, 1919, but 55,540 cwts. less than in August, 1913.

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade during August was well maintained, and in many instances additional machinery, which had been idle for some time, was restarted in both the spinning and manufacturing sections. Consequently more labour was absorbed and unemployment diminished. Many firms reported a shortage of coal, and some short time was worked on this account.

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

| DEPARTMENTS. | Workpeople. | | | Earnings. | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago.* |
| | | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Preparing | 13,826 | + 1.1 | + 21.1 | 28,220 | + 4.4 | + 67.7 |
| Spinning | 26,750 | - 0.6 | + 17.0 | 58,383 | + 1.6 | + 62.7 |
| Weaving | 48,362 | + 3.4 | + 14.6 | 108,078 | + 8.2 | + 77.4 |
| Other | 10,483 | + 1.8 | + 10.3 | 29,503 | + 5.7 | + 61.3 |
| Not specified | 9,561 | + 1.1 | + 15.2 | 24,349 | + 5.2 | + 78.0 |
| TOTAL | 108,982 | + 1.7 | + 15.6 | 248,533 | + 5.6 | + 70.5 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | | | | |
| Ashton | 5,657 | + 1.2 | + 23.7 | 12,513 | + 2.1 | + 91.4 |
| Stockport, Glossop and Hyde | 8,329 | + 0.6 | + 19.9 | 17,165 | - 5.0 | + 65.1 |
| Oldham | 9,882 | + 4.6 | + 27.0 | 25,178 | + 5.8 | + 73.5 |
| Bolton and Leigh | 18,031 | + 1.6 | + 10.5 | 38,420 | + 5.4 | + 54.7 |
| Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden | 7,821 | + 2.0 | + 8.3 | 17,983 | + 9.4 | + 65.2 |
| Manchester | 8,196 | + 1.8 | + 12.6 | 17,301 | + 4.7 | + 66.2 |
| Preston and Chorley | 9,212 | + 2.6 | + 18.1 | 20,306 | + 10.3 | + 81.2 |
| Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen | 12,792 | + 4.3 | + 20.9 | 31,255 | + 18.0 | + 82.6 |
| Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson | 15,195 | + 3.7 | + 19.7 | 41,084 | + 6.5 | + 95.6 |
| Other Lancashire Towns | 3,308 | + 1.5 | + 16.2 | 6,721 | + 3.6 | + 60.6 |
| Yorkshire Towns | 3,834 | - 1.9 | - 4.5 | 7,687 | - 14.2 | + 28.0 |
| Other Districts | 6,745 | - 1.9 | + 7.8 | 12,920 | - 0.3 | + 48.8 |
| TOTAL | 108,982 | + 1.7 | + 15.6 | 248,533 | + 5.6 | + 70.5 |

In addition to the above figures, certain firms, employing 64,997 workpeople in August, 1919, gave information as to the numbers employed by them in August, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 16 per cent. in the total number employed compared with August, 1913.

In the Oldham district employment in the spinning section continued fairly good, and similar to the previous month; in the weaving section it was also fairly good on the whole. In the Bolton district employment was better than in the previous month in all sections, although there was still more machinery to be re-started.

In Preston, Blackburn and Darwen employment in the weaving section was decidedly better than in July, but shortage of weavers was reported which caused some slackness with other operatives. In the Burnley district employment continued fairly good.

The quantities of raw cotton imported (less re-exports) and of manufactured goods exported in August, 1919, in comparison with the quantities for July, 1919, and August, 1913, are given in the following Table. As regards raw cotton the imports (less re-exports) in August, 1919, showed an increase of about 17 per cent. over July, 1919, and were over 8 times greater than in August, 1913. In the case of cotton piece goods the exports in August, 1919, were nearly 20 per cent. greater than in July, 1919, but nearly 50 per cent. less than in August, 1913:—

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

| Description. | August, 1919. | July, 1919. | August, 1913. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | A month ago. | August, 1913. |
| Imports (less Re-exports) — | | | | | |
| Raw cotton (100 lb.) | 1,783,445 | 1,528,891 | 212,697 | + 254,554 | + 1,570,748 |
| Cotton yarn (1,000 lb.) | 33 | 42 | 953 | 9 | 920 |
| Exports of British Manufactures:— | | | | | |
| Cotton yarn (1,000 lb.) | 15,626 | 13,627 | 15,998 | + 1,999 | - 372 |
| Cotton thread for sewing (1,000 lb.) | 1,942 | 1,242 | 1,641 | + 700 | + 301 |
| Cotton piece goods (1,000 yd.) | 331,182 | 279,107 | 579,547 | + 52,075 | - 248,365 |

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

DURING August employment in the woollen trade was interfered with by the shortage of coal. In all parts of the West Riding there was a certain amount of unemployment, which was particularly marked in the heavy woollen districts of Dewsbury and Batley. Otherwise, trade was good and orders were plentiful. In Scotland employment continued good on the whole, although it was not so good as in July; some shortage of labour, principally of weavers and female labour generally, was reported.

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

| Departments. | Workpeople. | | | Earnings. | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| | | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Wool Sorting | 526 | - 1.9 | + 4.2 | 1,231 | + 6.3 | + 31.2 |
| Spinning | 4,435 | - 2.4 | + 4.4 | 9,366 | - 4.1 | + 21.9 |
| Weaving | 6,883 | - 4.1 | + 1.2 | 12,627 | - 4.2 | + 18.1 |
| Other Departments | 5,140 | - 2.0 | + 8.2 | 11,801 | - 2.8 | + 34.1 |
| Not Specified | 1,123 | - 1.6 | + 2.7 | 2,723 | - 1.4 | + 29.7 |
| TOTAL | 18,057 | - 2.9 | + 4.1 | 37,748 | - 3.2 | + 24.9 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | | | | |
| Huddersfield District | 1,942 | + 0.4 | + 5.5 | 5,176 | + 0.2 | + 25.0 |
| Leeds District | 1,979 | + 0.5 | + 7.2 | 4,486 | - 0.8 | + 21.0 |
| Dewsbury and Batley District | 1,273 | - 19.5 | - 11.0 | 2,464 | - 32.8 | - 11.0 |
| Other Parts of West Riding | 1,854 | - 8.8 | - 0.7 | 4,510 | - 3.6 | + 19.9 |
| TOTAL, WEST RIDING | 7,048 | - 6.3 | - 0.8 | 16,366 | - 7.7 | + 15.7 |
| Scotland | 4,794 | + 0.1 | + 10.2 | 9,294 | - 1.7 | + 36.0 |
| Other Districts | 6,215 | - 1.1 | + 5.4 | 11,818 | + 2.5 | + 31.2 |
| TOTAL | 18,057 | - 2.9 | + 4.1 | 37,748 | - 3.2 | + 24.9 |

In addition, certain firms, employing 16,998 workpeople in August, 1919, gave information as to the numbers employed by them in August, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 6 per cent. compared with August, 1913.

WORSTED TRADE.

Employment in the worsted trade during August was adversely affected by the acute shortage of coal. Many mills were compelled to close down for a period extending over about three weeks. The wool-combing section was most severely affected, and as there was already a serious shortage in the output of tops, the spinning and manufacturing sections suffered in consequence.

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

| Departments. | Workpeople. | | | Earnings. | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| | | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Wool Sorting and Combing | 3,118 | - 22.8 | - 9.8 | 7,618 | - 30.1 | + 6.5 |
| Spinning | 13,970 | - 2.9 | + 5.4 | 20,965 | + 7.6 | + 22.4 |
| Weaving | 5,717 | - 7.4 | - 3.7 | 11,731 | - 11.7 | + 9.2 |
| Other Departments | 2,944 | - 1.1 | + 5.1 | 7,202 | - 5 | + 23.5 |
| Not Specified | 2,333 | + 2.4 | + 5.6 | 4,477 | - 0.4 | + 28.0 |
| TOTAL | 28,082 | - 5.9 | + 1.6 | 51,993 | - 11.7 | + 17.2 |

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

| Description. | Workpeople. | | | Earnings. | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| | | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Bradford District | 12,779 | - 12.0 | - 4.6 | 24,633 | - 18.4 | + 10.6 |
| Keighley District | 4,816 | - 1.6 | + 5.1 | 7,920 | - 16.5 | + 12.3 |
| Halifax District | 2,350 | - 2.8 | + 9.7 | 3,891 | - 8.2 | + 33.7 |
| Huddersfield District | 3,302 | - 3.0 | + 3.0 | 7,342 | + 6.4 | + 24.9 |
| Other Parts of West Riding | 2,563 | - | + 12.0 | 4,314 | - 2.8 | + 27.9 |
| TOTAL, WEST RIDING | 25,810 | - 6.5 | + 0.7 | 48,100 | - 12.7 | + 15.9 |
| Other Districts | 2,272 | + 1.2 | + 11.8 | 3,893 | + 2.9 | + 36.0 |
| TOTAL | 28,082 | - 5.9 | + 1.6 | 51,993 | - 11.7 | + 17.2 |

In addition to the above figures, certain firms, employing 26,554 workpeople in August, 1919, also gave information as to the numbers employed by them in August, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 8.5 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with August, 1913.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following Table summarises the statistics of imports (less re-exports) and exports of raw and manufactured wool in August, 1919, in comparison with July, 1919, and August, 1913:—

| Description. | Aug., 1919. | July, 1919. | Aug., 1913. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | a Month ago. | August, 1913. |
| Imports (less Re-exports):— | | | | | |
| Raw wool (sheep or lambs) 1,000 lb. | 59,646 | 135,659 | 10,852 | - 76,013 | + 48,794 |
| Woolen or worsted yarn 1,000 lb. | 67 | 8 | 2,471 | + 59 | - 2,404 |
| Exports of British Manufactures:— | | | | | |
| Wool tops 1,000 lb. | 1,429 | 1,006 | 3,704 | + 423 | - 2,275 |
| Woolen yarn 1,000 lb. | 720 | 482 | 391 | + 238 | + 329 |
| Worsted yarn 1,000 lb. | 2,326 | 2,069 | 3,527 | + 257 | + 1,201 |
| Woolen tissues 1,000 yd. | 13,952 | 12,095 | 11,388 | + 1,857 | + 2,564 |
| Worsted tissues 1,000 yd. | 3,050 | 2,688 | 5,141 | + 364 | - 2,091 |
| Flannels and Delaines 1,000 yd. | 362 | 260 | 744 | + 102 | - 382 |
| Blankets | 75,173 | 71,782 | 66,675 | + 3,411 | + 8,498 |

HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade during the early part of August had not entirely recovered in Leicester and district from the effects of the dyers' strike, but by the end of the month the situation was normal again at Leicester and employment was good. In the Nottingham district all sections of the workers were fully employed. In Scotland employment continued good, some shortage of labour being reported. A difficulty in obtaining yarns was experienced in all districts.

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

| District. | Workpeople. | | | Earnings. | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| | | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Leicester | 10,850 | + 7.0 | - 1.4 | 18,339 | + 33.6 | + 8.7 |
| Leicester Country District | 2,213 | + 6.4 | + 6.1 | 3,637 | + 24.4 | + 19.6 |
| Nottingham and Derbyshire | 4,291 | + 32.1 | - 1.2 | 6,311 | + 53.2 | + 14.9 |
| Scotland | 2,233 | + 1.9 | + 2.8 | 3,870 | - 0.5 | + 32.3 |
| Other Districts | 838 | + 2.0 | + 3.1 | 1,339 | + 9.1 | + 21.4 |
| TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM | 20,525 | + 10.5 | + 0.0 | 33,496 | + 29.4 | + 13.8 |

The exports of cotton hosiery were considerably less than in July, 1919, but nearly twice as great as in August, 1913. The exports of woollen hosiery, on the other hand, showed a large increase over July, 1919, but a great decrease as compared with August, 1913.

SILK TRADES.

DURING August employment in the silk trade continued good, and showed a further improvement. There was still some shortage of labour, more especially in the West Riding, but it was not so marked as in the preceding month. Some firms reported a shortage of coal, but the trade was not hampered to any marked degree on this account.

In the West Riding employment continued good. At Macclesfield and Congleton it was reported as good in all branches of the industry, and at Leek it was fair. In the Eastern Counties employment was 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:—

| BRANCHES. | Workpeople. | | | Earnings. | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Throwing | 871 | + 2.2 | + 0.8 | 894 | + 3.4 | + 31.5 |
| Spinning | 2,364 | + 1.0 | + 5.4 | 4,230 | + 2.9 | + 29.3 |
| Weaving | 2,197 | + 3.3 | + 14.8 | 3,361 | + 5.1 | + 39.6 |
| Other | 1,481 | - 0.3 | + 13.0 | 2,444 | + 1.6 | + 36.9 |
| Not specified .. | 966 | + 1.5 | + 11.7 | 1,505 | + 4.1 | + 27.8 |
| TOTAL | 7,819 | + 1.6 | + 9.5 | 12,434 | + 3.4 | + 33.4 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | | | | |
| Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire .. | 2,310 | + 1.2 | + 9.5 | 4,491 | + 1.9 | + 35.0 |
| Macclesfield, Congleton and District | 2,088 | - | + 9.4 | 3,240 | + 4.4 | + 32.4 |
| Eastern Counties .. | 2,285 | + 4.1 | + 12.7 | 3,414 | + 4.8 | + 33.9 |
| Other Districts, including Scotland | 1,136 | + 0.3 | + 3.6 | 1,289 | + 2.7 | + 29.0 |
| TOTAL | 7,819 | + 1.6 | + 9.5 | 12,434 | + 3.4 | + 33.4 |

The following Table summarises the statistics of imports (less re-exports) and exports of raw and manufactured silk for August, 1919, in comparison with July, 1919, and August, 1913. The quantity of raw silk imported in August, 1919, was considerably less than in August, 1913, and the imports and exports of silk broadstuffs were only about half as large as in August, 1913:—

| Description. | Aug., 1919. | July, 1919. | Aug., 1913. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | A month ago. | Aug., 1913. |
| Imports (less re-exports) | | | | | |
| Raw silk lb. | 65,703 | 71,312 | 117,256 | - 5,609 | - 51,553 |
| Thrown silk lb. | 5,693 | 16,271 | 39,141 | - 12,578 | - 33,448 |
| Spun silk yarn lb. | 17,544 | 32,039 | 50,996 | - 14,495 | - 33,452 |
| Silk broadstuffs yd. | 4,150,672 | 3,644,489 | 8,479,681 | + 506,183 | - 4,329,009 |
| Exports of British Manufactures: | | | | | |
| Spun silk yarn lb. | 50,123 | 37,275 | 118,176 | + 12,848 | - 68,053 |
| Silk broadstuffs yd. | 726,270 | 830,441 | 1,127,587 | - 104,171 | - 401,317 |

JUTE TRADE.

DURING August employment in Dundee and district continued good and some shortage of labour in all departments was reported.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns as to the numbers of workpeople employed by them and the earnings of such workpeople:—

| Departments. | Workpeople. | | | Earnings. | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Preparing | 2,344 | - 0.3 | + 12.3 | 3,739 | - 5.1 | + 24.9 |
| Spinning | 2,575 | - 2.3 | + 17.5 | 3,708 | - 7.2 | + 14.7 |
| Weaving | 3,417 | - 0.0 | - 1.9 | 5,666 | - 4.6 | + 8.8 |
| Other | 1,900 | + 1.0 | + 6.3 | 4,089 | - 3.6 | + 22.4 |
| TOTAL | 10,236 | - 0.5 | + 4.9 | 17,202 | - 5.0 | + 16.4 |

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

The above firms also gave information as to the numbers employed by them in August, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 2 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with August, 1913.

The following Table summarises the exports of jute yarn and piece goods in August, 1919, in comparison with July, 1919, and August, 1913:—

| Description. | Aug., 1919. | July, 1919. | Aug., 1913. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | A month ago. | Aug., 1913. |
| Exports of British Manufacture:— | | | | | |
| Jute yarn lb. | 2,833,500 | 2,020,400 | 2,804,200 | + 848,100 | + 64,300 |
| Jute piece goods (100 yd.) | 120,939 | 92,972 | 136,452 | + 27,967 | - 15,513 |

LINEN TRADE.

IN this trade during August there was a slight improvement in the state of employment in Ireland and a reduction in the amount of short time worked, but employment was still slack. In Scotland it continued slack and short time was general. A general scarcity of flax and yarn was reported in both Scotland and Ireland, and much of the short time worked in Ireland was attributed to this fact.

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

| DEPARTMENTS. | Workpeople. | | | Earnings. | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Preparing | 4,635 | + 1.0 | - 7.4 | 6,413 | + 10.4 | + 5.7 |
| Spinning | 9,101 | + 0.6 | - 1.8 | 10,178 | + 12.7 | + 4.3 |
| Weaving | 8,458 | + 2.9 | - 10.3 | 10,855 | + 4.0 | - 13.4 |
| Other | 4,438 | + 1.6 | + 1.4 | 7,818 | + 6.0 | + 15.2 |
| Not specified .. | 1,499 | - | - 3.0 | 2,324 | - 0.5 | + 11.3 |
| TOTAL | 28,131 | + 1.5 | - 5.0 | 37,588 | + 7.4 | + 0.9 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | | | | |
| Belfast | 12,331 | + 2.2 | - 6.0 | 15,610 | + 14.4 | - 2.7 |
| Other places in Ireland .. | 7,522 | + 1.9 | - 5.8 | 8,891 | + 13.2 | - 3.5 |
| Total, Ireland .. | 19,853 | + 2.1 | - 5.9 | 24,501 | + 13.9 | - 3.0 |
| Fifeshire | 2,188 | - 0.7 | - 1.1 | 3,126 | - 5.0 | + 13.5 |
| Other places in Scotland .. | 5,805 | + 0.2 | - 3.1 | 9,570 | - 2.0 | + 8.3 |
| Total, Scotland .. | 7,993 | - 0.0 | - 2.5 | 12,696 | - 2.8 | + 9.5 |
| England | 285 | + 1.4 | - 11.5 | 331 | - 7.8 | + 0.5 |
| United Kingdom .. | 28,131 | + 1.5 | - 5.0 | 37,588 | + 7.4 | + 0.9 |

In addition to the above figures, certain firms, employing 28,131 workpeople in August, 1919, gave information as to the numbers employed by them in August, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 16 per cent. as compared with August, 1913.

The following Table summarises the imports (less re-exports) and exports of raw material and of linen yarn and piece goods in August, 1919, in comparison with July, 1919, and August, 1913. It will be seen that the imports (less re-exports) of linen yarn were conspicuously less than in August, 1913, but the exports showed a large increase over both July, 1919, and August, 1913:—

| Description. | Aug., 1919. | July, 1919. | Aug., 1913. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | A month ago. | Aug., 1913. |
| Imports (less re-exports):— | | | | | |
| Flax tons | 424 | 817 | 4,005 | - 393 | - 3,581 |
| Linen Yarn lb. | 133,150 | 3,360 | 2,737,754 | + 129,790 | - 1,940,804 |
| Exports of British Manufacture:— | | | | | |
| Linen yarn .. l. | 1,756,400 | 1,397,200 | 1,239,300 | + 359,200 | + 517,100 |
| Linen piece goods (100 yd.) | 53,519 | 46,129 | 117,973 | + 7,300 | - 64,454 |

LACE TRADE.

DURING August employment was bad in the levers section, although better than in the previous month, good in the curtain and fairly good in the plain net branches of the trade.

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

† Of the flax imported in August, 1913, 3,346 tons were from Russia.

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

| Branches. | Workpeople. | | | Earnings. | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago.* |
| Levers | 1,354 | + 3.2 | + 11.1 | 2,933 | + 6.8 | + 32.5 |
| Curtain | 1,630 | - 1.2 | + 21.1 | 3,060 | - 1.3 | + 51.9 |
| Plain Net | 2,921 | + 3.0 | + 11.8 | 5,183 | + 9.4 | + 35.7 |
| Others | 729 | - 0.5 | + 0.3 | 1,073 | + 1.0 | + 24.8 |
| TOTAL | 6,634 | + 1.6 | + 12.3 | 12,249 | + 5.2 | + 37.5 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | | | | |
| Nottingham City .. | 2,047 | + 1.1 | + 5.4 | 3,555 | + 2.4 | + 28.6 |
| Long Eaton and other outlying Districts .. | 1,047 | + 2.0 | + 20.8 | 2,452 | + 8.6 | + 44.3 |
| Other English Districts .. | 2,364 | + 3.5 | + 12.4 | 4,103 | + 9.6 | + 36.0 |
| Scotland | 1,176 | - 1.7 | + 18.5 | 2,139 | - 1.5 | + 49.8 |
| TOTAL | 6,634 | + 1.6 | + 12.3 | 12,249 | + 5.2 | + 37.5 |

In addition to the above figures certain firms employing 4,266 workpeople in August, 1919, gave information as to the numbers employed by them in August, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 24 per cent. as compared with August, 1913.

In the Nottingham district employment continued bad in the levers section, with much short and irregular time. An improvement was reported in the curtain section, and employment was good. In the plain net section it was fairly good, but not so good as a year ago. In the Long Eaton district a general improvement was reported, although short time was still being worked. In Scotland employment continued fairly good.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

DURING August employment in these trades showed little change as compared with the previous month, apart from the decline resulting from the coal strike in Yorkshire. In that County many of the works were closed or on short time during part of the whole of August on account of the shortage of coal, whilst some works in Lancashire were also affected by the strike.

In the bleaching section, employment was about the same as in July, and was still slack. In the printing section employment in England showed a further slight improvement on the previous month; in Scotland it was slack. Among woollen and worsted dyers in the Huddersfield district there was much unemployment and short time owing to the coal strike, but towards the end of the month the position had improved. With cotton dyers in Lancashire employment continued slack. In Leicester, Nottingham and the surrounding districts employment in all departments was good, overtime being reported, especially in the dyeing and trimming departments.

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

| Trades: | Workpeople. | | | Earnings. | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago.* |
| Bleaching | 2,371 | + 1.2 | + 4.3 | 5,016 | + 1.9 | + 25.5 |
| Printing | 803 | + 1.4 | + 14.1 | 2,263 | + 1.2 | + 40.6 |
| Dyeing | 11,348 | - 2.5 | + 6.2 | 36,439 | - 4.6 | + 25.3 |
| Trimming, Finishing and other Departments | 6,357 | - 1.1 | + 6.2 | 14,915 | - 1.3 | + 29.7 |
| Not specified | 1,087 | - 11.7 | - 8.4 | 2,378 | - 19.7 | - 1.4 |
| Total | 21,966 | - 2.1 | + 5.4 | 61,011 | - 3.8 | + 25.5 |
| DISTRICTS: | | | | | | |
| Yorkshire | 10,651 | - 5.4 | + 4.3 | 34,697 | - 7.8 | + 22.3 |
| Lancashire | 7,904 | + 1.3 | + 6.1 | 18,779 | + 3.4 | + 29.5 |
| Scotland | 1,741 | + 1.8 | + 3.3 | 3,591 | - 2.1 | + 25.0 |
| Ireland | 563 | + 1.1 | + 7.9 | 922 | + 16.0 | + 33.6 |
| Other Districts .. | 1,407 | + 0.3 | + 12.2 | 3,022 | - 5.0 | + 40.2 |
| TOTAL | 21,966 | - 2.1 | + 5.4 | 61,011 | - 3.8 | + 25.5 |

In addition to the above figures, certain firms employing 21,180 workpeople in August, 1919, also gave information as to the numbers employed by them in August, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 12 per cent. as compared with August, 1913.

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

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade during August continued fairly good, and was, on the whole, rather better than in July. In the Kidderminster district there was an improvement as compared with the previous month, although shortage of yarns caused a little short time. In the West Riding and in Scotland employment was fairly good; in the former district a shortage of coal due to the strike caused some short time, and a shortage of yarns was also reported.

Returns from firms employing 5,781 workpeople in the week ended 23rd August, and paying £12,305 in wages, showed an increase of 4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 15* per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 21.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 76.8* per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, but was hardly so good as a year ago. Practically no overtime was reported, and a little short time was worked in certain districts. Trade Unions with 14,294 members reported 0.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, compared with 0.9 per cent. in July and 0.3 per cent. in August, 1918.

With skimmers, tanners and curriers employment continued good on the whole, but in Yorkshire it was affected by shortage of coal. With saddlers and harness makers an improvement was reported in some districts; in certain branches at Walsall, however, a number of workpeople were out of employment. In the fancy leather trade employment continued good.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

IN this trade employment during August continued good. Every district shows a considerable increase in the numbers employed as compared with a year ago. There is a shortage of female machinists.

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

| District. | Workpeople. | | | Earnings. | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago.* |
| ENGLAND AND WALES:— | | | | | | |
| London | 1,791 | + 2.2 | + 10.8 | 4,291 | - 0.3 | + 18.8 |
| Leicester | 10,487 | + 1.1 | + 13.2 | 24,229 | + 3.5 | + 34.8 |
| Leicester Country District | 2,496 | + 0.4 | + 16.6 | 5,369 | + 6.0 | + 39.3 |
| Northampton | 8,495 | + 0.8 | + 19.4 | 20,018 | + 1.5 | + 57.5 |
| Northampton Country District | 7,788 | + 1.6 | + 12.9 | 16,565 | + 4.6 | + 39.3 |
| Kettering | 3,120 | + 0.4 | + 11.4 | 7,002 | + 7.1 | + 50.7 |
| Stafford and District | 1,466 | + 1.7 | + 12.2 | 2,941 | + 4.4 | + 47.9 |
| Norwich and District | 4,001 | + 1.5 | + 19.3 | 7,949 | + 2.3 | + 32.2 |
| Bristol and District .. | 1,531 | + 1.2 | + 10.8 | 3,207 | - 0.0 | + 33.8 |
| Kingswood | 1,505 | + 2.5 | + 5.0 | 3,243 | + 0.7 | + 29.5 |
| Leeds and District .. | 2,081 | - 0.3 | + 15.0 | 4,543 | + 5.5 | + 39.8 |
| Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) | 3,777 | + 0.7 | + 11.7 | 7,441 | + 7.0 | + 34.4 |
| Birmingham and District | 826 | + 1.6 | + 25.3 | 1,581 | + 5.8 | + 39.4 |
| Other parts of England and Wales | 2,480 | + 1.8 | + 10.5 | 4,461 | + 4.5 | + 31.3 |
| ENGLAND AND WALES | 51,794 | + 1.1 | + 14.2 | 112,840 | + 3.6 | + |

TAILORING TRADE.

BESPOKE.

London.—Employment during August was fairly good on the whole, but showed a seasonal decline. Returns from firms paying £13,214 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor) during the four weeks ended 23rd August showed a decrease of 11.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 54.5* per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment in most of the provincial centres was good, but not quite so good as in July; in Glasgow and Sheffield it was reported as only fair.

READY-MADE.

During August employment in this branch on the whole continued good. There was still a considerable shortage of female labour, which was particularly marked in Leeds.

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

| District. | Indoor Workpeople. | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | Number Employed. | | | Earnings. | | |
| | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | |
| | Month ago. | Year ago. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Leeds | 7,307 | -1.0 | +11.3 | 12,457 | + 1.5 | +21.1 |
| Manchester .. | 3,555 | -2.4 | - 0.1 | 6,755 | + 3.6 | +13.3 |
| Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs and Cheshire | 3,158 | -0.9 | + 2.1 | 5,377 | - 2.5 | +16.6 |
| Bristol | 1,286 | +1.1 | + 4.4 | 1,933 | + 4.1 | +20.1 |
| North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol) | 2,300 | -1.3 | +18.7 | 3,520 | - 3.6 | +32.4 |
| South Midland and Eastern Counties | 2,102 | -2.3 | - 3.8 | 3,291 | - 5.8 | + 0.7 |
| London | 3,895 | -4.5 | -20.1 | 8,611 | + 1.4 | -17.2 |
| Glasgow | 1,065 | +2.2 | - 6.4 | 1,993 | + 0.1 | + 3.7 |
| Rest of United Kingdom | 1,692 | +2.9 | - 7.2 | 2,443 | + 4.9 | + 5.1 |
| TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM | 26,360 | -1.4 | - 0.2 | 46,390 | - 0.7 | + 8.4 |

In addition to the above figures, certain firms employing 13,896 workpeople in August, 1919, gave information as to the numbers employed by them in August, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 2.9 per cent. in the total number employed as compared with August, 1913.

In Leeds employment was fairly good, although it was slightly affected during the month by the coal strike. At Bristol, Manchester and Glasgow employment continued good. In London it was fairly good, but not so good as in July, or as a year ago.

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

In this trade the state of employment was good in England and fairly good in Scotland, but only fair in Ireland.

There was still a very considerable shortage of labour, especially of female machinists, the scarcity being most marked in London and Manchester. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

| District. | Workpeople. | | | | Earnings. | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago.* | | |
| London | 3429 | +1.4 | +19.7 | 5333 | + 6.1 | +48.2 | | |
| Manchester .. | 1612 | -1.5 | + 3.2 | 2683 | + 3.2 | +18.8 | | |
| Rest of Yorks, Lancs. and Cheshire | 1853 | -0.8 | +10.9 | 2180 | + 1.3 | +23.2 | | |
| South Western Counties | 1425 | -0.8 | 0.6 | 1785 | + 6.0 | +28.1 | | |
| Rest of England and Wales | 1294 | +1.8 | + 8.5 | 1759 | + 3.2 | +19.6 | | |
| Glasgow | 1408 | +0.9 | + 3.8 | 2059 | + 2.0 | +19.4 | | |
| Londonderry .. | 1301 | -6.0 | - 1.1 | 1501 | -19.9 | +13.3 | | |
| Belfast | 630 | +3.6 | - 2.3 | 753 | + 1.6 | +13.1 | | |
| Rest of Ireland .. | 787 | +8.0 | - 8.3 | 872 | - 3.5 | + 9.3 | | |
| TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM | 13,739 | +0.2 | + 6.7 | 18,925 | + 1.1 | +26.4 | | |

In addition to the above figures, certain firms, employing 5,702 workpeople in August, 1919, also gave particulars as to numbers employed by them in August, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 16.8 per cent. in the number of workpeople as compared with August, 1913.

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

FELT HAT TRADE.

DURING August employment in this trade was fairly good, on the whole, and showed an improvement on a month earlier. At Denton it was reported as rather better than in July, but 20 per cent. of the operatives were still on short time. At Stockport and in Warwickshire employment continued good, and was better than in July.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

DURING August employment with dressmakers in retail firms in London was fairly good; the numbers employed were affected by holidays. Returns from firms, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,326 dressmakers in the week ended 23rd August, showed a decrease of 6.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with July, but an increase of 55.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment with Court and private dressmakers and with milliners in the West End was not so good as in July, although it was much improved compared with a year ago. A shortage of labour of all classes was reported in all the above branches.

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

In London employment continued good on the whole, but there was a slight decline compared with July. Firms employing 3,236 workpeople on their premises (in addition to out-workers) in the week ended 23rd August showed a decrease of 1.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month, but an increase of 1.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

In Manchester employment continued fair, and was about the same as a year ago. Firms employing 3,071 workpeople in the week ended 23rd August showed a decrease of 2.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with July, and of 2.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

In Glasgow employment continued fairly good. Firms employing 1,201 workpeople in the week ended 23rd August showed an increase of 14.1 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with July, but a decrease of 0.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. The comparison, however, is affected by the holidays which occurred in the corresponding week of July.

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

CORSET TRADE.

Employment in this trade continued fairly good, and about the same as in the preceding month. Returns from firms, mainly in England, employing 4,974 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 23rd August, showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed as compared with July, and of 5.5 per cent. as compared with a year ago. Some shortage of labour was reported.

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

THE state of employment in these trades remained good, on the whole, during August. Returns were received from Trade Unions covering 83,504 workpeople, of whom 0.8 per cent. were stated to be unemployed in August, as compared with 0.9 per cent. in July.

Mill Sawing and Machining.—Employment remained fairly good on the whole during August, and showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month.

Furnishing.—Employment continued good in many districts for all classes of workpeople in this trade, but in several important centres, including, amongst others, Manchester, Birmingham, Nottingham, Bristol and Bath, it was seriously affected by disputes.

Coach Building.—Employment continued good with coachmakers, overtime being worked in several districts. A shortage of labour was again reported in some towns.

Coopers.—Employment was good, and showed a slight improvement on the previous month. All available coopers were fully employed in most districts.

Miscellaneous.—With basketmakers and brushmakers employment was good, being about the same as in July. It remained fairly good for wheelwrights and smiths and fair for packing-case makers.

The imports of hewn wood during August, 1919, amounted to 231,800 loads, or 21,406 loads more than in July, 1919, but 298,175 loads less than in August, 1913. The imports of sawn or split wood during August, 1919, amounted to 670,561 loads, or 163,173 loads more than in July, 1919, but 252,320 loads less than in August, 1913. The imports of furniture woods, hardwoods and veneers during August, 1919, amounted to 23,506 tons, or 3,228 tons more than in July, 1919, but 10,462 tons less than in August, 1913.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade, taken as a whole, was good during August, but there was a considerable variation as between different occupations and districts. The numbers of workpeople drawing out-of-work donation continued to decrease in each occupation. In most districts work was still largely confined to maintenance and repairs, but some new constructional work was undertaken in certain districts. A shortage of materials and of labour was reported in several towns, and delay was experienced generally in the transport of supplies. Practically no short time was reported, but a certain amount of overtime was worked by painters in some towns.

The following Table shows the number of out-of-work donation policies lodged in each occupation and in each geographical division:—

| OCCUPATIONS. | Number of Out-of-Work Donation Policies lodged at 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 25th July, 1919. |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| | | |
| Bricklayers | 846 | - 573 |
| Masons | 1,033 | - 463 |
| Plasterers | 987 | - 292 |
| Painters | 1,063 | - 85 |
| Plumbers | 1,525 | - 127 |
| Other skilled occupations | 2,145 | - 125 |
| Navvies | 2,690 | -1,044 |
| Labourers | 11,015 | -2,486 |
| ALL OCCUPATIONS | 23,103 | -5,972 |

| DIVISIONS. | Number of Out-of-Work Donation Policies lodged at 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 25th July, 1919. |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| | | |
| Northern Counties | 428 | - 135 |
| North Western | 2,731 | - 438 |
| Yorkshire | 766 | - 18 |
| East Midlands | 470 | - 116 |
| West Midlands | 550 | - 67 |
| S. Midlands and Eastern | 1,788 | - 553 |
| South Eastern | 988 | - 97 |
| South Western | 2,899 | - 348 |
| Wales | 450 | - 101 |
| Scotland | 1,301 | - 418 |
| Ireland | 5,263 | -1,910 |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 23,103 | -5,972 |

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was good during August, and showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. In the Peterborough district employment continued very good, with a shortage of labour, which was accentuated by the fact that a number of workpeople were engaged in harvesting during the month. Employment in the Nottingham district it continued fairly good: it was fair, and better than in July, in Denbigh and Flint. Employment continued to improve in Norfolk, Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire. A shortage of various classes of skilled labour was reported in the West Midland district, and by some firms in other districts. Some overtime was worked in the West Midland district. A scarcity of fuel was reported in many cases.

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

| Districts. | Workpeople. | | | | Earnings. | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago.* | | |
| Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire. | 1,904 | +2.3 | + 2.8 | 4,560 | + 5.9 | + 8.9 | | |
| Midlands and Eastern Counties. | 1,821 | +2.4 | +41.5 | 4,559 | + 6.2 | + 80.6 | | |
| South and South-West Counties and Wales. | 1,081 | -0.8 | +47.9 | 3,415 | + 0.8 | +108.1 | | |
| Other Districts | 981 | +3.8 | +33.7 | 2,593 | +11.7 | + 51.6 | | |
| Total | 5,787 | +2.0 | +25.7 | 15,127 | + 5.7 | + 50.3 | | |

CEMENT TRADE.

Employment continued very good generally, and a considerable amount of overtime was worked. In the Thames and Medway district a shortage of labour was reported, chiefly of fillers and loaders. A scarcity of fuel was reported by some firms.

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

Returns from firms employing 7,758 workpeople in the week ended 23rd August showed an increase of 2.8 per cent. in the number of employed and of 6.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 57.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 74.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The exports of cement during August, 1919, amounted to 40,483 tons, or 8,673 tons more than in July, 1919, but 13,024 tons less than in August, 1913.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in all branches of the pottery trades during August, and in some cases a shortage of skilled labour, especially of placers in earthenware and tile manufacture, was reported. Many employers again reported a shortage of coal, and some also of raw materials, including stone, flint and clay.

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

| BRANCHES. | Workpeople. | | | | Earnings. | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago.* | | |
| China manufacture .. | 1,718 | +0.6 | + 2.4 | 3,532 | -5.2 | +18.7 | | |
| Earthenware manufacture | 10,688 | -0.3 | + 6.0 | 20,495 | +2.7 | +31.6 | | |
| Other branches (including unspecified) | 1,589 | -0.7 | +22.8 | 2,993 | +2.2 | +70.3 | | |
| TOTAL | 13,995 | -0.2 | + 7.2 | 27,020 | +1.5 | +33.1 | | |

| DISTRICTS. | Workpeople. | | | | Earnings. | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago.* | | |
| Potteries | 11,055 | -0.5 | + 8.1 | 20,783 | +1.3 | +42.3 | | |
| Other districts | 2,940 | +0.7 | + 4.0 | 6,237 | +2.3 | + 9.4 | | |
| TOTAL | 13,995 | -0.2 | + 7.2 | 27,020 | +1.5 | +33.1 | | |

Returns from firms employing 12,287 workpeople in August, 1919, showed a decrease of 2,153 (or 15 per cent.) in the number employed as compared with August, 1913.

The exports of chinaware, earthenware and pottery in August, 1919, amounted to 132,494 cwts., or 45,251 cwts. more than in July, 1919, but 196,274 cwts. less than in August, 1913.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades declined during August on account of the serious shortage of coal, which occasioned a large amount of temporary unemployment in Yorkshire, certain firms being compelled to close down.

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

| BRANCHES. | WORKPEOPLE. | | | | EARNINGS. | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago.* | | |
| Glass Bottle | 4,676 | -27.5 | -12.5 | 12,672 | -27.2 | + 2.1 | | |
| Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) | 2,004 | + 3.4 | +19.4 | 5,252 | + 8.3 | +43.1 | | |
| Other Branches | 718 | - 1.8 | +14.0 | 1,516 | + 9.0 | + 47.5 | | |
| To TAL | 7,398 | -18.9 | - 3.3 | 19,440 | -17.8 | + 13.6 | | |

| DISTRICTS. | WORKPEOPLE. | | | | EARNINGS. | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago.* | | |
| North of England .. | 868 | + 2.1 | +36.9 | 2,456 | +11.6 | + 67.1 | | |
| Yorkshire | 2,825 | -39.0 | -31.4 | 6,607 | -43.5 | - 26.6 | | |
| Lancashire | 479 | + 0.6 | + 3.5 | 1,156 | +15.7 | + 29.6 | | |
| Worcestershire and Warwickshire | 885 | + 2.1 | +28.3 | 2,341 | + 6.8 | + 48.4 | | |
| Scotland | 712 | + 1.4 | +35.4 | 2,055 | +13.7 | + 94.4 | | |
| Other parts of the United Kingdom | 1,629 | + 2.1 | +33.6 | 4,825 | + 1.5 | + 55.3 | | |
| TOTAL | 7,398 | -18.9 | - 3.3 | 19,440 | -17.8 | + 13.6 | | |

For glass bottle makers in Yorkshire the state of employment was reported as bad, being much worse than during the previous month, owing to the closing down of furnaces for lack of coal. Employment was reported to be good for flint glass makers and cutters in most districts, and a certain amount of overtime was worked in Birmingham. Plate glass bevellers and silverers at Birmingham were well employed, and sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens were again reported to be working short time.

The exports of glass bottles during August, 1919, amounted to 20,486 gross, or 3,262 gross less than in July, 1919, and 48,979 gross less than in August, 1913.

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

The exports of all other manufactures of glass during August, 1919, amounted to 44,871 cwts., or 11,602 cwts. more than in July, 1919, but 32,597 cwts. less than in August, 1918.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

THERE was a slight improvement during August in the state of employment in the printing, bookbinding and paper trades generally, but it was not so good on the whole as in August of last year.

With letterpress printers employment was about the same as last month, being good generally, and some overtime was worked, especially in London; at Leeds some short time was worked. In the lithographic printing trade the state of employment remained good, while in the provinces it was fairly good, and slightly better than in the previous month.

Employment in the bookbinding trade showed a slight improvement compared with July, but was still only fair. Some short time was worked in London.

In the paper trade employment was good on the whole, and showed an improvement on last month. In the Northern Counties a shortage of coal was again reported.

The following Table summarises the Returns as to unemployment received from Trade Unions:—

| Trade | No. of Members of Unions at end of Aug., 1919. | Percentage Unemployed at end of | | | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a | |
|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| | | Aug., 1919. | July, 1919. | Aug., 1918. | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| | | 1919. | 1919. | 1918. | 1919. | 1919. |
| Printing | 60,694 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | — 0.1 | + 0.8 |
| Bookbinding | 11,926 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 1.0 | — 0.3 | + 1.7 |

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

| Trade | Workpeople. | | | Earnings. | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | Week ended 27th Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a | | Week ended 27th Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a | |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago.* |
| | | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Paper | 9,912 | + 5.4 | + 13.1 | 24,258 | + 12.7 | + 42.4 |
| Printing | 9,394 | + 0.7 | + 38.8 | 25,458 | — 0.7 | + 77.5 |
| Bookbinding | 5,240 | + 2.0 | + 20.6 | 10,018 | + 6.6 | + 50.9 |
| TOTAL | 24,546 | + 2.8 | + 23.5 | 59,734 | + 5.6 | + 57.1 |

Imports and Exports.

| Description. | August, 1919. | July, 1919. | August, 1918. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | A month ago. | August, 1913. |
| Imports: | | | | | |
| Wood Pulp for paper making .. tons | 111,176 | 110,835 | 80,140 | + 341 | + 31,036 |
| Paper cwts. | 832,092 | 661,882 | 1,131,897 | + 170,210 | — 299,805 |
| Exports of Paper .. cwts. | 84,879 | 79,808 | 280,171 | + 5,071 | — 195,292 |

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

THE state of employment in these trades still continued good on the whole, and the situation varied but little from that of the previous month. Employment was again good in the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery trades and a considerable amount of overtime was worked, though a shortage of coal and also of various raw materials was reported. Several firms stated that more workpeople could be employed. Employment continued fairly good in the jam-making trade and in the sugar refining trade, a good deal of overtime being worked.

Those firms which furnished returns for the biscuit and cake-making trade stated that employment was good, and slightly better than in the previous month. A shortage of glass bottles and of earthenware jars was reported from makers of preserved provisions, pickles and sauces; and employment, although still fairly good, showed a decline compared with July. Conditions in the bacon curing trade continued fairly good.

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.

| Trade. | Workpeople. | | | Earnings. | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a | | Week ended 23rd Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a | |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago.* |
| | | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Sugar Refining, etc. | 7,922 | + 0.8 | + 22.2 | 25,112 | + 7.1 | + 56.9 |
| Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery .. | 25,274 | + 3.2 | + 76.3 | 48,534 | — 2.5 | + 98.2 |
| Biscuits, Cakes, etc. . . . | 11,202 | + 3.8 | + 27.1 | 21,267 | + 7.7 | + 51.6 |
| Jams, Marmalade, etc. . . . | 10,408 | + 1.3 | + 12.5 | 19,029 | + 1.8 | + 42.3 |
| Bacon and Preserved Meats | 4,786 | — 1.9 | — 24.0 | 9,855 | + 1.0 | — 3.2 |
| Pickles and Sauces, etc. . . . | 444 | — 8.5 | + 33.7 | 757 | — 14.8 | + 62.8 |
| TOTAL | 60,036 | + 2.1 | + 31.9 | 124,554 | + 1.8 | + 58.6 |

AGRICULTURE.†

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE dry and warm weather in the early part of August was favourable to harvesting operations, but work was somewhat delayed by wet weather at the end of the month. The supply of general labour, generally speaking, has been adequate for requirements, but there was still a scarcity of skilled men.

The above-mentioned labour conditions sum up the situation in the Northern counties. In Shropshire and Staffordshire the scarcity extended in some districts to casual as well as to skilled men, the latter class being particularly in demand. They were also deficient in most of the Eastern districts.

The supply of casual labour was about sufficient in the majority of the Midland counties and also in the South-Western districts, where, however, the quality was not good. Skilled men were needed almost everywhere. In the Southern and South-Eastern counties the supply was about equal to the demand. There was an adequate supply of labour for hop picking in Surrey, Kent, Sussex and Hampshire.

In most districts of North and South Wales there was, generally speaking, a deficiency of labour, but conditions varied considerably in different localities.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was again good on the whole. Conditions at Hull improved on the cessation of the engineers' strike.

The following Table shows the quantities and value of fish landed in August, 1919, as compared with a year ago and with August, 1913:—

| Fish (other than shell). | Quantity of fish landed. | | | Wages. | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| | Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on | | Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on | |
| | | Aug., 1918. | Aug., 1913. | | Aug., 1918. | Aug., 1913. |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | £ | £ | £ |
| Fish (other than shell): | | | | | | |
| England and Wales .. | 836,163 | + 432,881 | — 522,335 | 1,288,621 | + 133,112 | + 443,065 |
| Scotland | 1,093,058 | + 777,973 | — 241,732 | 608,807 | + 108,887 | — 130,857 |
| Ireland | 43,719 | — 8,795 | — 30,321 | 32,750 | — 33,510 | — 1,176 |
| TOTAL | 1,972,940 | + 1,202,059 | — 794,388 | 1,925,178 | + 208,489 | + 310,582 |
| Shell Fish | | | | 33,479 | — 8,740 | — 3,613 |
| TOTAL VALUE | | | | 1,958,657 | + 199,749 | + 307,319 |

In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment was good with fishermen and with fish-curers. The strike of the trawler engineers at Hull came to a conclusion about the middle of the month, and employment improved to moderate. At Grimsby and Lowestoft it continued good except with fish-curers at the latter port, these being again only fairly well employed. At Great-Yarmouth employment was fairly good.

Off the Devonshire and Cornish coasts conditions were again good throughout the month, and packers, carters and curers were busy.

At Aberdeen, Peterhead and Fraserburgh employment was again good in all branches.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good during August.

London.—Employment continued fairly good. The following Table shows the average number of labourers employed at the docks and at the principal wharves in London in

* Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages, including war bonuses.
† Based on information supplied by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

August, 1919, in comparison with the previous month and with a year ago:—

| Period. | Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London. | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | In Docks. | | | At Wharves making Returns. | Total Docks and Principal Wharves. |
| | By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors. | By Shipowners, etc. | Total. | | |
| Week ended— | | | | | |
| 2nd Aug., 1919 | 9,499 | 3,458 | 12,957 | 8,894 | 21,851 |
| 9th | 8,955 | 3,577 | 12,532 | 8,451 | 20,983 |
| 16th | 9,615 | 3,161 | 12,776 | 8,707 | 21,483 |
| 23rd | 9,813 | 3,083 | 12,896 | 8,710 | 21,606 |
| 30th | 9,612 | 2,964 | 12,576 | 8,410 | 20,986 |
| Average for 5 weeks ended 30th Aug., 1919 | 9,517 | 3,237 | 12,754 | 8,641 | 21,395 |
| Average for July, 1919 | 9,102 | 3,223 | 12,325 | 8,843 | 21,168 |
| Average for Aug., 1918 | 5,903 | 2,889 | 8,792 | 6,141 | 14,713 |

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks in August was 2,382, as compared with 2,707 in July, 1919, and 1,257 in August, 1918.

East Coast.—Employment was fairly good on the Tyne and Wear and at Blyth. It remained fairly good at Hartlepool and good at Middlesbrough and Stockton. Employment was better than in July at Hull, but worse at Grimsby, where it was affected by a dispute. It continued fair at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and was good at Ipswich.

Southern and Western Ports.—Employment was good, on the whole, at all the principal ports in this district, including Plymouth, Bristol, the South Wales ports, Liverpool and Manchester.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was good at Glasgow and Leith, but it was slack at Greenock. At Ayr and Dundee it was fair. At Belfast employment was good. At Cork, Waterford and Limerick it was fair, but it had declined and was very bad at Londonderry.

SEAMEN.

THE supply of able seamen was in excess of the demand at some ports on the North-East coast, at Liverpool, Southampton and at the Irish ports. At Cardiff and Glasgow the supply of coloured seamen far exceeded the demand. At the other ports included in the Table the supply of seamen was either equal to or only slightly 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 August:—

| Principal Ports. | Number of Seamen * shipped in August, 1919. | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Aug., 1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a | | Eight months ended. | | |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | Aug., 1919. | Aug., 1918. | Aug., 1913. |
| ENGLAND & WALES: | | | | | | |
| East Coast— | | | | | | |
| Tyne Ports | 2,375 | + 394 | + 521 | 14,577 | 13,485 | 22,123 |
| Sunderland | 393 | + 140 | + 93 | 2,292 | 2,384 | 3,083 |
| Middlesbrough | 456 | — 43 | + 167 | 2,425 | 2,101 | 2,643 |
| Hull | 1,077 | — 83 | + 30 | 8,577 | 7,162 | 11,430 |
| Grimsby | 61 | — 59 | — 9 | 357 | 771 | 996 |
| Bristol Channel— | | | | | | |
| Bristol | 911 | + 246 | + 141 | 5,582 | 4,792 | 8,854 |
| Newport, Mon. | 1,082 | + 70 | + 496 | 6,638 | 5,415 | 6,972 |
| Cardiff | 2,802 | — 639 | — 714 | 25,441 | 26,148 | 33,943 |
| Swansea | 267 | — 175 | + 26 | 2,499 | 2,497 | 3,659 |
| Other Ports— | | | | | | |
| Liverpool | 12,465 | + 1,156 | + 1,477 | 98,537 | 82,832 | 136,820 |
| London | 6,558 | + 202 | + 1,522 | 48,103 | 40,961 | 67,437 |
| Southampton | 1,743 | — 681 | + 924 | 16,165 | 6,819 | 37,886 |
| SCOTLAND: | | | | | | |
| Leith | 577 | — 380 | + 367 | 5,258 | 1,813 | 2,972 |
| Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth | 147 | — 326 | + 3 | 2,479 | 819 | 2,250 |
| Glasgow | 2,547 | — 190 | + 379 | 15,799 | 16,489 | 36,351 |
| IRELAND: | | | | | | |
| Dublin | 46 | — 49 | + 41 | 580 | 546 | 526 |
| Belfast | 443 | + 155 | + 262 | 1,945 | 2,290 | 1,663 |
| TOTAL | 39,950 | — 562 | + 5,726 | 257,254 | 217,324 | 379,608 |

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

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

THE following Table summarises the work of the Employment Exchanges during the week ended 5th September, 1919:—

| Department. | No. of 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 | 51,186 | 433,591 | 16,748 | 13,176 | 33,806 |
| Women | 20,760 | 105,565 | 12,336 | 7,214 | 43,796 |
| Boys | 5,823 | 14,398 | 3,280 | 2,630 | 5,881 |
| Girls | 5,281 | 13,007 | 3,285 | 2,320 | 8,593 |
| Total at 5th Sept., 1919. | 83,050 | 566,561 | 35,649 | 25,340 | 96,576 |
| Total a week ago. | 79,108 | 590,596 | 36,820 | 26,400 | 100,946 |
| Total a month ago. | 94,127 | 699,455 | 33,785 | 24,307 | 103,341 |

The numbers of persons on the live register continued to decline throughout the month, and at 5th September was 18.9 per cent. less than a month ago.

The number of vacancies notified and of vacancies filled were less than in the previous week, but showed a recovery from the comparatively low totals in the earlier part of August. The percentage increases on the totals for a month earlier were respectively 5.5 and 4.2.

During the period 11th January, 1919, to 5th September the number of registrations (including re-registrations) recorded at Exchanges amounted to 3,995,000. During this period 1,381,000 vacancies were notified to Exchanges and 896,000 were filled.

The usual monthly analysis for the four weeks ended 8th August is shown below:—

The total number of registrations of workpeople at the Employment Exchanges (414 in number) during the four weeks ended 8th August, 1919, was 368,499; the total number of persons on the registers of the Exchanges at 8th August was 654,656. These figures comprise workers in professional, commercial and clerical, as well as in industrial occupations, but exclude casual occupations.

The number of vacancies notified during the period was 126,401, and the number of vacancies filled was 86,095.

| | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| On registers at 11th July, 1919 | 491,252 | 171,127 | 14,722 | 14,235 | 691,336 |
| Number of registrations during period | 235,818 | 87,717 | 25,005 | 19,959 | 368,499 |
| On registers at 8th August, 1919 | 489,922 | 133,923 | 16,836 | 13,975 | 654,656 |
| Vacancies notified during period | 59,467 | 44,501 | 11,360 | 11,073 | 126,401 |
| Vacancies filled during period | 42,959 | 26,886 | 8,729 | 7,571 | 86,095 |
| Applicants placed in other districts | 5,447 | 4,168 | 1,414 | 1,270 | 12,299 |

The average daily registrations, vacancies notified and vacancies filled, during the four weeks were 16,750, 5,746, and 3,913 respectively. A chart showing the fluctuations since the beginning of 1918 is given on page 388.

| | Average Daily Registrations. | | Average Daily Vacancies Notified. | | Average Daily Vacancies Filled. | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | 4 weeks ended 8 Aug., 1919. | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a | 4 weeks ended 8 Aug., 1919. | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a | 4 weeks ended 8 Aug., 1919. | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a | | | |
| | | | | | | | Month ago. | Year ago. | Month ago. |
| Men | 10,719 | + 281 | + 7,192 | 2,703 | — 530 | — 537 | 1,952 | — 391 | — 307 |
| Women | 3,987 | — 245 | — 591 | 2,023 | — 348 | — 587 | 1,220 | — 193 | — 887 |
| Boys | 1,137 | + 263 | + 299 | 517 | — 29 | + 72 | 397 | + 15 | + 16 |
| Girls | 907 | + 99 | + 192 | 503 | — 6 | + 130 | 344 | + 15 | + 45 |
| Total | 16,750 | + 398 | + 7,092 | 5,746 | — 913 | < | | | |

filled. Among women the percentages in the insured trades were 6.3, 5.1 and 6.7 respectively.

Of the 16,300 vacancies filled by boys and girls 31.9 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

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

| | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---------------------|------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| Insured Trades | 70.0 | 79.5 | 81.8 | 79.9 | 72.0 |
| Uninsured Trades | 75.2 | 59.3 | 74.1 | 68.6 | 68.2 |
| All Trades | 72.2 | 60.3 | 76.8 | 68.4 | 68.1 |
| Do. a month earlier | 72.5 | 59.6 | 70.0 | 64.8 | 67.1 |
| Do. a year earlier | 69.7 | 80.7 | 85.5 | 80.4 | 75.7 |

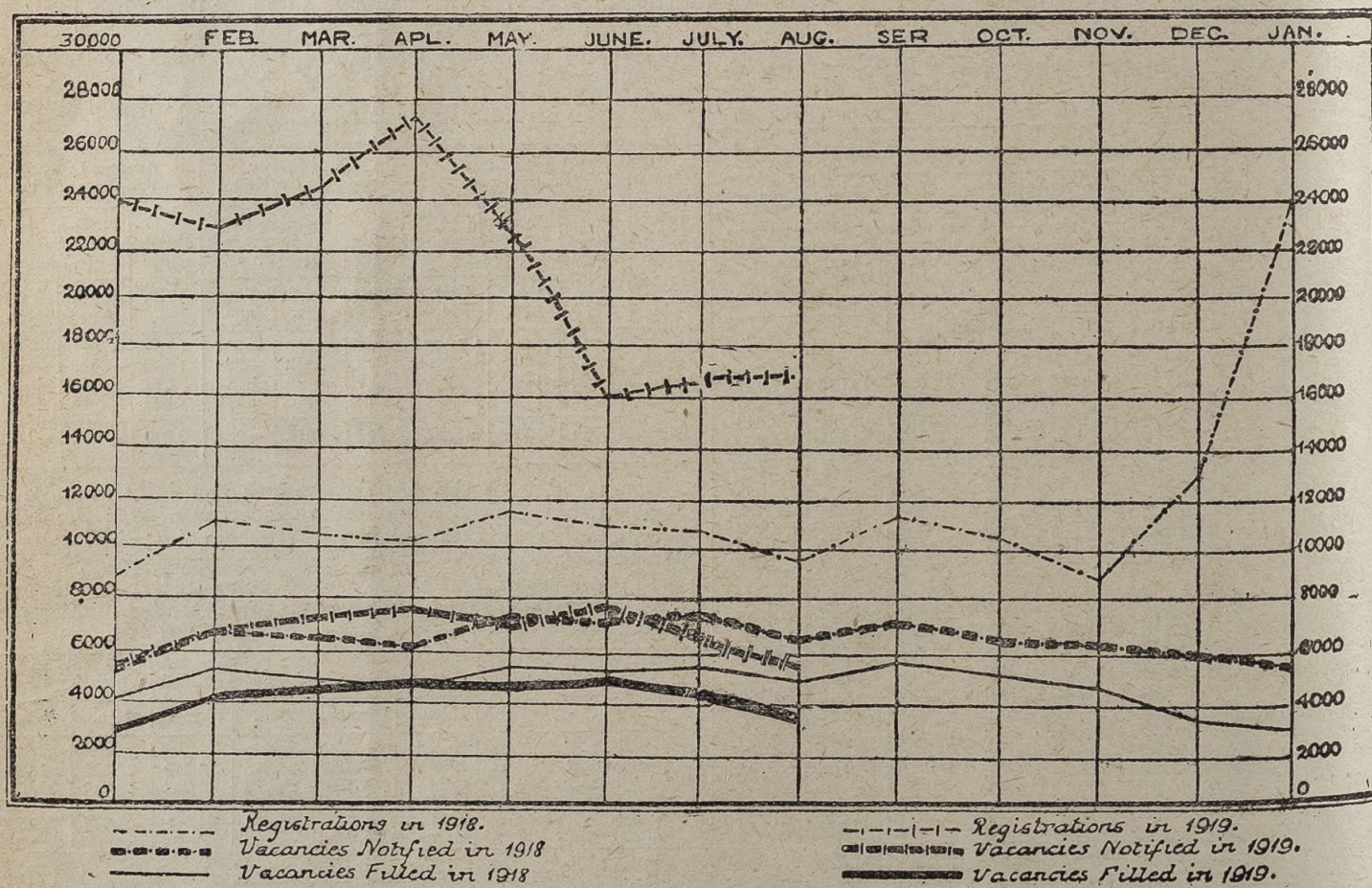
Compared with a month earlier, there was an increase in the percentage for juveniles, but no appreciable change for adults. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease in all departments except men, which showed a slight increase.

The following Table shows for men and for women the number of fresh registrations, vacancies notified, vacancies filled and live register at end of period in the principal groups of Trades:—

| Group of Trades.* | Men. | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | Total Registrations. | Live Register. | Vacancies Notified. | Vacancies Filled. |
| Building | 20,470 | 23,623 | 14,312 | 9,751 |
| Works of Construction | 3,498 | 5,788 | 3,550 | 2,759 |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding and Construction of Vehicles | 49,471 | 93,623 | 11,927 | 8,484 |
| Miscellaneous Metal Trades | 15,999 | 15,692 | 1,016 | 788 |
| Chemicals | 1,135 | 2,286 | 494 | 463 |
| Domestic Service | 9,229 | 22,919 | 1,966 | 1,238 |
| Commercial and Clerical | 11,209 | 32,507 | 1,987 | 1,515 |
| Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages | 32,219 | 90,659 | 5,080 | 4,191 |
| Agriculture | 4,417 | 9,435 | 2,254 | 1,484 |
| Mines and Quarries | 5,560 | 10,920 | 602 | 375 |
| Textiles | 16,208 | 23,881 | 2,219 | 1,459 |
| Dress (including Boots and Shoes) | 3,073 | 6,837 | 782 | 489 |
| Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging | 3,147 | 7,128 | 704 | 441 |
| General Labourers | 37,678 | 93,553 | 8,365 | 6,976 |
| All other Trades | 22,510 | 51,271 | 4,209 | 2,546 |
| TOTAL | 235,818 | 489,922 | 59,467 | 42,959 |

* 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.

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



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

| Group of Trades.* | Women. | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | Total Registrations. | Live Register. | Vacancies Notified. | Vacancies Filled. |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding and Construction of Vehicles | 2,286 | 8,336 | 699 | 619 |
| Miscellaneous Metal Trades | 1,398 | 3,972 | 460 | 381 |
| Chemicals | 410 | 756 | 193 | 163 |
| Domestic Service | 27,552 | 33,273 | 24,455 | 12,948 |
| Commercial and Clerical | 6,400 | 9,747 | 2,078 | 1,527 |
| Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages | 1,172 | 2,393 | 370 | 269 |
| Agriculture | 2,081 | 1,308 | 2,749 | 2,240 |
| Textiles | 22,046 | 28,224 | 4,127 | 2,392 |
| Dress (including Boots and Shoes) | 3,870 | 5,966 | 2,842 | 1,728 |
| Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging | 4,059 | 5,506 | 2,686 | 1,989 |
| General Labourers | 8,208 | 18,198 | 720 | 631 |
| All other Trades | 8,235 | 16,244 | 3,122 | 1,953 |
| Total | 87,717 | 133,923 | 44,501 | 26,836 |

The coal dispute and the holidays adversely affected the period under review. The result was a substantial decrease in the average daily number of vacancies notified and filled, and a slight increase in the daily number of registrations.

Compared with the previous month, the increase in the average daily registrations was almost entirely in the steel and woollen industries, and was most pronounced in the Yorkshire area.

The decrease in the daily average vacancies notified and filled was common to all trade groups except agriculture, in which a seasonal increase was recorded.

As regards juveniles there were 8,729 vacancies filled by boys, of which 1,719 were in engineering trades and 1,906 in conveyance of goods, &c.; and 7,571 vacancies filled by girls, of which 1,296 were in domestic service, 948 in dress, and 925 in commercial occupations.

The largest proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for men was 93.9 per cent. in chemicals, and the smallest 62.3 per cent. in mines and quarries. For women the largest proportion was 88.6 per cent. in engineering, and the smallest 53.0 per cent. in domestic service.

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 3,112, a daily average of 141, compared with 123 in the previous five weeks, and with 291 in the four weeks ended 9th August, 1918. During the four weeks there were also 38 cases in which men were given employment through the clearing-house system for dock labourers at Liverpool.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of trade disputes beginning in August was 91, as compared with 126 in the previous month, and 84 in August, 1918. In these new disputes about 71,000 workpeople were directly, and 4,000 indirectly, involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of about 272,000 workpeople involved in disputes in August, 1919, as compared with 839,000 in July, 1919, and 228,000 in August, 1918. In the following Table the new trade disputes for August are summarised by groups of trades:—

| Groups of Trades. | No. of Disputes. | No. of Workpeople Involved | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | Directly. | Indirectly. | Total. |
| Building | 13 | 815 | 133 | 948 |
| Coal Mining | 18 | 16,420 | 1,549 | 17,969 |
| Engineering and Shipbuilding | 8 | 2,553 | 122 | 2,675 |
| Other Metal | 3 | 373 | .. | 373 |
| Textile | 2 | 10,041 | 541 | 10,582 |
| Clothing | 4 | 213 | .. | 213 |
| Transport | 12 | 3,804 | 228 | 4,032 |
| Paper, Printing, etc. | 1 | 381 | .. | 381 |
| Woodworking and Furnishing | 1 | 140 | .. | 140 |
| Chemical, Brick, Glass, Pottery, etc. | 5 | 456 | .. | 456 |
| Food, Drink, and Tobacco | 4 | 20,178 | 100 | 20,178 |
| Other Trades | 13 | 14,077 | 100 | 14,177 |
| Local Authority Services | 7 | 1,648 | 1,800 | 3,448 |
| TOTAL, AUG., 1919 | 91 | 71,099 | 4,473 | 75,572 |
| TOTAL, JULY, 1919 | 198 | 326,636 | 10,959 | 337,595 |
| TOTAL, AUG., 1918 | 84 | 308,885 | 1,427 | 310,312 |

Causes.—Of the 91 new disputes, 41, directly involving 5,792 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 13, directly involving 27,785 workpeople, on other wages questions; 11, directly involving 26,970 workpeople, on questions respecting working hours; 4, directly involving 2,234 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 15, directly involving 5,621 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 7, directly involving 2,697 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 37 new disputes, directly involving 52,871 workpeople, and 31 old disputes, directly involving 158,662 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 14, directly

involving 4,029 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 15, directly involving 173,239 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 39, directly involving 34,265 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 29 other disputes, directly involving 10,620 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in August by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to about 2,636,000. In addition, 657,000 working days were lost owing to disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total aggregate duration in August of all disputes, new and old, was 3,293,000 days, as compared with 8,018,000 days in July, 1919, and 708,000 days in August, 1918.

TRADE DISPUTES IN FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1918 AND 1919.

The following Table gives comparative figures for the first eight months of 1918 and 1919 as regards number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and aggregate duration in working days:—

| Groups of Trades. | No. of Disputes. | January to August, 1918. | | January to August, 1919. | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|---|---|------------------------------|---|
| | | No. of Workpeople Involved in all Disputes in progress. | Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress. | No. of Disputes in progress. | Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress. |
| Building | 99 | 59,000 | 515,000 | 113 | 20,000 |
| Coal Mining | 87 | 285,000 | 774,000 | 174 | 865,000 |
| Other Mining and Quarrying | 11 | 8,000 | 61,000 | 22 | 3,900 |
| Engineering and Shipbuilding | 208 | 129,000 | 675,000 | 133 | 240,000 |
| Other Metal | 59 | 54,000 | 339,000 | 97 | 60,000 |
| Textile | 41 | 37,000 | 280,000 | 40 | 488,000 |
| Clothing | 37 | 14,000 | 242,000 | 58 | 15,000 |
| Transport | 44 | 20,000 | 111,000 | 97 | 63,000 |
| Paper, Printing, etc. | 8 | 2,000 | 32,000 | 10 | 8,000 |
| Woodworking and Furnishing | 52 | 16,000 | 145,000 | 41 | 20,000 |
| Chemical, Brick, Glass, Pottery, etc. | 20 | 10,000 | 69,000 | 36 | 5,000 |
| Food, Drink, etc. | 32 | 5,000 | 33,000 | 27 | 25,000 |
| Other Trades | 57 | 9,000 | 87,000 | 112 | 58,000 |
| Local Authority Services | 60 | 10,000 | 75,000 | 79 | 15,000 |
| TOTAL | 815 | 658,000 | 3,438,000 | 1,039 | 1,885,000 |
| | | | | | 23,145,000 |

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN AUGUST.

| Occupations and Locality.† | Number of Workpeople Involved. | | Date when Dispute began. | Duration in Working days. | Cause or Object.‡ | Result.‡ |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| | Directly. | Indirectly.‡ | | | | |
| COAL MINING:— Miners, enginemen, stokers, pumpmen, mechanics, etc.—Yorkshire. | 150,000§ | .. | 16 July | 25-29¶ | For advance of 14.3 per cent. in piece rates to compensate for reduced working hours under Sankey award, and for other concessions. | Men accepted national agreement (see p. 338 of "Labour Gazette" for August) resulting in an advance of 12.2 per cent. in piece rates; other points arranged, or to be discussed after resumption of work. |
| METAL, ETC., TRADES:— Ship painters, etc.—Mersey | 1,700 | .. | 14 Aug. | 15 | Objection of National Union to independent representation of local Unions in certain negotiations with employers. | National Union authorised to act on behalf of local Unions. |
| TEXTILE TRADES:— Jute operatives—Dundee. | 10,000 | .. | 29 Aug. | 6 | For payment of wages on Fridays instead of Saturdays, Saturday work having been suspended, and workpeople now objecting to its resumption. | Work resumed on former conditions. |
| OTHER TRADES:— Bakers, confectioners, etc.—England and Wales. | 20,000 | .. | 2 Aug. | 11 | For abolition of night work, adoption of minimum rate of wages of £4 per week and working week of 44 hours, and other concessions. | Advance in wages of 5s. per week granted; and working hours reduced to 48 per week (See p. 395); question of night baking to be dealt with by Parliament. (In some cases strikers were replaced by nonunionists.) |
| Trawler engineers, firemen and trimmers, deckhands, etc.—Hull | 500 | 1,500 | 4 June | 62 | Demand for additional engine-room staff, and dispute as to wages. | Partial concessions offered by employers accepted, subject to reconsideration in 1920. |
| Rubber workers—Birmingham | 9,637 | .. | 21 Aug. | 3 | Stoppage of work arising out of demand by certain men on continuous night-work (non-unionists) for immediate advance in wages. | Employers to negotiate with Trade Union officials only, and non-unionist employees to join the Unions. Ring-leaders discharged. |
| Co-operative employees—Lancashire and Yorkshire. | 3,000 | .. | 20 Aug. | 4 | Against action of certain Co-operative Societies in supplying extra quantities of goods to their members after lock-out notices had been issued to the employees consequent upon a wages and hours dispute. | Work resumed on settlement of wages and hours dispute—(See p. 395.) |
| Tramway employees—Liverpool | 3,000 | .. | 4 Aug. | 5 | For payment at the rate of 60 hours (instead of 57 hours) for 48 hours week. | Work resumed on employers' terms. |

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e. number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, &c.) exceeded 100 days. † In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. ‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e. thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons. § In addition a large number of workpeople were rendered idle in the metal, textile, etc. trades. ¶ The dispute terminated on 15th August in South Yorkshire but continued until 20th August in West Yorkshire.

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) Acts.]

Wages.*

The changes in rates of wages reported as having come into operation in August resulted in an increase of nearly £85,000 in the weekly wages of over 350,000 workpeople. Of these, nearly 90,000 were engaged in the metal trades and about 150,000 in the transport trades. In addition, a number of workpeople had their piece-rates or hourly rates increased, so as to give approximately the same weekly wages as before for a shorter working week.

The principal changes included were additional war wage advances of 4s. and 2s. per week to men and boys, respectively, in the carting industry in Great Britain, raising the men's total war advance generally to 34s. per week; an increase of 27½ per cent. to iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, making millmen's wages 152½ per cent. above the standard of 1891; increases in the wages of workpeople engaged in the flour milling industry in Great Britain which resulted from the establishment of new graded minimum rates; and increases of 5s. and 2s. 6d. per week to men and women, respectively, in the baking industry in most districts in England and Wales.

Of the increases taking effect in August, 31, affecting nearly 230,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; 7, affecting nearly 4,000 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation; 10, affecting over 74,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales; and 46, affecting 50,000 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In 8 cases only were the changes preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JANUARY-AUGUST, 1919.

The following Table shows the effect of the changes in the first eight months of 1919:—

Table with 3 columns: Groups of Trades, No. of Workpeople affected, Amount of Net Increase per week. Lists various trades like Building, Coal Mining, etc., with their respective worker counts and wage increases.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN AUGUST, 1919.

Table with 5 columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Lists changes for various trades in different localities.

Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses.

Table with 5 columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Focuses on changes in Yorkshire, Midlands and Eastern Counties, and Birmingham and District.

* See note at head of page. † Workpeople employed by municipal tramway, gas, electricity and water undertakings are included under "Local Authority Services" and not under "Transport," or under "Gas, etc. Supply," as the case may be. ‡ The net increase from 1 May was limited to 3d. per hour; any excess over this amount to take effect from 1 July. § These rates are inclusive of all bonuses. ¶ The rate for labourers was erroneously stated as 1s. 5d. per hour in the Gazette for August. ** The rates shown were approved by the Minister of Labour, subject to the condition that any further reduction in the working hours should not itself constitute a ground for increased hourly rates. *** The new rates of wages, which took effect from the date shown, received the approval of the Minister of Labour during August.

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

Table with 5 columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Continues the list of changes from the previous page, covering areas like Derby, King's Lynn, Rugby, Walsall, etc.

* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." † These rates are inclusive of all bonuses. ‡ The new rates of wages, which took effect from the date shown, received the approval of the Minister of Labour during August. § The rates shown were approved by the Ministry of Labour, subject to the condition that any further reduction in the working hours should not itself constitute a ground for increased hourly rates. ¶ Including Brockenhurst, Beaulieu, Lynton, Milford, New Milton, and Ringwood. ** The increase took effect from the date shown, under an award issued in August. *** The increase was to be included in the pay period for which payment was made in the week ended 9th August. †† The base rate specified is subject to the addition of the war wage of 21s. 6d. per week and bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. ††† Excluding those men who participated in the advances granted under Award No. 385 of the Court of Arbitration of 4th April, 1919. (See p. 203 of the Labour Gazette for May, 1919.)

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Lancashire and Cheshire, Midland Counties, Eastern Counties, Southern Counties, Scotland, Ireland, and Shipbuilding.

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

Engineering and Boilermaking (continued).

Shipbuilding

* The increase was to be included in the pay period for which payment was made in the week ended 9th August. † The base rates specified are subject to the addition of the war wage of 2s. 6d. per week and bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Other Metal Trades, Muslin Manufacture, Silk Manufacture, Textile Dyeing, etc., Clothing Trade, Carting Industry, Printing and Allied Trades.

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

* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." † The changes took effect under an agreement which generally came into operation in August but was dated back to the date shown.

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

| Trade. | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Occupations. | Particulars of change. |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses—(continued). | | | | |
| Printing and Allied Trades (continued) | London | 15 or 16 August | Warehousemen and women, etc., employed by wholesale newsagents:— Full-time indoor hands (day or night) | War wage of 14s. per week previously granted increased to 19s. per week. Rate after change: 6s. per week, plus 19s. per week war wage. |
| | | | Casual employees:— Day or night | War wage of 1s. 4d. per day or night previously granted increased to 2s. 2d. per day or night. Rate after change: 10s. 6d. per day or night, plus 2s. 2d. per day or night war wage. |
| | | | Half-day or half-night | War wage of 8d. per half-day or half-night previously granted increased to 1s. 1d. per half-day or half-night. Rate after change: 6s. per half-day or half-night, plus 1s. 1d. per half-day or half-night war wage. |
| | | | Regular morning employees | War wage of 5s. per week previously granted increased to 7s. 6d. per week. Rate after change: 34s. per week, plus 7s. 6d. per week war wage. |
| | | | Lads (over 18 years of age) | War wage of 3s. per week previously granted increased to 5s. 6d. per week. Rate after change: 29s. per week, plus 5s. 6d. per week war wage. |
| | | | Women on returns | War wage of 6s. 6d. per week previously granted increased to 9s. 6d. per week. Rate after change: 37s. per week, plus 9s. 6d. per week war wage. |
| | | | Women in warehouse | War wage of 10s. 6d. per week previously granted increased to 15s. 6d. per week. Rate after change: 49s. per week, plus 15s. 6d. per week war wage. |
| | | | Drivers | War wage of 14s. per week previously granted increased to 19s. per week. Rates after change: pairs 52s. per week, plus 19s. per week war wage; singles, 50s. per week, plus 19s. per week war wage. |
| | | | Bookbinders and machine-rulers (males) | Uniform rates adopted of 72s. per week for Grade A, 70s. per week for Grade B, 68s. per week for Grade C, and 66s. per week for Grade D*, these rates to be subject to the condition that the immediate resulting increase shall not exceed 5s. 6d. per week, any balance to make up the prescribed rate being paid by two equal half-yearly advances. |
| | | | Women and girls in the printing and bookbinding trades, &c. (including envelope makers, bagmakers, box-makers, &c., but excluding compositors) | Uniform rates adopted for women with 5 years' experience and over of 33s. per week for Grade A, 31s. per week for Grade B, 29s. per week for Grade C, and 27s. per week for Grade D*, and for workers with less than 5 years' experience rates fixed varying from 12s. per week in Grade A, 10s. per week in Grades B and C, and 9s. per week in Grade D* in the first six months of service, to 30s., 28s., 26s., and 24s. per week in Grades A, B, C and D* respectively in the fifth year of service. |
| Various towns in Scotland* | First pay-day in Aug. | Electrotypers and stereotypers in jobbing offices. | Increase of 7s. per week. Rates after change: Glasgow, 76s.; Edinburgh, 73s.; Aberdeen, 71s. | |
| | | Paper mill workers (except those employed in hand-made paper-mills, board mills, or coating mills) | Adult males:— Machinemen, beatermen and spare machinemen Dryermen, backtenders, presspatemen, reelmen, cuttermen, gullotine men, calendermen, dampmen, rollermen, finishers, export packers, boilermen, engine tenters, firemen, etc. Fillers-in, rag choppers, loaders, liquor makers, kollerangmen, panmen, towermen, drainermen, bleach clay and size makers, oilers and greasers, sawyers, belt repairers, sheet carriers, and general labourers, etc. Juniors | Minimum rate of 1s. 8d. per hour fixed for North and South of England and of 1s. 7d. per hour for West of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland.† Minimum rates of 1s. 5d. and 1s. 3½d. per hour fixed for shift workers and day workers respectively, in North and South of England, and of 1s. 4d. and 1s. 2½d. per hour for shift workers and day workers respectively in West of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.† Minimum rates of 1s. 3½d. and 1s. 2d. per hour fixed for shift workers and day workers respectively in North and South of England, and of 1s. 2½d. and 1s. 1d. per hour for shiftworkers and dayworkers respectively in West of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.† Minimum rates fixed for workers in North and South of England and Scotland.† |
| Paper Manufacture | United Kingdom † | First full week after 5 August | Cabinet makers, chairmakers, upholsterers, french polishers, machinists, etc., employed in wholesale and retail furniture trades:— Timeworkers Pieceworkers | Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d.). Increases of 15 per cent. to men earning up to 1s. 8d. per hour, and of 10 per cent. to those earning up to 1s. 8d. per hour. |
| | | | Cabinet makers and carvers... Upholsterers and french polishers... Coopers:— Timeworkers Pieceworkers | Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d.). Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9½d.). Increases of 5d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 11d.)† Increases of 40 per cent. to general and brewery coopers, and of 30 per cent. to wine and spirit coopers, making wages 100 per cent. above pre-war rates.† |
| Furniture Trade | Hull | 15 August | Coopers:— Timeworkers Pieceworkers | Increase of 8s. 2d. per week to an hourly rate of 1s. 10d. Increase of 25 per cent., making wages 100 per cent. above pre-war rates. |
| | | | Coopers (timeworkers) Coopers:— Timeworkers Pieceworkers | Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 10d.). Increases of 4d. per hour at Glasgow and Paisley, and 2½d. per hour at Greenock to a uniform rate of 1s. 10d. Increases to make a total advance of 100 per cent. above pre-war rates. |
| Coopering | Manchester, Glasgow, Greenock and Paisley | 1 August | Coopers:— Timeworkers Pieceworkers | Increase of 4d. per hour at Glasgow and Paisley, and 2½d. per hour at Greenock to a uniform rate of 1s. 10d. Increases to make a total advance of 100 per cent. above pre-war rates. |
| | | | Coopers:— Timeworkers Pieceworkers | Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.). Increases to a uniform rate of 1s. 9d. per hour for timeworkers, and of such amount as will make the total advance for pieceworkers 100 per cent. above pre-war rates.‡ |
| | Belfast | 1 August | Coopers | Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.). |
| | Other towns in United Kingdom§ | 1 August | Coopers | Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.). |

* Grade A.—Edinburgh and Glasgow (and all towns within a 10 mile radius of these), Airdrie, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dundee, Greenock, and Hamilton; Grade B.—Aberdeen, Inverness; Grade C.—Ayr, Coupar-Angus, Dunfermline, Falkirk, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, and Perth; Grade D.—All towns with a population of 20,000 inhabitants and under, unless specified above; any net increase in excess of 5s. per week resulting from the new rates to be paid in two equal half-yearly instalments.
† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
‡ The changes referred to took effect under an agreement made between the Employers' Federation of Papermakers and the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers and the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers.
§ The changes described took place as a result of recommendations by the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Cooperage Industry. The towns affected included the following, the rate of wages previous to the change being added in brackets: Bristol (67s. 6d. per week), Edinburgh and Leith (breweries 70s., wine and spirit 70s. 4d.), Grimsby (1s. 8d. per hour), Hull (70s. per week), Leeds (1s. 6d. per hour), Newcastle, Gateshead and Sunderland (70s. per week), and Swansea (1s. 6d. per hour).

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

| Trade. | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Occupations. | Particulars of change. |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses—(continued). | | | | |
| Chemical Manufacture | United Kingdom | First pay-day in August | Adult males employed by drug and fine chemical manufacturers | Increase of 5s. per week, except in the case of men already receiving 15s. per week or more above the minimum for their grades, in which case the increase was to be such as would bring the total increase to not more than 20s. per week above the minimum. Increase of 6d. per move. |
| | | | Flint glass-ware makers | Increase of 6d. per move. |
| Glass Manufacture | Stourbridge, Birmingham, Manchester, Warrington, Tutbury, London and Glasgow | 2 June* | Skip, basket and hamper makers | Increase (on reduction in hours) of 30 per cent. on list prices, making wages 150 per cent. above the list.† |
| | | | Workpeople engaged in the flour-milling industry:— First roller men | Minimum rates fixed for capable men 21 years of age and over, in Class A mills, of 76s. per week and 54s. per week for Grade I, 74s. per week for Grade II, and 72s. per week for Grade III, the rates in Class B and Class C mills to be 3s. per week and 6s. per week respectively below the corresponding rates for the three Grades in Class A.‡ |
| Basket, etc. Manufacture | Great Britain † | First pay-day in June. ‡ | General labourers, cleaners, etc. § | Minimum rates fixed for capable men 21 years of age and over of 60s. per week, 57s. per week and 54s. per week in Class A, B, and C mills respectively.¶ |
| | | | Youths (between the ages of 16 and 21). ¶ | Minimum rates fixed, varying according to age and class from 20s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. at 18 years of age, 32s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. at 18 years of age, and 54s. to 60s. at 21 years, with intermediate rates for each half-year between the above ages. |
| Food and Drink Trades. | England and Wales** | 19 August † | Workpeople employed in the bread baking and confectionery trades:— Tablehands, foremen, single-hands, Scotch fores, second-hands, dough-makers and assistants, ovenmen, machinemen and firemen. †† | Increase of 5s. per full ordinary week. ‡ Minimum rates after change for tablehands: Industrial areas, 65s.; Rural areas, 60s. (See Award No. 700 on p. 401.) |
| | | | Unskilled male adult workers mainly employed in the bakehouse and bread room. Women (skilled and unskilled) and male juveniles. | Increase of 5s. per full ordinary week. ‡ (See Award No. 700 on p. 401.) |
| Brewery Trades | Burton-on-Trent | 2 August † | Brewery workers (except coopers):— Men 21 years and over (dayworkers and pieceworkers). Shiftmen Women | Increase of 2s. 6d. per full ordinary week to those 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 3d. per full ordinary week to those under 18 years of age. ‡ |
| | | | Boys up to 20 years Girls up to 21 years in bottling stores | New scale of minimum wages adopted, varying from 19s. per week at 13 years of age, to 37s. per week at 18 years and 49s. per week at 20 years of age. New scale of minimum wages adopted, varying from 14s. 6d. per week at 13 years of age, to 28s. at 18 years, and 33s. at 21 years of age. |
| Leather Trades | Great Britain | 9 July* † | Brewery workers (except coopers) | Increases in minimum rates of 4s. per week to general male workers, of 3s. per week to general female workers, and of 2s. and 1s. 6d. per week, respectively, to boys and girls under 18 years; rate of 57s. per week fixed for maltmen, and Burton scale of wages adopted for boys and girls from 14 to 21 years. ‡ |
| | | | Females in the leather belting, saddlery, harness and general leather trades:— Timeworkers Pieceworkers | Scale of minimum rates of wages adopted (inclusive of all munition or other awards), varying from 10s. per week at 14 years of age to 27s. per week at 18 years and to 36s. per week at 20 years. Piece rates fixed so as to enable a worker of average ability to earn 25 per cent. above day rates. |
| Miscellaneous | Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales. | Pay-day in week ending 2 August | Employees of Co-operative Societies:— Juniors 14 to 20 years of age | Minimum rates adopted varying according to age, from 16s. to 45s. per week for males, and from 16s. to 40s. per week for females. ‡ |
| | | | Adult male assistants Females, 21 years and over Clerks—Men Women | Minimum rates adopted of 80s. per week at 21 years of age, 65s. per week at 22 years, and 67s. 6d. per week at 23 years, with higher rates for first assistants. ‡ Minimum rates of 44s. per week adopted with higher rates for first assistants. ‡ Minimum rates adopted of 60s. per week at 21 years, 65s. per week at 22 years, and 72s. 6d. per week at 23 years, charge clerks to receive a minimum of 75s. per week. ‡ Minimum rates adopted of 44s. per week at 21 years and 47s. per week at 22 years, charge clerks to receive not less than 6s. above rate for age. ‡ |
| | | | Branch managers | Minimum rate of 75s. per week adopted for shops with weekly sales below £100, with a graduated scale of higher rates where sales exceed that amount. ‡ |
| | | | Branch manageresses Warehousemen Porters, caretakers, and other adult males not otherwise provided for Transport workers | Minimum rate of 50s. per week adopted, buyers to receive 5s. more. ‡ Minimum rate of 75s. per week adopted for head warehousemen, and of 60s. per week for skilled men 21 years of age, 65s. per week for those 22 years, and 67s. 6d. per week for those 23 years. ‡ Minimum rate of 60s. per week adopted. ‡ Increases given under national awards to be applied, subject to the minimum rate being not less than 65s. per week for motor drivers, and 60s. per week for horse drivers, stable and garage hands, etc. ‡ |

* The increases took effect from the date shown under an arrangement made in August.
† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
‡ The new conditions took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry, which generally came into operation during August, but was dated back to the date shown.
§ The rates for grades between roller men and labourers were left to be fixed for each district by the Joint Industrial Council or Joint Conference.
¶ Class A: Mills situated in the big milling centres or in large towns or in principal ports; Class B: Mills other than those which it may be decided to include in Class A situated in towns or in industrial areas; Class C: Mills situated in small country towns or in rural areas. Grade I.—Mills of a roller contact exceeding 1,000 inches; Grade II.—Mills of a roller contact exceeding 500 inches but not exceeding 1,000 inches; Grade III.—Mills of a roller contact of 500 inches per hour and less.
†† Except when employed upon work usually performed by adults, when the adult rate is to apply.
‡ The increases took effect under an award issued by the Court of Arbitration, to which the National Association of Master Bakers, the London Employers' Joint Committee, and the Co-operative Union, Limited, were parties, together with the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers.
‡‡ The increases do not apply to deliverers except in cases where it has been the practice to include them expressly in local agreements.
‡‡‡ Any increases previously granted in anticipation of the present general increase, or pending the result of arbitration proceedings, to be merged into these increases. In the Pontypridd and Rhondda Districts an increase of 10s. per week which had been granted to male workers in July, pending the National Settlement (see Labour Gazette, August, p. 343), was therefore reduced to 5s. per week.

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

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

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

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Local Authority Services. | Calder Valley (including: Brighouse, Elland, Greetland, Hebden Bridge, Sowerby Bridge and Todmorden) | Beginning of 1st full pay after 17 May.* | Local authority employees (able-bodied men 18 years of age and over) | Increase, as war wages, of 6s. per week, making a total war advance of 28s. 6d. per week. (See Award No. W.A. 3377/2 on p. 405.) |
| | Buxton, Glossop and certain Borough and Urban District Councils in Lancashire and Cheshire† | Beginning of 1st pay period after 17 May.* | Local authority employees (excluding workpeople whose wages are regulated by the movements in some other industry) | Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week of six days or six shifts to able-bodied men, 18 years and over (subject to a maximum total war advance of 28s. per week); of 2s. per week to women 18 years and over; and of 1s. 6d. and 1s. per week to boys and girls, respectively, under 18 years of age. (See Award No. 646 on p. 402.) |
| | Leek | Beginning of 1st pay period after 17 May.* | Council employees (able-bodied men 18 years of age and over) | Increase, as war wages, of 4s. per week of six days or six shifts, making a total war advance of 27s. 6d. per week. (See Award No. 684 on p. 402.) |
| | Sheerness | Beginning of 1st pay period after 1 July.* | Council employees (excluding workpeople whose wages are regulated by the movements in some other industry) | Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per week of six days or six shifts, to able-bodied men 18 years of age and over. (See Award No. 685 on p. 402.) |
| | Monmouthshire (certain districts)† | 1 July.‡ | Certain classes of workpeople employed by local authorities (excluding employees in the Electricity and Gas Departments) | Minimum rates of wages, established as from January last increased by 6s. per week for men paid weekly rates of wages, and by 1d. or 1½d. per hour (according to class) for men paid by the hour. The following are examples of the revised rates:—Roadmen, 88s. per week; hauliers, 66s. and 68s. per week; scavengers, 68s. 6d. and 69s. per week; steam roller drivers, 68s. and 72s. per week; carpenters, masons, and plumbers, 1s. 7d. per hour; painters, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 7d. per hour; casual labourers and service layers 1s. 4½d. per hour (or 68s. per week); and infirm men 30s. plus 30s. bonus per week. |

Changes in Hours of Labour.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Building and Allied Trades | MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES:— | | | |
| | Derby | 2nd week in August | Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters, and labourers | Decrease of 9 hours per week in summer (55½ to 46½), and of varying amounts in winter, making an average decrease for the year of about 7½ hours per week.‡ |
| | King's Lynn | 1st full week in August | Building trade operatives | Decrease of 6½ hours per week in summer (56½ to 50), and of varying amounts in winter, making an average decrease for the year of about 6½ hours per week.‡ |
| | Rugby | 1 June† | Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, labourers, and navvies | Decrease of 9 hours per week in summer (55½ to 46½), and of varying amounts in winter, making an average decrease for the year of about 7½ hours per week.‡ |
| | Walsall, Wednesbury, and Darlaston Districts | 3 May† | Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters, and labourers. | Decrease of 6 hours per week in summer (55½ to 49½).‡ |
| | SOUTHERN COUNTIES:— | | | |
| | Chatham, Gillingham, Rochester and Maidstone Districts | 1st pay week in August | Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, and labourers | Decrease of 5½ hours per week in summer (55½ to 50).‡ |
| | New Forest** | 1st pay week in August | Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, painters, scaffolders, and labourers | Decrease of 3½ hours per week in summer (56½ to 53).‡ |
| | IRELAND:— | | | |
| | Ballymena | August | Bricklayers and masons | Decrease of 7 hours per week in summer and winter (56 to 49).‡ |
| Limerick | 8 August | Carpenters and joiners | Decrease of 9 hours per week in summer and winter (56 to 47).‡ | |
| Typefoundry.. | London | 1st pay-day in August | Workpeople employed in type-foundries | Uniform week of 50½ hours adopted.‡ |
| Muslin Manufacture. | Glasgow and District .. | First full pay in August | Workpeople employed in muslin factories. | Uniform week of 48 hours adopted, resulting in a decrease of from 1 to 1½ hours per week.‡ |
| Linen Manufacture. | Kirkcaldy | 4 August. | Workpeople employed by linen manufacturers. | Week of 47 or 47½ hours adopted, resulting in decreases of from 5½ to 8½ hours per week |
| Clothing Manufacture. | Hebden Bridge and District | Making up day after 18 August | Workpeople employed by wholesale clothing manufacturers. | Decrease of 4 hours per week (52 to 48).‡ |
| Paper Manufacture. | United Kingdom†† | First full week after 5 August. | Paper mill workers (except those employed in hand-made paper mills):— Day workers Shift workers | Uniform week of 48 hours adopted, resulting in an average decrease of about 9 hours per week.‡ Uniform week of 44 hours adopted, resulting in an average decrease of about 19½ hours per week, provided that four additional hours may be worked in the 3-shift system, making a full week of 186 instead of 182 hours double time being paid for the last four hours. |

* The change took effect from the date shown, under an Award issued in August.
 † Including: The Corporations of Accrington, Ashton-under-Lyne, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Congleton, Eccles, Haslingden, Heywood, Hyde, Leigh, Macclesfield, Manchester, Middleton, Mossley, Nelson, Oldham, Preston, Rawtenstall, Rochdale, Salford, Stalybridge, Stockport, Warrington and Wigan; and the Urban District Councils of Abram, Atherton, Ardenshaw, Barrowford, Bollington, Crompton, Denton, Failsworth, Farnworth, Forby, Fulwood, Golborne, Great Harwood, Haydock, Ince-in-Makerfield, Kearsley, Kirkham, Littleborough, Little Hulton, Longridge, Northwich, Prestwich, Radcliffe, Royton, Standish, Streiford, Swinton and Pendlebury, Turton, Tyldesley, Ulverston, Walton-le-dale and Westhoughton.
 ‡ Including: The Urban District Councils of Abercarn, Abertillery, Blaenavon, Brynmawr, Ebbw Vale, Llanfrechfa-Upper, Llantarnam, Nantyglo, and Blaia, Panteg, Pontypool, Risca and Tredegar.
 § The change took effect from the date shown, under an arrangement made in August.
 ¶ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."
 ** The new hours, which took effect from the date shown, received the approval of the Minister of Labour during August.
 †† Including Brockenhurst, Beaulieu, Lynton, Milford, New Milton, and Ringwood.
 ‡‡ The arrangement was for a working week of 50 hours, of which 48 were to be paid for, the remaining 2 hours to accrue towards 12 days holiday during the year.
 ††† The changes took effect under an agreement between the Employers' Federation of Papermakers, and the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers, and the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers.

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

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

Changes in Hours of Labour—(continued).

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Coopering, Basket, &c., Manufacture. | United Kingdom* .. . | 1 August | Coopers | Uniform week of 47 hours adopted.** |
| | Yorkshire | 21 July † | Skip, basket, and hamper makers.. . | Decrease of 7 hours per week (55 to 48).‡ |
| Baking, etc. | England and Wales § .. . | 19 August | Workpeople employed in the bread baking and confectionery trades.† | Uniform week of 48 hours adopted, resulting in a decrease generally of from 2 to 6 hours per week.‡, (See Award No. 700 on p. 401). |
| | Scotland | † | Bakers and confectioners | Uniform week of 44 hours adopted, resulting in a decrease generally of from 4 to 7 hours per week. |
| Brewing Miscellaneous.. | Edinburgh | 11 August | Brewery workers (except coopers) .. . | Uniform week of 47 hours adopted.† |
| | Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales | Pay day in week ended 2 August. | Employees of Co-operative Societies .. | Uniform week of 40 hours adopted for clerks and 48 hours for other employees.† |

Increases in Minimum Wages under the Trades Board Act.

Linen and Cotton Embroidery Trade, (Ireland).—From 11th August minimum piece rates were fixed for females on German embroidery on household linens. (See LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1919, p. 359).
 Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade, (Ireland).—From 9th August minimum overtime rates were fixed for all time worked in excess of 48 hours per week, nine hours on any day other than Saturday and five hours on Saturday, at time and a quarter for the first two hours and time and a half afterwards; time worked on Sundays and on statutory holidays to be equivalent to double time (See LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1919, p. 359).
 Tobacco Trade, (United Kingdom).—From 5th August minimum time rates were fixed, varying from 15s. 6d. per week for male workers under 14½ years to 55s. per week for those 21 years and over; and from 12s. 6d. per week for female workers under 14½ years, to 35s. per week for those 21 years and over. These rates apply to a week of 48 hours, and are subject to a proportionate deduction when the hours are less than 48. Overtime rates were also fixed for male and female workers, on the basis of time and a quarter for the first two hours, time and a half after the first two, and double time on Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays. (See LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1919, pp. 358 and 359).

* The change described took place as a result of recommendations of the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Cooperage Industry. In nearly all the larger centres the 47-hour week had already been adopted during 1919; the principal exception was London, where the hours were previously 53 for general and brewery coopers and 51 for wine and spirit coopers.
 † See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."
 ‡ The change took effect from the date shown, under an arrangement made in August.
 § The change took effect under an award issued by the Court of Arbitration to which the National Association of Master Bakers, the London Employers' Joint Committee and the Co-operative Union Limited were parties together with the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners.
 ¶ The hours worked in bread factories (as distinct from ordinary bakeries) in some of the larger towns were already 48 per week.
 †† Under the terms of the agreement arrived at by the Scottish Bakers Industrial Council the weekly hours were to be reduced to 44 from 11th August in the Glasgow district and in towns where the starting time was previously later than 6 a.m., and to 46 hours in other towns from the same date; from 8th September the weekly hours were to be reduced to 44 in all towns. It is reported that the new conditions have not yet come into operation at certain towns including Dundee, Forfar, and Montrose.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES AND FATAL ACCIDENTS.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases* of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during August, 1919, was 27, of which 22 were due to lead poisoning, 1 to toxic jaundice and 4 to anthrax. These cases included six deaths, due to lead poisoning, one to toxic jaundice and one to anthrax.
 No cases of lead poisoning amongst house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during August, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.
 An analysis of the number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax in August is given in the Table below:—

| (a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING. | (b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING. |
|--|---|
| Among Operatives engaged in— | Mercurial Poisoning— |
| Smelting of Metals .. . 1 | Barometer and Thermometer Making .. . |
| Brass Works | Furriers' Processes .. . |
| Sheet Lead and Lead Piping .. . | Explosives Works .. . |
| Plumbing and Soldering .. . 1 | Other Industries .. . |
| Printing | Phosphorus Poisoning .. . |
| File Cutting | Arsenic Poisoning— |
| Tinning of Metals | Paint, Colours and Extraction of Arsenic .. . |
| White Lead Works | Other Industries .. . |
| Red and Yellow Lead Works 4 | Toxic Jaundice 1 |
| Pottery† | |
| Glass Cutting and Polishing .. . | |
| Vitreous Enamelling | |
| Electrical Accumulator Works 2 | |
| Paint and Colour Works .. . 1 | |
| Coach and Car Painting .. . 2 | |
| Shipbuilding 1 | |
| Paint used in other Industries 1 | |
| Other Industries 3 | |
| TOTAL OF ABOVE 22 | |
| HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING | |
| | TOTAL, "OTHER FORMS OF POISONING" 1 |
| | (c) CASES OF ANTHRAX— |
| | Wool |
| | Handling of Horsehair .. . |
| | Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) 3 |
| | Other Industries 1 |
| | TOTAL, ANTHRAX 4 |

* 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.
 † Of the four persons affected in the Pottery Industry one was a female.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

(BASED ON HOME OFFICE AND BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.)

THE number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during August, 1919, was 199, a decrease of 34 on the previous month and of 25 on a year ago. The mean number in August during the five years 1914-1918 was 241, the maximum being 267 and the minimum 211.

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

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE KILLED IN AUGUST, 1919.

| RAILWAY SERVICE. | FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS— (continued): |
|----------------------------|--|
| Brakesmen and Goods | Non-Textile—(continued): |
| Guards 2 | Gas 2 |
| Engine Drivers 1 | Wood 2 |
| Firemen 1 | Clay, Stone, &c. .. . 6 |
| Guards (Passenger) | Chemicals 6 |
| Permanent Waymen .. . 3 | Laundries 1 |
| Porters 2 | Food 4 |
| Shunters 1 | Drink 4 |
| Mechanics | Paper, Printing, &c. .. . 3 |
| Labourers | Other Non-Textile Industries 25 |
| Miscellaneous 3 | |
| Contractors' Servants .. . | |
| TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 13 | TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS 95 |
| | MINES. |
| | Underground 53 |
| | Surface 9 |
| | TOTAL, MINES 62 |
| | QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 4 |
| | FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. |
| | Textile— |
| | Cotton 3 |
| | Wool and Worsted .. . 1 |
| | Other Textiles 1 |
| | Non-Textile— |
| | Extraction of Metals .. . 6 |
| | Founding and Conversion of Metals 10 |
| | Engineering and Locomotive Engineering .. . 4 |
| | Ship and Boat Building 17 |
| | TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5 .. . 23 |
| | Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894 2 |
| | TOTAL (excluding Seamen) 199 |

PAUPERISM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in August, 1919, in the 35 selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 124 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 1 per 10,000 on the previous month, no change on a year ago, and a decrease of 59 per 10,000 compared with August, 1913.

Compared with July, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 2,012 (or 0.9 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers increased by 699 (or 0.7 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers increased by 1,313 (or 1 per cent.). Twenty-one districts showed increases, five showed decreases, and nine showed no change. Barnsley district showed the largest increase (9 per 10,000). No other change, either increase or decrease, exceeded 3 per 10,000.

Compared with August, 1918, the total number of paupers increased by 2,470 (or 1.1 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 4,871 (or 4.4 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers increased by 7,341 (or 6.1 per cent.). Seventeen districts showed increases, seventeen others showed decreases, and one showed no change.

The most noticeable increases were in the Barnsley district (24 per 10,000), in the Dublin district (18 per 10,000), in the Coatbridge and Airdrie districts (16 per 10,000), and in the Newcastle and Galway districts (11 per 10,000). The greatest decrease was in the Central Metropolitan district (24 per 10,000). The other changes were all under 10 per 10,000.

| Selected Urban Areas.* | Paupers on one day in August, 1919. | | | Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--|--|-------------|
| | Indoor. | Outdoor. | TOTAL. | | A month ago. | A year ago. |
| ENGLAND & WALES.† | | | | | | |
| <i>Metropolis.</i> | | | | | | |
| West District .. | 7,853 | 1,349 | 9,202 | 114 | + 1 | - 2 |
| North District .. | 9,398 | 4,410 | 13,808 | 138 | .. | - 5 |
| Central District .. | 2,641 | 866 | 3,507 | 283 | - 3 | - 24 |
| East District .. | 8,622 | 3,823 | 12,445 | 190 | + 2 | - 2 |
| South District .. | 15,807 | 9,221 | 25,028 | 181 | + 2 | .. |
| TOTAL, Metropolis .. | 44,321 | 19,669 | 63,990 | 142 | + 1 | - 2 |
| West Ham .. | 3,611 | 7,591 | 11,202 | 140 | + 1 | + 1 |
| <i>Other Districts.</i> | | | | | | |
| Newcastle District .. | 1,840 | 3,801 | 5,641 | 112 | + 2 | + 11 |
| Stockton and Tees District .. | 807 | 2,090 | 2,897 | 111 | + 3 | + 2 |
| Bolton, Oldham, etc. .. | 2,915 | 2,418 | 5,333 | 64 | .. | - 5 |
| Wigan District .. | 1,439 | 4,148 | 5,587 | 124 | + 1 | + 3 |
| Manchester District .. | 6,587 | 3,926 | 10,513 | 99 | + 1 | - 1 |
| Liverpool District .. | 7,427 | 8,455 | 15,882 | 135 | + 3 | + 1 |
| Bradford District .. | 1,605 | 1,332 | 2,937 | 78 | .. | + 4 |
| Halifax and Huddersfield .. | 910 | 1,854 | 2,764 | 71 | + 3 | + 4 |
| Leeds District .. | 1,877 | 1,992 | 3,869 | 79 | .. | - 1 |
| Barnsley District .. | 682 | 3,673 | 4,355 | 133 | + 9 | + 24 |
| Sheffield District .. | 2,031 | 2,406 | 4,437 | 87 | + 1 | + 4 |
| Hull District .. | 1,390 | 4,428 | 5,818 | 177 | .. | + 4 |
| North Staffordshire .. | 1,510 | 3,477 | 4,987 | 120 | + 1 | - 5 |
| Nottingham District .. | 1,649 | 3,428 | 5,077 | 105 | - 2 | + 1 |
| Leicester District .. | 974 | 1,568 | 2,542 | 106 | .. | - 7 |
| Wolverhampton District .. | 2,600 | 4,292 | 6,892 | 97 | .. | + 2 |
| Birmingham District .. | 5,320 | 3,019 | 8,339 | 97 | + 1 | + 6 |
| Bristol District .. | 2,340 | 2,448 | 4,788 | 120 | - 1 | - 2 |
| Cardiff and Swansea .. | 1,755 | 4,839 | 6,594 | 141 | .. | + 3 |
| TOTAL, "Other Districts" .. | 45,658 | 63,594 | 109,252 | 106 | + 1 | + 2 |
| SCOTLAND.† | | | | | | |
| Glasgow District .. | 2,360 | 14,307 | 16,667 | 173 | - 1 | .. |
| Paisley & Greenock Dist. | 546 | 1,658 | 2,204 | 112 | + 2 | - 3 |
| Edinburgh & Leith Dist. | 981 | 3,568 | 4,549 | 112 | + 1 | - 7 |
| Dundee and Dunfermline | 487 | 1,641 | 2,128 | 105 | .. | - 4 |
| Aberdeen .. | 328 | 1,735 | 2,063 | 121 | - 2 | - 5 |
| Coatbridge and Airdrie .. | 197 | 1,324 | 1,521 | 143 | + 3 | + 16 |
| TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts .. | 4,899 | 24,233 | 29,132 | 143 | + 1 | - 1 |
| IRELAND.† | | | | | | |
| Dublin District .. | 3,627 | 7,225 | 10,852 | 260 | + 2 | + 18 |
| Belfast District .. | 1,852 | 805 | 2,657 | 60 | + 1 | - 6 |
| Cork, Waterford and Limerick District | 2,446 | 3,639 | 6,085 | 245 | + 2 | - 8 |
| Galway District .. | 238 | 194 | 432 | 127 | + 3 | + 11 |
| TOTAL for the above Irish Districts .. | 8,163 | 11,863 | 20,026 | 176 | + 2 | + 3 |
| Total for above 35 Districts in August, 1919 .. | 106,652 | 126,950 | 233,602 | 124 | + 1 | .. |

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

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

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

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

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

Building and Allied Trades.

BUILDING TRADE.—The Reading and District Master Builders' and Decorators' Association v. the Reading and District Building and Allied Operative Trades' Committee, representing carpenters and joiners, cabinet makers, wood-cutting machinists, bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, painters, upholsterers, polishers, hoisters, scaffolders and other labourers. Decision—Claim for a further advance of 3d. an hour on a provisional settlement of wages made on May 1st, 1919, and for overtime to be paid at the rate of double time, not established. Issued 6th August. (643)

DIVERS.—Topham Jones and Railton, Ltd., v. the Workers' Union. Decision—Claim on behalf of divers employed by the firm on their contract at H.M. Dockyard, Pembroke Docks, for an increase of 1s. an hour for actual diving time together with an allowance of 1s. a day for out-of-pocket expenses, not established. Issued 13th August. (667)

FOREMEN.—W. Harbrow, Ltd., Builders and Contractors, v. R. A. Holmes, representing an employee of the firm. Decision—There is no prescribed rate applicable to the class of workmen to which the employee concerned employed as a foreman belongs. Issued 19th August. (632)

BUILDING TRADE.—The Master Builders' Association of Dover v. the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives. Decision—There is no prescribed rate applicable to the building trade operatives concerned employed at Dover. Issued 20th August. (686)

LABOURERS.—C. J. Wills and Sons, Ltd., and the War Office v. the Workers' Union. Decision—The prescribed rate of the men concerned is the rate actually paid to them on 11th November, 1918, and no rate has been substituted for such prescribed rate. Issued 25th August. (704)

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES.—The Boston Association of Building Trades' Employers v. the Operative Bricklayers' Society, the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Operative Plasterers. Award—The rates of pay of the tradesmen concerned to be 1s. 6d. an hour; scaffolders, 1s. 4d. an hour; and labourers and navvies, 1s. 3d. an hour, all bonuses and war advances to be merged in these rates, from and including 2nd June, 1919. Issued 27th August. (708)

CARPENTERS, JOINERS AND PAINTERS.—Goddard & Sons and Crosby and Co., Ltd., Builders and Contractors, Farnham, Surrey, v. the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Decision—The substituted rates applicable to the men concerned employed on building work are those laid down under the decision of the South-Eastern Conciliation Board on the pay day in the week ending 10th May, 1919, namely, 1s. 2d. an hour for carpenters and joiners and 1s. 1d. an hour for painters. Issued 27th August. (712)

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES.—The Ministry of Munitions, representing the Creighton Construction Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness, v. the Operative Bricklayers' Society and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet-makers and Joiners. Award—The men concerned engaged prior to 30th April, 1919, who are qualified to receive the allowance, to be paid the subsistence allowance of 9s. a week from the date of their engagement. Issued 28th August. (715)

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—A. J. Arnold, Chelmsford, v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet-makers and Joiners. Award—The rate applicable in Chelmsford to the class of tradesman concerned, viz., a carpenter and joiner, from 24th May, 1919, is 1s. 4d. an hour, inclusive. Issued 29th August. (717)

SPECIAL DISTRICT CASES, SCOTLAND.—Scottish Building Trades (Employers) Wages Board v. Building Trades of Scotland Operatives' Wages and Conditions of Service Board. Decision—Claims for advances in hourly rates to certain classes of tradesmen in various towns and districts in Scotland not conceded. Issued 30th August. (718)

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES.—Aylott, J., Harris and Son and Coulter, all of Woking v. National Federation of Building Trades' Operatives. Award—The hourly rates of wages applicable on the pay day in the week ending 10th May, 1919, were: mechanics, 1s. 3d.; painters, 1s. 2d.; scaffolders, 1s. 1d.; and labourers, 1s. Issued 30th August. (721)

Mining and Quarrying.

STONEMASONS.—The Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Co., Ltd., v. the Operative Stonemasons' Society. Decision—Claim for a rate of 7s. 10½d. a day, with added percentage of 55.83 per cent., and two war bonuses of 1s. 6d. each a day, which were granted by the Coal Controller to take effect from the date of the wage agreement of 2nd September, 1915, not established. Issued 6th August. (642)

WOMEN COLLIERY WORKERS.—Lambton and Hetton Collieries, Ltd., Co. Durham, v. the National Federation of Women Workers. Decision—Claim that the advances under Mr. Justice Sankey's Report of 20th March, 1919, to shift workers, whose wages have been regulated by colliery sliding scales, be applied to members of the National Federation of Women Workers employed in the brick works of the Company, not established. Issued 22nd August. (691)

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

STOCKTAKERS.—The North of England Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association v. the Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation. Decision—The men concerned employed as stocktakers are part of the clerical staff, in the Skinninggrove, Cargo Fleet, Port Clarence, Britannia and Wire Works, and are not covered by the terms of award (No. 26) of the Court of Arbitration of 4th December, 1918. Issued 30th August. (720)

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

WOMEN WORKERS, TIN-BOX TRADE.—A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., v. the National Federation of Women Workers. Decision—The advances granted under the award (No. 80) of the Court of Arbitration of 18th Dec., 1918, are payable to all women in the employ of the firm from the date mentioned in that award, whether engaged on Government work or otherwise; the bonus of 5 per cent. on earnings paid to women engaged in the soldering department, is a war bonus, and is to be merged in the advances granted under award No. 80. Issued 1st August. (641)

WOMEN WORKERS.—Kryn and Lahy, Letchworth, Herts, v. the National Federation of Women Workers. Decision—The prescribed rate of wages applicable to the women concerned, employed in the aero-engine department, in the bridge department, and in the tool shop is 6d. an hour plus 11s. a week; such rate was increased by 5s. a week as from the first pay day in January, 1919. Issued 6th August. (644)

BLACKSMITHS AND HAMMERMEN, KILMARNOCK.—The Engineering Employers' Federation v. the Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Award—From the first pay after 1st August, 1919, the blacksmiths concerned to receive an advance of 2s. a week; claim for an advance to hammermen not established. Issued 8th August. (647)

VERTICAL MACHINE DRILLERS.—The Clyde Shipbuilders' Association v. the National Amalgamated Union of Labour, the United Machine Workers' Association and the Amalgamated Tool Makers, Engineers and Machinists. Award—The vertical machine drillers working for platers in the Clyde Shipyards to receive an advance of 10 per cent. on their pre-war piece prices, from the first pay after 1st July, 1919. (649)

ENGINEERS.—The Engineering Employers' Federation v. the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Decision—Claim that the rate paid at Kilmarnock be raised to the Clyde rate, not established. Issued 9th August. (650)

ENGINEERS.—The Scottish Ironmasters' Association v. the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Decision—There is no prescribed rate of wages applicable to the men concerned, engineers employed at the Scottish pig iron works. Issued 9th August. (651)

SHIP RIGGERS.—J. and J. Gray, Glasgow, v. the Clyde Ship Riggers' Society. Decision—The riggers concerned employed by the firm were entitled to the double rate which they received for removing ss. "Bayano" from Shieldhall Wharf to Govan Dry Dock on 22nd May, 1919. Issued 11th August. (652)

TUBE MAKERS.—Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd., and the Scottish Tube Co., Ltd. (both represented by the Scottish Tube Makers' Association) v. the Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers and the National Union of General Workers. Decision—The Court approve of the proposal of the employers to make adjustments in the rates of piece or pluck workers; the adjustments should be so made that every man can earn approximately the same amount of money as he earned before the reduction of the working week to 47 hours. Any increase consequent upon the award to be retrospective to the date when the number of hours to a working week was reduced. Issued 12th August. (655)

WOMEN WORKERS.—The Coventry Swaging Co., Ltd., v. the Workers' Union. Decision—Claim by the women and girls concerned engaged in making needles, spokes and screws, for advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week to women and girls respectively, not established. Issued 12th August. (658)

WOMEN LATHE WORKERS.—Leo Ripault and Co., London, v. the National Federation of Women Workers. Decision—The prescribed rate of wages of the women concerned, employed on turning lathes, capstan lathes, screwing machines and presses, in the manufacture of sparking plugs, &c., is the rate they were paid on 11th November, 1918, increased by 5s. a week from the first pay in January. Issued 13th August. (660)

ENGINEERING, SHIPBUILDING AND FOUNDRY TRADES.—Harland and Wolf, Ltd., Workman Clark and Co., Ltd.,

MacColl and Co., Ltd., McLachlan and Ross, Smillie and Co., J. and E. Hall, Ltd., Stewart and Co., Spence and Co., and D. J. Sproat, all of Belfast, v. the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades of the United Kingdom, the Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Decision—Claim for an advance of 15s. a week to all workers 18 years of age and over, and of 7s. 6d. a week to boys and youths under 18 years of age, with appropriate advances to pieceworkers, and for all war advances and bonuses to be consolidated, not established. Issued 13th August. (661)

METAL DRESSERS.—The Engineering Employers' Federation v. the Iron, Steel and Metal Dressers' Trade Society. Award—The men concerned employed in Belfast to receive a minimum rate of 55s. 6d. a week (inclusive of war advances) and a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings from the first pay in the week ended 9th August, 1919. Issued 13th August. (662)

ENGINEERS.—The Engineering Employers' Federation v. the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Decision—Claim by the men concerned for the rate paid at Dublin to be levelled up to that obtaining in Belfast, not established; the rate of the men concerned to be expressed as 47s. a week, with 21s. 6d. a week war advances and the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. Issued 13th August. (663)

PATTERNMAKERS.—The Engineering Employers' Federation v. the United Patternmakers' Association. Award—The rate of the men concerned in Dublin to be 49s. a week, with war advances of 21s. 6d. a week and a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, from the first pay in the week ended 9th August, 1919. Issued 13th August. (664)

MOULDERS.—The Engineering Employers' Federation v. the Ironfounders' Society. Award—In those firms in which it has been the practice to pay a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, the rate of the men concerned in Dublin to be 47s. a week, with war advances of 21s. 6d., and in those firms in which it has been the practice to include in the rate a sum in lieu of the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, the weekly rate to be 47s., with war advances of 30s., from the first pay in the week ended 9th August, 1919. Issued 13th August. (665)

METAL DRESSERS.—The Engineering Employers' Federation v. the Iron, Steel and Metal Dressers' Trade Society. Award—Fully qualified men in Dublin, who receive 48s. a week, and a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, to be paid a rate of 50s. a week (inclusive of war advances), plus the 12½ per cent. bonus, and those who receive an "all in" rate of 53s. 6d. a week, to be paid an inclusive rate of 56s. 3d. a week, from the first pay in the week ended 9th August, 1919. Issued 13th August. (666)

SPECIAL DISTRICT CASES.—The Engineering Employers' Federation v. Trade Unions connected with the Engineering and Foundry Trades. Claims submitted under agreement of February, 1917, whereby the rates of wages regarded as unduly low are brought forward at periodical hearings for consideration. Award—Certain advances in base rates to men who did not participate in Awards (No. 50 or No. 385), issued by the Court of Arbitration, granted to different classes of workmen in various districts as specified in the award. A number of claims were not conceded. Issued 15th August. (670)

PIECE AND LIEU WORKERS.—The North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association v. the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Ship Builders' Society. Decision—The provisions of the Award (No. 2542) of the Committee on Production of 11th October, 1918 (Boilermakers—North-East Coast Engineering Employers' Association), to be extended to boilershop boilermakers in the Clyde and West of Scotland districts, from the first pay after 18th March, 1919. Issued 15th August. (671)

BOBBIN AND SHUTTLE-MAKING INDUSTRY.—The Employers' side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Bobbin and Shuttle-Making Industry in Scotland v. the Workpeople's side thereof. Award—Minimum weekly rates of 62s. a week to be paid to higher skilled men, 55s. to lesser skilled, 49s. to labourers, 27s. to women, 16s. to girls and boys, from the first pay after 1st July, 1919; the working week to be 48 hours without reduction in wages of time-workers or pieceworkers; the number of hours to be worked each day to be decided between the parties in the district concerned; if the working week of any firm is now less than 48 hours, such shorter working week to continue to be worked. Issued 15th August. (672)

SHIP RIGGERS.—The Admiralty v. the Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned to receive an advance of 2s. a week from the first pay after June 1st, 1919; claim that ship riggers should participate in any danger money as paid to other workers not established. Issued 15th August. (673)

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS (WOMEN).—H. Williamson, Ltd., Coventry, v. the National Federation of Women Workers and the Workers' Union. Award—From the first pay after 1st June, 1919, the women and girls under 18 years of age concerned to receive advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively. Issued 15th August. (674)

WOMEN WORKERS.—The A.G.S. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, v. the National Federation of Women Workers. Decision—The rate applicable to the class of workers con-

cerned is that prescribed by Part 1 of Order No. 546 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918), i.e., 6d. an hour, with the addition of war advances of 11s. a week in the case of women 18 years and over, and 5s. 6d. a week in the case of girls under 18 years. Issued 15th August. (675)

ENGINEERS ON TUGS, DREDGERS AND HOPPERS.—The Admiralty and the War Office v. the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Steam Engine Makers' Society and the Workers' Union. Decision—The Court approve the proposal of the Admiralty to increase the present payments in the case of exceptional employment of 1s. 6d. for 1st and 2nd class engineers to 2s. 6d., and 1s. 3d. for 3rd class engineers to 2s. 3d., after 12 hours' continuous employment, a second payment to be allowed after 16 hours' employment; no order made with regard to hours or overtime. Issued 15th August. (678)

DRILLERS AND GEAR CUTTERS.—Sir William Arrol and Co., Ltd., Glasgow, v. the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Decision—There is no prescribed rate applicable to the two men concerned employed as a driller and gear cutter respectively. Issued 18th August. (680)

LIGHT CASTINGS TRADE.—The National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation v. the Light Metal Trades Joint Committee. Decision—Claim for further advances not established. Issued 21st August. (689)

WOMEN WORKERS.—The General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham, v. the National Federation of Women Workers and the Workers' Union. Decision—Claim for advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week to women over 18 years of age and under 18 years of age respectively employed in the carbon works of the company, not established. Issued 22nd August. (692)

SMALL TOOL MAKERS.—Wynn, Timmins and Co., Ltd., Birmingham, v. the Workers' Union. Decision—The advance of 5s. a week granted under the award (No. 2800, Engineering and Foundry Trades) of the Committee on Production of 9th November, 1918, is not applicable to the workman concerned employed by the firm as a tool stamper. Issued 22nd August. (693)

PIPE FITTERS.—Stothert and Pitt, Bath, represented by the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations v. the National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers. Decision—Claim that a minimum rate of wages of 65s. 6d. a week plus 12½ per cent. be fixed for pipe fitters, not established. Issued 22nd August. (695)

GUN PROVERS (WOMEN).—Vickers, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness, v. the National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—The women, and girls under 18 years of age, employed at the Eskmeals Gun Range for firing and proving the guns to receive advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively, from the first pay after 1st May, 1919. (698)

WOMEN WORKERS.—Vickers, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness, v. the National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—The women, and girls under 18 years of age, employed in the fitting shop in the shipbuilding section of the firm to receive advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively from the first pay after 1st May, 1919. Issued 22nd August. (699)

BOILERMAKERS.—The North-East Coast Engineering Employers' Association v. the Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Decision—The award (No. 462) of the Court of Arbitration of 15th May, 1919, does not apply to work other than marine work. Issued 25th August. (706)

ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES.—The North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association, the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association, the Scottish Brass Founders and Finishers Employers' Association and the Scottish Coppermiths Employers' Association v. the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades (Clyde District Committee). Various questions were submitted to the Court arising out of the award (No. 2045, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades—Clyde District—Working Rules and Submarine Allowances) of the Committee on Production of 8th August, 1918. The award of the Court consists of a series of rulings to determine the matters in question. Issued 25th August. (707)

WOMEN WORKERS.—The United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., v. the Workers' Union. Award—From the first pay after 1st May, 1919, the women, and girls concerned under 18 years of age, to receive advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively, any general advances previously granted that have resulted in the present weekly earnings for 47 hours being in excess of 53 hours at 5½d. an hour plus 11s. a week, to merge in these advances. Issued 27th August. (710)

METAL DRESSERS.—The Engineering Employers' Federation v. the Iron, Steel and Metal Dressers' Trade Society. Award—From 14th August, 1919, the present rate of the men concerned employed in Manchester to be increased from 60s. 6d. a week to 62s. 6d. a week (inclusive of war advances). Issued 27th August. (711)

FITTERS AND TURNERS.—The Portsmouth Engineers, Founders and Allied Trades Employers' Association, repre-

sented Vosper and Co., Ltd., Frank Bevis, Ltd., Isherwell, Ltd., H. W. Davis, Ltd., McKinlay and Co., Ltd., Wilkes and Co., Ltd., Sherrill and Co., Ltd., R. Wood and Sons and Cash and Co., all of Portsmouth, Camper and Nicholson, Ltd., and the United Aircraft Co., Ltd., both of Gosport, and the Joint Railway Co., and the Portsea Island Gas Light Co., both of Portsmouth, v. the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Decision—The prescribed rate applicable to the men concerned employed in Portsmouth and district is 41s. a week, plus a war wage of 28s. 6d. a week and a bonus of 12½ per cent. Issued 27th August. (713)

DRILLERS.—The Hull Iron Trades Employers' Association v. the Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association. Award—From 26th August, 1919, the piecework prices payable to drillers and holecutters on marine work, employed in boilershops and on boiler repairs, to be increased by 20 per cent.; all war bonuses to be merged in the advance, except the general advance of 10 per cent. granted by the Committee on Production 1st March, 1915, the general war advances amounting to 21s. 6d., and the bonus of 7½ per cent. on earnings; special allowances over list prices not to be given, except to meet temporarily difficult circumstances. Issued 30th August. (719)

POWER HOUSE WORKERS.—Hoffmann Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Chelmsford, v. Workers' Union. Award—The hourly rates applicable to gas-plant attendants, tankmen and pumpmen are 8d., greasers and stokers 8½d., and drivers 9½d., in all cases plus 10 per cent., plus 21s. 6d. a week, plus 12½ per cent. on earnings. The men are shift workers and are paid time-and-a-quarter for night shifts. Issued 30th August. (722)

MAINTENANCE WORKERS.—The Manchester District Engineering Trades Employers' Association, representing Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd., v. the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the United Machine Workers' Association, the Electrical Trades' Union, the National Union of General Workers and the Workers' Union. Decision—The bonus of 7½ per cent. on earnings is not payable to the maintenance workers employed on a productive bonus system in certain departments of the Openshaw establishment of the firm. Issued 30th August. (723)

Textile Trades.

TEXTILE WORKERS.—McGregor and Co., Hose Pipe Manufacturers, Dundee, v. the Dundee and District Union of Jute and Flax Workers. Award—The men concerned to receive a further advance of 10 per cent. on their piecework earnings; claim for an advance to women, and that overtime should be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-half not established. Issued 18th August. (679)

FLAXWORKERS.—The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries (Flax Production Branch) v. the Workers' Union. Award—The women and girls under 18 years employed as flaxworkers at Long Melford to receive advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively. Issued 22nd August. (694)

Clothing Trades.

BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE, WINCHESTER.—Flights, Ltd., Clifton and Sons, A. Gard, the Executors of R. H. Northold and A. E. Haynes v. the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses. Award—The men concerned, aged 22 years and over, to receive an advance of 3d. a log hour; men aged 18 years and under 22 years, and women aged 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 3d. a log hour; youths and girls under 18 years of age to receive an advance of 1d. a log hour. Issued 1st August. (639)

CANVAS SHOE MAKERS.—Douglas Fraser and Sons, Ltd., Arbroath, v. the Arbroath Mill, Factory, and Bleachfield Workers' Union. Decision—Award (No. 113) of the Court of Arbitration of 30th December, 1918 (Textile Trade—Scotland), cannot be held to be applicable to the women and girls concerned engaged in the manufacture of shoes composed of jute soles and canvas uppers. Issued 23rd August. (701)

TAILORING TRADE.—The Cowlairs Co-operative Society, Ltd., v. Alexander Dudgeon. Decision—The prescribed rates of the machinists, trouser-makers, coat-makers, vest-makers, pressers, tailors and fitters concerned is 7d. an hour for women 18 years of age and over, except cutters 20 years of age and over, for whom the prescribed rate is 8d. an hour; the prescribed rate for men 22 years of age and over is 11d. an hour. Issued 29th August. (716)

Transport Trades.

CARTING INDUSTRY.—The National Alliance of Commercial Road Transport Associations and Federations, the National Union of Horse and Motor Owners' Associations (Incorporated) and the Motor Transport Employers' Federation and their constituent associations and firms v. the National Transport Workers' Federation and its affiliated unions. Award—The men concerned aged 18 years and over and the youths under 18 years of age who are doing adults' work to receive an advance of 4s. a week, and the youths not doing adults' work to receive an advance of 2s. a week, from the

first pay after 11th August, 1919. Issued 6th August. (645)

LABOURERS.—The London and Rochester Barge Co., Ltd., v. the Workers' Union. Award—The prescribed rate of wages applicable to the class of men concerned is, for a week of 47 hours, an amount equal to 10½d. an hour for 56½ hours, plus 12½ per cent. Issued 12th August. (654)

ADMIRALTY EMPLOYEES.—The Admiralty v. the Federated Council of Government Employees, the Workers' Union and the Government Labourers' Union. Award—Advances of 1s. a day to masters, mates and chief stokers, 8d. a day to other stokers, yardcraft seamen and men in the fleet coaling service. Certain advances for exceptional employment after 12 hours' continuous service, and a second payment after 15 hours, proposed by the Admiralty, to men in the dredging department, was approved by the Court. Other portions of the claim not established. Issued 20th August. (687)

LIGHTERMEN AND BARGEMEN.—Edward Lloyd, Ltd., Sittingbourne, v. the Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Bargemen. Award—The wages of the men concerned to be increased to 70s. for a week of six days from 22nd April, 1919; watching or navigating on Sundays and statutory holidays to be paid for at the rate of double time; the men to be paid for Sundays when the barge is away from Milton, or the firm to pay the return week-end railway fare from London; the London freight for lighters to be 10s., and the Queenborough freight 7s.; half of these allowances being paid when sailing empty; when the barge reaches Milton, the men to have time off; until the barge is ready to leave again; each man to be in charge of his barge, and not to be transferred from one barge to another; all necessary help in the river, docks, and at wharves, or by boatmen to be paid for by the firm; the men concerned to have one week's holiday a year with full pay. Issued 27th August. (709)

CARMEN, MOTOR DRIVERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN.—Sutton and Co., London, v. the National Union of Vehicle Workers. Award—

Drivers: 2 horses (heavy pairs) 61s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage);
do. 2 horses (light pairs) 58s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage);
do. 1 horse (heavy single) 57s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage);
do. 25 cwt. (light single) 52s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage);
do. cob and pony vehicles, 15 cwt., 27s. 6d., rising to 32s. 6d. per week (including 12s. 6d. per week war wage);
Yard and stablemen 57s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage);
Motor Drivers over 2 tons 70s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage);
do. do. above 30 cwt. up to 2 tons 62s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage);
do. do. 25 cwt. up to 30 cwt. 55s. per week (including 30s. per week war wage);

Overtime, i.e., any work in excess of 48 hours, to be calculated and paid on the same basis as now applies in the commercial carting industry in London. The men and women concerned 18 years of age and over to receive an advance of 3s. a week, and the youths and girls concerned to receive 1s. 6d. a week. The award to take effect from the first pay after 25th July, 1919. Issued 28th August. (714)

Paper, Printing, &c. Trades.

STOKERS AND ENGINE DRIVERS.—James Baldwin and Sons, Sherbourne Paper Mills, King's Norton, Birmingham, v. the Workers' Union. Decision—The advance of 5s. a week granted under Award (No. 2800) of the Committee on Production of 9th November, 1918 (Engineering and Foundry Trades), does not form part of the prescribed rate of wages applicable to stokers and engine drivers employed in paper mills. The substituted rate of wages applicable to the class of workmen concerned is in accordance with the terms of the agreement of 10th July, 1919, dealing with various classes of workpeople employed in paper mills, including engine drivers and stokers. Issued 13th August. (668)

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

SAW MILLING INDUSTRY.—Barker Bros. (Shrewsbury), Ltd., v. the Workers' Union. Decision—The prescribed rate of wages applicable to a sawyer, the class of workmen to which the employee concerned belongs, is 1s. 1d. an hour. Issued 13th August. (659)

CARPENTERS AND UNSKILLED WORKERS.—The Educational Supply Association, Ltd., Stevenage, v. the Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Decision—Claim that the men concerned should receive a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings from 1st August, 1918, not established. Issued 22nd August. (697)

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

BASIC SLAG WORKERS.—The British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., London, v. the Workers' Union. Award—From the fourth pay period after August 1st,

1919, the working week of the men concerned employed at the Company's works at Caerwys, near Mold, to be 48 hours a week; overtime, i.e., time worked after the working week of 48 hours is completed, to be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours, and time and a half for all hours until starting time next day; double time to be paid for all hours worked on Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday and Bank Holidays. From the first pay period after August 1st the unskilled and semi-skilled men concerned to receive an advance of 2d. an hour. Claim that the rate of pay for tradesmen be 1s. 6d. an hour not established. Issued 1st August. (638)

CHEMICAL TRADE.—Brunner Mond and Co., Ltd., Northwich, v. the Northwich Joint Trades and Labour Committee. Decision—Application by the firm to withdraw the advance of 2s. 6d. a week granted under the award (No. 447) of the Committee on Production of 7th November, 1917, not established. Issued 8th August. (648)

ELECTRIC LAMP INDUSTRY (WOMEN).—The Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., the Osram Robertson Lamp Works, Ltd., the Harlesden Lamp Co., Ltd., the Cosmos Lamp Works and Pope's Electric Lamp Co., Ltd., v. the Workers' Union and the National Federation of Women Workers. Decision—Claim for advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week to women and girls under 18 years of age respectively, from 1st January, 1919, not established. Issued 15th August. (676)

ELECTRIC LAMP INDUSTRY (WOMEN).—Dick Kerr and Co., Ltd., Britannia Works, Preston, v. the National Union of General Workers. Decision—Claim for an advance of 6s. a week, and a further advance of 5s. a week as granted under Order No. 260 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1919), to women in engineering shops, boilershops and foundries, not established. Issued 15th August. (677)

GLASS AND OPTICAL LENS MAKERS.—Chance Bros. and Co., Ltd., Birmingham, v. the National Federation of Women Workers and the Workers' Union. Award—The women and girls under 18 years of age concerned, engaged in grinding and polishing lighthouse lenses, to receive advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively from the first pay in May, 1919. Issued 25th August. (703)

Food and Drink Trades.

DAIRY EMPLOYEES.—The Eastbourne Dairymen's Association v. the Workers' Union. Decision—Claim that foremen should receive £4 a week, and milk carriers, male and female, £3 a week, not established; the Court approve the rates that came into operation from 15th July, 1919. All employees, after one year's service, to receive two weeks' holiday with pay. Issued 21st August. (688)

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—The National Association of Master Bakers, the London Employers' Joint Committee and the Co-operative Union, Ltd., v. the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners. Award—The rates for bread bakers and small-goods men, and bakery male allied workers, to be advanced by 5s. a week; rates of youths and women in each case over 18 years of age to be advanced by 2s. 6d. a week, and those under 18 years of age by 1s. 3d. a week; overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours, and time and a half thereafter; one hour a day may be carried forward, but not more than four hours in one week; the working week to be 48 hours. All public holidays to be recognised as holidays without loss of pay. Work done on Sunday and Christmas Day to be paid for at double time, and work done after 7 p.m. on Saturday and up to midnight on Sunday to be regarded as Sunday work. Any advance granted pending the result of arbitration proceedings to merge in the amounts hereby awarded. The award to take effect from and including 19th August, 1919. Issued 22nd August. (700)

Leather Trades.

HAT LEATHER TRADE.—The Stockport, Denton, Hyde and District Hatters, Stitchers, Pointers and Gold Blockers' Association v. the Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers. Decision—The men concerned, stitchers, pointers and gold blockers are not entitled to the 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 12th August. (657)

WOMEN WORKERS.—Waring and Gillow, Ltd., London, v. the National Federation of Women Workers. Decision—The piece rates fixed by the firm for the class of work in question, namely, the manufacture of straps and tabs for horse rugs, were sufficient to guarantee to a worker of average ability the minimum rate of 5½d. an hour, plus 25 per cent., which, together with any additional war advances paid to such workpeople under Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918, constitutes the prescribed rate of wages for the class of workpeople concerned. Issued 14th August. (669)

Public Utility Services.

STREET AND DRAIN CLEANERS.—Dunfermline Corporation v. the Municipal Employees' Association. Award—The men concerned who have received war advances amounting to less than 25s. a week, to receive such increase as will bring their total war advances up to that amount, and those receiving 25s. or more, to receive such increase as will bring their total war advances up to 30s., from the first pay in July. Issued 1st August. (640)

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.—The Buxton and Stockport Borough Councils and the Northwich and Bollington Urban District Councils and the following Borough and Urban District Councils, represented by the Lancashire and Cheshire (Local Authorities) Association, viz.:—the Urban District Councils of Abram, Atherton, Audenshaw, Barrowford, Denton, Failsworth, Farnworth, Formby, Fulwood, Golbourne, Great Harwood, Haydock, Ince-in-Makerfield, Kearsley, Kirkham, Littleborough, Little Hulton, Prestwich, Ratcliffe, Royton, Standish, Stretford, Swinton and Pendlebury, Turton, Tyldesley, Ulverston, Walton-le-Dale, Westhoughton, and the Borough Councils of Accrington, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bolton (General Workers and Lighting Department), Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Congleton, Crompton, Eccles, Glossop, Haslingden, Heywood, Hyde, Leigh, Longridge, Macclesfield, Manchester, Middleton, Mossley, Nelson, Oldham, Preston, Rawtenstall, Rochdale, Salford, Staley Bridge, Warrington, Wigan and Blackpool v. Municipal Employees' Association, National Union of General Workers, Workers' Union and the Bolton Corporation and District Council Workers' Association. Award—The men concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 3s. a week, provided this increase does not bring the total war advance to a sum exceeding 28s. a week; the women concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 2s. a week; the youths and girls concerned, under 18 years of age, to receive advances of 1s. 6d. and 1s. a week, respectively, from the first pay after 17th May, 1919. Issued 7th August. (646)

GAS WORKERS.—The Borough Council of Kirkcaldy v. the National Union of General Workers. Decision—The award (No. 269, Gas Workers) of the Court of Arbitration of 25th February, 1919, is not applicable to the men concerned in view of advances previously given. Issued 11th August. (653)

GAS WORKERS.—The Hastings and St. Leonards Gas Co. v. the National Union of General Workers. Award—From 5th July, 1919, the men concerned to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week; the working week of the day workers concerned to be reduced to 47 hours from 11th July, 1919; the men concerned to be paid the same sum as was payable for 48 hours. Issued 12th August. (656)

LABOURERS.—The Aldershot Gas and Water Co. v. the Workers' Union. Decision—There is no prescribed rate of wages applicable to the two workmen concerned employed as general labourers in the district to which they belong. Issued 18th August. (681)

JOINERS.—The Corporation of Edinburgh v. the Edinburgh and East of Scotland District of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners. Decision—The men concerned employed in the Electric Lighting Department of the Corporation are joiners working in the engineering trade, and should be paid the 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings from the first pay after 13th October, 1917, to 11th April, 1918. Joiners in an engineering establishment are not subject to a working week of 44 hours as prevails in the building trade in the district affected. Issued 19th August. (683)

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.—Leek Urban District Council v. the National Union of General Workers. Award—From the first pay after 17th May, 1919, the men concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 4s. a week payable on the basis of a week of six days or six shifts. Issued 20th August. (684)

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.—The Sheerness Urban District Council v. the Workers' Union. Award—From the first pay after July 1st, 1919, the men concerned to receive an advance of 5s. a week, payable on the basis of six days or six shifts; overtime to be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours, and time-and-a-half for all hours worked thereafter until starting time next day, provided the full week has been worked; double time to be paid for Sunday work. Claim that night shift work be paid at time-and-a-quarter not established. Issued 20th August. (685)

Miscellaneous Trades.

WOMEN WORKERS.—Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Coventry, v. the Workers' Union. Award—From the first pay after 1st June, 1919, the women and girls under 18 years of age to receive advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively. Issued 21st August. (690)

WOMEN MACHINISTS.—J. Wilson Browne and Son, Ltd., Birmingham, v. Doris Curtis and two others, employees of the firm. Decision—The advance of 5s. a week granted by Order No. 1073 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918) forms part of the prescribed rate of the women concerned employed in the manufacture of military equipment. Issued 22nd August. (696)

SHROUD MANUFACTURERS.—C. H. Parsons, Ltd., Bordesley, Birmingham, v. the United Garment Workers' Trade Union. Decision—The rates set out in Part I. of the Schedule of Statutory Rules and Orders (1919) No. 357 are not the prescribed rates for the women and girls concerned employed in the manufacture of shrouds. Issued 25th August. (702)

RUBBER WORKERS.—George MacLellan and Co., Glasgow, v. the Amalgamated Society of India Rubber, Cable and Asbestos Workers. Decision—The pieceworkers concerned are not entitled to any further advances under the provisions of award (No. 71) of the Court of Arbitration of 17th December, 1918 (India Rubber Trade). Issued 25th August. (705)

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

Building and Allied Trades.

BRICKLAYERS.—BLACK WORK AND HOT WORK.—Messrs. Duckham and Cloudsley, Ltd. (The Woodall-Duckham Co., Ltd.), v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Difference—As to extra payment for bricklayers' work in connection with the repair by the firm of vertical retorts at the Gas Works of the Corporation of Birkenhead, the arbitrator to be asked to define the meaning of Rule 9 of the Birkenhead branch of the Operative Bricklayers' Society, and whether in fact the work of repair of vertical retorts comes within this rule under any, and if so, under what circumstances. Rule 9 is as follows:—"That for all black work, such as re-setting kitchen ranges, furnace work, boilers and all hot work, an extra 1d. per hour be paid." Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) The meaning of Rule 9 so far as relevant to this case is that black work means work on material that has become or is blackened or dirty by soot or other matter, such as the instances quoted in the rule, causing damage to clothing or other discomfort or inconvenience in excess of that caused by the ordinary work of the bricklayer, and hot work is that done on hot material or under conditions of artificial heat. (2) The work of re-setting and repairing the retorts in question, as conducted and in actual operation at the works in question, is not black work or hot work within the meaning of the Rule in question, nor is it furnace work within such meaning. (3) Always provided that the work of stripping and of preparing the retorts which have to be reset or repaired is prior thereto efficiently and properly done, so as to have eliminated sooty or specially dirty conditions from the job and that whilst the repairing or re-setting is proceeding none of the other retorts in the same setting are working. Issued 14th August, 1919. W.A. 4236/2.

Mining and Quarrying.

COLLIERY ENGINEERS, MOTORMEN AND FIREMEN.—South Derbyshire and District Colliery Owners' Association v. Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Midland Counties Colliery Engineers, Motormen and Firemen's Union. Difference—Application by the Union (1) (a) that the accompanying list of wages rates be made applicable to all members in South Derbyshire. (b) That in all cases 8 hours constitute the working day. (2) That all winding engine-men be guaranteed 6 days' wage each week. (3) That overtime at the rate of time and a half shall be paid for all time worked between 2 p.m. on Saturdays and 6 a.m. on Mondays to all grades. (4) That future changes made from time to time by the Conciliation Board in the miners' wages be made applicable to all members. Arbitrator—Sir H. Courthope Munroe, K.C. Award—(1) (a) Claim not established. (b) Claim withdrawn in virtue of the Sankey Award. (2) Claim not established. (3) (By agreement) the men are to be paid 6½ shifts for six eight-hour shifts (48 hours), and time and a quarter for all time made after 48 hours until 6 a.m. on Mondays. (4) Claim established. Issued 12th August, 1919. W.A. 3712/4.

QUARRY WORKERS AND SETTMAKERS.—The Midland Granite Quarry Masters' Association (Leicestershire Section) v. Amalgamated National Union of Quarry Workers and Settmakers. Difference—Application by the workpeople for an increase in wages of all classes at rates between 24 per cent. and 42 per cent. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. Le Breton, K. C., O.B.E. Award—The men concerned 18 years of age and over shall have the following increases: hammermen, an increase of the present percentage of 20 per cent. to 42½ per cent.; other piece workers, an increase of the present percentage of 20 per cent. to 37½ per cent.; labourers, carters, horse drivers, and wagonmen, an increase of 1½d. per hour on base rates; Other time workers of any class, an increase of 1½d. per hour on base rates; boys and youths, half the above increases. Effective as regards hammermen as from the beginning of the first full pay after 15th May, 1919; as regards all the others, as from the beginning of the first full pay after 15th July, 1919. This award to remain in force until 31st March, 1920, three months' previous notice to be given of any alteration proposed at that date. Issued 16th August, 1919. W.A. 6021/2.

QUARRY WORKERS.—Brooks, Ltd., Halifax, v. National Union of Quarry Workers and Settmakers. Difference—Claim on behalf of breakers and loaders employed at the North Wales Granite Quarries, Conwy, for payment at the rate of 1s. 5d. per ton. Arbitrator—Mr. Clegg Mellor. Award—Claim not established. Issued 30th August, 1919. W.A. 4351/2.

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.—The South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Makers' Association v. the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Difference—To decide the two points of a graduated scale and the graduations between the two points as the basis for applying an eight-hour shift to workpeople governed by the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Workers' Sliding Scale Agreement. Court of Arbitration—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. (Chairman);

Mr. George Pate, O.B.E., representing the employers; the Rt. Hon. William Adamson, M.P., representing Labour. Award—The wages point at which the members of the Workers' Confederation shall be asked to contribute to the cost of the third shift shall be based on gross earnings, that is to say, on their gross wages or earnings at the rates at which they stood on 17th February, 1919, and commencing over and above £4 17s. 6d. per week, as per attached scale, so that when such gross earnings amount to £11 11s. 6d. the workers whose gross earnings shall equal or exceed such amount of £11 11s. 6d. Effective as from 17th February, 1919. Issued 20th August, 1919. W.A. 2835/4.

MINERS EMPLOYED IN A COAL WASHERY.—South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Makers' Association, representing Messrs. Guest, Keen and Nettlefold, Ltd., v. the South Wales Miners' Federation. Difference—As to wages of workmen employed in the coal washery at Dowlais Iron Works. Court of Arbitration—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., (Chairman); Mr. George Pate, O.B.E., representing the employers, and the Rt. Hon. W. Adamson, M.P., representing Labour. Award—The wages to be paid to the workmen concerned shall be according to the average wages paid grade for grade in the washeries in South Wales, in which the wages are governed by the operation of the South Wales Coal Conciliation Board, but expressed in the form prevailing in the Iron and Steel Workers' Sliding Scale. Effective as from 1st January, 1919. Issued 22nd August, 1919. W.A. 6886.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

IRONFOUNDERS.—Dundalk Iron Works (E. Manisty and Co., Ltd.) v. Ironfounders' Society. Difference—Claim for increase of 10s. per week for all male adult members of the Society employed by the Company, and that apprentices on attaining the age of 21 years be paid full standard rates. Arbitrator—Mr. James Andrews, K.C. Award—Claim not established. Issued 15th July, 1919. W.A. 6649.

FRAME BENDERS.—Messrs. H. and C. Grayson, Ltd., Garston, Liverpool, v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Difference—To determine the number of men to be employed by the firm on frame blocks, bending main frames and frames for double bottoms. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Dodd. Award—(1) For the sheltered deck type of ship at present being constructed six men are to be employed when engaged on bending main frames up to and including 23 feet in length (Bulb Angle); above 23 feet in length seven men are to be employed. (2) Three men are to be employed with the mechanic when bending frames for double bottoms. Issued 18th August, 1919. W.A. 6151/2.

Transport Trades.

RAILWAY SIGNALMEN.—Great Western Railway Conciliation Board B. Difference—Application by certain district relief signalmen for payment of travelling time. Independent Chairman—Mr. F. S. Button. Award—Without prejudice to the claim being considered on its merits, the practice of the Company on which the claim is based does not justify or warrant a decision in favour of the application. Date of Meeting 22nd July, 1919. W.A. 535/3.

RAILWAY PASSENGER GUARDS.—Great Western Railway Conciliation Board D. Difference—Application by two Passenger Guards for payment at the rate of 40s. per week when reduced from first to fifth class positions. Independent Chairman—Mr. F. S. Button. Agreement—Application conceded. Date of Meeting 22nd July, 1919. W.A. 535/3.

DOCKWORKERS ON FLOATING PLANT.—Mersey Docks and Harbour Board v. National Federation of Transport Workers; Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers Union; Amalgamated Society of Engineers; and the Amalgamated Society of Enginemen and Cranemen. Arbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Agreement—(1) The vessels comprising the Board's floating plant must be recognised as ships and the men engaged thereon as seamen, and all negotiations in future shall be dealt with by a Committee of the Board's representatives and the men's representatives. (2) The hours of the crews of the floating cranes shall be reduced from 50 to 47 per week. Overtime shall be paid at the rate of time-and-a-half on ordinary working days, double time on Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Fridays, and National Holidays; time-and-a-half on ordinary Bank Holidays. No overtime to those required to remain on watch over night. (3) The Grab Hoppers shall be worked on double shifts of 24 hours each. (4) The crews of the Bucket Dredgers shall be allowed to work in 9-hour shifts on board and shall be brought ashore on completion of their watch. (5) The seamen and firemen on all vessels except the floating cranes shall be paid coasting rates of wages but not the 10s. War Risk Allowance, with a certain proviso, and the wages of other ratings below the rank of master, mate or engineer shall be correspondingly increased. A spell ashore at week-ends extending over four tides shall be allowed. (6) Conditionally upon the men turning in regularly on Mondays the system of working the five large Sand Pump Dredgers on a monthly service shall be suspended experimentally and the vessels revert to a weekly service. (7) The ration allowances of officers and men on the lightships in the marine department

shall be increased as follows:—Officers from 15s. to £1 per week; seamen from 10s. to 15s. per week. (8) The crews of the vessels in the marine department shall be allowed the same annual absence with pay as the crews of the floating plant in the engineers' department, namely, Officers 12 days, other hands 6 days. (9) Ruling as to watches on various boats. Additional watches or part watches worked outside the determined hours shall be paid as follows:—Officers 2s. 6d. per hour (Sundays 3s.). Crew 1s. 6d. per hour (Sundays 2s.), but no overtime shall be paid for time when lying alongside stage, at anchor or in dock. (10) Certain Grab Dredgers regraded. (11) Present deductions in the coastwise rates of wages in the case of certain officers be reduced by 10 per cent. (12) Other conditions of service to remain unaltered. Effective as regards wages and allowances as from 15th May, 1919. As regards other arrangements immediately. Agreed 28th July, 1919. W.A. 3827/2.

WOOL LOADERS.—Central Stores Department, Royd's Green Depot, near Wakefield, v. Certain employees. Difference—Application that piecework rates at Royd's Green Depot should be paid for handling wool as follows:—(a) Unsheeting, unloading, hauling and stacking wool bales:—2s. 6d. per ton. (b) Loading lorries and waggons, including hauling from stack and sheeting waggons:—2s. per ton. If bales have to be hauled across the railway lines from one shed to another extra 6d. per ton to be paid in each case. Arbitrator—Mr. Clegg Mellor. Award—(1) If bales have to be hauled across railway lines from one shed to another, extra 6d. per ton is to be paid in each case. (2) Other claims not established. (3) The present rate of 2s. per ton for unloading shall continue; unloading means unsheeting trucks, unloading bales of wool, hauling any distance into sheds, sorting as required and stacking. (4) Such stacking shall be of any height not exceeding four bales high. (5) The present rate of 1s. 6d. per ton for loading shall continue; loading means fetching from stack, removing hoop iron and wire bands, sorting as required, hauling any distance to a truck or lorry and loading same, including sheeting. (6) Those in charge of this Depot are recommended so to organise the issue of slips giving particulars of bales to be loaded up as to cause the least possible loss of time to the gang concerned. Effective as to (1) as from 7th August, 1919. Issued 9th August, 1919. W.A. 6368.

ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERS.—Railway Executive Committee v. Electrical Power Engineers' Association. Difference—Application made on behalf of members of the Association, being Technical Engineers on the staffs of the Railway Companies of Great Britain solely engaged in the production, transmission and distribution of electrical energy, for the payment as from March 31st, 1918, of an increase of 20 per cent. on the wages or salaries paid to them on 31st July, 1914, and also that any merit or grade increases between that date and 31st March, 1919, plus £90 per annum of war wages and war bonuses inclusive of the 12½ per cent. be merged in the above. The increase not to apply to any engineer whose salary at 31st March, 1918, exclusive of war bonus exceeded £500 per annum, nor to any grade appearing in the schedule agreed on December 5th, 1918, between the Railway Companies and the Trades Unions under the provisions of item (2) of the Award by the Committee on Production No. 2773 relative to clause (8) of that Award. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—In view of the differences which exist between the nature of the businesses of the Railway Companies concerned and of the businesses of the undertakings included in the Award by the present arbitrator dated 27th February, 1919, in the matter of an application by the Association of Municipal and other Electrical Undertakings in Great Britain and Ireland, W.A. 9281, and in view also of the temporary character of that Award, the claim has not been established, but the Committee and the Railway Companies concerned are recommended to sympathetically consider the question of giving to the employees concerned such an immediate interim advance in salaries or wages as might be equitable. Issued 16th August, 1919. W.A. 1928/2.

OMNIBUS DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS.—Northampton Motor Omnibus Company, Limited, and Midland Motor Bus Co., Ltd., v. London and Provincial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers. Difference—Claim for a war wage of 30s. per week over pre-war district rates for drivers and conductors, male and female. (The services are only in operation three days each week.) Arbitrator—Mr. Clegg Mellor. Award—(1) Claim as made not established. (2) War advance of 6s. per week to drivers and male conductors, 3s. per week to women conductresses. Effective as from the beginning of the pay period for which payment was made on the pay day in the week ending 23rd August, 1919. Issued 23rd August, 1919. W.A. 4844/2.

CARTERS.—Wallis and Sons, Dublin, v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Difference—Application on behalf of Dublin Mail Cart Drivers for (a) a 48-hour week. (b) 1s. per hour overtime. (c) 1s. 6d. per hour for Sunday work, and on behalf of Railway Carters at Limerick, Waterford, Cork, Queens-town and Passage West for (a) Increase of 10s. per week. (b) 12s. 6d. per day extra when away from home overnight; 6s. per day extra when away from home up to 7 p.m.; 4s. per day extra when away from home during

ordinary working hours. (c) Payment of 1s. if dinner is delayed after 1 o'clock. (d) 10s. per night when removing theatrical scenery. (e) Ordinary day's pay for Sunday and holiday work in stables. (f) 48-hour week with time-and-a-half for overtime and double pay for Sunday work. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award—(a) Dublin Mail Cart Drivers (1) A 48-hour week is not practicable. (2) The firm agrees to take on two extra yard men and two extra drivers so as to diminish the present number of hours per week of the men now employed. (3) In consequence of (1) no payment falls to be made for overtime. (4) The men concerned being 18 years and over to receive an additional 3s. for each Sunday's work, irrespective of the number of hours during which they are so engaged on Sunday. (b) Railway Carters at Limerick, Waterford, Cork, Queenstown and Passage West. (1) The carters concerned shall receive an increase of 4s. per week. (2) The normal working week to consist of 48½ hours. (3) Overtime, excepting overtime on theatre work and on Sunday work, shall be paid at the rate of time-and-a-quarter. Overtime during the normal week to count after 48½ hours have been worked, except in the case of theatre work which shall in all cases be paid as overtime. (4) For removals at theatres at night, the men concerned shall be paid at the rate of time-and-a-half up to midnight and at the rate of double time after midnight. (5) Sunday carting work shall be paid per hour at the rate of double ordinary time. (6) Sunday or holiday stable work shall continue to be paid at the rates paid at present. (7) If a carter's dinner hour is postponed till 2.30 p.m. owing to the conditions of his work he shall be paid 1s. per day extra. Other claims not established. Effective as from the beginning of the first normal week following the receipt of this award. No application for further changes in wages and conditions of employment shall be made for a period of six months from the date of this award. Issued 25th August, 1919. W.A. 6267/2.

BARGEMEN, DECK HANDS, &c.—R. and J. H. Rea, Ltd., Liverpool, v. National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers. Difference—(a) Claims on behalf of crews of coal elevators: (1) Deck Hands, rates of pay, hours and conditions same as for Dock Labourers; this to apply to Store Men. (2) Firemen: A 44-hour week. All overtime over 44 hours to be paid for, between 6 p.m. Saturday and 10 p.m. time-and-a-half, between 10 p.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday double time. (b) Claims on behalf of Bargemen: (1) Two permanent men to be engaged aboard each barge of 140 tons and upwards, wheat carrying capacity, with apprentices aboard barges of less than 140 tons. (2) Hours and rates of pay to be the same as those of Dockers (Shipmen) day or night. (3) Spinner barges, same as ordinary barges. (4) Derrick upward to be paid the same as Kelly's derricks. (5) Leading hands to be paid a weekly wage of £4 4s. per week for a six-day week. Overtime 2s. 6d. per hour on ordinary nights. Week-end, Sunday and Bank Holiday pay, double pay, &c., on dockers' conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(a) Coal Elevators. (1) Deck hands to be paid overtime at the rate of time-and-a-half, with double time Good Fridays and Christmas Day, and week-ends, that is to say, mid-day Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday morning, and time-and-a-half Bank Holidays. (2) Firemen, claim established. (b) Bargemen: (1) Two permanent men, a captain and a mate, are to be engaged aboard each barge of 140 tons and upwards, wheat-carrying capacity, and apprentices, if and when obtainable, on all barges below this capacity. (2) No award. (3) Pay and conditions (except as regards the employment of two permanent men or apprentices) to be the same on spinner barges as on ordinary barges. (4) Derrick upward to be paid the same as Kelly's derricks. (5) No award. Effective as regards (a) (1) as from 15th September, 1919, as regards the other clauses as from 22nd April, 1919. Issued 26th August, 1919. W.A. 4945/2.

Paper, Printing, &c. Trades.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER MAKERS.—Employers' Federation of Paper Makers v. Amalgamated Society of Paper Makers and National Union of Printing and Paper Workers. Joint Conference presided over by an officer of the Ministry of Labour. Agreement—(1) Hours for shift workers: Working week shall be 132 hours, but by agreement 136 hours may be worked provided that double time shall be paid for the last four hours. (2) Hours for day workers: The working week shall be 48 hours. (3) Wages for adult males: Members of the Unions shall be grouped in three classes. On the adoption of the three-shift system for shift workers and/or the 48-hour week for day workers, the following shall be the minimum hourly rates:—Class 1, 1s. 8d. per hour. (Note.—The rate per hour for Scotland not yet agreed upon to be arranged by the Scottish Board of the Federation and the Unions.) Class 2, 1s. 5d. per hour for shift workers and 1s. 3½d. for day workers. Class 3, 1s. 3½d. per hour for shift workers and 1s. 2d. for day workers. The rate per hour for West of England, Ireland and Wales shall be 1d. per hour less than the rates for Classes 1, 2 and 3, and this shall also apply to Scotland so far as Classes 2 and 3 are concerned. The question of making this condition apply to fine rag mills shall be referred to the District Boards and the Unions. (4) Rates for juniors: On the adoption of the three-shift system and/or the 48-hour week, the following shall be the minimum rates per hour:—At age of 14, males 4d., females 3½d.; at age of 15, males 5d.,

females 4½d.; at age of 16, males 6½d., females 6d.; at age of 17, males 8d., females 7d.; at age of 18, males 10d., females 8d.; at age of 19, males 11d.; at age of 20, males 1s. Except that the rates for Scotland, West of England, Ireland and Wales and mills making fine rag papers shall be referred for decision to the District Board and the Unions. All juniors of 15 years and over must serve a probationary period of 12 months, the wage for the first six months to be mutually agreed upon, the second six months to be at an advance of not less than 1d. per hour. At the end of the probationary period the wage applicable to the age will apply. (5) Overtime rates: On the adoption of the three-shift system and/or the 48-hour week, mid-week overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and a quarter, and week-end overtime at the rate of time and a half, subject to the provisions of Clause 1. (6) The adoption of the new system shall not operate to cause any reduction of earnings in the normal working week of any worker. (7) The adult age for males to be 21 years, for females 18 years. (8) This agreement does not apply to hand-made mills, board mills, or coating mills. (9) The District Board and the Unions to deal with the case of aged or infirm workers. (10) Any dispute as to the interpretation of the terms of this agreement shall be referred to a committee of three members of each side; and, failing a settlement by such committee, shall be referred to the Ministry of Labour for arbitration. (11) This agreement shall not become operative until after ratification by the Federation and the Unions. (12) This agreement shall remain in force for not less than 12 months from the date of ratification. Signed 10th July, 1919. W.A. 4531/2.

HAND-MADE PAPER MAKERS.—Employers v. Workpeople. Difference—Demand by the Original Society of Paper Makers for 5s. advance per "day's work" for men and 2s. 6d. for apprentices. Conference presided over by an Officer of the Ministry of Labour. Agreement—(1) That all grades of men concerned should receive an advance of 2s. 6d. per day's work. (2) That the scale for apprentices should be as follows:—1st year, 2s. 9d. per day's work; 2nd year, 3s. per day's work; 3rd year, 3s. 6d. per day's work; 4th year, 4s. per day's work; 5th year, 4s. 6d. per day's work; 6th year, 5s. per day's work; 7th year, 5s. 6d. per day's work. (3) That all work done over six and up to seven days' work be paid for at time-and-a-quarter. (4) That all work done over seven days' work be paid for at time-and-a-half. (5) That all double-shift work by vats crew be paid for at time-and-a-half. Effective as from 28th July, 1919. Issued 25th July, 1919. W.A. 4914.

PRINTERS.—Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Battersea, v. London Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. Difference—Claim that the firm should observe the Printing Trade Agreements as to (a) hours and holidays, dated 10th February, 1919; (b) wages and bonuses, dated 2nd June, 1919. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. At the hearing it was admitted on both sides that the agreement of 2nd June, 1919, was already recognised by the firm. Award—The firm ought to observe in their printing department the Printing Trade Agreement of 10th February, 1919. Issued 5th August, 1919. W.A. 4614/2.

Food and Drink Trades.

DISTILLERY WORKERS (MEN).—The Distillery Company, Ltd., Vauxhall Distillery, Liverpool, v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Difference—Application by employees (1) that the hours of labour shall be 44 per week. (2) That an advance in wages of 10s. per week be made on present rates. (3) That one week's holiday with pay be granted to all workers with one or more years' service. Arbitrator—Mr. Clegg Mellor. Award—Claims (1) and (3) not established. (2) Wages of the men concerned shall be advanced 3s. per week. (3) No further application for advances should be made unless a material increase in the cost of living should take place. Effective as from and including 18th July, 1919. Issued 2nd August, 1919. W.A. 3930/4.

BAKERS.—Omagh Master Bakers' Association v. Irish Bakers' National Amalgamated Union. Difference—Application for an increase of 14s. per week on present weekly wages, and for a rate of 15s. per batch for "extra batches" at the Model Bakery. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award—(1) An advance of 9s. per week on present weekly wages to tablehands. (2) In the case of foremen the total increase over their pre-war weekly wages shall not be less than the total increase over pre-war wages obtained by tablehands in consequence of this Award. (3) That "extra batches," if worked at the Model Bakery, shall be paid for at the rate of 9s. 2d. Effective as from pay day of the week commencing 1st September. Issued 25th August, 1919. W.A. 6872.

Leather Trades.

LEATHER DRESSERS.—The London and District Leather Producers' Association v. London United Patent Leather Dressers' Society. Difference—Whether doping of hides by employees of the Sunbury Leather Co., of Addlestone, is a branch of the Patent Leather Dressing Trade, and whether workpeople should now be employed on this work at a lower rate than that agreed upon by both parties in 1914. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—(1) That doping of hides as performed or contemplated to be performed by the firm is not a branch of the Patent Leather Dressing Trade.

(2) There is no obligation on the firm to pay anyone employed on the work of doping the rate which was agreed in 1914 between the firm and the skilled japanners. Issued 21st August, 1919. W.A. 4016/2.

Public Utility Services.

TRAMWAYS EMPLOYEES.—London County Council Rolling Stock Branch of the Tramways Department. Difference—Conditions under which the alteration in the present normal week consequent upon the introduction of an 8-hour shift, that is, a 47-hour week, should be adopted, as recommended by the Finding of the Court of Arbitration of 26th March, 1919. Court of Arbitration—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. (chairman); Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart., representing Employers; Mr. F. Smith representing Labour. Award—The Court finds that the claim made on behalf of the Depot Employees concerned other than the skilled artisans that the alteration in the normal week results from and is subject to all the conditions (except as in the claim mentioned) contained in the memorandum of the Conference of 24th December, 1918, between the Engineering and National Employers' Federation on the one hand and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Unions affiliated to the Engineering Trades Federation on the other, has not been established, and also finds that the claim of the Council that it results from the application of the Agreement of 20th March, 1919, between the Municipal Tramways' Association and Tramways and Light Railways' Association on the one hand and the National Transport Workers' Federation on the other, has not been established. There is no difference between the parties either as to wages or hours. The question is one for final settlement between the parties on its own merits. Issued 28th July, 1919. W.A. 2002/5.

POOR LAW EMPLOYEES.—Brighton Board of Guardians v. their Employees. Difference—Application by the employees of the Guardians employed at the Parochial Offices, Poor Law Institutions (Workhouse) and Warren Farm Schools for an increase of remuneration by way of war bonuses in accordance with the revised Civil Service Scale authorised by the Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government Employees as from 1st April, 1919. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Subject to certain qualifications and conditions the Guardians shall, as from 1st April, 1919, in lieu of the bonuses now being paid by them under Professor Baillie's Award of 6th February, 1919, pay to the officers and employees of the Guardians concerned bonuses according to the scales of bonuses fixed by the Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government Employees in their Award No. 84 dated 31st March, 1919. The advances hereby awarded are war advances, and are to continue for such period as the scale authorised for Civil Servants by Award No. 84 remains in force. This award applies to all officials and employees of the Guardians except the Clerk to the Guardians. Issued 8th August, 1919. W.A. 4599/2.

GENERAL WORKERS, INCLUDING SWEEPERS, SANITARY WORKERS, HIGHWAYS MEN AND PARK MEN.—Tadmorden Corporation v. National Union of General Workers. Difference—Application by Union for an advance of 10s. per week for men and women 18 years of age and over and 5s. per week for those under 18. Arbitrator—Sir William Robinson. It was stated at the hearing that no women, boys, or girls are employed. Award—(1) The able-bodied men concerned aged 18 years and over shall receive a war advance of 6s. per week. (2) The four destructors having been given a special advance by the Tadmorden Corporation, are not to have the benefit of this Award. (3) Men over 65 years of age and infirm men recommended to the consideration of the Corporation. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay following 17th May, 1919. Issued 8th August, 1919. W.A. 3377/2.

GENERAL WORKERS AS ABOVE.—Brighouse Corporation, Elland Urban District Council, Greetland Urban District Council, Hebden Bridge Urban District Council and Sowerby Bridge Urban District Council v. Workers' Union. Difference—Claim by the Union for an advance of 15s. per week. Arbitrator—Sir William Robinson. Award—As above (Tadmorden Corporation v. N.U.G.W.). Issued 8th August, 1919. W.A. 3377/2.

CARTERS AND LABOURERS.—Corporation of Wells v. Workers' Union. Difference—Whether the wages of the members of the Union employed by the Corporation as carters and labourers should be increased by 5s. per week, and, if so, from what date. Arbitrator—Sir William Robinson. Award—(1) The men concerned, except two of their number, shall receive a war advance of 5s. per week. (2) The cases of the two men above-mentioned to be considered by the Corporation. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay following 6th May, 1919. Issued 12th August, 1919. W.A. 2724/2.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.—Rural District of Peterborough v. certain two officers. Difference—Claim for a war bonus in accordance with the Local Government Board Circular to Local Authorities, dated 20th May, 1919. Arbitrator—Sir H. Courthope Munroe, K.C. Award—(1) War bonus of £94 5s. per annum to the Inspector of Nuisances concerned. (2) War bonus of £87 per annum to the Surveyor of

Highways concerned; but no award is made to him as temporary Inspector under the Household Fuel and Lighting Order. (3) Merger war bonuses already received; and (4) the payment of the sums hereby awarded is to continue for such period as the Award No. 84 of the Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government Employees remains in force. Effective as from the 1st of April, 1919. Issued 18th August, 1919. W.A. 4976/2.

CARTERS IN CLEANSING DEPARTMENT, SEWAGE MEN, BRUSH MEN AND WATER INSPECTOR.—Dalkey Urban District Council v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Difference—Claim on behalf of employees in Cleansing Department of the Council (a) for payment of the same rate of wages as that paid to men employed on similar work by the Kingstown Urban District Council; (b) for a normal working week of the same number of hours as obtained in the case of similar grades of men employed at Kingstown. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award—Claim established. Effective as regards increase of wages as from the pay day of the week commencing 17th February, 1919; as regards the alteration in hours per week as from the beginning of the first working week following the receipt of this award. Issued 20th August, 1919. W.A. 6853.

POOR LAW OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.—Plymouth Incorporation of Guardians v. National Poor Law Officers' Association. Difference—Application by the officers and servants of the Plymouth Incorporation of Guardians for a grant of war bonuses in accordance with the scales fixed for Civil Servants by the Conciliation and Arbitration Board on 9th July, 1918, 8th and 11th November, 1918, and 1st April, 1919, with arrears from the dates that the said scales came into operation, and in the case of the scale of 1st April, 1919, for the same period as that scale remains in operation for Civil Servants. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Subject to certain qualifications and conditions, the officers and employees concerned shall receive advances as from the 1st April, 1919, at the full rate of scales of bonuses fixed by the Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government Employees under their Award No. 84, dated 31st March, 1919. The qualifications and conditions deal with merger of bonuses already received with proportions due to part-time officers and to rationed officers. Workmen whose wages have during the war followed the wage movements of their class are excluded. The advances hereby awarded are war advances, and are to continue for such period as the scales authorised for Civil Servants remain in force. Issued 25th August, 1919. W.A. 4006/2.

SCAVENGERS, ROADMEN, CARTERS, AND OTHERS.—Bridgewater Town Council v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Difference—Claim for an advance of 10s. per week to scavengers, roadmen, carters, stationary engineers, drivers, labourers and rollers. Arbitrator—Sir William Robinson. It was stated at the hearing that the working week had been reduced from 56½ to 48 hours. Award—(1) The men concerned, including the man in charge of the Water Works, shall receive a war advance of 5s. per week. (2) The six old men concerned, and the Water Inspector, shall receive a war advance of 3s. 6d. per week. Effective as from the 5th June, 1919. Issued 25th August, 1919. W.A. 4654/2.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.—Corporation of Manchester v. Manchester Municipal Officers' Guild. Difference—Claim that the terms of Award No. 84 of the Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government Employees should be extended to the employees of the Corporation concerned, namely, the Clerical, Technical and Administrative Staff of the Corporation. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—In lieu of the bonuses at present being paid to the employees concerned and covered by the Resolution of 5th March, 1919, and as from 1st April, 1919, bonuses be granted according to the scale and terms set out in Award No. 84 of 31st March, 1919, as claimed, subject to certain qualifications and conditions which deal with merger of bonuses already received, allowances for rations, proportions due to part-time employees. The advances hereby awarded are war advances, and to continue for such period as the scale authorised by Award No. 84 remains in force. Issued 26th August, 1919. W.A. 4518/2.

LABOURERS EMPLOYED ON LAND RECLAMATION.—Board of Agriculture and Fisheries v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Difference—Claim on behalf of labourers employed on the Land Reclamation Effort in Lincolnshire as follows: (1) Minimum rate of 1s. 3d. per hour. (2) Shelters and huts for men to have meals to be erected as quickly as possible. (3) Means of transport to convey men between the station or village and the seabank. (4) All travelling allowances now paid to continue. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—(1) The agricultural rate was a fair basis to work on when fixing the rate of pay. (2) As under the new arrangements the men will be living in huts instead of going to and from the neighbouring town as formerly, they should receive a payment of 2s. per week towards their travelling expenses at week-ends, such payment to be made whether they travel or not. (3) It is recommended that in any case where the Board are satisfied that a man is compelled to pay rent for his wife and family, they should consider his case with a view

to alleviating any hardship that may arise from his having to pay 2s. 6d. for his own accommodation in addition to the said rent. Issued 26th August, 1919. W.A. 6210/2.

COLLECTOR OF POOR RATES.—Chertsey Board of Guardians v. Collector of Poor Rates, Walton-on-Thames. Difference—What war bonus, if any, should be paid to the Collector. Arbitrator—Sir H. Courthope Munroe, K.C. Award—(1) The Guardians to pay the collector a war bonus at the rate of £39 per annum as from the 1st April, 1919, for the year ending 31st March, 1920. (2) If award No. 84 of 31st March, 1919, made by the Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government Employees remains in force after 31st March, 1920, payment by the Chertsey Guardians to the said collector of any further war bonus be then considered. Issued 28th August, 1919. W.A. 4493/2.

Miscellaneous Trades.

WORKERS AT A STORE.—Ministry of Munitions Central Stores Department v. Workers' Union. Difference—Claim on behalf of members employed at Store 83, Georgetown, Glasgow, for payment at the weekly rate of £3 12s. 8d. per week of 47 hours. Arbitrator—Mr. James Macdonald. Award—Claim not established. Issued 2nd August, 1919. W.A. 4105/2.

CO-OPERATIVE WORKERS.—Bristol Co-operative Society (represented by the Co-operative Union, Limited) v. Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers. Difference—Claim for an increase of war wages. Independent Chairman of National Conciliation Board—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—(1) (a) Adult males 21 years of age and over, members of the Union, shall be paid a further war wage increase of 8s. 6d. per week. (b) Adult females 21 years of age and over, members of the Union, shall be paid a further war wage increase of 6s. per week. (c) Juniors shall receive the following further war increases, namely:—Males: 14 years to 16 years, 2s. per week; 16 years to 18 years, 2s. 6d. per week; 18 years to 21 years, 6s. 6d. per week. Females: 14 years to 16 years, 2s. per week; 16 years to 18 years, 2s. 6d. per week; 18 years to 20 years, 4s. per week; 20 years to 21 years, 5s. per week. (d) (By agreement) This decision does not include any classes of employees concerned in special trades not peculiar to the Co-operative Industry, such employees to participate in the advances given from time to time under General Awards or Agreements with respect to such classes of workpeople and as from the dates provided for in such Awards or Agreements. (2) (By agreement) The above increases shall be exclusive of all staff and merit increases or advances. Effective as from 6th June, 1919. Issued 18th August, 1919. W.A. 6255/2.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPOT WORKERS.—The War Office (representing the Royal Army Ordnance Depot, Gloucester Dock) v. Workers' Union. Difference—Claim that a rate of 1s. 3d. per hour be paid. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—The minimum rate to be paid to the unskilled labourers concerned shall be 1s. 2d. per hour. Effective as from the commencement of the first full pay following 27th May, 1919. Issued 29th August, 1919. W.A. 3979/2.

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

Building and Allied Trades.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (BRIGHTON).—Brighton and District Master Builders' Association v. Brighton Branch of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives. Agreement—As and from 21st June, 1919, the Building Trade Operatives at Brighton shall receive rates as for Grade B of the Kent, Surrey and Sussex Area Scheme, namely:—Mechanics 1s. 4d. per hour, painters 1s. 3d. per hour, scaffolders and timbermen 1s. 2d. per hour, labourers 1s. 1d. per hour. As on and from 2nd August, 1919, a further 1d. per hour to be paid all round. Approved 15th July, 1919. W.A. 4790.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (NEWTON ABBOT).—South Western Centre Board of Conciliation for the Building Trades. Decision—That the wages of the operatives shall be: Tradesmen 1s. 3d. per hour, labourers 1s. 1½d. per hour; that the working hours shall be 46½ for the eight summer months and 44 for the four winter months. Effective as from the next pay day after 21st July, 1919. Approved on the understanding that these rates are inclusive of all war advances and bonuses, 2nd August, 1919. W.A. 6111.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (SWANAGE).—South Western Centre Board of Conciliation for the Building Trade. Decision—That the rates of wages payable at Swanage shall be the flat rate for Weymouth and district, and shall be 1s. 4d. per hour to tradesmen except painters. Painters' rates shall be 1s. 3d. and labourers' rates 1s. 1d. per hour. Effective as from the 1st July, 1919. Approved on the understanding that these rates are inclusive of all war advances and bonuses, 2nd August, 1919. W.A. 6123.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (SHEFFIELD).—Sheffield, Rotherham and District Building Trades Employers' Association v. National Federation of Building Trade Opera-

tives (Sheffield, Rotherham and District Branch). Agreement—Adoption of the amended provision of the Yorkshire Area Joint Council Scheme in respect to Sheffield, viz.:—Rates for bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners to be calculated at 1s. 8½d. per hour, and labourers and navvies at 1s. 5d. per hour, on and from May 1st, 1919. These rates to be for a working week of 46½ hours in summer, and the extra ¾d. per hour given to the tradesmen by this arrangement to be merged in any future adjustment sufficient to cover the advance. Approved 6th August, 1919. L.R. 6080.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (WALSALL AND WEDNESBURY). Midland Centre Board of Conciliation for the Building Trade. Decision—That the wages of the Walsall carpenters, wood-cutting machinists, bricklayers, stonemasons and plasterers be advanced to 1s. 7d. per hour; of painters to 1s. 5½d. per hour, and of labourers to 1s. 4d., to include all bonuses. Stonemason fixers and plasterers' labourers to be paid ¾d. per hour extra. These increases are given on the condition that the summer working hours are reduced to 49½ per week. The above rates to apply to Walsall and Wednesbury. Effective as on and from the 3rd May, 1919. Approved subject to the understanding that should the hours of work be further reduced such reduction shall not of itself furnish a ground for increase of hourly rates, 8th August, 1919. W.A. 734.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (DUDLEY).—Midland Centre Board of Conciliation for the Building Trade. Decision—That the application of the Dudley bricklayers, carpenters and joiners for a flat rate of 1s. 6d. per hour, and by the labourers for 1s. 3d. per hour, be granted on condition that the summer working hours do not exceed 49½ per week. The Board recommend that this award shall apply to the wood-cutting machinists, sawyers, stonemasons, plasterers, slaters and tilers. Effective as from the 1st April, 1919. Approved subject to the understanding that should the hours of work be further reduced, such reduction shall not of itself furnish a ground for increasing the hourly rates, 8th August, 1919. W.A. 3164.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (NEW FOREST).—South-Eastern Centre Board of Conciliation for the Building Trade. Decision—Rates for the New Forest Area to be: Mechanics, 1s. 3d. per hour; painters, 1s. 2d. per hour; scaffolders and timbermen, 1s. 1d. per hour; labourers, 1s. per hour. These rates to apply to the following area:—The coast-line of Southampton Water and the Solent from Eling (near Southampton) to New Milton, thence by a line to take in Ringwood and on to Lyndhurst, then by a line from Lyndhurst to Eling. The principal villages, &c., included in this area are Brockenhurst, Beaulieu, Lymington, Milford, New Milton and Ringwood. Effective as from the first pay week in August, 1919. Approved on the understanding that these rates are inclusive of the 12½ per cent. bonuses and all war advances and bonuses. 8th August, 1919. W.A. 4884.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (DERBY).—Derby Master Builders' Association v. Building Trade Operatives. Agreement—Rates as follows to be paid:—Craftsmen (except painters and plumbers), 1s. 8d. per hour; painters, 1s. 7d. per hour; labourers and navvies, 1s. 5d. per hour. These rates to be the standard rates and to merge all bonuses, and to be based on a working week of 46½ hours in summer and 44 hours in winter. Effective as from the first working day of the second week in August. Approved subject to the understanding that should the hours of work be further reduced such reduction should not of itself furnish a ground for increasing the hourly rates. 14th August, 1919. W.A. 6253.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (RUGBY).—Midland Centre Board of Conciliation for the Building Trade. Decision—Rates to be as follows: Skilled tradesmen (exclusive of painters), 1s. 7d. per hour; painters, 1s. 6d. per hour; labourers and navvies, 1s. 4d. per hour; stone-mason fixers, scaffolders and plasterers' labourers to be paid ¾d. per hour extra. These rates to include all bonuses. The working hours to be 46½ per week in the summer and 44 in the winter. Approved on the understanding that any further reduction in working hours shall not of itself constitute a ground for increased hourly rates. 29th August, 1919. W.A. 2919.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (TUNBRIDGE WELLS).—South-Eastern Centre Board of Conciliation for the Building Trade. Decision—The rates at Tunbridge Wells shall be: Mechanics, 1s. 5d. per hour; painters, 1d. per hour less; scaffolders and timbermen, 2d. per hour less; labourers, 3d. per hour less. Effective as from the first full pay week in September, 1919. Approved 29th August, 1919. W.A. 4856.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

TIN BOX MAKERS.—British Tin Box Manufacturers' Association v. National Federation of General Workers and the National Federation of Women Workers. Agreement fixing the rates of wages for both male and female workers approved July, 1919. W.A. 2875. NOTE.—This approved agreement, which is given in *extenso* in the "Labour Gazette" for August, 1919, page 357, has been extended by Statutory Rules and Orders, 1919, No. 938, dated 23rd July, 1919.

Miscellaneous Trades.

WAREHOUSE EMPLOYEES.—Manchester Warehouse Employers' Federation v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Agreement—(1) The scale of pay to employees as on annexed schedule shall operate as the minimum rate of payment for the period 1st January to 30th June, 1919. (2) On or before such last-mentioned date the parties shall meet and adopt for a further period of three months revised rates to be in accordance with the rise or fall in the cost of living governed by the official figures published in the "Labour Gazette." (3) Thereafter a similar revision to take place and operate for another three months. (4) 44 hours to constitute the normal working week. (5) Overtime for males and females shall be paid at the rate of 1s. per hour, Saturdays 2s. per hour. (6) After six months' service, one full week's holiday with pay; after 12 months' service, 10 days with pay. In addition all employees shall be paid during the usual or public holidays. (7) In cases of sickness wages shall be paid for one week. (8) Terms and conditions for physically disabled men or women shall be settled by the Advisory Wages Board of the Ministry of Labour. (9) This agreement shall be binding for a period of 12 months as from the 1st January, 1919, and shall be renewable for a further period of three months. Agreed 7th February, 1919. Approved, 9th August, 1919. W.A. 4081.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

Lace Finishing Trade Board.

PROPOSAL TO VARY GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES.

The Lace Finishing Trade Board having obtained the consent of the Minister of Labour have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 15th August, 1919, stating that they propose to vary certain General Minimum Piece-Rates.

Objections to the above proposal may be lodged with the Trade Board within two months from 16th August, 1919. Objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Lace Finishing Trade Board, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Corset Trade Board.

PROPOSAL TO FIX MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES.

The Corset Trade Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 16th August, 1919, to fix:—

- (i) General Minimum Time-Rates of 8½d. an hour for female workers other than learners and 1s. 1½d. an hour for male workers of 22 years of age and over, with lower minimum rates for female learners, and for male workers under 22.
- (ii) Piece-work basis time-rates of 9½d. an hour for female workers, and 1s. 3½d. an hour for male workers.
- (iii) Overtime Rates for male and female workers (all ages).

Objections to the above proposals may be lodged with the Trade Board within two months from 18th August, 1919. Objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Corset Trade Board, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Tobacco Trade Board (Ireland).

REGULATIONS, DATED 12TH AUGUST, 1919, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, c. 22), WITH RESPECT TO THE CONSTITUTION AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRADE BOARD FOR THE TOBACCO TRADE IN IRELAND.

The Minister of Labour, in pursuance of his powers under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, and of every other power him hereunto enabling, has made the annexed Regulations:—

1. A Trade Board shall be established in Ireland for the Tobacco Trade, as specified in the Trade Boards (Tobacco) Order, 1919, viz., the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cigarette tubes, and snuff, including all preparatory processes and including also the operations of storing and store-keeping, boxing, packing, labelling, parcelling and despatching, and all other warehousing and packing operations incidental to the manufacture of any of the above-mentioned articles.

2. The Trade Board shall consist of not less than 25 and not more than 31 persons, of whom three shall be appointed members and the remainder representative members. The representative members shall be members representing employers and workers, respectively, in equal numbers.

3. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall be appointed by the Minister of Labour from among the members of the Trade Board, and each of them shall (provided that he continues to be a member of the Trade Board) hold office for a period of two years, but shall be eligible for re-appointment.

4. The appointed members shall be such of the appointed members of Trade Boards as may be directed by the Minister of Labour to act on the Trade Board, provided that not more than three shall act on the Trade Board at any one time, and that at least one shall be a woman.

The term of office of an appointed member shall be two years.

5. The selection and appointment of representative members shall be as follows, due regard being paid to the representation of the various branches of the trade and of the various districts in which the trade is carried on:—

(a) Eleven members representing employers in the trade shall be appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such employers.

(b) Eleven members representing workers in the trade shall be appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such workers.

6. The Minister of Labour may, if he thinks it necessary in order to secure proper representation of any class or classes of employers or workers, after giving the Trade Board an opportunity to be heard, appoint additional representative members to serve upon the Trade Board for a period not exceeding two years. The number of such additional representative members shall always be an even number not exceeding six in all. Half shall be representatives of employers and half shall be representatives of workers.

7. Any member representing employers who ceases to be an employer and becomes a worker at the trade shall vacate his seat. Any member representing workers who becomes an employer in the trade shall vacate his seat. The question of fact shall in each case be determined by the Minister of Labour.

8. Any member who, in the opinion of the Minister of Labour, fails, without reasonable cause, to attend one-half of the total number of meetings in a calendar year shall vacate his seat.

9. If, in the opinion of the Minister of Labour, any member shall be incapable of acting as a member of the Trade Board, the Minister of Labour may determine his appointment and he shall thereupon vacate his seat.

10. At the end of one year from the date of the establishment of the Trade Board the members representing employers and the members representing workers shall retire from the Board.

11. At the end of two years from the date of the establishment of the Trade Board six representative members to be chosen by lot from among the members representing employers and six representative members to be chosen by lot from among the members representing workers (in each case excluding additional representative members appointed under paragraph 6 of these Regulations) shall retire from the Trade Board.

12. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 the term of office of a representative member shall be two years, provided that:—

- (i) a member appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall sit for the unexpired portion of the term of office of his predecessor; and
- (ii) a seat rendered vacant by effluxion of time shall be temporarily occupied by the retiring member until a successor is appointed.

13. Any person vacating his seat on the Trade Board under any of the preceding paragraphs or for any other reason shall be eligible for re-appointment as a member of the Trade Board.

14. A vacancy among members shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment to the vacated seat.

15. Every member of the Trade Board shall have one vote. If at any meeting of the Board the numbers of members present representing employers and workers, respectively, are unequal, it shall be open to the side which is in the majority to arrange that one or more of its members shall refrain from voting, so as to preserve equality. Failing such an arrangement, the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Deputy Chairman, may, if he thinks it desirable, adjourn the voting on any question to another meeting of the Board.

16. The Trade Board shall continue in existence until dissolved by order of the Minister of Labour.

17. The Trade Board may be known under the short title of "The Tobacco Trade Board (Ireland)."

18. Any question upon the construction or interpretation of these Regulations shall, in the event of dispute, be referred to the Minister of Labour for decision.

Dated this twelfth day of August, 1919.

(Sd.) R. S. HORNE,
Minister of Labour.

APPOINTMENT OF TOBACCO TRADE BOARD (IRELAND).

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, the Minister of Labour has established a Trade Board for the Tobacco Trade in Ireland, as specified in the Trade Boards (Tobacco) Order, 1919.

In accordance with the Regulations with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the above-mentioned Trade Board, dated 12th August, 1919, the Trade Board consists of:—

- (1) Three appointed members, namely:—
Professor R. M. Henry,
Miss E. M. Cunningham,
Professor T. Smiddy.

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

The Minister has appointed Professor R. M. Henry to be Chairman, Miss E. M. Cunningham to be Deputy Chairman, and Mr. P. Ryan to be Secretary of the Trade Board.

SPECIAL ORDERS MADE UNDER SECTION 1 OF THE TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1918.

Tailoring Trade.

The Minister of Labour has, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, made a special order, dated 3rd September, 1919, that from and after the 9th day of September, 1919, the following provisions shall have effect (that is to say):—

Article 1.—The description of the trade specified in the said paragraph 1 of the said Schedule, as set out above, shall be altered by the substitution thereof of the description set out in the appendix to this order.

Article 2.—This order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Tailoring) Order, 1919.

The trade specified in the appendix to the above order is as follows:—

The Tailoring Trade, that is to say, men's and boys' tailoring, and those branches of women's and girls' bespoke tailoring in which the Minister of Labour considers that the system of manufacture is generally similar to that prevailing in men's and boys' retail bespoke tailoring;

including:—

- (1) The altering, repairing, renovating, or re-making of men's or boys' tailored garments;
- (2) The altering, repairing, renovating, or re-making of women's or girls' tailored garments for the individual wearer, in all cases where the Minister of Labour considers that the system of work is generally similar to that prevailing in men's or boys' retail bespoke tailoring;
- (3) The cleaning of the above-mentioned garments where carried out in association with or in conjunction with the altering, repairing, renovating, or re-making of the garments;
- (4) The lining with fur of the above-mentioned garments where carried out in association with or in conjunction with the making of such garments;
- (5) All processes of embroidery or decorative needlework where carried out in association with or in conjunction with the above-mentioned branches of tailoring;
- (6) All warehousing, packing and other operations incidental to or appertaining to any of the above-mentioned branches of tailoring;

but excluding:—

- (1) The making of head-gear;
- (2) The making of rubberised or oilskin garments;
- (3) The making of boys' ready-made washing suits or sailor suits, where made in association with or in conjunction with the making of garments to be worn by women or girls or by children without distinction of sex.

Women's Clothing Trade.

The Minister of Labour has, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, made a special order that from and after the 12th day of September, 1919, the following provisions shall have effect (that is to say):—

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

Article 2.—The Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1919, and the Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1913, confirming, among other orders, the Trade Boards (Shirtmaking) Order, 1913, and the Trade Boards (Linen and Cotton Embroidery) Order, 1913, are hereby varied by the exclusion therefrom of any processes or operations comprised therein, which may be included in the Appendix to this Order.

Article 3.—This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Women's Clothing) Order, 1919.

The trade specified in the appendix to the above Order is as follows:—

The Women's Clothing Trade (that is to say):—

The making from textile or knitted fabrics of (a) wearing apparel (other than handkerchiefs) worn by women or girls or by children without distinction of sex, or (b) boys' ready-made washing suits or sailor suits, where made in association with or in conjunction with the making of gar-

ments to be worn by women or girls or by children without distinction of sex;

including:—

1. All operations and processes of cutting, making or finishing by hand or machine of:—
 - (a) coats, costumes, tailored skirts, coat-frocks, mantles, service clothing or similar garments made by tailoring processes;
 - (b) dresses, non-tailored skirts, wraps, blouses, blouse robes, jumpers, sports coats, neck-wear, tea-gowns, dressing-gowns, dressing-jackets, pyjamas, underclothing, undershirts, aprons, overalls, nurses' and servants' caps, juvenile clothing, baby-linen or similar non-tailored articles;
 - (c) field bonnets, sun bonnets, boudoir caps or infants' millinery, where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the making of any of the articles mentioned above;
2. (a) the altering, repairing, renovating or re-making of any of the articles mentioned in paragraph 1 above;
- (b) the cleaning of the garments mentioned in paragraph 1 above where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the altering, repairing, renovating or re-making of such garments;
3. The lining with fur of any of the articles mentioned in paragraph 1 above, except where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of furs or furriers' skins into garments, rugs or similar articles;
4. (a) all processes of embroidery or decorative needlework where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the making, altering, repairing, renovating or re-making of the above-mentioned articles, other than hand embroidery or hand drawn-thread work on articles made of linen or cotton or of mixed linen and cotton;
- (b) the following processes if done by machine, namely, thread-drawing, thread-clipping, top-sewing, scalloping, nickelling, and paring;
5. Laundering, smoothing, folding, ornamenting, boxing, packing, warehousing or other operations incidental to or appertaining to the making, altering, repairing, renovating or re-making of any of the above-mentioned articles;

but excluding:—

- A. those branches of women's or girls' bespoke tailoring and all operations or processes covered by the Trade Boards (Tailoring) Order, 1919;
- B. the making of headgear, other than the articles mentioned in paragraph 1 (c) above;
- C. the making of rubberised or oilskin garments;
- D. the making of knitted articles, and the making from knitted fabrics of such articles as are mentioned in paragraph 1 above, where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of the knitted fabric;
- E. the making of gloves, spats, gaiters, boots, shoes and slippers;
- F. the branches of trade covered by the Trade Boards (Corset) Order, 1919;
- G. the making of women's collars and cuffs and of nurses' stiff washing belts, where carried on in association with the making of men's or boys' shirts or collars;
- H. warehousing, packing and other similar operations carried on in shops mainly engaged in the retail distribution of articles of any description that are not made on the premises.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade.

The Minister of Labour has, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, made a Special Order that from and after the 12th day of September, 1919, the following provisions shall have effect (that is to say):—

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

Article 2.—The Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1913 (confirming, among other orders, the Trade Boards (Shirtmaking) Order, 1913), is hereby varied by the exclusion therefrom of the making of any articles covered thereby which may be included in the appendix to this Order.

Article 3.—This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Hat, Cap and Millinery) Order, 1919.

The trade specified in the appendix to the above Order is as follows:—

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade, that is to say, the making from any material of men's, women's, or children's headgear, or the trimming thereof;

including:—

- Warehousing, packing, or other operations incidental to or appertaining to the making or trimming of men's, women's, or children's headgear;

but excluding:—

1. The casting and making of solid metal helmets;
2. The making of rubberised or oilskin headgear where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the making of other rubberised or oilskin articles;
3. The making of nurses' or servants' caps, chefs' caps, hospital ward caps, or similar articles;
4. The making of field bonnets, sun-bonnets, boudoir caps, or infants' millinery where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the making of dresses, non-tailored skirts, wraps, blouses, blouse-robes, jumpers, sports coats, neck-wear, tea-gowns, dressing gowns, dressing jackets, pyjamas, underclothing, under-skirts, aprons, overalls, nurses' and servants' caps, juvenile clothing, baby linen, or similar articles;
5. The making of fur hats where made in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of furs or furriers' skins into garments, rugs, or similar articles;
6. The making of knitted headgear and the making of headgear from knitted fabrics where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of the knitted fabric;
7. Warehousing and packing of men's, women's and children's headgear and other similar operations carried on in shops mainly engaged in the retail distribution of articles of any description that are not made or trimmed on the premises.

NOTICES OF INTENTION TO MAKE SPECIAL ORDERS.

Button-making Trade.

The Minister of Labour has given notice that he intends, pursuant to the powers conferred upon him by Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the trade specified in the appendix to this Notice.

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 26th August, 1919.

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

including:—

- (a) the manufacture of studs, links, or parts thereof from any material other than metal where such manufacture is carried on in association with or in conjunction with button-making, so as to provide a common or interchangeable form of employment for workers;
- (b) the manufacture of shanks for buttons where carried on in association with or in conjunction with button-making;
- (c) the carding of any of the above articles wherever carried on;
- (d) all despatching, packing, warehousing, or other operations incidental to or appertaining to the manufacture of any of the above articles;

but excluding:—

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

Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making Trade.

The Minister of Labour has given notice that he intends, pursuant to the powers conferred upon him by Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the trade specified in the appendix to this Notice.

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 26th August, 1919.

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 Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making Trade, that is to say—

- (a) the manufacture wherever carried on of coffin furniture from any metal by any process;

(b) the manufacture of cerements, including shrouds, face curtains, face cloths, sidecloths, winding sheets, pillow covers, coffin pads, sleeves or frilling;

including:—

- (c) the operations of folding, packing, warehousing, despatching or other operations incidental to or appertaining to the manufacture of any of the above-mentioned articles.

Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade.

The Minister of Labour has given notice that he intends, pursuant to the powers conferred upon him by Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the trade specified in the appendix to this Notice.

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 26th August, 1919.

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 Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade, that is to say, the manufacture, wherever carried on, of Perambulators, Invalid Carriages (including Spinal Carriages) or Folding Push Cars,

including:—

- (a) the manufacture of fittings or accessories where made in association with or in conjunction with perambulators, invalid carriages, folding push cars or wheels intended for use on these articles;
- (b) the manufacture of wheels, excluding cycle wheels, intended for use on perambulators, invalid carriages or folding push cars;
- (c) the manufacture of motor cycle sidecar bodies where made in association with or in conjunction with perambulators, invalid carriages or folding push cars;
- (d) the repair of perambulators, invalid carriages or folding push cars when carried on in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture thereof;
- (e) the manufacture of toy perambulators, toy wheelbarrows, toy scooters, nursery yachts, toy cycles, toy cars, toy horses, dolls' houses or other similar toys, when carried on as a subsidiary branch of work in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of perambulators, invalid carriages or folding push cars so as to form a common or interchangeable form of employment for the workers;
- (f) packing, warehousing, or despatching, or other similar operations incidental to the manufacture of any of the above-named articles;

but excluding:—

- (g) the manufacture of motor scooters;
- (h) the manufacture of wicker or cane bodies for perambulators, invalid carriages or folding push cars when such manufacture is carried on in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of other wicker or cane articles so as to form a common or interchangeable form of employment for the workers.

Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Trade.

The Minister of Labour has given notice that he intends, pursuant to the powers conferred upon him by Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the trade specified in the appendix to this Notice.

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 26th August, 1919.

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 Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Trade, that is to say, the manufacture of pins, hairpins, hooks and eyes, hair curlers, snap fasteners, or safety pins, from the following metals in wire or sheet form:—

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

including:—

- (a) the capping of safety pins;
- (b) the operation of pin sticking;
- (c) packeting, boxing, or carding of any of the above articles wherever carried on;
- (d) packing, despatching, warehousing, or other operations incidental to or appertaining to the manufacture of any of the above articles.

Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade.

The Minister of Labour has given notice that he intends, pursuant to the powers conferred upon him by Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the trade specified in the appendix to this Notice.

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 26th August, 1919.

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

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

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

but excluding:—

- (a) the operations specified in the Trade Boards (Hollow-ware) Order, 1913;
(b) the making of buttons or any operations incidental thereto;
(c) the making of coffin furniture or any operations incidental thereto;
(d) the making of pins, hairpins, hooks and eyes, hair-curlers, snap fasteners or safety pins or any operations incidental thereto;
(e) the making of steel pens and the making of stationers' metal sundries or other similar metal articles, when carried on as a subsidiary branch of work in association with or in conjunction with the making of steel pens, so as to provide a common or interchangeable form of employment for the workers;
(f) the minting of coinage of the realm;
(g) the process of hand-embossing.

Toy Trade.

The Minister of Labour has given notice that he intends, pursuant to the powers conferred upon him by Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the trade specified in the appendix to this Notice.

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 2nd September, 1919.

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 Toy Trade, that is to say, the manufacture of articles intended for the amusement of children, including dolls, soft toys, rag books, requisites for table games, bricks, blocks, puzzles, balls, Christmas crackers, Easter eggs, masks, or drums;

including also:—

- (a) The assembling of parts of any of the above-mentioned articles;
(b) The operations of storing, boxing, packeting, labelling or despatching, and all other warehousing or packing operations incidental to the manufacture of any of the above-mentioned articles;

but excluding:—

- (a) The manufacture of toys when carried on as a subsidiary branch of work in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of other articles, so as to form a common or interchangeable form of employment for the workers;

- (b) The manufacture of sports requisites;

- (c) The manufacture of toy perambulators, toy wheelbarrows, toy scooters, nursery yachts, toy cycles, toy cars, toy horses, dolls' houses or other similar toys when carried on as a subsidiary branch of work in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of perambulators, invalid carriages, or folding push-cars, so as to form a common or interchangeable form of employment for the workers;

- (d) The manufacture from ceramic materials of dolls or dolls' parts, dolls' china, marbles, or similar articles when carried on in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of other pottery;

- (e) The making of articles from sugar confectionery;

- (f) The making of hollow-ware, including boxes and canisters, from sheet iron, sheet steel, or tinplate, or any operations incidental thereto.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1911 to 1918.**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.****DECISIONS BY THE UMPIRE.**

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Minister of Labour hereby gives Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions are payable in respect of:—
2453X. Workmen engaged in making metal containers for electric flash lamps.

2457X. Apprentices (employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour in any trade set out in the First Schedule to the National Insurance (Part II) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, or in munitions work) who were formerly indentured, whose apprenticeships have been interrupted by war service and who are not covered by decision No. B 2456 below:—

2458. Apprentices (employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour in any trade set out in the Sixth Schedule to Part II of the National Insurance Act, 1911 (Unemployment Insurance) who were formerly indentured, whose apprenticeships have been interrupted by war service and who are not covered by decision No. B. 2456 below:—

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions are not payable in respect of:—
2454. Workmen engaged in filling and completing electric flash lamps.

2455. Workmen engaged in cutting cork by machinery, unless in connection with the manufacture of articles intended for use in war.

2456. Indentured apprentices whose apprenticeships have been interrupted by war service, provided that:—

- (a) the indentures have been duly stamped and executed, have not expired and are still in force; or
(b) the period of the indentures has been formally extended by a duly executed endorsement on the original document.

2459. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the preparation of coloured blocking or printing foils.

This decision reverses decision A. 2439X ("The Labour Gazette" for November, 1918).

2460. Workmen engaged in filling in military entrenchments.

[NOTE.—Decisions in which the Umpire has decided that contributions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter X at the end of the number, e.g., 1554X. Contributions under these decisions are payable as from the 4th September, 1916.

Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.]

COAL MINES ACT, 1911.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES AS MANAGER AND UNDER-MANAGER, AND FOR CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION AS SURVEYOR OF MINES.

An Examination for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Manager and Under-Manager of Mines will be held on the 25th November, 1919, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff and Birmingham.

An Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyor of Mines will be held at the same places on the 26th November.

Candidates must, on or before the 4th October, send their names and state the district in which they are employed to the Secretary at the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., from whom all particulars can be obtained.
W. W. WARE,
Secretary to the Board for Mining Examinations.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.
AUGUST, 1919.

| District. | Certifying Surgeon. | Place and Time for Examination.* |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Ascot (Berks) | Dr. J. M. Duncan, Saumarez, Sunninghill, Ascot. | Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. |
| Ballymore Eustace (Kildare) | Dr. M. F. Lavin, Ballymore Eustace, Naas. | Ballymore Eustace Dispensary, Wednesday and Saturday 10 a.m.-2 p.m. |
| Ballyward (Down) | Dr. J. C. Wilson, The Dispensary, Ballyward. | Ballyward Dispensary, Wednesday 9-10 a.m. |
| Basingstoke (Hants) | Dr. W. H. Rees-Thomas, 10, Cross Street, Basingstoke. | Weekdays, 9-10 a.m. |
| Beith (Ayr) | Dr. R. Nicoll, Thistleknowe, Beith. | Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith (Derby) | Dr. W. J. Aitken Quine, Osborne House, Chinley, Stockport. | Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. |
| Cowdenbeath (Fife) | Dr. A. Selkirk, Thistle Bank, Cowdenbeath. | (1) Surgery, Dunfermline Road, Crossgates, weekdays 9.30-10 a.m. and 7.30-8 p.m. (2) Weekdays 8-9 a.m. and 6-7 p.m. Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. |
| Lavenham (Suffolk) | Dr. R. W. Payne, The Willows, Lavenham. | Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. |
| Manchester South East (Lancs.) | Dr. J. Ferguson, 266, Stockport Road, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester. | Weekdays 9-10.30 a.m. |
| Newhaven (Sussex) | Dr. J. A. Devine, 1, Meeching Road, Newhaven. | Surgery, Week-days, 9-11 a.m. |
| Newport (Pembroke) | Dr. D. Havard, East View, Newport. | Surgery, 419, Nottingham Road, Old Basford, Nottingham, Tuesdays, 9-10 a.m. |
| Nottingham North (Nottingham) | Dr. A. Fulton, 418, Nottingham Road, Old Basford, Nottingham. | Weekdays, 9-10 a.m. |
| Randalstown (Antrim) | Dr. J. K. Stewart, Randalstown. | Rathvilly Dispensary, Tuesday and Friday, 9.30 a.m. 12 noon. |
| Rathvilly (Carlow) | Dr. D. B. Donohoe, Moat View, Rathvilly. | Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. |
| Scarborough (Yorkshire-N. Riding) | Dr. E. O. Libbey, Westbrook, Trafalgar Street West, Scarborough. | Surgery, Pratt Street, Soham, Weekdays, 9-10 a.m. and 6-7 p.m. |
| Soham (Cambs.) | Dr. W. E. Carter, Soham. | Surgery, 37, Stanley St. West, North Shields, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. |
| Tynemouth (Northumberland) | Dr. J. E. Baker, 36, Stanley Street, W., North Shields. | Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. |
| Wallsend-on-Tyne (Northumberland) | Dr. E. Babst, 5, Park Villas, The Green, Wallsend-on-Tyne. | 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 AUGUST.

[All the Official Publications (distinguished by Cd., Cmd., H.L., H.C. or S.O. publication) may be purchased through any bookseller or directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, North Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsorby, Ltd., 118, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Dominions and Dependencies, the United States of America and other foreign countries of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C.]

UNITED KINGDOM.

Housing Schemes submitted to the Ministry of Health by Local Authorities and Public Utility Societies. [Cmd. 285: price 6d.]

Reconstruction Problems. Pamphlets of the Ministry of Reconstruction. No. 29. Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries. No. 34. The Future of Aerial Transport. No. 35. The Uses of Costing. No. 36. Industrial Research. No. 37. The Mission of the British Army. [S.O. Publications: price 2d. each.]

Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Public Works Loan Board, 1918-1919. Loans for housing of the working classes, small holdings, &c. [H.C. 123: price 3d.]

Restoration of Pre-War Practices (No. 3) Bill. Report from Standing Committee A. [H.C. 144: price 1d.]

Police Bill. Report from Standing Committee D. [H.C. 152: price 2d.]

High Prices and Profits. Special Report from the Select Committee. [H.C. 166: price 1d.]

East India (Industrial Commission, 1916-18). Minutes of Evidence. Vol. I. Delhi, United Provinces, &c. [Cmd. 284: price 4s. 6d.] Vol. II. Bengal and Central Provinces. [Cmd. 235: price 8s.] Vol. III. Madras and Bangalore. [Cmd. 236: price 5s.]

City of London Police Bill. Report from Select Committee. [H.C. 129: price 2d.]

Prison Officers' Superannuation Committee. Conditions of Service and Superannuation. Report. [Cmd. 313: price 1d.]

Coal Mines Bill. Report from Standing Committee A. [H.C. 158: price 1d.]

Naval Savings Banks. Account of Deposits, &c. [H.C. 180: price 1d.]

Decisions given by the Umpire respecting Out-of-Work Donation. Ministry of Labour. Vol. I. Nos. 1-500. Up to 5th March, 1919. [S.O. publication: price 2s. 6d.]

Industrial Pneumoconiosis, with special reference to Dust-Phthisis. By Dr. Edgar L. Collis. Milroy Lectures, 1915. [S.O. publication: price 2s.]

Milk Production. Report of House of Lords Committee on the Prices fixed by the Ministry of Food. [H.L. 161: price 1d.]

Committee on the Production and Distribution of Milk. Third Interim Report. [Cmd. 315: price 3d.]

Forty-third Annual Report of H.M. Inspectors of Explosives, 1918. [Cmd. 278: price 3d.]

Annual Report of the Flax Production Branch, 1918. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cmd. 216: price 2d.]

Inter-Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis (Sanatoria for Soldiers). [Cmd. 317: price 6d.]

Fifty-fifth Annual Report on Alkali, &c., Works, by the Chief Inspector, 1918. [S.O. publication: price 2s.]

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH DOMINIONS.

INDIA.—Publications of the Department of Statistics:—

- (1) The level of prices in Indian Ports, up to April, 1919.
(2) Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills, April, 1919.
(3) Wholesale and Retail (Fortnightly) Prices, 15th and 31st May.
(4) Prices of Country Produce and Salt in the middle of June, 1919.
(5) Wheat Prices in India, second half of May and first half of June, 1919.
(6) Cotton Press Return, Nos. 17 and 18, of 1918-19.
(7) Statistics of British India, Vol. V.—Education, 1917-1918.
(8) Foreign Sea-Borne Trade during May, 1919.

CANADA.—(1) The Labour Gazette, July, 1919. Industrial conditions during June, proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the Winnipeg strike, cost of living investigation by Committee of the House of Commons of Canada, wholesale and retail prices, &c. Supplement. Report of Commission to enquire into Industrial Relations in Canada. (2) Eighth Annual Report on Labour Organisation in Canada, 1918. Department of Labour. [Ottawa: J. de L. Taché, King's Printer.]

Report for 1918 of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board. [Toronto: A. T. Wilgress, King's Printer.]

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, March, 1919. Trade Unions, unemployment, disputes, wages, cost of living, industrial awards and agreements, &c. Commonwealth Statistician. [Melbourne: McCarron, Bird & Co., Printers.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Industrial Gazette, May, 1919. Price levels, dislocations in industries, employment and unemployment, State Labour Exchanges, industrial awards, &c. Department of Labour and Industry. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

QUEENSLAND.—The Industrial Gazette, May, 1919. Supply of and demand for labour, arbitration awards, accidents, departmental agents' reports on condition of industry, &c. Department of Labour. [Brisbane: A. J. Cumming, Government Printer.]

NEW ZEALAND.—Report of the Board of Trade on the Coal Industry, 20th May, 1919. Cost of production and distribution, earnings, cost of living and housing conditions of mine workers, &c. [Wellington: Marcus F. Marks, Government Printer.]

NEW ZEALAND.—Monthly Abstract of Statistics, May, 1919. Prices, wholesale and retail, cost of living, weekly budgets, pensions, &c. Government Statistician. [Wellington: Marcus F. Marks, Government Printer.]

SOUTH AFRICA.—Statistics of Cost of Living, May, 1919. Office of Census and Statistics. [Pretoria.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

NEW YORK.—The Labour Market Bulletin, May, 1919. Detailed report upon employment in May.

Department of Labour Special Bulletin, No. 94, June, 1919. New York Labour Laws enacted in 1919. [Albany: J. B. Lyon Co., Printers.]

Bulletin of the State Industrial Commission, July, 1919. [Albany, N.Y.]

UNITED STATES.—MASSACHUSETTS.—Labour Bulletin No. 127, May, 1919. Eighteenth Annual Directory of Labour Organisations in Massachusetts, 1919. Bureau of Statistics (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co.).

FRANCE.—(1) *Bulletin Mensuel de l'Office de Renseignements Agricoles, October-December, 1917*. Monthly report of the Agricultural Intelligence Department—Decrees, laws, reports, &c., affecting agriculture. Ministry of Agriculture. [Paris.] (2) *Bulletin de Statistique et de Legislation Comparée, Moy, 1919*. Laws and decrees affecting foreign and colonial relations. Ministry of Finance. [Paris.] (3) *Annuaire Statistique de la France, 1916, 1917, 1918*. Statistical Year Book of France for 1916-1918. (4) *Statistique des Familles et des Habitations en 1911*. Family and Housing Statistics for the year 1911. (5) *Bulletin du Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Avril-Mai, 1919*. Journal of the French Labour Department. Employment in January, 1919; disputes, January-April, 1919; retail prices in first quarter of 1919; collective agreements as to 8-hours day in various trades. Ministry of Labour. [Paris: Berger-Levrault.]

GERMANY.—(1) *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, 26th June, 1919*. Journal of German Labour Department. Employment in May, 1919. National Statistical Office. [Berlin: Carl Heymann.] (2) *Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, 1919, Part I*. (Quarterly Volume of German Statistics.) Statistics as to prices of necessities in 1919; production of coal, iron, &c., in 1915. German Statistical Office. [Berlin: Puttkammer and Mühlbrecht.] (3) *Die Wahlen zur Verfassunggebenden Deutschen Nationalversammlung am 19 Januar, 1919*. Report as to the election for the National Assembly charged with drawing up the German Constitution on 19th January, 1919, with a map of electoral districts and coloured plan showing number of the deputies elected in each district. [1st Supplement to Quarterly Volume of German Statistics, 1919.] (4) *Die Ergebnisse der Viehzählungen vom 1 September, 1917, bis 4 Dezember, 1918, und Schlachtvieh und Fleischbeschau, 1915 bis 1918*. The results of the livestock census from 1st September, 1917, to 4th December, 1918, and of the slaughter of animals and meat inspection, 1915-1919. [4th Supplement to Quarterly Volume of German Statistics, 1918.] (5) *Die Verbände der Arbeitgeber, Angestellten und Arbeiter im Jahre 1916, und im Jahre 1917*. Associations of Employers of Salaried Employees and of Workpeople in 1916 and 1917. German Statistical Office. [Berlin: C. Heymann.]

BELGIUM.—(1) *Revue du Travail, 1st August, 1919*. Retail prices at Antwerp, April, 1914—January-June, 1919. (2) *La Situation des Industries Belges jusqu'au 1er Juin, 1919*. The state of Belgian Industries up to 1st June, 1919. (3) *Recensement de l'Industrie et du Commerce, 31st December, 1910*. Census of Industry and Commerce. Second Part: Industrial Census, Vol. VI, Ministry of Industry, Labour and Commerce. [Brussels.]

HOLLAND.—(1) *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st July, 1919*. Journal of the Central Statistical Bureau. Employment in April, 1919; labour disputes in June; retail prices, 2nd quarter, 1919. (2) *Bidragen tot de Statistiek van Nederland, July, 1919, No. 274*. Statistics relating to the wages and hours of shoemakers and tanners insured under the law against accidents in 1916. Central Bureau of Statistics. (3) *Jaarverslag der Visscherijinspectie, 1917, betreffende den Dienst der Inspectie, &c.* Annual report of the Dutch fishery inspection in 1917. Department of Agriculture, Industry and Trade. [The Hague: Gebr. Belinfante.]

SWITZERLAND.—(1) *Statistisches Jahrbuch der Schweiz, 1918*. Year Book of Switzerland. Federal Statistical Bureau [Bern: Stämpfli & Co.] (2) *Berichte der Kantonsregierungen über Ausführung des Bundesgesetzes betreffend die Arbeit in den Fabriken, 1917 und 1918*. Report of the Cantonal Governments on the execution of the Federal Factory Law in 1917 and 1918. Department of Economics. [Aarau: H. R. Sauerländer & Co.] (3) *Preisbericht No. 1, 31st July*. Report giving tables of the most current prices of necessities in 52 localities in Switzerland. (4) *Feuille Fédérale Suisse et Recueil des Lois Suisses (weckly)*. Issues from 23rd July to 13th August.

DENMARK.—(1) *Statistiske Efterretninger, Nos. 11, 12 and 13*. Journal of the Danish Statistical Department. Influence of Increased Prices on the Cost of Living. (2) *Aegteskaber, Fødsle og Døde, 1911-1915*. Report on Marriages, Births and Deaths during the years 1911-1915. Danish Statistical Department. [Copenhagen.] ICELAND.—(1) *Hagtitindi (The Iceland Labour Gazette), Nos. 6, 7, 8 of 1918 and 1, 2, 3, 4 of 1919*. Retail prices at Reykjavik in January and June, 1919. (2) *Bunatharskyrslur arith 1917*. Agricultural Statistics for the year 1917. (3) *Vershunarskyrslur arith 1915*. Commercial Statistics for the year 1915. (4) *Fiskiskyrslur og Hlunninda arith 1916*. Statistics as to fishing, bird and seal hunting in 1915. Iceland Statistical Bureau. [Reykjavik.]

NORWAY.—(1) *Meddelelser fra det Statistiske Centralbyrå, Nos. 1-6, 1919*. Report of the Central Statistical Bureau. Retail prices, January to April, 1919; food consumption in households, September, 1918—January, 1919. (2) *Statistisk Aarbok for Kongeriket Norge, 1918*. Statistical Year Book of Norway. Industrial workers, by industries, &c., at end of 1917; Norwegian trade unions, 1917; weekly hours of labour, 1911-1918; labour disputes, 1903-1917. (3) *Fattigvesenet, 1915*. Report on Poor Relief in 1915. (4) *Norges Sparebanker, 1917*. Report on Savings Banks in 1917. (5) *Norges Skipsfart, 1917*. Re-

port on Norwegian Shipping during 1917. (6) *Månedsopgaver over Varcomsetningen med Utlandet, December, 1918, and January, February, March, 1919*. Monthly Bulletins of Export Trade. Central Statistical Bureau. [Christiania: H. Aschehoug & Co.] *Rekruteing for Den Norske Hær, 1914*. Recruiting Statistics for the year 1914. War Office. [Christiania: H. Aschehoug & Co.] *Veterinær vev senet og Kjøttkontrollen, 1917*. Report on veterinary service and supervision of meat in 1917. Veterinary Department. [Christiania: H. Aschehoug & Co.] FINLAND.—*Social Tidsskrift, No. 1, 1919*. Journal of the Finnish Department for Social Affairs. The organisation of social and labour control in Finland; the application of the eight-hour law in Finland. Department for Social Affairs. [Helsingfors.]

SPAIN.—*Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, July, 1919*. Journal of the Spanish Labour Department. Strikes in June, 1919; retail prices from October, 1918, to March, 1919. Department of Labour. [Madrid: Minuesa de los Ríos.]

ARGENTINE.—*Cronica Mensual del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo, June, 1919*. Monthly report of the Ministry of Labour, June, 1919. Texts of bills regarding trade unions, hours of labour, labour disputes, &c. [Buenos Aires.]

CHILE.—(1) *Statistical Abstract of the Republic of Chile, 1917*. (In English.) Number of workers in industry in 1916; cost of production in 1916; wholesale prices at Valparaiso, 1897-1917. Central Statistics Bureau. [Santiago de Chile.] (2) *Boletín de la Oficina del Trabajo, No. 11, 1918*. Journal of the Ministry of Labour. Circulars, &c., as to carrying out the law as to industrial accidents; consumption and cost of necessities in Chile; number of population engaged in industry. Ministry of Labour. [Santiago de Chile.] (3) *Anuario Estadístico de la Republica de Chile, 1917*. Vols. I., IV., VIII., IX. Annual Statistics of the Republic of Chile. Census of Industry in 1915, 1916 and 1917; production in 1917, &c. Central Statistics Bureau. [Santiago de Chile.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1919.

ADMIRALTY (CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF'S DEPARTMENT)*

Concrete Wharf and Jetty, Military Gunwharf, Portsmouth: A. Jackaman & Son, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.—Extensions of Lime Store and New Hydrogen Meter House, East Fortune Air Station: J. Millar & Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh.—Foundations, Bricklayer and Glazier Work, Shandon, Dumbarton: Dewar & Elliott, Glasgow.—Gas, Water and Petrol Mains, East Fortune Air Station: Richard Baillie, Pencaitland, East Lothian.—Joiner, Plumber, Painter and Glazier Work, Shandon, Dumbarton: W. Jack & Sons, Edinburgh.—Laying Gas and Water Mains, Howden Air Station: R. J. May, Trowse, Norwich.—Painting Oil Fuel Tanks, Invergordon: Dewey Brothers, Barton-on-Humber.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS (WAR OFFICE CONTRACTS).

Bedsteads: Smith & Cartwright Bedstead Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Eyelets: H. Hipkiss & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Holloware: Hill Top Foundry Co., West Bromwich; Izons & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Instruments, Musical: T. Dawkins, London, E.C.; Hawkes & Son, London, W.; G. Potter & Co., Aldershot.—Mattresses: Evers & Co., Ltd., Smethwick; J. & J. Taunton, Ltd., Birmingham.—Soap: Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Sanoper, Ltd., Manchester.—Soda Crystals: Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Wigan, Cheshire; United Alkali Co., London, E.—Wood Preservative: Dussek Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Badges, Metal: Dale, Forty & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; S. J. Rose, London, W.; Vaughton, Ltd., Birmingham; C. Wilks, Birmingham; M. Wright & Sons, Edgware.—Bins, Storage: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Boilers, Steam: Riley Bros. (Boiler-makers), Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—Boots, Ankle: Adams Bros., Raunds; A. Barker & Sons, Ltd., Earls Barton; G. Barnes, Chesham; T. Bird & Sons, Ltd., Kettering; G. B. Britton & Sons, Bristol; J. Cave & Sons, Ltd., Rushden; E. Claridge & Son, Rushden; W. Claridge, Rushden; R. Coggins & Son, Raunds; S. Collier, Ltd., Northampton; Cridland & Rose, Bristol; B. Denton & Son, Ltd., Rushden; G. E. Emerson, Leeds; W. Evans, Leicester; Finedon Co-operative Society, Ltd., Finedon; W. & J. Gray, Leeds; J. Halliday & Sons, Leeds; G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton; J. T. Hawthorne, Finedon; C. W. Horrell, Rushden; J. Horrell & Son, Raunds; F. Knight, Ltd., Rushden; W. Lawrence, Raunds; W. Mason, Ltd., Anstey, Leicester; T. Miles & Co., Ltd., Kingswood, Bristol; A. W. Minney & Son, Finedon; C. E. Nickols, Ltd., Raunds; Northamptonshire Productive Society, Ltd., Wollaston; Parker & Cooper, Finedon; Pollard & Son, Northampton; E. W. Pratt & Co., Bristol; Racklyeft & Son, Chesham; Regulation Boot Co., Raunds; St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd., Raunds; Scroggie Bros., Carnoustie; G. Selwood & Co., Rushden; O. Smith, Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; S. Walker, Walgrave, Northampton; Wilson & Watson, Ltd., Kettering.—Boots, Field: F. Cooke, Ltd., London, E.C.—Brushes: W. Francis & Sons, London, S.E.; Wire Brush Co., Ancoats, Manchester.—Cases, Wood, Packing: R. Vincent, London, E.C.—Chemicals: A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Brunner, Mond &

Co., Ltd., Northwich.—Cloth (Piece Goods): J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; H. Houston & Son, Frome, Som.—Clothing, Cleaning and Dyeing of: Achille Serre, Ltd., London, E.; W. J. Bowie, Kilmarnock, N.B.; Brunswick Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd., Portsmouth; Flinn & Sons, Ltd., Brighton; French Cleaning and Dyeing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Gibson & Reed, Paisley; Lush & Cook, Ltd., London, E.; J. Smith & Sons, Dewsbury; Stevenson Bros., Dundee.—Clothing, Uniform: J. Hammond & Co., Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—Clothing, Waterproof: Monarch Waterproof Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Clothing, Women's: E. J. Daunter, London, E.; Hartley, Son & Co., Hebden Bridge; W. Lilley & Co., Manchester.—Cordage, Lines and Twines: Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; Jameson & Co., Ltd., Hull; J. Todd & Son, Ltd., Glasgow.—Disinfectants: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.; Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., London, E.; Killgerm Co., Ltd., Cleckheaton; McDougall Bros., Ltd., Manchester; Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe; Phoenix Sanitary Co., Preston; Quibell Bros., Ltd., Newark; Sanitas Co., Ltd., London, E.; R. Young & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Head-dresses: E. Day (St. Albans), Ltd., St. Albans; F. J. Elliott & Co., Atherstone; G. H. Leavey & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; B. Sterling & Co., London, W.—Hosiery: J. Bevins, Leicester; Bo'ness Hosiery Co., Bo'ness, N.B.; J. S. Bryce & Co., Lanark; J. Clarke & Co. (Arnold), Ltd., Nottingham; N. Coral & Sons, Leicester; A. Cunningham, Ltd., Stewarton, N.B.; J. Currie, Son & Co., Stewarton, N.B.; R. Currie & Son, Selkirk; J. Grimmond, Glasgow; A. Hall & Co., Stewarton, N.B.; W. Hall & Co., Stewarton, N.B.; F. W. Harmer & Co., Norwich; W. & H. Howe, Leicester; A. P. Innes & Co., Hawick; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; R. H. Kerr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Kidmar Hosiery Co., Glasgow; Lyle & Scott, Ltd., Hawick; A. MacDougall & Co., Ltd., Lanark; G. Mee, Leicester; Moore, Eady & Murcott-Goode, Ltd., Leicester; I. & R. Morley, Nottingham and Leicester; J. Noble & Co., Ltd., Bellshill; R. Pringle & Son, Hawick; P. Scott & Co., Ltd., Hawick; Smith's Hosiery Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wigan; Stewarton Hosiery Co., Stewarton, N.B.; West Lothian Hosiery Factory, Ltd., Bathgate.—Leather: Harvey & Sons, Ltd., Bury; J. & W. H. Hutchings, Ltd., Warrington; Penketh Tanning Co., Ltd., Warrington; Tullibody Tanning Co., Tullibody; Vauxhall Tanning Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Vernon Street Tanning Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Medicines: F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Burgoyne, Burbridges & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Carnegie Bros., London, N.; Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb, Liverpool; Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., London, E.; Howards & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; J. F. Macfarlane & Co., Edinburgh; May & Baker, London, S.W.; Pharmaceutical Lanoline Co., Fulham; Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Saltley; Stafford, Allen & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Whiffen & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; G. Zimmerman & Co., London, E.C.—Oils: Lever Bros., Ltd., Cheshire.—Paint: L. Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Naylor Bros. (London), Ltd., Southall, Middlesex.—Ribbon, Silk: Beresford, Ltd., Congleton; Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek; J. & T. P. Caldicott, Coventry; Craddock & Co., London, E.C.; Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Ropeway Accessories: J. Billingham, Cradley Heath.—Saddlery: Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.—Shoes, Canvas: Walker, Kempson & Stevens, Ltd., Leicester.—Spurs: J. Withers & Sons, Ltd., Walsall.—Woodware (Miscellaneous): East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.

WAR OFFICE.

Works Services: Filling-in of Defence Trenches, Essex: H. Elliott & Co., London, W.; Periodical Services and Repairs, Combermere Barracks, Windsor: F. Holdsworth, Shipley; Periodical Services and Repairs, Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich: F. Holdsworth, Shipley; Demolition of London Defences, North Haddenham Marsh and South Halling: Macdonald, Gibbs & Co., London, E.C.; Building Repairs, Reserve Supply Depot, Deptford: G. Munday & Son, London, E.C.; Maintenance of Lifts, London District: Waygood-Otis, Ltd., London, S.E.; Periodical Services and Repairs, Shorncliffe District: J. W. Woolnough, Eastbourne; Periodical Services, Beresford Barracks, Kildare: C. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Dublin.—Maintenance of W.D. Buildings: Liverpool District and Out-stations: Collin & Son, Liverpool; Leeds: T. W. Dodgson, Halifax; Exeter: S. R. Force & Sons, Exeter; Army Ordnance Depot, Altrincham: John Gourley, Manchester; Hounslow District: Limpus & Son, Kingston-on-Thames; Woolwich Area: G. Munday & Sons, London, E.C.; Shorncliffe: Rowland Bros., Horsham.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

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