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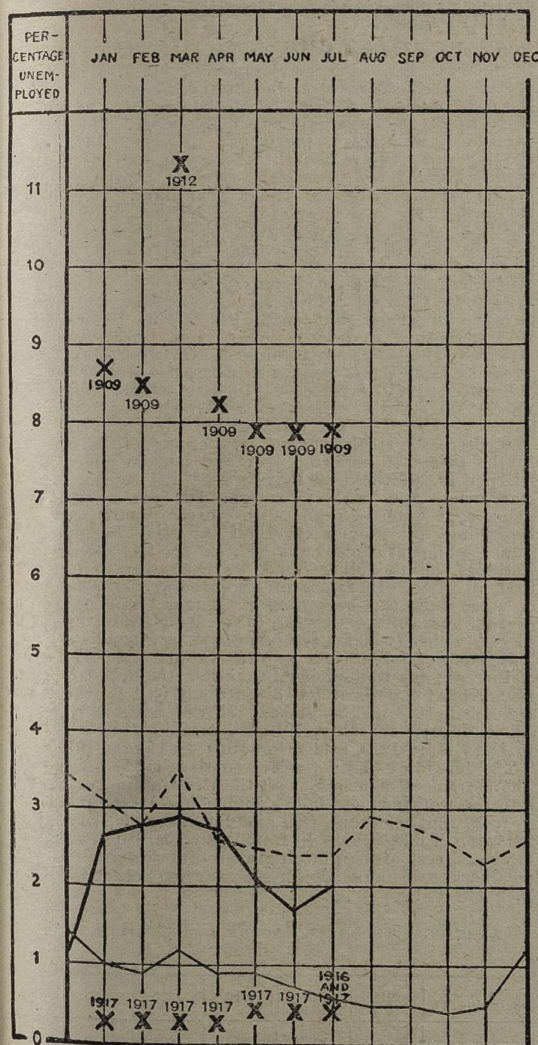
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

## EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

— Thick Curve = 1919. — Thin Curve = 1918.  
- - - Dotted Curve = Mean of 1909-18.

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

## EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, AND RETAIL PRICES.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

DURING the first part of July the state of employment continued to improve, and on 25th July the number of unemployed persons, as shown by the Denon records, had fallen to 540,884, as compared with 606,125 on 27th June. On 1st August the number had increased to 553,482. This increase, the first recorded since the beginning of May, when the total was 1,093,400, is due to the effect of the coal strike in Yorkshire. Workers at blast furnaces and iron and steel works and in woollen and worsted factories in Yorkshire were the first to be affected by this stoppage, and the slowing down in these industries affected, in turn, other trades. The effect of the dispute was felt all the more acutely as for some time previous to the strike a serious shortage in the supply of fuel had been reported by a number of firms.

Increases in wages which came into operation in July affected over 200,000 workpeople, and over 1½ million workpeople (mostly in the coal mining and cotton industries) obtained reductions in hours of labour. At 1st August the general level of retail prices of food and other items entering into the cost of living was about 115 per cent. above the pre-war level, as compared with about 105 per cent. at the beginning of June; the percentage is, however, still below that recorded just before the Armistice, when it was between 120 and 125.

*Employment.*—The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment donation at 1st August was 553,482. The composition of this total was as follows: (a) Civilians—Men 100,228, boys 6,529, women 73,878, girls 6,176; (b) Demobilised—Men 364,570, women 2,101. Of the total number of civilians 51,194 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 1st August was 517,443, or an increase of 1,180 on 4th July; and the number of women was 149,464, or a decrease of 33,534 on the total at 4th July. The number of vacancies unfilled on 1st August was 40,004 for men and 47,936 for women, the corresponding figures for 4th July being 44,904 and 55,289.

Trade Unions with a net membership of 1,341,626, excluding those serving with the Forces, reported 2·0 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 1·7 per cent. at the end of June and 0·6 per cent. a year ago.

The number of workpeople employed at coal mines included in the returns (excluding those in Yorkshire for all three dates) was about the same in the period ended 26th July as a month earlier, and over 20 per cent. greater than a year ago; there was, however, much time lost owing to various causes. Employment continued good at iron and shale mines and fairly good at lead mines, but declined to quiet at tin mines. It remained good generally at quarries.

In the pig-iron industry employment continued good until the latter part of the month, when a general shortage of fuel resulted in one-seventh of the furnaces at work in June being damped down by the end of July. The shortage of fuel affected iron and steel works similarly, the aggregate number of shifts worked in the week ended 26th July being 15 per cent. less than a month earlier. In the engineering trades an improvement in the early part of the month was largely counterbalanced by a decline later, again owing to the coal shortage. In the shipbuilding trade employment remained good, on the whole. In the tinplate trade employment continued good, and in other metal trades it was fairly good, on the whole.

During the first half of July the cotton trade was almost at a standstill owing to the strike; in the second half employment was generally fair or fairly good. In the woollen and worsted trades employment continued good until the effects of the coal strike in Yorkshire became felt, after which many mills were closed down.

In the bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing trades there was some improvement during July, but at the end of the month shortage of coal was beginning to affect employment. Disputes in the hosiery trade dislocated employment almost throughout the month. In the silk trade employment was good, on the whole, and in the jute trade it continued good. In the linen trade, however, it continued very slack. In the lace trade employment was still bad, though not quite so bad as in previous months, in the levers section; it was good in the curtain and fair in the plain net sections. In the carpet trade it was fairly good.

Employment was good in the leather and boot and shoe trades. In the tailoring trades employment continued good. It varied from fair to good in the wholesale, mantle, costume, and blouse trades. In the corset trade it was fairly good, and in the shirt and collar trades it was good in England and fairly good in Scotland and Ireland.

In the brick trade employment continued good. Cement workers were well employed and worked a considerable amount of overtime. In the pottery and glass trades employment continued good; shortage of fuel was reported, and in the Yorkshire glass trade it was so serious as to result in the closing down of several furnaces. In the building trade employment, taken as a whole, was fairly good, and in the wood-working and furnishing trades it was usually good. There was some further improvement in the paper and printing trades; with bookbinders employment was moderate. In the food preparation trades employment continued good. There was still a deficiency of skilled agricultural labourers, though the scarcity of unskilled men was less marked than last month. With dock and riverside labourers employment was fairly good; at most of the principal ports the supply of seamen was in excess of the demand. Fishermen were well employed.

*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 July resulted in an increase of over £45,000 in the weekly wages of over 200,000 workpeople. Changes in hours of labour during June affected about 1,550,000 workpeople, whose recognised working time was reduced by an average of about five hours a week; the principal changes affected workpeople engaged in the coalmining and cotton industries.

*Retail Prices.*—The average increase in retail prices of food at 1st August was 117 per cent. as compared with July, 1914, the corresponding figure for 1st July being 109 per cent., taking the pre-war standard of consumption. For all the principal items ordinarily entering into the pre-war working class family budget the average increase in retail prices (including rents) was about 115 per cent. at 1st August, as compared with between 105 and 110 per cent. a month earlier.

### RETAIL PRICES DURING THE WAR.

THE statistics relating to the increase in the retail prices of food, which have been published in the *Labour Gazette* since September, 1914, are summarised in the following Table, which shows, for the whole period, the average percentage increase since July, 1914, in retail prices of the principal articles of food\* in the United Kingdom. In order to obtain a continuously comparable record of price-movements it has necessarily been assumed that the relative importance of the various articles included has been the same throughout the period, and the figures thus afford a measure of the increased cost of a pre-war dietary, so far as the articles included in the statistics are concerned.

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE INCREASE SINCE JULY, 1914:  
PRICES OF FOOD.\*

Month (beginning of)	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
January ..	—	18	45	87	106	130
February ..	—	22	47	89	108	130
March ..	—	24	48	92	107	120
April ..	—	24	49	94	106	113
May ..	—	26	55	98	107	107
June ..	—	32	59	102	108	104
July ..	—	32	61	104	110	109
August ..	15†	34	60	103	118	117
September ..	10	35	65	106	116	—
October ..	12	40	68	97	129	—
November ..	13	41	78	106	133	—
December ..	16	44	84	105	129	—

\* The articles included are beef, mutton, bacon, fish, flour, bread, tea, sugar, milk, butter, cheese, margarine, eggs and potatoes.

† On 8th August, 1914.

An almost continuous rise in prices is shown from September, 1914, to the summer of 1917. The period of most marked increase was in the latter part of 1916, the percentage rising from 60 at the beginning of August, 1916, to 84 at the beginning of December. The increase continued, with less rapidity, up to June, 1917, but in the following twelve months there was only a relatively small advance, the percentage increase at the beginning of July, 1917, being 104 and a year later, 110. In part this was due to the subsidy on flour and bread, the effect of which is evident in the percentage for 1st October, 1917 (the date following its introduction), though it was soon neutralised during October by increases in the prices of other food-stuffs. The measures taken by the Food Controller also served to check the further advance in prices, but conditions in the latter part of 1918 were such that large increases in prices were again recorded, and at the beginning of November, 1918, prices of food averaged 133 per cent. above the pre-war level.

Between 1st November, 1918, and June, 1919, there was a fall in the prices of food, which at the latter date averaged 104 per cent. above those of July, 1914. The decrease resulted from reductions of 4d. per lb. in the prices of imported beef and mutton and of about 2d. per lb. in those of British beef and mutton, cheese, margarine, and tea. Milk was 2d. per quart dearer and eggs were over 2½d. each dearer at the beginning of November than at the beginning of June, while fish also was dearer at the earlier date. Potatoes, on the other hand, were cheaper in November than in June. Increases in prices between the beginning of June and the beginning of August have raised the average percentage increase over July, 1914, from 104 to 117, which is about the same as a year ago.

If it is desired to exclude from consideration the amount of increase due to additional taxation, the necessary deductions from the percentages given would be 1 for the months December, 1914, to September, 1915; 5 for October, 1915, to April, 1916; 6 for May, 1916, to April, 1918; 10 for May, 1918, to May, 1919, and 9 for June to August, 1919.

The foregoing figures relate to the prices of food only. The movement of prices of all the items ordinarily entering into the working-class family budget (including in addition to food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, &c.) is shown in the following Table, which like the previous Table, shows the increased cost of maintaining a pre-war standard of living, no allowance being made for such varying economies as have been effected.

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE INCREASE SINCE JULY, 1914:  
ALL ITEMS.

Month (beginning of)	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
January ..	—	10-15	35	65	85-90	120
February ..	—	15	35	65-70	90	120
March ..	—	15-20	35-40	70	90	115
April ..	—	15-20	35-40	70-75	90-95	110
May ..	—	20	40-45	75	95-100	105
June ..	—	25	45	75-80	100	105
July ..	—	25	45-50	80	100-105	105-110
August ..	10	25	45-50	80	110	115
September ..	10	25	50	80-85	110	—
October ..	10	30	50-55	75-80	115-120	—
November ..	10	30-35	60	85	120-125	—
December ..	10	35	65	85	120	—

The above percentages are unaffected by war increases in the taxation on commodities up to September, 1915. From October, 1915, to April, 1916, about 3 per cent. was added to the pre-war level on account of such increases; from May, 1916, to April, 1918, the corresponding figure was between 4 and 5 per cent.; from May, 1918, to May, 1919, nearly 7 per cent.; and for June to August, 1919, about 6 per cent.

Up to the middle of 1917 the increase in respect of all the items included in the statistics averaged about three-quarters of that for food. During the following twelve months, however, the prices of food advanced very little while those of other items continued to increase considerably, and in July, 1918, the average percentage advance in the prices of "all items" was within 10 of that recorded for food. At the present time the average increases for food and for all the items included are approximately the same, and prices, whether for food only or for all the items (including rent), are substantially more than double the pre-war level.

### RECENT REDUCTIONS IN HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

#### United Kingdom.

ONE of the most prominent features of the industrial situation in the United Kingdom since the signing of the Armistice has been the widespread movement towards a shorter working week, the effects of which have already far exceeded those of any similar movement previously recorded.

In the period of about a quarter of a century, prior to 1919, for which statistics are available, the number of workpeople reported to the Department as affected by reductions in working hours averaged about 120,000 per annum. In 1902, when the maximum weekly hours permitted in textile factories under the Factory and Workshop Act were restricted to 55½, rather more than a million workpeople had their weekly working time reduced by an average of nearly one hour. In 1909, almost entirely as the result of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, limiting the hours of labour of coal miners, over half a million workpeople obtained reductions averaging about 4 hours per week. In the other years of this period the number annually affected ranged from a minimum of 7,000 in 1903 to a maximum of about 155,000 in 1911. During the first seven months of 1919, on the other hand, nearly 6 million workpeople are known to have had their normal weekly working hours, irrespective of overtime, reduced by an average of about 6½ hours per head.

The movement for shorter hours began with the engineering and shipbuilding trades, in which, shortly after the Armistice, negotiations were opened which resulted in an agreement between the Employers' Associations and the Trade Unions concerned to substitute a working week of 47 hours as from 1st January, 1919, for that previously worked (usually 53 or 54 hours) without any reduction in the weekly wages of time-workers. Similar arrangements were subsequently adopted in a number of other metal-working trades. In the railway service a 48-hour week was put into operation as from 1st February, and an 8-hour shift has been generally adopted for shift workers in iron and steel smelting furnaces and rolling mills and in electrical and gas undertakings. A 48-hour week has also been introduced in a number of other industries, including the cotton, woollen and worsted, silk, hosiery, carpet, textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, &c., boot and shoe, carting, tramway and omnibus, printing and bookbinding, cement, brewing and leather trades. For building operatives in Scotland, the hours have been reduced to 44 weekly. In the coal-mining industry the maximum working time of underground workers was reduced in July by one hour per day as a result of the recommendations of the Coal Industry Commission, while that of surface workers, which was reduced to 49 hours per week from 1st January, has been further reduced to 46½. As the result of all these changes, the hours in an ordinary working week in the principal industries of the United Kingdom are now generally 44 to 48, as compared with 48 to 60 previously.

In almost every case the reduction in hours has been subject to the condition that weekly time wages should not be reduced. For workers paid by the hour the rates have either been enhanced in the proportion by which the weekly hours have been reduced, or increases in hourly rates have been given which have resulted in a net increase in weekly wages. Those paid at weekly, daily or shift rates have generally received the same amounts as before the change. As regards piece-workers, in some cases no general change has been made in the recognised piece lists. In other cases the piece rates have been enhanced in proportion to the reduction in hours; while in others again a certain percentage increase has been given, not, however, equivalent to the reduction in hours.

A summary is given on p. 345 of the principal reductions in hours from the beginning of January to the end of July, 1919, together with details of the adjustment in rates of wages which accompanied them.

The following Table shows the approximate numbers of workpeople affected by reductions in recognised working hours during the present year in different groups of

trades, and the average amount of reduction per head. The particulars given include estimates of the numbers of workpeople affected in railway service and Government employment, for which precise numbers have not been ascertained, but are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, police, clerks, shop assistants and salaried employees, for whom information as to the numbers affected is not available.

Groups of Trades.	No. of workpeople whose hours were reduced.	Aggregate reduction in weekly hours.	Average reductions in hours per head for the workpeople affected.
Building ..	142,000	596,000	4.2
Mining and Quarrying ..	1,024,000	5,080,000	5.0
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	1,891,000	13,317,000	7.0
Textile ..	877,000	6,339,000	7.2
Clothing ..	171,000	832,000	4.8
Transport ..	800,000	7,176,000	9.0
Printing, Paper, etc. ..	167,000	507,000	3.0
Furniture and Woodworking ..	86,000	289,000	5.2
Glass, Brick, Pottery, Chemical, etc. ..	220,000	1,403,000	6.4
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	119,000	785,000	6.6
Public Utility Services ..	120,000	949,000	7.9
Other Miscellaneous ..	168,000	969,000	5.7
TOTAL ..	5,755,000	38,242,000	6.6

In considering the variations in the numbers affected, and in the average reduction per head in different trades and groups of trades, it should be remembered that these variations are partly due to the differences in the weekly hours recognised before the changes occurred. For example, in the printing trade, the adoption of a 48-hour week has resulted in an average weekly reduction of nearly 3 hours, the weekly hours before the change having been most usually only 50 or 51; whereas in the cotton industry the adoption of the 48-hour week has necessitated a reduction of 7½ hours, the working week having previously been 55½ hours. It should also be noted that the averages apply only to those workpeople whose hours have actually been reduced and not necessarily to the total numbers of workpeople employed in the respective groups of trades, no account being taken in the Table of any workpeople, e.g., in the iron and steel trades, who were already working the reduced number of hours.

#### Foreign Countries.

THE movement for reduced hours of labour which set in after the signing of the Armistice has not been confined to the United Kingdom. Either by way of legislation or by agreement between representatives of employers and workpeople, the length of the working day formerly in operation has been curtailed in many foreign countries. In Germany one of the first enactments of the Provisional Government was a law fixing an 8-hour day for all industrial workers, special arrangements being made to meet the case of transport workers and of those employed in establishments in continuous operation. A later measure fixed a limit for the hours of labour of agricultural workers—in four months of the year the average hours were not to exceed 8 per diem, in four months 10, and in four months 11. The hours of labour of miners in the Ruhr district were subsequently reduced to 7½ bank to bank. In the territories occupied by the Allies railway workers' hours were reduced to 8 as from 10th June. In the case of France a general 8-hour day law was passed on 23rd April, and at a subsequent date the existing legislation as to the length of the working day in the mining industry was amended by extending the 8-hour day to all classes of workpeople, whether employed underground or on the surface. On 2nd August a similar limit for all persons employed in French vessels, subject to certain regulations.

Laws or decrees have also been passed fixing 8 hours per day (or alternatively 48 hours per week) as the normal working time in Spain, Portugal, Denmark (operative in establishments with continuous working as from 1st January, 1920), Switzerland, Finland, Tchecho-Slovakia, Poland, and Soviet Russia. In Holland, according to reports in the daily Press, a Bill has been adopted by the Second Chamber of the States General which proposes to establish a legal limit of 45 hours per week, that is to say, an 8-hour day for five days of the week and a half-holiday on Saturdays. Bills with the object of fixing a general legal working day have also been prepared in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Hungary, and Austria.

In several countries a shorter working day has been introduced by agreement between employers and workpeople, thus anticipating or supplementing legislation on this point. This method has been largely adopted in Italy, where the 8-hour day or 48-hour week has been agreed upon in important industries such as the metal and shipbuilding, textile trades, and agriculture. In Switzerland again there are many instances of the limitation of working hours by agreement, in addition to the legislative provisions mentioned above.

In the United States, where early this year a week of more than 48 hours was rather the exception than the rule in most of the skilled trades in which male labour predominates, the principal reduction in hours since January 1919, together with details of the adjustment in rates of wages which accompanied them.

The following Table shows the approximate numbers of workpeople affected by reductions in recognised working hours during the present year in different groups of

## JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS.

THE May issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained a list of the 33 Joint Industrial Councils which had been established at 1st May. Since that date, 10 more Industrial Councils have been formed, representing the following industries:— Boot and shoe manufacture; carpets; flour milling; heating and domestic engineering; iron and steel wire manufacturing; music trades; printing; needles, fish hooks and fishing tackle; spelter trade; wrought hollow-ware.

The Minister of Labour has written to all the Joint Industrial Councils urging the special importance of establishing District Councils and Works Committees at the present stage in the carrying out of the proposals of the Whitley Report.

His letter begins as follows:—

"I am anxious to call the attention of your Council to the importance of completing the scheme recommended by the Whitley Committee by the establishment of District Councils and Works Committees.

"I am very appreciative of the work which has been done in so many industries in setting up Joint Industrial Councils, and of the results which have been achieved by them after their establishment. At the present time there are National Councils in no less than 40 industries of the country, which I think may fairly be regarded as a remarkable proof of the progress of the movement for better co-operation between employers and workpeople, without which, I am convinced, satisfactory conditions in industry are impossible. I also realise how much hard work has been done by the Employers' Associations and the Trade Unions connected with those Councils, and I should hesitate to suggest that they should undertake the solution of these further, and perhaps even more difficult problems, were I not of opinion that their early solution was a matter of the utmost importance.

"It will be remembered that the scheme recommended by the Whitley Committee consisted in the formation of three different types of bodies:—in the first place, of National Councils, secondly, of District Councils, and thirdly, of Works Committees. The Committee evidently regarded the formation of these bodies as being usually necessary for the complete success of the scheme, and I entirely share this view. In my opinion the formation of a National Council, though, of course, desirable in itself, is only one stage towards the realisation of the complete organisation suggested by the Whitley Committee. Indeed, I doubt whether the spirit of co-operation between employers and workpeople can be sufficiently developed by the representatives of the employers' organisations and Trade Unions sitting together in council, unless the principle of joint consultation and action is carried further by their association together in each district and in every works. The underlying idea of the Whitley Report is that the worker should have a real voice in determining the conditions of his everyday work, and this cannot be secured unless he can speak not only on matters affecting his industry as a whole, but also on those concerning the particular establishment in which he works."

As showing the importance which the Whitley Committee attached to the subject, Sir Robert Horne quotes paragraphs 14, 15 and 17 from their first Report and paragraph 3 from their Report on Works Committees. His letter then proceeds as follows:—

"I am very anxious that effect should be given as soon as possible to these recommendations of the Whitley Committee. Several Councils have already done so, and others have them under consideration, but, while realising that the matter is primarily one for the Councils themselves to deal with, I think that it is my duty to call their special attention to it. At the same time I recognise that any steps that may be taken in the direction of setting up District Councils or Works Committees must be taken with the full approval of the National Councils, in order that their development may proceed on lines acceptable to employers and workpeople alike, and agreed by their respective organisations. The Whitley Committee themselves refrained from recommending any specific form for either body, and different plans will no doubt have to be adopted in order to meet the varying needs of different industries. The report of the enquiry made by the Ministry as to Works Committees sufficiently indicates the variety of plans which may be adopted in setting up these bodies, and the model constitution which the Ministry has framed for the assistance of industries, which are considering the problem, has attempted to leave as much latitude as possible for variations. These documents, which are published as Industrial Reports Nos. 2 and 4, have already been furnished to your Council.

"I venture to think, however, that, as in the case of the negotiations which led to the setting up of National Councils, the assistance and experience of officers of this Department would be of value to the Councils in setting up District Councils and Works Committees. Difficulties which have arisen in one industry may often be solved by an expedient which has been adopted by another industry, and of which the Ministry will probably be aware. I am, therefore, prepared to place special officers at the disposal of any Council desiring to set up Works Committees, or District Councils, who would work in close touch with them, and on lines which they laid down. I would, therefore, suggest that your Council should either deal with the matter as a whole, or

appoint a Committee to do so at an early meeting, and, in any case in which it was desired, I would be glad to send an officer, who would be able to answer any questions, and to give any explanations that might be required."

Before the Minister's letter was issued, District Councils and Works Committees had already been formed, or were in process of formation, under the auspices of a number of National Joint Industrial Councils. The following National Councils had either formed District Councils or were taking steps towards their formation:—Bread Baking; Coir Mat and Matting; Elastic Webbing; Electrical Contracting; Electricity Supply; Furniture; Gas; Gold, Silver, Horological and Allied Trades; Heavy Chemicals; Hosiery (Scottish); Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers); Matches; Paint, Colour and Varnish; Road Transport; Rubber; Sawmilling; Waterworks; Wool (and Allied) Textiles; Woollen and Worsted (Scottish). Works Committees had already been set up or were in the process of being established under the auspices of the respective Joint Industrial Councils for the following industries:—Bobbins; China Clay; Coir Mat and Matting; Hosiery (Scottish); Matches; Pottery; Rubber; Tin Mining; Woollen and Worsted (Scottish).

As the Minister's letter has only just been issued, it is too early yet to deal fully with the response made to it by the Joint Industrial Councils. Several Councils, however, have already considered it and have appointed special Sub-Committees to deal with the matter. One Council has already decided, as a result of the letter, to set up Works Committees throughout the whole of the industry which it represents, and active steps are being taken to this end in conjunction with the special officers who have been placed at the disposal of the Councils by the Minister.

Two of the Joint Industrial Councils in which Local Authorities are concerned—namely, the Councils for Waterworks Undertakings and for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) (England and Wales)—have recently dealt with questions of maximum hours, overtime, holidays and wages. The former Council has agreed upon a 47-hour week (exclusive of meal times) for day-workers, except where fewer hours are already worked, without reduction in wages; and that for shift-workers a week shall consist of not more than six eight-hour shifts (inclusive of meal times). Payment for overtime is not to run until after 47 hours for the day men, or after 48 hours for the shift men have been worked or otherwise accounted for by sickness covered by medical certificate or by the employer's permission or instruction to be absent, and is to be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours and time and a half afterwards; but time and a half is to be paid for all Sunday work; these arrangements to be without prejudice to higher rates where prevailing.

The Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) has agreed upon a 47-hour week exclusive of meal times) for day men or women. Any change in hours implied by the agreement is not to entail any loss of pay, and in no case where a smaller number of hours are worked is that number to be increased. The agreement on overtime arrived at by the Council is to the effect that after 47 hours per week have been worked or otherwise accounted for by sickness covered by a medical certificate or by employer's permission or instruction to be absent, overtime shall commence, and the rates shall be time and a quarter for the first three hours' overtime, time and a half beyond three hours, and double time for Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday where that is recognised as a general holiday, and proclaimed National Holidays; but this agreement is not intended to affect any existing local arrangement which is more beneficial to the employees, and is not to apply to the class of men whose overtime rate is dealt with by the Agricultural Wages Board. The agreement on holidays provides for a minimum of 12 days' holiday, including the before-mentioned holidays with pay, per annum, to be arranged by local agreement, but included in the 12 days there shall be a period of not less than six consecutive days; provided that the holiday shall not be claimed as a matter of right until after such period of service as may be agreed upon locally, and that if more advantageous terms exist no reduction shall be made.

The question of a minimum wage has been the subject of prolonged and careful consideration by these two Joint Industrial Councils. Both Councils have decided that in view of the great difficulties associated with the fixing of a national rate of war wages, the question of wages shall be relegated, for the time being, to the Trade Unions and the undertakings and Local Authorities concerned.

Agreements recently arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Road Transport Industry provide for (1) a week's holiday with pay, provided that the employee has been in continuous service for one year and has not been absent from his employment for more than seven days in any one year without reasonable cause or previous notification; the holidays to be taken between 1st May and 31st October unless otherwise arranged between the Unions and the Employers' Associations concerned to meet local conditions; the year to be calculated as between 1st May and 30th April; men entering employment direct from the armed forces and being in employment during the holiday period shall be deemed to have been employed by the firm for the purpose of the agreement for the previous year; the agreement to become operative for the year 1920; (2) payment for attend-

ing horses on Sundays and the before-mentioned holidays; the amount of duty and the rates of payment to be determined by the District Councils or joint local conferences where District Councils do not exist; (3) payment to be made where District Councils do not exist;—Christmas Day, Good Friday, and the four Bank Holidays (with the exception of Scotland, and the four Scottish holidays shall apply) and other national proclaimed holidays; if a man be called upon to work on these days he shall receive an additional day's pay; the holidays will not be paid for should a man absent himself on the following day without previous consent or through illness. The question of overtime rates was referred to the Executive Committee. The Council also agreed that the application of the National Transport Workers' Federation for substituted rates by the addition of an increase of 10s. a week for adults and those doing adults' work, and 5s. for youths, be referred to arbitration. The award of the Court, which is to take effect from the beginning of the first pay period after 11th August, is that the men concerned aged 18 years and over, and the youths under 18 years who are doing adults' work, shall receive an advance of 4s. a week; and that youths concerned under 18 years, and not provided for as above, shall receive an advance of 2s. a week. The amounts awarded are to be regarded as war advances and recognised as due to and dependent on the existence of the abnormal conditions now prevailing in consequence of the war.

## WAGES IN THE GERMAN MINING INDUSTRY.\*

The average sum earned per shift worked by men employed in the mining industry in Prussia during the first quarter of 1919, and the percentage increase in earnings during the war, i.e., as compared with those of the second quarter of 1914, are shown in the following Table, the various mining districts being distinguished:—

Nature of Minerals and Mining Districts.	Underground Workers.				Surface Workers.			
	Hewers and Trammers.		Others.		Hewers and Trammers.		Others.	
	Net Earnings per shift 1st Qr. of 1919.	Increase over 2nd Qr. of 1914.	Net Earnings per shift 1st Qr. of 1919.	Increase over 2nd Qr. of 1914.	Net Earnings per shift 1st Qr. of 1919.	Increase over 2nd Qr. of 1914.	Net Earnings per shift 1st Qr. of 1919.	Increase over 2nd Qr. of 1914.
Coal.	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.
Upper Silesia .. ..	16 11	254.00	12 10	268.5	11 4	256.5	11 4	256.5
Lower Silesia .. ..	11 3	191.6	10 4	200.6	8 10	183.9	8 10	183.9
Dortmund .. ..	17 9	191.6	12 10	188.5	13 0	202.7	13 0	202.7
Saarbrücken (State Mines) ..	12 10	156.3	9 9	139.5	9 4	147.0	9 4	147.0
Aix-la-Chapelle .. ..	13 10	158.9	9 11	133.5	8 11	120.4	8 11	120.4
Lower Rhine, Left Bank ..	18 7	208.1	12 4	152.1	11 5	165.1	11 5	165.1
Lignite.	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.
Halle .. ..	11 1	171.2	10 5	196.1	10 5	202.9	10 5	202.9
Rhine, Left Bank .. ..	13 5	193.5	10 5	141.2	13 0	223.2	13 0	223.2
Metalliferous Ores.	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.
Copper.	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.
Mansfeld .. ..	10 11	190.9	10 5	179.2	9 9	176.9	9 9	176.9
Other.	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.
Oberharz .. ..	14 1	247.9	12 11	228.3	10 0	218.4	10 0	218.4
Siegen .. ..	13 11	181.9	10 9	164.3	9 11	148.8	9 11	148.8
Nassau-Wetzlar .. ..	8 6	134.3	7 6	119.2	7 0	111.9	7 0	111.9
Rhine, Right Bank .. ..	9 8	165.3	7 6	141.0	7 1	135.1	7 1	135.1
Rhine, Left Bank .. ..	8 3	87.1	6 6	67.0	6 7	90.4	6 7	90.4
Salt.	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.
Halle .. ..	11 11	156.8	10 7	160.3	9 8	153.6	9 8	153.6
Clausthal .. ..	11 9	140.8	11 0	166.1	9 6	143.2	9 6	143.2

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

The earnings shown in the Table represent the amounts that result from converting the mark into English currency at the parity rate (1 mark = 11.8d.).

## PROHIBITION OF NIGHT-WORK FOR WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: NEW AUSTRIAN LAW.

ACCORDING to a report in the issue of the Vienna journal *Arbeiter-Zeitung* for 25th May, a new Act prohibiting night-work for women and young persons came into force in German Austria on 8th June. From that date no females (without distinction of age) and no lads under 18 years of age are to be employed between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m.; and between the end of one working day and the beginning of another there must be an interval of at least 11 hours. Only where work is done in shifts and the working hours amount at most to eight hours may the period of work for women and young persons under 16 be extended to 10 p.m.

\* Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 11th July, 1919.

## RETAIL PRICES:

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

[N.B.—The figures 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	117	Aug., 1919
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Belgium (Brussels) ..	..	..	..	..	257	June, 1919
Denmark .. ..	28	46	66	87	112	July, 1919
France (Paris) .. ..	22	32	83	106	164	June, 1919
„ (other Towns) ..	23	42	84	144	193	June, 1919
	(July-Sep)	(July-Sep)	(July-Sep)	(July-Sep)		
Holland (Amsterdam) ..	..	..	..	..	104	June, 1919
Italy (43 Towns) .. ..	21	32	72	153	181	April, 1919
„ (Rome) .. ..	..	..	..	..	103	June, 1919
„ (Milan) .. ..	..	..	..	..	225	July, 1919
Norway .. ..	..	60	114 (Aug.)	179	176	April, 1919
Portugal (Lisbon) .. ..	..	..	..	..	151	May, 1918
Spain .. ..	6	13	27	51	57	Mar., 1919
	(Apr.-Sep)	(Apr.-Sep)	(Apr.-Sep)	(Apr.-Sep)		
Sweden .. ..	24	42	81	168	219	June, 1919
Switzerland .. ..	19	41	78	122	150	June, 1919
United States .. ..	2*	9	43	64	80	July, 1919
BRITISH DOMINIOMS.						
Australia .. ..	31	30	26	32 (June)	43	Mar., 1919
Canada .. ..	5	14	57	75	86	July, 1916
India (Calcutta) .. ..	8	10	16	31 (Aug.)	40	April, 1919
New Zealand .. ..	12	19	27	39	42	April, 1919
South Africa .. ..	..	..	..	32	36	June, 1919

## UNITED KINGDOM: PRICES AT 1ST AUGUST.

A further increase in retail prices of food was recorded for 1st August, and the average increase at that date, as compared with July, 1914, was 117 per cent., as compared with 109 per cent. at 1st July, 104 per cent. at the beginning of June and 133 per cent. at 1st November, 1918. The present level of prices of food is about the same as a year ago, when the percentage increase was 118.

The average price of potatoes (new crop) at 1st August was 2½d. per lb., as compared with 1½d. per lb. for old crop potatoes at 1st July. There was, as usual at this season, much variation in the prices of potatoes in different places. A seasonal movement of less importance was the increase of 9 per cent. in the price of eggs, from an average of 4d. to over 4½d. each. The only other notable average increase was in the price of bacon, which rose by about 3 per cent., or over ¾d. per lb.

There was a reduction of 1d. per lb. in the price of imported beef and mutton, and fish averaged 5 per cent. cheaper. There were a large number of changes in each direction in the price of milk, but on balance there was not much change in the average price. Flour, bread, British meat, butter, cheese, margarine, tea and sugar showed but little change in price at 1st August as compared with a month earlier.

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

Article.	Average Price.			Article.	Average Price.		
	July, 1914.	1st August, 1919.	Increase.		July, 1914.	1st August, 1919.	Increase.
Beef, British	d.	s. d.	s. d.	Flour, per 7 lb.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ribs .. ..	9½	1 6	0 8½	Bread, per 4 lb.	0 10½	1 4	0 5½
Thin Flank .. ..	6½	1 1	0 6½	Tea .. ..	1 6½	2 6½	1 0½
Beef, Chilled or Frozen-Ribs ..	7½	1 3	0 7½	Sugar (granulated) ..	0 2	0 7	0 5
Thin Flank .. ..	4½	0 9½	0 5	Milk, per quart	0 3½	0 7½	0 3½
Mutton, British ..	10½	1 7	0 8½	Butter—Fresh .. ..	1 2½	2 6	1 3½
Legs .. ..	6½	0 11½	0 5	Salt .. ..	1 2	2 6	1 4
Breast .. ..	..	..	..	Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)†	0 8½	1 6	0 9½
Mutton, Frozen—Legs .. ..	6½	1 4	0 9½	Margarine .. ..	0 7½	1 1	0 5½
Breast .. ..	4	0 8	0 4	Eggs (fresh) each	0 1½	0 4½	0 3
Bacon (streaky)†	11½	2 4	1 4½	Potatoes (New) per 7 lb.	0 4½	1 3½	0 11

\* Decrease.

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

The advances since July, 1914, in the average prices of the principal articles of food ranged from 50 to 55 per cent. for flour and bread (which are subsidised) to over 200 per cent. for potatoes, sugar and eggs. Bacon, fish, imported meat, milk, butter and cheese had more than doubled in price, while British beef was about 90 per cent. and British mutton and margarine were about 80 per cent. dearer. The average price paid for tea was about 65 per cent. above the pre-war level.

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 1st August in relation to the prices of July, 1914, for each of the articles included:—

Article.	Average percentage Increase at 1st Aug. 1919, as compared with July, 1914.		
	Large Towns (populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
Beef, British—			
Ribs .. .. .	81	88	84
Thin Flank .. .. .	102	95	99
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs .. .. .	108	105	107
Thin Flank .. .. .	107	97	102
Mutton, British—			
Legs .. .. .	84	86	85
Breast .. .. .	85	72	79
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs .. .. .	141	125	133
Breast .. .. .	99	91	95
Bacon .. .. .	156	146	151
Fish .. .. .	132	110	121
Flour .. .. .	49	54	52
Bread .. .. .	58	52	55
Tea .. .. .	66	66	66
Sugar (granulated) .. .. .	253	232	243
Milk .. .. .	109	107	108
Butter—			
Fresh .. .. .	104	111	107
Salt .. .. .	111	114	113
Cheese .. .. .	108	105	107
Margarine .. .. .	88	78	83
Eggs (fresh) .. .. .	273	249	281
Potatoes .. .. .	240	211	225

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 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 July, 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 August, 1919, assuming same quantities at both dates .. .. .	120	113	117
Corresponding figure for 1st July, 1919 .. .. .	114	105	109
"  "  "  "  1st Nov., 1918 .. .. .	139	128	133
(2) Expenditure on such articles of food at 1st August, 1919, allowing for estimated changes in consumption .. .. .	112	104	108
Corresponding figure for 1st July, 1919 .. .. .	101	93	97
"  "  "  "  1st Nov., 1918 .. .. .	101	93	97

It is noteworthy that the estimated expenditure on food was higher at the beginning of August than at the beginning of November last (before the Armistice), although prices were lower in August than in November. The explanation is, of course, in the increased quantities of food now available.

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 August, 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 August, 1919, as in July, 1914. The corresponding figure for 1st July was between 105 and 110 per cent. If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted the increase is about 6 per cent. less.

It is not possible to supplement this comparison of the level of prices generally by a comparison of expenditure similar to that given above with regard to food, but combination of the average increase in expenditure on the specified principal articles of food with the average increase in retail prices of other items (including rents) yields a resultant increase of approximately 110 per cent., as compared with about 100 per cent. at 1st July, 1919.

#### BELGIUM (BRUSSELS).

The series of index numbers published in the *Revue du Travail* (the journal of the Belgian Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies), reproduced on p. 280 of THE LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1919, have been brought up to a later date in a further issue of the journal. The index number representing the general level of retail prices in June shows a decline of 2 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, but a rise of 244 per cent. as compared with April, 1914. If prime necessities (food and house-rent) only be taken into consideration the rise as compared with the pre-war level was 257 per cent., for less necessary articles (including beverages and tobacco), 223 per cent., and for clothing, footwear, lighting and heating, 230 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.

#### DENMARK.\*

The periodical computation of the Danish Statistical Department as to the effect of the rise in prices upon the cost of maintaining a family in Copenhagen has now been brought down to July, 1919. (The last period for which figures were previously available was January, 1919, as to which see THE LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1919.) At the prices prevailing in July, 1914, the total annual sum required by a working-class family of five persons to meet the cost of food, clothing, rent, fuel, lighting, taxation, &c. (such requirements being ascertained by an enquiry carried out in 1909) was £111. The cost of maintaining the same standard was £172 in July, 1917, £202 in July, 1918, £211 in January, 1919, and £235 in July, 1919. In the computations made since the beginning of the year 1918 the Danish Statistical Office has introduced some slight modifications due to changes in the standard of living as the result of the practical disappearance from the market of certain fats (e.g., margarine) and the restricted consumption of other foods (e.g., bread) under the system of rationing, but on the whole the standard of living of the family of this income-class remained practically unchanged throughout the period covered.

Group of Expenditure.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in expenditure in July, 1919, as compared with—		
	July, 1914.	July, 1918.	Jan., 1919.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>Food:—</b>			
Beef and pork .. .. .	+143.2	+17.9	+20.3
Butter, milk, cheese, eggs, etc. .. .. .	+95.4	+22.6	+16.6
Margarine, fats .. .. .	+157.5	+42.8	+42.8
Fish .. .. .	+100.0	+1.9	+15.4
Bread .. .. .	+75.8	+3.7	+6.3
Flour, oatmeal, etc. .. .. .	+157.6	+19.2	+15.3
Potatoes, vegetables and fruit .. .. .	+164.8	+3.5	—4.5
Sugar, groceries, oil, etc. .. .. .	+77.6		
Total, Food .. .. .	+112.1	+13.4	+14.6
Clothes, boots and washing .. .. .	+210.0	+19.2	+3.3
Rent and cost of repairs .. .. .	+38.5	+7.3	+6.0
Fuel and lighting .. .. .	+192.0	+6.2	+9.0
Medical attendance, Trade Union subscriptions, taxes .. .. .	+61.9	+61.9	+25.9
Other expenditure .. .. .	+100.0	+14.3	+11.1
Total, Other Items .. .. .	+110.1	+18.7	+8.6
Total, All Groups .. .. .	+111.1	+16.1	+11.0

The Danish statistician states that the results indicated above should not be assumed to hold good without modification in the case of families with larger incomes. At the beginning of the war period, when the most necessary commodities were particularly affected by an increase in price, the result of such increase was felt in a larger degree by the family of the type selected for investigation than by families with larger budgets, but gradually, as all articles became affected by increased prices, such difference disappeared. At the present time it may be assumed that the average increase in expenditure is greater in the case of families of higher income-classes.

\* Statistiske Efterretninger, No. 11, 1919.

#### SWITZERLAND.\*

According to figures compiled by the Swiss League for Reducing the Cost of Living, the general level of retail food prices in Switzerland on 1st June, 1919, showed an increase of 4.6 per cent. as compared with 1st March, 1919 (the date of the preceding computation), and of 149.8 per cent. as compared with 1st June, 1914. If certain other necessities (fuel, lighting, soap) be included, retail prices on 1st June are found to have risen 1.4 per cent. and 161.4 per cent. respectively. The following Table shows the extent to which each of the categories of food, etc., has increased in price during the intervals referred to:—

Article or Group of Articles.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Cost of Identical Quantities on June 1st, 1919, as compared with—	
	1st March, 1919.	1st June, 1914.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Milk, butter, cheese .. .. .	+1.1	+73.9
Edible fats and oils .. .. .	+0.1	+296.0
Bread, flour, cereals .. .. .	+1.2	+114.4
Peas, beans, lentils, and rice .. .. .	—2.6	+295.5
Meat .. .. .	+17.5	+249.4
Eggs .. .. .	+4.3	+390.0
Potatoes .. .. .	—24.1	+57.1
Sugar and honey .. .. .	—0.1	+179.5
Coffee, tea, chocolate .. .. .	—1.5	+97.0
All foods .. .. .	+4.6	+149.8
Other necessities (fuel, lighting, soap) .. .. .	—15.0	+271.9
All above Articles .. .. .	+1.4	+161.4

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

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

#### ITALY.

##### (a) Principal Cities.†

The general level of retail food prices in Italy in April, 1919, showing an increase of 0.9 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and of 181.2 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. These percentages are computed from index numbers based on returns from 43 towns in Italy. The Table below shows the increase or decrease in the case of seven important articles of food, the prices of which are taken as the basis for the foregoing calculations:—

Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in April, 1919, as compared with—	
	March, 1919.	July, 1914.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wheat bread .. .. .	+1.0	+67.3
Wheat flour .. .. .	+1.3	+68.2
Macaroni, etc. .. .. .	+0.2	+88.0
Beef .. .. .	+3.2	+420.6
Bacon .. .. .	+0.3	+287.7
Olive oil .. .. .	—0.8	+174.5
Milk .. .. .	—0.2	+168.5
All above Articles (Percentage Increase) .. .. .	+0.9	+181.2

##### (b) Rome.‡

The general level of food prices in Rome showed a decrease of 3.1 per cent. in June, 1919, as compared with the preceding month, but still remained 125 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 June showed a decline of 2.5 per cent. as compared with May, but an increase of 116 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.

##### (c) 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 July, 1919, was about 15 per cent. lower than in June, but about 180 per cent.

\* Information furnished through the courtesy of the *Verband Schweizerischer Konsumvereine*, Basle.

† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director General of the Italian Labour Department, Rome.

‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Office of Labour at Rome.

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

higher than in the first half of 1914. The cost of food alone showed a decrease of 14 per cent. as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 210 per cent. over the first half of 1914. The expenditure upon clothing in July was 46 per cent. less than in June, but 121 per cent. above the pre-war figure. Heating and lighting showed a rise in cost of 120 per cent. as against 1914, while rent remained unchanged as compared both with the first half of 1914 and with June, 1919.

#### UNITED STATES.\*

The general level of retail food prices in the United States on 15th June showed a decline of less than 0.5 per cent. as compared with the preceding month. For computing the rise during the war the average prices prevailing at the latest date are compared with those of the corresponding month of 1913. On this basis the food prices level of 15th June was 88 per cent.† above that of 15th June, 1913. In the computation of the general level the various articles of food are "weighted" according to their respective importance in household consumption, and it is assumed that no change has taken place in the standard of living throughout the period under review.

#### CANADA.‡

The estimated weekly expenditure upon food alone by a family of five in July, 1919, as computed from returns of retail prices prevailing in 60 towns in the Dominion, shows an increase of 0.4 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and of 85.6 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. If the total expenditure on food, fuel, lighting and rent be taken, the July figures show an increase of 0.2 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and of 55.5 per cent. as compared with those of July, 1914. The difference in the extent of the rise since July, 1914, between food on the one hand and the total family expenditure on the other is due to the fact that while food, fuel and lighting have become considerably dearer, house rent in July, according to the Canadian statistics, was only about 2 per cent. higher than in the period immediately before the war.

#### SOUTH AFRICA.§

According to data furnished by the Office of Census and Statistics of the Union of South Africa, the estimated cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of consumption in the matter of food, fuel, lighting, clothing and rent of a typical family of five persons in Cape Town in May, 1919, was 0.4 per cent. less than in April, but about 42 per cent. higher than during the period immediately preceding the war. As regards other principal towns of the Union the increase in May, as compared with the pre-war period, amounted approximately to 28 per cent. at Kimberley, 30 per cent. at Pretoria, 31 per cent. at Johannesburg, 34 per cent. at Bloemfontein, 40 per cent. at Port Elizabeth, 41 per cent. at East London, and 44 per cent. at both Pietermaritzburg and Durban. The average increase for the Union as a whole was about 36 per cent.

#### INDIA.

According to a return|| compiled by the Department of Statistics of India the general level of retail prices of articles of food at the end of April last, at the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon and Madras, was 57 per cent. above that of July, 1914. The greatest rise occurred at Bombay (85 per cent.), and the least at Rangoon (35 per cent.); at Karachi it was 68 per cent. above the pre-war level, at Madras 57 per cent. and at Calcutta 40 per cent. The greatest increase in price, taking the five ports together, is shown by vegetables (other than potatoes), which rose by 126 per cent.; sugar increased 86 per cent., pulses 79 per cent., food grains 68 per cent., dairy products 67 per cent., potatoes 61 per cent., wheat flour 59 per cent., salt 56 per cent., fowls 45 per cent., eggs 40 per cent., meat 34 per cent., rice 32 per cent., edible oil 30 per cent., tea 22 per cent. and fish 5 per cent.

In computing the general percentages given above no allowance has been made for the relative quantities of the various articles consumed.

#### AUSTRALIA.¶

During the month of March the index numbers representing the average retail price of food as a whole in thirty principal towns in the Australian Commonwealth showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. as compared with February and of 42.7 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. In

\* From information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington, D.C.

† When comparison is made with the month of July, 1914 (as in the international tabular comparison on page 321), this increase is 80 per cent.

‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

§ Statistics of Cost of Living, 1914-May, 1919, Pretoria.

|| The Level of Prices in Indian Ports, 10th July, 1919.

¶ Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, No. 75, March, 1919. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne.

obtaining these figures account is taken of the extent to which each of the various articles of food entering into the computation of the index number was consumed throughout the Commonwealth before the war, and it is assumed that the scale of consumption has not changed during the intervening period.

NEW ZEALAND.\*

The index number of retail prices of food in April, 1919, based on returns relating to twenty-five representative towns in New Zealand, shows an increase of 0.7 per cent. when compared with the corresponding figure for the previous month.

As compared with July, 1914, all three groups of foods specified in the Table below were dearer, the combined index number for April being 41.7 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.

Table with 3 columns: Group of Articles, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in April, 1919, as compared with March, 1919, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in April, 1919, as compared with July, 1914. Rows include Groceries, Dairy produce, Meat, and ALL GROUPS COMBINED.

EMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

GERMANY.†

Employment in June.—“Reports received by the National Statistical Office show that the slight improvement in the industrial situation reported in May was not maintained during June. All reports received by the Statistical Office contain complaints of the very great scarcity of coal. Preliminary estimates show that the daily output of coal at the pits of the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate was only 223,000 tons in June as against 231,000 in May and 344,758 in June, 1918. Each working day therefore brought a slight decline as compared with May, and a decline of about 120,000 tons as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.

“Simultaneously with the decline in coal output the various statistics of production show great fallings off. In the first five months of the present year the pig-iron output was less by 1.46 million tons than in the corresponding period of 1918, the steel output by 2.95 million tons, and the output of rolling mills by 1.90 million tons. The May figures, however, were an improvement upon those for April, and those for June show a further improvement. “The deliveries of the Steel Federation in June amounted to 115,836 tons (‘A products’ only), a total somewhat below that of May (116,688 tons); in June, 1918, the output was about 100,000 tons higher than in the month under review.

“In addition to this decline in production, transport has again presented many difficulties. The average number of trucks available in the last week of June in the Ruhr district was only 14,000, as against 17,000 in the first week of the month. In one railway depot serving the potash industry, for instance, 140 loaded trucks were kept waiting over four weeks before they were despatched. Deliveries up to 100 kilometres, which formerly took two days, now commonly take fourteen. All branches of industry which send goods in bulk were badly hit as the result of the railway strike. In the docks vessels had to wait longer than formerly for their consignments, and water transport charges were heavier in consequence. In order to prevent delay in food deliveries at Hamburg, vessels were obliged to leave the Elbe ports without cargoes, since the Bohemian brown coal formerly available was not to be had.

“The difficulties enumerated were increased by numerous strikes and continual wage increases. Strikes broke out not only from economic causes, but on political grounds, and often without any apparent reason. Increases of wages were carried through without reference to the state—usually precarious—of the particular trade concerned.

“These conditions were prevailing in the majority of trades. In the smelting industry it was not possible to put any more blastfurnaces into operation owing to the scarcity of coal, limestone and iron ore; and steel works and rolling mills could not work to their full capacity

\* Monthly Abstract of Statistics. May, 1919. Wellington, New Zealand. † Berliner Börsen-Zeitung, August 1st, 1919, second supplement. ‡ These comprise semi-manufactured iron, railway materials, girders.

owing to the lack of coal and raw material. Out of 18,000 brickworks 16,500 were idle in June, chiefly owing to lack of coal. From the same cause only half the cement works were in operation. Although activity in the erection of dwellings is so urgently necessary, and although the weather was favourable, the building trades were not able to attain the desired rate of production owing to the great scarcity of material. The textile trades, the indiarubber and tobacco trades, all of which depend on imports from abroad, were only able to work on a very restricted scale on account of the blockade. Industries manufacturing paper yarn, cloth goods and numerous food substitutes were very quiet owing to the small demand for their products.

“Employment was good in the so-called ‘luxury trades,’ whether these were manufacturing expensive carriages, high-class furniture, parquet flooring, mirrors, or articles of decoration. There was also a good demand for stoves, fireplaces, hearth-tiles and cooking utensils, as the result of the cessation of manufacture for some years. South German breweries became more active as the weather became warmer and the demand for their products increased; they were not able to supply all requirements owing to the scarcity of barley. The cold storage industry was also busier owing to the advent of warm weather and the introduction of new varieties of food.

“With the beginning of harvest work greater demands were made upon the labour market. The employment exchanges in all agricultural districts—particularly East and West Prussia, Pomerania, Mecklenburg, and Schleswig-Holstein—report a great scarcity of agricultural workers and female domestic servants. In the mining industry there is a good demand for underground workers; the demand for skilled workers continues in all occupations with the exception of commercial.”

SWITZERLAND.\*

Employment in June.—According to the monthly report upon the demand and supply of labour issued by the Central Office of the Union of Swiss Employment Exchanges, there was no increase in unemployment in June, but no real improvement can be recorded in the general situation. The demand for labour in building and most other trades was moderate only, and continued small in the metal and engineering trades. In agriculture the offers of situations were not particularly numerous. In West Switzerland the condition of the labour market was somewhat better. On an average there were 114.8 workpeople applying for employment for every 100 situations registered as vacant: the corresponding figure for June, 1918, was 91.9.

CANADA.†

Employment in April.—Returns relating to unemployment at the end of April were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,284 labour organisations having a total membership of 166,965, or nearly 82 per cent. of the entire Trade Union membership of the country. Members out of work on account of trade disputes or disability are not included in these figures. For all occupations represented 4.38 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 5.62 in March, 1919. (Comparative data for April, 1918, are not available.)

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

Table with 4 columns: Group of Trades, Membership reporting on 30th April, 1919, and Percentage Unemployed at end of Month (April 1919, March 1919). Rows include All Trades reporting, Building and construction, Mining, etc.

\* Verband Schweizerischer Arbeitssämter: Monatsberichte der Zentralstelle June, 1919. Zürich. † The Labour Gazette, June, 1919. The Canadian Department of Labour Ottawa. ‡ Includes marine engineers, longshoremen and other bodies of workers.

UNITED STATES.\*

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

(a) JUNE, 1919, AS COMPARED WITH MAY, 1919.

Table with 7 columns: Industry, Number of Establishments Reporting, Number of Workpeople (May 1919, June 1919, Increase), and Earnings (May 1919, June 1919, Increase). Rows include Iron and steel, Railway and tramway, Automobile manufacturing, etc.

The figures in the above Table show that in nine industries there was an increase in the number of persons on the payroll in June as compared with May, and in four a decrease. Increases in the total earnings are shown in ten cases and decreases in three.

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

Table with 7 columns: Industry, Number of Establishments Reporting, Number of Workpeople (June 1918, June 1919, Increase), and Earnings (June 1918, June 1919, Increase). Rows include Iron and steel, Railway and tramway, Automobile manufacturing, etc.

When the figures for June, 1919, are compared with those of identical establishments for June, 1918, increases are shown in the number of people employed in three industries and decreases in ten. Ten of the thirteen industries show an increase in the total earnings in June, 1919, as compared with June, 1918.

New York.†

Employment in Factories in New York State in May, 1919.—“The number of workers employed by New York State factories in May was about the same as in April. This bears out the indication of last month’s figures that the period of reduction in factory employment, which started with the signing of the armistice, is ended. It appears that manufacturing of the State as a whole has reached a more stable basis. The total number of employees reported in May is a fraction of 1 per cent. lower than the number of employees in the same firms in April, but excluding firms in which strikes were in progress, the May total is slightly larger than that of April.

“Such are the indications of the preliminary analysis of reports received by the New York State Industrial Commission. This analysis is based on reports from 1,440 firms with 470,000 employees out of the 1,648 firms with 560,000 employees included in the statistics presented in the monthly Labour Market Bulletin.”

\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington, D.C. † The figures represent the aggregate wage bill for two weeks in the case of the iron and steel, railway and tramway car building and repairing, and silk industries, and for one week in other cases. ‡ The Bulletin, June, 1919. Issued by the New York State Industrial Commission, Albany, N.Y.

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

OUT-OF-WORK DONATION.

The number of persons recorded as unemployed in connexion with the Out-of-Work Donation Scheme decreased from 606,125 on 27th June to 540,884 on 25th July. At that date employment was, on the whole, but little affected by the coal strike, though it was estimated that about 9,000 workpeople in Yorkshire and the adjoining Midland Counties were unemployed as a result of the stoppage of coal mines. In the following week the effect of the coal strike was more marked, and the number of policies remaining lodged at 1st August had increased to 553,482. The policies lodged in the Yorkshire and East Midlands division during the week increased by over 19,000; over the rest of the country, therefore, there was a small net decrease in unemployment. The increase during the week ended 1st August is the first increase recorded since the beginning of May, when the number of policies lodged was 1,093,400.

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, is shown in the following Table:—

Table with 4 columns: Week ending, Civilians (Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total), Demobilised Members of H.M. Forces (Men, Women, Total), and Grand Total. Rows include Jan. 3rd, Feb. 28th, Mar. 28th, Apr. 25th, May 2nd, etc.

The above figures cannot be taken without qualification as an index of the state of employment, as they are affected by administrative measures which have been brought into operation from time to time, but, broadly, they indicate a great reduction in unemployment since the March to May period.

It may be useful to state here that the number of officers and men demobilised from H.M. Forces between 11th November and 3rd July was 3,092,032; at 31st July it was 3,195,007.

As regards the duration of payments, 123,940 of the 177,221 civilian policies lodged on 25th July were policies on which payment had not been made for more than 13 weeks. Extended policies on which donation at reduced rates was being paid after the expiry of the first period of 13 weeks numbered 53,281. Of policies held by demobilised members of H.M. Forces, 12,281 were policies in respect of which payments had been made for over 26 weeks.\*

Following is an analysis of policies remaining lodged at 25th July according to the duration of payments:—

Table with 4 columns: Duration of Payments (in working days), Civilians (Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total), Demobilised Members of H.M. Forces (Men, Women, Total), and Grand Total. Rows include 199-216 days, 157-198, 139-156, etc.

The distribution of unemployment in the various industries is shown in the Table given below. Among the most important changes at 25th July, as compared with four weeks earlier, are the decreases in the numbers of unemployed in the building, engineering and ironfoundry, cotton and other textile trades, and the increase in the number unemployed in the iron and steel manufacturing industry, this increase being attributable to the shortage of coal, especially in the Yorkshire area.

\* The original donation period for demobilised members of H.M. Forces viz., 26 weeks, has been extended by an additional 13 weeks; the donation in this second period is 20s. per week for men and 15s. for women, with the same allowances for dependants as in the first period.

Industry, etc.	Number of Workpeople Unemployed.					
	Men and Boys.		Women and Girls.		Total.	
	No. of Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 25th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 27th June, 1919.	No. of Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 25th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 27th June, 1919.	No. of Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 25th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 27th June, 1919.
<b>INSURED INDUSTRIES:</b>						
Building .. .. .	25,074	- 4,637	87	- 80	25,161	- 4,717
Construction of Works .. .. .	3,906	+ 897	8	- 13	3,914	- 910
Shipbuilding .. .. .	11,979	+ 39	60	- 92	12,039	- 53
Engineering and Ironfounding .. .. .	72,217	- 5,219	3,743	- 3,860	75,960	- 9,079
Construction of Vehicles .. .. .	4,105	- 487	508	- 457	4,613	- 944
Sawmilling .. .. .	2,154	- 180	27	- 44	2,181	- 224
Other Insured Workpeople .. .. .	18	- 16	3	+ 3	21	- 13
<b>Total Insured under Act of 1911 .. .. .</b>	<b>119,453</b>	<b>-11,397</b>	<b>4,436</b>	<b>-4,543</b>	<b>123,889</b>	<b>-15,940</b>
<b>Iron and Steel Manufacture .. .. .</b>	<b>7,881</b>	<b>+ 4,274</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>- 26</b>	<b>7,918</b>	<b>+ 4,248</b>
Tinplate Manufacture .. .. .	158	+ 64	47	- 7	205	- 71
Wire Manufacture .. .. .	350	+ 67	125	- 74	475	- 141
Anchors, Chains, Nails, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, etc. .. .. .	299	- 71	554	- 469	853	- 540
Brass .. .. .	343	- 143	24	- 11	367	- 154
Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc, etc. .. .. .	633	- 79	80	- 74	713	- 153
Hardware and Hollow-ware .. .. .	1,162	- 114	594	- 388	1,756	- 502
Tools, Files, Saws, Implements, Cutlery .. .. .	398	+ 74	94	- 92	492	- 18
Clocks, Plate, Jewellery .. .. .	468	- 25	64	- 47	532	- 72
Needles, Pins, Type-founding, Dies, etc. .. .. .	184	- 47	88	- 33	272	- 80
Electrical, Scientific, etc., Appliances .. .. .	1,199	- 122	257	- 142	1,456	- 264
and Apparatus .. .. .	501	- 74	228	- 192	729	- 266
Miscellaneous Metal .. .. .	424	- 208	209	- 341	633	- 549
Ammunition and Explosives .. .. .	1,690	- 458	303	- 288	1,993	- 746
Chemicals .. .. .	953	- 171	317	- 316	1,270	- 487
Leather and Leather Goods .. .. .	665	+ 135	157	- 130	822	+ 5
Brick, Tile and Artificial Building Materials .. .. .	1,003	- 213	147	- 187	1,150	- 406
Sawmilling, Machined Woodwork and Wooden Cases .. .. .	671	- 104	467	- 343	1,138	- 447
Rubber and Manufactures thereof .. .. .	18,982	+ 2,523	3,792	- 3,160	22,774	- 637
<b>Total Insured under Act of 1916 .. .. .</b>	<b>18,982</b>	<b>+ 2,523</b>	<b>3,792</b>	<b>- 3,160</b>	<b>22,774</b>	<b>- 637</b>
<b>TOTAL, INSURED INDUSTRIES .. .. .</b>	<b>138,435</b>	<b>- 8,874</b>	<b>8,228</b>	<b>-7,703</b>	<b>148,663</b>	<b>-16,577</b>
<b>UNINSURED INDUSTRIES:</b>						
Agriculture .. .. .	9,850	+ 69	222	- 143	10,072	- 74
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages .. .. .	91,846	- 3,853	1,538	-1,276	93,384	- 5,129
Mines and Quarries .. .. .	9,246	- 2,358	219	- 172	9,465	- 2,530
Cotton .. .. .	10,364	- 1,399	11,744	-4,881	22,108	- 6,280
Woolen and Worsted .. .. .	1,723	- 379	729	- 24	2,452	- 403
Other Textiles, incl. Printing, Dyeing, etc. .. .. .	8,968	- 1,201	13,674	- 2,871	22,642	- 4,072
Commercial .. .. .	30,557	- 477	7,642	-3,412	38,199	- 3,889
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	6,743	- 338	3,033	-2,297	9,776	- 2,635
Dress .. .. .	6,530	- 287	3,746	-1,894	10,276	- 2,181
Domestic Offices and Services .. .. .	19,909	- 910	13,960	-7,680	33,869	- 8,590
General Labourers, Factory Workers, etc. .. .. .	88,604	- 794	7,179	-4,228	95,783	- 5,022
Other Uninsured Industries .. .. .	37,736	- 2,660	8,459	-5,199	46,185	- 7,859
<b>TOTAL, UNINSURED INDUSTRIES .. .. .</b>	<b>322,076</b>	<b>-14,587</b>	<b>72,145</b>	<b>-34,077</b>	<b>394,221</b>	<b>-48,664</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>460,511</b>	<b>-23,461</b>	<b>80,373</b>	<b>-41,780</b>	<b>540,884</b>	<b>-65,241</b>

The figures given in this article up to this point exclude short-time workers. The number of such persons recorded for the purposes of the Donation Scheme as being on short time in the week ended 18th July was 33,834, or less than half the number as recorded four weeks earlier, viz., 74,301. Of the total of 33,834 short-time workers 29,497 were in "textile trades other than cotton and woollen," and were mainly linen trade operatives.

**TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.**

TRADE UNIONS with a net membership of 1,341,626 reported 26,313 (or 2.0 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of July, 1919, compared with 1.7 per cent. at the end of June, 1919, and 0.6 per cent. at the end of July, 1918.

\* Excluding workpeople insured under the National Insurance Act 1911.

Trade.	Membership at end of July, 1919, excluding those serving with H.M. Forces.	Unemployed at end of July, 1919.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage unemployed as compared with a		
		Number.	Per cent.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
						Month ago.
Building .. .. .	91,032	1,184	1.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.2	
Coal Mining .. .. .	188,608	183	0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	454,869	10,007	2.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.1	
Miscellaneous Metal .. .. .	72,051	700	1.0	- 0.1	+ 1.0	
<b>Textiles:—</b>						
Cotton .. .. .	94,101	3,063	3.3	- 0.1	- 2.8	
Woolen and Worsted .. .. .	10,334	387	3.7	+ 2.2	+ 3.7	
Other .. .. .	85,836	6,712	7.8	+ 3.7	+ 7.4	
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper .. .. .	77,978	1,193	1.5	..	+ 1.1	
Furishing .. .. .	30,608	119	0.4	- 0.1	..	
Woodworking .. .. .	48,642	591	1.2	- 0.2	+ 1.1	
<b>Clothing:—</b>						
Boat and Shoe .. .. .	73,426	570	0.8	..	+ 0.8	
Other Clothing .. .. .	80,840	1,122	1.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.4	
Leather .. .. .	14,509	129	0.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	
Glass .. .. .	1,188	6	0.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	
Pottery .. .. .	33,319	358	1.1	- 0.6	+ 1.0	
Tobacco .. .. .	4,250	10	0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,311,626</b>	<b>24,313</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	

**RETURNS RECEIVED FROM EMPLOYERS.**

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

**MINING AND METAL TRADES.**

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining .. .. .	411,502	+ 0.2	+ 21.5
Iron .. .. .	14,256	+ 0.8	+ 1.2
Shale .. .. .	4,888	+ 0.7	+ 0.16
Pig Iron .. .. .	30,000	+ 3	+134
Tinplate and Steel Sheet .. .. .	25,600	+ 3	+134
Iron and Steel .. .. .	95,689	+ 154	+ 156

**TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.**

Trade.	Number employed.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 26th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Textiles:—</b>						
Cotton .. .. .	96,982	+ 3.4	+14.7	213,365	+ 8.5	+ 71.7
Woolen .. .. .	18,925	+ 0.9	+ 5.8	41,065	+ 0.4	+ 33.4
Worsted .. .. .	31,512	+ 1.3	+10.2	61,597	+ 4.8	+ 40.4
Linen .. .. .	26,311	+ 0.8	- 6.6	30,986	+ 6.3	+ 6.8
Jute .. .. .	7,757	+ 0.7	+ 5.0	13,790	+ 6.3	+ 22.5
Hosiery .. .. .	16,386	- 5.9	- 8.4	23,415	-12.9	-10.0
Lace .. .. .	6,141	+ 4.2	+ 7.9	10,724	+10.4	+ 28.2
Other Textiles .. .. .	13,646	+ 1.6	+12.3	23,035	+ 6.6	+ 40.6
Bleaching, etc. .. .. .	22,130	+ 1.0	+ 7.9	63,198	+10.9	+ 42.7
<b>Total, Textiles .. .. .</b>	<b>299,790</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>	<b>+ 7.1</b>	<b>481,175</b>	<b>+ 6.1</b>	<b>+ 42.2</b>
Boot and Shoe .. .. .	52,244	+ 0.8	+13.3	109,792	+ 1.2	+ 37.1
Shirt and Collar .. .. .	11,765	+ 1.9	+ 8.2	16,991	+ 2.9	+ 28.0
Ready-made Tailoring .. .. .	19,845	+ 2.5	+ 5.8	33,672	+ 2.0	+ 13.8
Printing and Bookbinding .. .. .	26,301	+ 2.0	+16.9	66,057	+ 3.8	+ 52.6
Pottery .. .. .	12,418	+ 1.5	+ 7.1	23,894	+ 0.3	+ 32.6
Glass .. .. .	8,971	+ 2.4	+20.2	23,028	+ 5.5	+ 40.7
Brick .. .. .	4,922	+ 1.5	+27.7	12,557	+ 7.6	+ 51.2
Cement .. .. .	5,919	+ 4.4	+49.4	16,811	+ 0.1	+ 64.9
Food Preparation .. .. .	52,066	+ 4.5	+28.8	106,568	+ 6.7	+ 64.2
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>434,241</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>+11.5</b>	<b>889,645</b>	<b>+ 4.6</b>	<b>+ 43.1</b>

\* In the case of certain Trade Unions, especially some of those in the cotton trade, this number does not include members receiving Government cut-of-work donation unless they are also receiving Society benefit.  
 † This percentage is based mainly on Returns relating to carpenters and plumbers.  
 ‡ In some of the textile trades, there was also short time and broken time, which is not reflected in the figures.  
 § Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages.

**EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

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

**COAL MINING.**

THERE was an increase of 661 (or 0.2 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed at the collieries making Returns as compared with the previous month, and of 71,649 (or 21.1 per cent.) on a year ago.

Of the 411,502 workpeople included in the Returns for July, 117,349 (or 28.5 per cent.) were employed at pits working six or more days\* during the week to which the Returns relate, and a further 152,022 (or 36.9 per cent.) were employed at pits working five days or more, but less than six days.

The strikes in Yorkshire and the holidays in Fifeshire affected the figures for these districts, which are omitted from the Table given below. Time was also lost in the Northern districts (Northumberland, Durham and Cumberland) owing to various causes, among which were the North Eastern Railway strike and local stoppages caused by changes made under the new seven hours' shift agreement.

The average number of days worked by the mines in the United Kingdom, excluding Yorkshire and Fifeshire, in July, 1919, was 4.80, as compared with 4.86 in June and 5.76 in July, 1918.

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

District.†	No. of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.			
	Week ended 26th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 26th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
				Month ago.	Year ago.	
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	
Northumberland .. .. .	40,549	+ 0.2	+24.5	4.18	-0.85	-1.30
Durham .. .. .	86,363	- 0.8	+21.7	3.93	-1.23	-1.63
Cumberland .. .. .	7,240	+ 1.3	+21.7	4.73	-0.64	-1.04
Lancashire and Cheshire .. .. .	47,711	+ 0.9	+21.1	5.06	+ 0.41	- 0.83
Derbyshire .. .. .	26,129	- 0.3	+11.4	3.94	- 0.84	-1.85
Notts and Leicester .. .. .	37,057	+ 0.8	+20.3	5.09	+ 0.47	- 0.62
Staffordshire .. .. .	26,911	+ 0.8	+18.8	5.44	+ 0.33	- 0.45
Warwick, Worcester and Salop .. .. .	8,370	- 0.3	+23.2	5.30	+ 0.55	- 0.59
Gloucester and Somerset .. .. .	6,328	+ 2.0	+17.5	5.89	+ 0.96	+ 0.03
North Wales .. .. .	8,161	+ 0.5	+16.1	5.89	+ 0.33	- 0.11
South Wales .. .. .	108,300	+ 0.4	+22.9	5.38	+ 0.81	- 0.58
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES .. .. .</b>	<b>403,119</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+21.0</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>- 0.05</b>	<b>- 0.97</b>
West Scotland .. .. .	6,944	- 0.2	+27.3	4.79	- 0.64	- 0.19
Lothians .. .. .	1,029	- 7.2	+11.2	4.05	- 1.40	- 1.22
<b>SCOTLAND .. .. .</b>	<b>7,973</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>	<b>+25.0</b>	<b>4.70</b>	<b>- 0.74</b>	<b>- 0.32</b>
IRELAND .. .. .	410	+ 2.0	+21.3	6.00	+ 0.95	+ 0.47
<b>UNITED KINGDOM† .. .. .</b>	<b>411,502</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+21.1</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>- 0.06</b>	<b>- 0.96</b>

**Exports.**

The exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during July, 1919, amounted to 3,680,590 tons, or 182,780 tons more than in June, 1919, but 3,595,040 tons less than in July, 1918.

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

	July, 1919 (Thousands of Tons).	June, 1919 (Thousands of Tons).	July, 1918 (Thousands of Tons).
Russia .. .. .	51	35	880
Sweden, Norway, Denmark .. .. .	565	439	811
Germany .. .. .	70	98	867
Netherlands and Belgium .. .. .	1,511	1,482	1,161
France .. .. .	108	128	305
Spain and Canaries .. .. .	420	406	965
Italy .. .. .	17	15	239
Austria Hungary, Greece, Roumania, Turkey .. .. .	8	50	161
Egypt .. .. .	119	166	291
Brazil .. .. .	8	21	154
Argentina .. .. .	97	50	360
Other Countries .. .. .	462	478	585
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>3,428</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>6,975</b>

Sandstone.—Employment was good on the whole, and showed an improvement on June. There was a shortage of quarrymen and labourers.

Granite (Road Material, Setts, &c.).—Employment remained good in quarries for road-making material, and fairly good in quarries for paving setts, &c. The shortage of railway wagons continued to hinder operations.

Slate.—Employment conditions in North Wales were fairly good on the whole.

Basalt and Whinstone (Road Making).—Employment was good both at basalt and whinstone quarries, the latter showing an improvement upon June. Transport difficulties were still checking output.

China Clay.—Employment continued moderate at St. Austell; at Lea Moor it was reported as quiet and not so satisfactory as in June.

PIG IRON.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole during July, but almost all the works were affected by the coal strike during the latter part of the month, and a general shortage of fuel was reported, some works having to be closed down. At the works covered by the Returns received, 232 furnaces were in blast at the end of July as compared with 270 in the previous month and 293 in July, 1918. The corresponding number in July, 1913, was 319. During July three furnaces were re-lit, 38 damped down and three blown out.

Table with columns: District, Number of Furnaces, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, on a Month ago, Year ago.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works during the earlier part of July remained about the same as in June. During the latter part of the month, however, it was much affected by the shortage of coal resulting from the strike of coal miners in Yorkshire, a considerable amount of unemployment being caused in the Sheffield and Rotherham and Leeds districts and in the Northern Counties. In Northumberland and Durham the shortage of fuel was partly attributed to the strike on the North Eastern Railway.

Table with columns: DEPARTMENTS, No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns, Aggregate number of Shifts worked, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago, Year ago.

According to Returns relating to 95,689 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended 26th July, 1919, was 515,705, showing a decrease of 93,732 (or 15.4 per cent.) on the previous month, the decrease occurring in every district and in all the departments; compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 95,136 (or 15.6 per cent.).

Returns from firms employing 69,326 workpeople in July, 1919, showed an increase of 3,075 (or 4.6 per cent.) as compared with July, 1913.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

Employment continued to show an improvement until towards the end of July, when it became restricted, especially in Yorkshire, owing to the shortage of coal caused by the strike of miners, many workpeople being thrown out of employment.

Reports from Trade Unions usually described employment as either good or fair. In the case of ironfounders it was frequently described as very good. It was not so good as a year ago on the whole, though in some branches of textile engineering it was stated to be better.

The following Table relates to workpeople (skilled and unskilled) who were insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act. In Yorkshire the number of policies lodged increased considerably owing to the effects of the coal strike, but in all other districts there was a reduction.

Table with columns: Division, Number of Out-of-Work Donations Policies Lodged at 25th July, 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 27th June, 1919.

On the Tyne and Wear employment showed an improvement and was fairly good on the whole, but on the Tyne a considerable number of skilled men were still unemployed. On the Tees it remained good. At Liverpool and Crewe employment was good, overtime being worked. At Manchester employment was rather worse than in June, and at Oldham it was only moderate, while at Bolton, Accrington and Blackburn it was slightly better than in the previous month. Up to the time of the dislocation caused by the coal strike employment at Leeds was improving, and at Sheffield it was fair.

In the Nottingham and Lincoln district it was again fairly good, an improvement being reported from Nottingham; but at Grantham and Lincoln there was a decline, boiler-makers at Lincoln being seriously affected by the shortage of coal. At Derby employment was better than in June. The improvement reported previously at Birmingham and Coventry continued, and at Wolverhampton employment was good, and reported as very good in the motor-car and motor-cycle industry. In the Eastern and Southern Counties and Wales employment was still fairly good. It continued good at Edinburgh, and fairly good at Aberdeen. At Dundee it showed a decline. At Glasgow employment with engineers was stated to be worse than in June, but better with toolmakers and brassfiners.

At Belfast it was very good with ironfounders, but only moderate with other branches.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was good on the whole during July. On the Tyne employment was fair on the whole, but a decline was reported in the case of riveters, caulkers, platers and platers' helpers. On the Wear it was good with all branches, with the exception of drillers. It continued good at Hull, Middlesbrough and Stockton. At Hull employment with shipwrights continued good; with shipbuilders, however, it declined and was only moderate. At Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Wivenhoe it remained good. It was good or fairly good on the Thames, the South and South-West Coasts and at the Bristol Channel Ports. On the Mersey employment with shipbuilders was reported to be slack, and worse than in June. At Barrow there was a shortage of shipwrights, joiners, painters, cabinetmakers and sailormen.

On the Clyde employment was fairly good, and it was again good on the East Coast of Scotland, and also at Cork. At Belfast it was slack in some branches, but good with shipwrights and painters.

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

Table with columns: Division, Number of Out-of-Work Donations Policies Lodged at 25th July, 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 27th June, 1919.

According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns the merchant tonnage building in the United Kingdom at the end of June, viz., 2,524,050 tons, had increased by 269,000 tons as compared with March, and was 709,000 tons more than the work in hand twelve months ago. The largest increase had taken place on the Clyde, in which district there were, at the end of June, 893,467 tons under construction. The total commenced during the June quarter amounts to about 655,000 tons, and includes many large vessels. At the end of June there were building 129 vessels of 6,000 tons and upwards, as compared with 103 at the end of March. The output during the quarter April-June had also been very satisfactory, being about 205,000 tons higher than that of the previous quarter. In June, 1913, it may be added, the merchant tonnage under construction was 2,003,241 tons, so that the present figures show an increase of over 25 per cent. on those of 1913.

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was good during July, and about the same as in June. There was a considerable improvement compared with a year ago, the number of mills working being more than 40 per cent. greater than in July, 1918. A shortage of millmen and of other classes of skilled labour was reported by several firms. In a few cases difficulty was experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of coal.

The number of tinplate mills working at the end of July showed an increase of 1 on the previous month and of 112 on a year ago. The number of mills making steel and galvanised sheets working at the end of July showed an increase of 2 compared with the previous month and of 22 compared with a year ago.

Table with columns: Works, Number of Works open, Number of Mills in operation, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.

Returns from firms employing 12,664 workpeople in July, 1919, showed that there was a decrease of 15.4 per cent. in the total number employed compared with July, 1913. The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in July, 1919, amounted to 49,326 tons, or 17,657 tons more than in June, 1919, but 55,684 tons less than in July, 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

ALTHOUGH improvement was shown in certain sections, employment in this group of trades considered as a whole may still be described as only fairly good during July. Very little overtime or short time was worked. From a few centres in the Yorkshire area there were reports of shortage of coal due to the strike, resulting in reduced employment. Trade Unions with 72,051 members had 1.0 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of July, compared with 1.1 per cent. in the previous month and 0.0 a year ago.

Brasswork.—Employment continued good on the whole and showed an improvement on the previous month. At Leeds, however, works were closed owing to the coal shortage, while at Sheffield employment was only fair, and at Edinburgh it was bad.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—At Blackheath and Halesowen employment with nut and bolt makers improved to good, and at Darlston it continued good. At Birmingham and Smethwick it was fair, showing a slight decline compared with June; on the Tyne also it was fair. With wire nail and shoe rivet makers at Birmingham it improved to very good.

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

Tubes.—At Wednesbury employment was reported to be quiet and not so satisfactory as in June; at Birmingham it continued fairly good. In South Wales and Monmouthshire it declined to fair.

Chains, Anchors, &c.—Employment at Cradley was again fairly good with anchor-smiths, and improved to fair and fairly good with cable chain and block chain makers, respectively. It continued fair with anvil and vice makers at Dudley, but one day per week short time was usual at the end of the month. At Wednesbury employment was again fair with axle and spring makers.

Sheet-Metal Workers.—Employment in London continued bad; elsewhere it was again generally reported good.

Wire.—Employment was good on the whole, showing a slight improvement upon June.

Locks, Hollow-ware, &c.—Employment continued good in the Wolverhampton and Willenhall lock and latch trade. In the Midlands galvanised hollow-ware trade it improved to very good. At Wolverhampton it remained good in the cast-iron hollow-ware trade, but declined to fairly good in the tin and enamelled hollow-ware trade.

Stones, Grates, &c.—Employment was generally good, showing a slight improvement on June.

Exports.—Cutlery exports during July, 1919, amounted to 1,508 cwts., or 599 cwts. less than in June, 1919, and 3,323 cwts. less than in July, 1913.

The exports of hardware during July, 1919, amounted to 23,396 cwts., or 4,487 cwts. more than in June, 1919, but 68,525 cwts. less than in July, 1913.

COTTON TRADE.

DURING the first half of the month of July the spinning and manufacturing sections of the cotton trade were almost entirely stopped in consequence of the hours and wages dispute. After the settlement of the strike and the resumption of work on 14th July, the improvement in employment which was interrupted by the strike continued both in the spinning and weaving sections, and additional spindles and looms were in use. A shortage of coal was reported by a number of firms, but, so far, the cotton trade had not been seriously interfered with on this account.

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

Table with columns: DEPARTMENTS, Workpeople, Earnings, Week ended 26th July, 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago, Per cent.

In addition to the above figures certain firms, employing 56,446 workpeople in July, 1919, gave information as to the numbers employed by them in July, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 17.5 per cent. in the total number employed compared with July, 1913.

In the Oldham district employment in the spinning section since the strike has been fairly good; a number of spinners, however, have been laid off owing to the coal shortage. At Edinburgh it was bad.

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

however, were unemployed owing to a shortage of labour in the carding department. In the weaving section employment was fairly good on the whole and better than in the previous month. In the Bolton district employment was fair in all departments, and rather better than in June.

In the weaving districts of Blackburn, Darwen and Preston employment was fair, and rather better than in June. In the Burnley district it was fairly good.

The quantities of raw cotton imported (less re-exports) and of manufactured goods exported in July, 1919, in comparison with the quantities for June, 1919, and July, 1918, are given in the following Table:—

Description.	July, 1919.	June, 1919.	July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	July, 1913.
Imports (less Re-exports):—					
Raw cotton (100 lb.)	1,528,891	1,214,474	485,435	+314,417	+1,043,456
Exports of British Manufacture:—					
Cotton yarn (1,000 lb.)	13,627	13,981	16,620	- 354	- 2,993
Cotton thread for sewing (1,000 lb.)	1,242	1,596	1,744	- 354	- 502
Cotton piece goods (1,000 yd.)	279,107	303,583	638,971	- 24,476	- 359,864

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the woollen trade during July continued good, but there was a decline towards the end of the month, when the coal strike began to affect all branches of the trade in Yorkshire. By the end of the month a large number of firms had closed down and many workers were unemployed. In Scotland employment continued good; some shortage of labour, mainly of weavers, was reported.

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

Description.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 26th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year* ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Departments.						
Wool Sorting .. ..	509	+ 0.4	+ 2.8	1,180	- 4.8	+ 25.8
Spinning .. ..	4,957	+ 1.1	+ 6.8	10,890	+ 0.6	+ 34.1
Weaving .. ..	7,138	+ 0.8	+ 4.9	13,451	+ 0.5	+ 28.2
Other Departments ..	5,221	+ 1.0	+ 6.7	12,121	+ 0.5	+ 37.1
Not Specified .. ..	1,100	+ 0.5	+ 5.1	3,423	+ 1.1	+ 43.7
TOTAL .. ..	18,925	+ 0.9	+ 5.8	41,065	+ 0.4	+ 33.4
Districts.						
Huddersfield District ..	2,054	+ 0.2	+ 3.8	5,558	+ 0.5	+ 34.2
Leeds District .. ..	1,850	+ 0.9	+ 4.0	4,314	- 0.0	+ 25.8
Dewsbury and Batley District .. ..	2,020	+ 0.4	+ 6.7	4,722	- 2.1	+ 40.0
Other Parts of West Riding .. ..	2,517	- 0.4	+ 1.5	5,745	- 3.0	+ 23.7
TOTAL, WEST RIDING ..	8,441	+ 0.2	+ 3.8	20,339	- 1.2	+ 30.5
Scotland .. ..	4,860	+ 0.9	+ 9.2	10,396	+ 2.5	+ 42.3
Other Districts .. ..	5,624	+ 2.0	+ 6.1	10,330	+ 1.6	+ 31.1
TOTAL .. ..	18,925	+ 0.9	+ 5.8	41,065	+ 0.4	+ 33.4

In addition, certain firms, employing 15,817 workpeople in July, 1919, gave information as to the numbers employed by them in July, 1913. The Returns showed a decrease of 6.6 per cent. compared with July, 1913.

WORSTED TRADE.

During July employment in the worsted trade continued good up to nearly the end of the month, when the coal strike began to cause a good deal of irregular time and unemployment, and eventually brought about a complete stoppage of work in many of the mills.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns, showing the number of workpeople employed and the amount of earnings paid in the week ended 26th July, 1919, with comparative figures for the corresponding week in June, 1919, and July, 1913. In addition, certain firms employing 39,801 workpeople in July, 1919, also gave information as to the numbers employed by them in July, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 4 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with July, 1913.

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

Description.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 26th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year* ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
DEPARTMENTS.						
Wool Sorting and Combing ..	4,226	+ 4.7	+ 18.0	11,439	+ 9.2	+ 56.3
Spinning .. ..	15,514	+ 0.9	+ 11.1	24,331	+ 4.9	+ 40.6
Weaving .. ..	6,434	- 0.0	+ 5.8	13,840	+ 3.3	+ 32.1
Other Departments .. ..	3,578	+ 0.6	+ 10.5	8,552	+ 2.4	+ 39.5
Not Specified .. ..	1,760	+ 2.4	+ 1.5	3,435	+ 1.9	+ 30.2
TOTAL .. ..	31,512	+ 1.3	+ 10.2	61,597	+ 4.8	+ 40.4
DISTRICTS.						
Bradford District .. ..	14,340	+ 1.5	+ 11.1	29,758	+ 5.2	+ 44.3
Keighley District .. ..	5,168	+ 2.2	+ 7.5	9,949	+ 9.1	+ 39.3
Halifax District .. ..	3,375	+ 1.2	+ 17.0	5,744	+ 4.3	+ 48.5
Huddersfield District ..	3,103	- 1.2	+ 1.1	6,637	+ 0.6	+ 26.3
Other Parts of West Riding ..	3,055	+ 0.8	+ 14.6	5,166	- 0.4	+ 38.8
TOTAL, WEST RIDING ..	29,041	+ 1.2	+ 10.3	57,254	+ 4.7	+ 41.0
Other Districts .. ..	2,471	+ 1.6	+ 9.2	4,343	+ 6.1	+ 33.5
TOTAL .. ..	31,512	+ 1.3	+ 10.2	61,597	+ 4.8	+ 40.4

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

Description.	July, 1919.	June, 1919.	July, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				a month ago.	July, 1913.
Imports (less Re-exports):—					
Raw wool (sheep or lambs) 1,000 lb.	135,659	115,468	10,138	+20,191	+125,521
Woolen or worsted yarn 1,000 lb.	8	8	3,096	-	- 3,088
Exports of British Manufacture:—					
Wool tops 1,000 lb.	1,006	661	3,505	+ 345	- 2,499
Woolen yarn 1,000 lb.	482	400	378	+ 82	+ 104
Worsted yarn 1,000 lb.	2,069	1,636	4,544	+ 433	- 2,475
Woolen tissues 1,000 yd.	12,093	11,426	12,587	+ 669	- 492
Worsted tissues 1,000 yd.	2,686	2,741	6,966	- 55	- 4,280
Flannels and Delaines 1,000 yd.	260	384	790	- 124	- 530
Blankets 1,000 pairs	71,762	68,900	91,128	+ 2,862	- 19,366

HOSIERY TRADE.

In this trade employment during July was seriously hampered in Leicester and the Nottingham district by the strike of hosiery dyers and finishers, which was not settled till 26th July. Manufacturers were compelled to close some departments and to reduce substantially the number of workpeople in others. In Leicester there was a considerable amount of unemployment. At Hinckley a partial settlement effected by the employers with the trimmers early in July enabled the hosiery factories to restart work. In the Nottingham district there was much short time and unemployment. Employment in the hand-frame branch in this district continued good. In Scotland employment also continued good.

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

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 26th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year* ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leicester .. ..	8,134	- 5.9	- 6.2	10,901	- 20.6	- 21.4
Leicester Country District	1,965	+ 29.3	- 0.5	2,713	+ 12.7	- 3.4
Notts. and Derbyshire ..	2,851	- 25.6	- 27.9	3,690	- 29.1	- 23.6
Scotland .. ..	2,426	- 0.8	+ 6.5	4,218	+ 12.0*	+ 41.8
Other Districts .. ..	1,010	+ 3.3	- 0.2	1,893	+ 6.5	+ 23.5
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	16,386	- 5.9	- 8.4	23,415	- 12.9	- 10.0

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

The following Table relates to the Exports of Hosiery in July, 1919, as compared with June, 1919, and July, 1913. There was a large decrease in the exports of woollen hosiery as compared with June, 1919, and July, 1913. The exports of cotton hosiery, however, although a little less than in June, were nearly twice as great as in July, 1913.

Description.	July, 1919.	June, 1919.	July, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A Month ago.	July, 1913.
Cotton Hosiery .. doz. pairs	172,039	182,162	87,014	- 10,123	+ 85,025
Woollen Hosiery .. doz. pairs	97,100	142,584	228,682	- 45,484	- 131,582

SILK TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the silk trade during July was good on the whole, and rather better than in June. There was still a shortage of labour, especially in the West Riding. The supply of coal was insufficient in some cases.

In the Macclesfield district employment was reported as good in all branches, while at Leek and Congleton it was fair. In the West Riding it continued good. In the Eastern Counties employment was fair at Halstead and Braintree, and good at Sudbury, Norwich, and Great Yarmouth.

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

Description.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 26th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year* ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
BRANCHES.						
Throwing .. ..	991	+ 1.2	- 1.2	1,036	+ 5.9	+ 26.0
Spinning .. ..	2,523	+ 0.9	+ 5.5	4,316	+ 3.3	+ 24.2
Weaving .. ..	2,525	- 0.1	+ 9.0	3,683	+ 3.4	+ 23.2
Other .. ..	1,614	+ 1.9	+ 6.9	2,619	+ 3.9	+ 33.3
Not specified .. ..	562	+ 3.7	+ 38.8	963	+ 1.9	+ 69.2
TOTAL .. ..	8,215	+ 1.0	+ 7.7	12,617	+ 3.5	+ 30.0
DISTRICTS .. ..						
Lancashire and W. Riding, of Yorkshire .. ..	2,596	+ 2.2	+ 6.9	4,763	+ 3.0	+ 28.5
Macclesfield, Congleton and District .. ..	2,333	+ 0.9	+ 9.2	3,437	+ 3.5	+ 28.2
Eastern Counties .. ..	2,107	+ 0.1	+ 8.6	3,111	+ 4.7	+ 35.7
Other Districts, including Scotland .. ..	1,179	+ 0.3	+ 5.2	1,306	+ 2.8	+ 27.9
TOTAL .. ..	8,215	+ 1.0	+ 7.7	12,617	+ 3.5	+ 30.0

In addition to this information, returns furnished by firms employing 5,035 workpeople in July, 1919, showed that there was a decrease of 8 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with July, 1913.

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

Description.	July, 1919.	June, 1919.	July, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	July, 1913.
Imports (less re-exports)					
Raw silk lb.	71,312	26,629	70,217	+ 44,683	+ 1,095
Thrown silk lb.	18,271	12,599	40,253	+ 5,672	- 21,982
Spun silk yarn lb.	32,039	18,153	60,852	+ 13,886	+ 28,813
Silk broadstuffs yd.	3,644,489	4,521,410	8,638,199	- 876,921	- 4,993,710
Exports of British Manufacture:					
Spun silk yarn lb.	37,275	40,555	94,226	- 3,280	- 56,951
Silk broadstuffs yd.	830,441	865,223	1,165,862	- 34,782	- 335,421

LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during July in this trade was reported as bad in the levers section, though it was slightly better than in June. It was good in the curtain department, and fair in the plain net department. On the whole there was some improvement as compared with June.

In the Nottingham district employment continued bad in the levers section, with much short time and irregular employment. Workpeople in the curtain section were well employed and there was a great improvement on June. Employment was regular in the plain net section, but not so good as a year ago. In the Long Eaton district employment was continued bad, but was better than in June; there was still much short time and irregular time. In Scotland employment continued fairly good, and was slightly better than during June.

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

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

Description.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 26th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year* ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
BRANCHES.						
Levers .. ..	1,165	+ 7.3	+ 3.1	2,402	+ 14.4	+ 25.5
Curtain .. ..	1,414	+ 4.7	+ 15.7	2,643	+ 8.6	+ 41.3
Plain Net .. ..	2,841	+ 2.1	+ 7.0	4,662	+ 8.5	+ 24.9
Others .. ..	721	+ 6.8	+ 5.4	1,017	+ 15.6	+ 23.3
TOTAL .. ..	6,141	+ 4.2	+ 7.9	10,724	+ 10.4	+ 28.5
DISTRICTS.						
Nottingham City .. ..	1,865	+ 3.7	+ 2.6	3,018	+ 8.2	+ 20.2
Long Eaton and other outlying Districts .. ..	732	+ 7.3	+ 18.6	1,635	+ 15.7	+ 37.7
Other English Districts ..	2,513	+ 3.1	+ 6.5	4,231	+ 10.8	+ 26.8
Scotland .. ..	1,031	+ 5.6	+ 15.2	1,840	+ 8.9	+ 40.4
TOTAL .. ..	6,141	+ 4.2	+ 7.9	10,724	+ 10.4	+ 28.5

In addition to the above figures certain firms employing 4,212 workpeople in July, 1919, gave information as to the numbers employed by them in July, 1913. The Returns showed a decrease of 19 per cent. as compared with July, 1913.

LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the linen trade during July continued very slack in both Ireland and Scotland, and short time was still general. There was a slight improvement on the previous month. A few firms reported a scarcity of yarns and fuel.

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

Description.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 26th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year* ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
DEPARTMENTS.						
Preparing .. ..	4,122	+ 0.7	- 7.7	4,793	+ 10.7	- 5.9
Spinning .. ..	8,518	+ 0.4	- 4.1	8,036	+ 5.4	- 10.0
Weaving .. ..	7,180	+ 1.6	- 12.1	8,091	+ 7.0	- 18.1
Other .. ..	4,110	+ 0.2	- 0.5	6,919	+ 5.4	+ 15.5



JUTE TRADE.

DURING July employment in Dundee and district was good and showed a further improvement on the previous month. Some shortage of labour of all classes was reported.

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

Departments.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 26th July, 1919.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th July, 1919.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing .. .. .	1,754	+0.6	+9.1	2,893	+7.5	+29.4		
Spinning .. .. .	2,248	+0.4	+11.1	3,465	+5.3	+25.2		
Weaving .. .. .	2,229	+1.2	-3.5	3,940	+7.7	+13.0		
Other .. .. .	1,526	+0.6	+5.2	3,492	+4.6	+26.2		
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>7,757</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>13,790</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+22.5</b>		

In addition to the above figures, certain firms employing 7,519 workpeople in July, 1919, also gave information as to the numbers employed by them in July, 1913. These Returns showed an increase of 2 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with six years ago.

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

Description.	July, 1919.	June, 1919.	July, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	July, 1913.
Exports of British Manufacture:—					
Jute yarn lb.	2,020,400	1,797,500	4,272,100	+222,900	-2,251,700
Jute piece goods (100 yd.)	92,972	59,159	142,660	+33,813	-49,688

CARPET TRADE.

DURING July employment in the carpet trade was fairly good. In the Kidderminster district employment was fairly good, but the difficulty in obtaining yarns caused a small amount of short time. In the West Riding employment continued fairly good, while in Scotland it was fair. A shortage of coal was reported by some firms, but at the date of the Returns the coal strike had not affected the trade.

Returns from firms employing 5,431 workpeople in the week ended 26th July, and paying £10,418 in wages, showed an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 10.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 20 per cent. in the number employed and of 56 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The exports of carpets and carpet rugs in July, 1919, amounted to 260,400 square yards, or 79,300 square yards less than in June, 1919, and 445,300 square yards less than in July, 1913.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

In these trades employment during July showed an improvement on the previous month, though much short time was reported in Lancashire. There was an acute shortage of coal in Yorkshire owing to the miners' strike; during the week to which the statistics given below relate, the majority of firms were still working from stocks, but they closed down or worked short time in the following week. A shortage of coal was also experienced in other districts, and a few firms reported a shortage of dyes.

There was a slight improvement in the bleaching section. In the printing section employment in England was considerably better than in the previous month; in Scotland it was reported as still slack. With woollen and worsted dyers in the Huddersfield district employment was fairly good. With cotton dyers employment was slack but showed an improvement on the previous month. In Leicester, Nottingham and the surrounding districts a strike was in progress till 26th July, and employment was almost at a standstill; on the resumption of work orders were plentiful and employment was good although affected by a shortage of coal.

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

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

numbers of workpeople employed by them and the earnings of such workpeople:—

Trades.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 26th July, 1919.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th July, 1919.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Bleaching .. .. .	2,228	+0.9	+2.0	4,702	+12.3	+22.8		
Printing .. .. .	454	+1.3	+17.0	1,298	+11.2	+50.9		
Dyeing .. .. .	11,567	+0.7	+8.7	38,457	+13.3	+49.5		
Trimming, Finishing and other Departments	6,540	+1.3	+7.4	15,352	+6.7	+35.7		
Not specified .. .. .	1,341	+1.7	+10.6	3,389	+2.5	+33.5		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>22,130</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+7.9</b>	<b>63,198</b>	<b>+10.9</b>	<b>+42.7</b>		

In addition to the above figures, certain firms employing 21,234 workpeople in July, 1919, also gave information as to the numbers employed by them in July, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 12 per cent. as compared with July, 1913.

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was good on the whole, but was affected by scarcity of material and showed a decline as compared with a year ago. Practically no overtime was worked, and a certain amount of short time was reported. Trade Unions with 14,509 members reported 0.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, compared with 0.8 per cent. in June and 0.2 per cent. a year ago.

With skimmers, tanners and curriers employment was good. With saddlers and harness makers it was fair on the whole, but short time was again reported in some branches at Walsall. With fancy leather workers employment continued good generally.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

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

District.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 26th July, 1919.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th July, 1919.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—								
London .. .. .	1,909	+0.1	+5.6	4,612	+5.3	+17.2		
Leicester .. .. .	9,302	+0.7	+10.8	20,679	-2.9	+125.5		
Leicester Country District	2,590	+0.2	+16.9	5,304	-1.8	+37.6		
Northampton .. .. .	7,627	+1.4	+20.5	17,845	+4.6	+60.1		
Northampton Country District	7,412	+1.6	+10.7	15,438	+2.8	+35.2		
Kettering .. .. .	3,176	+1.0	+11.2	6,620	-2.4	+38.3		
Stafford and District	1,441	-0.1	+16.6	2,816	-0.8	+49.2		
Norwich and District	3,927	+1.3	+18.0	7,747	+4.6	+50.3		
Bristol and District ..	1,377	-0.4	+9.7	2,934	+4.8	+41.0		
Kingswood .. .. .	1,393	-0.4	+6.8	2,931	+2.3	+27.4		
Leeds and District ..	1,864	-1.6	+16.7	3,910	-2.3	+39.4		
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	3,954	+1.1	+11.9	7,286	+6.3	+39.9		
Birmingham and District	895	+0.2	+23.4	1,655	-2.6	+37.6		
Other parts of England and Wales	2,455	+0.8	+6.6	4,340	-0.8	+22.4		
ENGLAND AND WALES	49,322	+0.8	+13.2	104,117	+1.3	+37.0		
SCOTLAND .. .. .	2,498	+0.1	+18.1	4,949	-1.6	+35.4		
IRELAND .. .. .	424	+2.7	+5.7	726	+4.2	+65.8		
<b>UNITED KINGDOM ..</b>	<b>52,244</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>+13.3</b>	<b>109,792</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+37.1</b>		

At Leicester and in the surrounding districts employment with lasters and finishers was fairly good; it was moderate with clickers and good with female machinists. In the Northampton and Kettering districts employment continued fairly good and was rather better than in June, except in the clicking section. There was a demand for female closers and machinists. A shortage of leather was reported from this district. Employment remained good at Stafford. At Norwich it was good, but owing to the shortage of female labour 20 per cent. of the male workers lost half a day per week; in the clicking department a little short time was reported. Employment in Leeds and district continued fairly good, while in Scotland it was good.

The exports of boots and shoes in July, 1919, amounted to 58,363 dozen pairs, or 1,303 dozen pairs more than in June, 1919, but 103,538 dozen pairs less than in July, 1913.

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

TAILORING TRADE.

BESPOKE.

London.—During July employment continued good; there was still a considerable shortage of labour. Returns from firms paying £13,872 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor) during the four weeks ended 26th July showed an increase of 18.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with the previous month, and of 57.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—At all the principal centres employment was reported as good, and some overtime was worked.

READY-MADE.

Employment in this branch during July on the whole continued good and was about the same as in June. More than half of the firms making Returns reported a shortage of female labour, especially machinists.

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

District.	Indoor Workpeople.					
	Number Employed.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 26th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Leeds .. .. .	6,692	+4.3	+14.8	11,010	+2.1	+20.9
Manchester .. .. .	998	-1.9	-9.3	1,701	+1.1	-5.4
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire	2,489	+1.4	+4.1	4,449	+0.5	+25.3
Bristol .. .. .	797	+6.8	+11.3	1,244	+3.4	+18.4
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	2,328	+4.4	+23.4	3,596	+11.2	+41.0
South Midland and Eastern Counties	1,353	+0.3	+5.5	2,049	+1.7	+9.6
London .. .. .	2,498	-1.4	-6.1	5,020	-6.0	-12.0
Glasgow .. .. .	1,038	-1.0	-7.2	2,066	+4.6	+26.3
Rest of United Kingdom	1,652	+5.8	-7.2	2,537	+11.0	+9.4
<b>TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<b>19,845</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>33,672</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+13.8</b>

In addition to the above figures, certain firms employing 10,450 workpeople in July, 1919, gave information as to the numbers employed by them in July, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 2 per cent. in the total number employed as compared with July, 1913.

In Leeds employment was fairly good, and about the same as the previous month. The majority of firms making Returns reported a shortage of female labour. At Manchester, Bristol, and Glasgow employment continued good; in London it was fairly good.

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

DURING July employment in this trade was good in England and fairly good in Scotland and Ireland. About half the firms making Returns reported a shortage of labour, especially female machinists; there was a marked demand for this class of labour in Manchester.

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

District.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 26th July, 1919.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th July, 1919.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London .. .. .	2520	+2.0	+19.3	3772	+2.5	+34.9		
Manchester .. .. .	1641	+1.2	+4.1	2634	+6.9	+20.7		
Rest of York, Lancs. and Cheshire ..	1645	+8.6	+16.7	1851	+9.2	+37.1		
South Western Counties	1316	+2.2	+0.8	1589	+2.5	+29.5		
Rest of England and Wales .. .. .	1098	+1.4	+7.1	1494	-1.6	+21.0		
Glasgow .. .. .	995	+2.5	+6.6	1504	+1.6	+16.3		
Londonderry .. .. .	1105	+0.5	+6.6	1434	-3.8	+40.6		
Belfast .. .. .	724	-5.1	+6.3	938	-0.5	+32.7		
Rest of Ireland ..	721	-1.2	-9.2	875	+7.1	+15.3		
<b>TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<b>11,765</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>+8.2</b>	<b>16,091</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+28.0</b>		

In addition to the above figures, certain firms, employing 4,575 workpeople in July, 1919, also gave particulars as to the numbers employed by them in July, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 21 per cent. in the number of workpeople as compared with July, 1913.

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

FELT HAT TRADE.

In this trade employment during July continued fairly good. At Denton employment was dislocated by a dispute in one of the preparatory departments, which caused some unemployment in other departments. About 25 per cent. of the operatives were on short time. At Stockport and in Warwickshire employment continued good.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT during July with dressmakers in retail firms in London continued fairly good, and much the same as in the previous month. Returns from firms, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,690 dressmakers in the week ended 26th July, showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, compared with the previous month, but an increase of 19.9 per cent., compared with a year ago. With court and private dressmakers, and with milliners in the West End, employment continued fairly good, but not so good as a month earlier; it showed a great improvement on 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. Firms employing 4,143 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 26th July, showed an increase of 1 per cent. in the number employed, compared with the previous month, and of 12 per cent. compared with a year ago.

In Manchester employment continued fair. Firms employing 3,064 workpeople in the week ended 26th July, showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with June, and of 0.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

In Glasgow employment during the month continued fairly good, but in the week under review was affected by the annual holidays.

A shortage of machinists, finishers, etc., was again reported at all three centres.

CORSET TRADE.

DURING July employment in this trade was fairly good, and similar to June. Returns from firms, mainly in England, employing 5,465 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 26th July, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed as compared with June, and of 4.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

THE state of employment in these trades, taken as a whole, was good during July, being about the same as in the previous month. Returns were received from Trade Unions covering 79,250 workpeople, of whom 0.9 per cent. were stated to be unemployed in July, as compared with 1.1 per cent. in June.

Mill Sawing and Machining.—Employment was again reported to be fairly good on the whole in most districts, but showed a slight decline on the previous month.

Furnishing.—Employment continued good, in most districts, for all classes of workpeople in this trade. In some districts cabinet makers were reported to have been working overtime. At Manchester and in North-east Lancashire, the state of employment was seriously affected by disputes, and several other districts were affected by a general lock-out towards the end of July.

Coach Building.—With coachmakers, employment was good on the whole and continued to improve. Overtime was worked in several districts, and a shortage of skilled men was reported in certain towns.

Coopers.—Employment continued good in this trade, and overtime was worked in several districts. A general shortage of labour was again reported.

Miscellaneous.—Employment continued good with basket makers and brush makers. It was fairly good with wheelwrights and smiths, and fair, on the whole, with packing case makers.

The imports of hevn wood during July, 1919, amounted to 210,394 loads, or 71,132 loads more than in June, 1919, but 242,632 loads less than in July, 1913. The imports of sawn or split wood during July, 1919, amounted to 506,848 loads, or 208,957 loads more than in June, 1919, but 548,973 loads less than in July, 1913. The imports of furniture woods, hardwoods and veneers during July, 1919, amounted to 20,278 tons, or 6,416 tons more than in June, 1919, but 21,122 tons less than in July, 1913.

**BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.**

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade, taken as a whole, continued fairly good during July, the gradual decrease in the numbers unemployed again being noticeable. Work was still largely confined to maintenance and repairs, though a good deal of new work was in hand in certain districts. There was considerable variation in the state of employment as between different occupations, ranging from fair or moderate in the case of plasterers to good or very good in the case of painters. Practically no short time was reported, while in some districts painters were reported to have worked overtime.

The following Table shows the number of unemployed workpeople who were in receipt of Government donation in each occupation and in each geographical division:—

Occupations.	Number of Out-of-Work Donation Policies lodged at 25th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 27th June, 1919.
Carpenters .. .. .	2,576	- 487
Bricklayers .. .. .	1,419	- 877
Masons .. .. .	1,496	- 314
Plasterers .. .. .	1,279	- 283
Painters .. .. .	1,148	+ 7
Plumbers .. .. .	1,652	- 146
Other skilled occupations	2,270	- 367
Navvies .. .. .	3,734	- 1,046
Labourers .. .. .	13,501	- 2,114
ALL OCCUPATIONS .. .. .	29,075	- 5,627

Division.	Number of Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 25th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 27th June, 1919.
London .. .. .	6,840	- 1,099
Northern Counties .. .. .	563	- 230
North Western .. .. .	3,169	- 1,001
Yorkshire .. .. .	784	- 94
East Midlands .. .. .	586	- 213
West Midlands .. .. .	1,017	- 264
S. Midlands and Eastern .. .. .	2,341	- 306
South Eastern .. .. .	1,085	- 162
South Western .. .. .	3,247	- 500
Wales .. .. .	551	- 59
Scotland .. .. .	1,719	- 306
Ireland .. .. .	7,173	- 1,393
UNITED KINGDOM .. .. .	29,075	- 5,627

**BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.**

**BRICK TRADE.**

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole during July, but in Yorkshire was adversely affected by the coal strike. In the Peterborough district it continued very good, a shortage of labour being reported. Employment was good at Nottingham, but affected by a strike in the latter part of the month. It was fair in the Wrexham and Ruabon districts and fairly good at Stourbridge, while in Norfolk, Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire it showed a great improvement. There was a scarcity of labour in the West Midlands and in Scotland. A shortage of fuel was frequently reported.

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

Districts.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended 26th July 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.*	Week ended 26th July 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.*
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire.	1,643	-1.7 -0.9	3,944	-18.7 + 2.9
Midlands and Eastern Counties.	1,537	+6.9 +61.1	3,555	- 0.4 + 96.8
South and South-West Counties and Wales.	1,038	-1.4 +54.5	3,235	- 2.5 +120.5
Other Districts .. .. .	704	+2.8 +23.5	1,823	- 1.5 + 52.3
Total .. .. .	4,922	+1.5 +27.7	12,557	- 7.6 + 51.2

Returns from firms employing 4,046 workpeople in July, 1919, showed a decrease of 1,975 (or 32.8 per cent.) in the number employed as compared with July, 1913.

**CEMENT TRADE.**

EMPLOYMENT continued very good generally, and overtime was reported from several centres. In the Thames and

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

Medway district additional men are being absorbed into the industry, but a shortage of various classes of labour was still reported in some cases. A few firms reported a shortage of fuel.

Returns from firms employing 5,919 workpeople in the week ended 26th July, 1919, showed an increase of 4.4 per cent. in the number employed but a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 49.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 64.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Returns from firms employing 3,984 workpeople in July, 1919, showed a decrease of 1,140 (or 22.2 per cent.) in the number employed as compared with July, 1913.

The exports of cement during July, 1919, amounted to 31,810 tons, or 5,526 tons less than in June, 1919, and 27,538 tons less than in July, 1913.

**POTTERY TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT continued good in all branches of the pottery trades during July, and a shortage of labour, especially of placers in earthenware manufacture, was frequently reported. Many employers reported a shortage of fuel and some, also, a scarcity of raw materials, chiefly clay. In a few cases only was overtime or short time worked.

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

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended 26 July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.*	Week ended 26 July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.*
China manufacture .. .. .	1,707	+2.5 + 1.6	3,726	+1.7 +25.3
Earthenware manufacture .. .. .	9,280	+1.4 + 6.4	17,488	-0.3 +30.9
Other branches (including unspecified) .. .. .	1,431	+0.8 +20.3	2,680	+2.3 +58.4
TOTAL .. .. .	12,418	+1.5 + 7.1	23,894	+0.3 +32.6

Returns furnished by firms employing 11,451 workpeople showed there was a decrease of 10.0 per cent. in the total number employed as compared with July, 1913.

The exports of chinaware, earthenware and pottery in July, 1919, amounted to 87,243 cwts., or 1,792 cwts. more than in June, 1919, but 251,201 cwts. less than in July, 1913.

**GLASS TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good during July. A shortage of labour was again reported by some firms. The scarcity of coal was more marked, especially in Yorkshire.

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

BRANCHES.	WORKPEOPLE.		EARNINGS.	
	Week ended 26th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.*	Week ended 26th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.*
Glass Bottle .. .. .	6,611	+ 3.0 +22.4	17,393	+ 6.9 + 42.0
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) .. .. .	1,886	+ 0.6 +14.2	4,772	+ 2.6 + 36.0
Other Branches .. .. .	474	+ 2.4 +15.6	863	- 5.2 + 41.0
TOTAL .. .. .	8,971	+ 2.4 +20.2	23,028	+ 5.5 + 40.7

EMPLOYMENT continued good with glass bottle makers generally, but in Yorkshire it was adversely affected by the closing down of several furnaces in the latter half of the month on account of the shortage of coal. It was good with flint glass makers and cutters in the principal districts. Plate glass bevellers and silverers in Birmingham were well employed, a slight improvement on the previous month being

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

reported. Short-time was still being worked by sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens, and the state of employment of pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear declined to fair.

The exports of glass bottles during July, 1919, amounted to 23,748 gross, or 4,362 gross more than in June, 1919, but 53,000 gross less than in July, 1913.

The exports of all other manufactures of glass during July, 1919, amounted to 33,269 cwts., or 1,697 cwts. less than in June, 1919, and 48,782 cwts. less than in July, 1913.

**PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.**

The state of employment in these trades generally showed a slight improvement during July. It was not so good, on the whole, as in July of last year.

With letterpress printers employment was good, especially in London, where the usual amount of overtime was worked; in the provinces a little overtime was occasionally reported, but at Leeds some short time was worked. Employment with lithographic printers was good in London and fairly good in the provinces, and, on the whole, was better than in June.

In the bookbinding trade the state of employment was only moderate, but, although some short time was worked in London, there was a slight improvement generally compared with June.

Employment was reported to be moderately good in the paper trade, and showed an improvement on June. In the Northern Counties a shortage of coal was occasionally reported.

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

Trade.	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1919.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		July, 1919.	June, 1919.	July, 1918.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Printing .. .. .	60,365	1.2	1.3	0.4	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Bookbinding .. .. .	11,322	3.0	2.8	0.3	+ 0.2	+ 2.7

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

Trade.	Workpeople.		Wages.	
	Week ended 30th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.*	Week ended 30th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.*
Paper .. .. .	12,120	+ 1.5 + 7.3	28,902	+ 3.8 + 36.0
Printing .. .. .	9,654	+ 3.2 +32.1	29,136	+ 5.5 + 78.5
Bookbinding .. .. .	4,527	+ 0.8 +16.2	8,019	- 1.8 + 40.3
TOTAL .. .. .	26,301	+ 2.0 +16.9	66,057	+ 3.8 + 52.6

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	July, 1919.	June, 1919.	July, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	July, 1913.
Imports: Wood Pulp for paper making .. tons	110,835	96,911	83,288	+ 13,924	+ 27,547
Paper .. .. .	661,882	533,875	1,207,370	+128,007	-545,488
Exports of Paper .. cwts.	79,808	90,392	333,365	- 10,584	-253,557

**FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT continued good in these trades generally, very little variation being noticeable as compared with the previous month. Workpeople in the sugar refining trade were well employed, some overtime being reported in certain districts. In the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery trade and the biscuit and cake-making trade, reports of shortage of fuel and of labour were received, and also of delay in obtaining the necessary raw materials on account of transport difficulties; but the state of employment was generally good. Overtime was reported in several districts. In the jam trade employment was fairly good, though a shortage of fruit and sugar was experienced in some localities. In the bacon-curing, preserved meat and pickle and sauce trades employment was fairly good.

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

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

Trade.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended 26th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.*	Week ended 26th July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.*
Sugar Refining, etc. ..	6,954	-0.6 +22.9	20,632	+ 0.2 + 56.7
Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery ..	17,209	+5.2 +77.2	32,910	+10.2 +139.6
Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ..	13,738	+4.4 +34.2	26,674	+ 5.4 + 65.8
Jams, Marmalade, etc. ..	9,216	+7.6 + 8.4	16,482	+11.9 + 36.6
Bacon and Preserved Meats	4,537	+5.0 -23.4	9,128	+ 4.8 - 3.2
Pickles and Sauces, etc. ..	412	-2.4 + 5.1	742	+11.9 + 79.7
TOTAL .. .. .	52,066	+4.5 +28.8	106,568	+ 6.7 + 64.2

**AGRICULTURE.†**

**ENGLAND AND WALES.**

Owing to the favourable weather during July, less labour than usual was required for the hay harvest (which had commenced in the previous month), and this, together with the light crop, resulted in the labour deficiency being less marked as regards unskilled workers, but skilled labour of all kinds remained scarce.

In the North of England there was a shortage of casual labour for turnip-hoeing, and skilled labour was scarce in Yorkshire, though in that county the deficiency of casual workers was to some extent met by the employment of men thrown out of work by the closing of factories for lack of coal.

The Midland and Eastern counties continued to report a deficiency of labour, though the situation was easier than in June.

In the South of England casual labour was generally sufficient, though it was short for the fruit picking in Surrey, Kent, and Sussex.

Both North and South Wales reported some improvement in the labour situation as compared with June.

**SCOTLAND.**

There was very little change in the labour situation in July, as compared with June.

Regular workers were scarce in Inverness, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Berwick, Ayr, Dumfries, and Wigtown, dairy workers being exceptionally scarce in the two last named counties. Casual labour was very deficient.

**FISHING INDUSTRY.**

EXCEPT at Hull, where the engineers' strike continued, employment was good on the whole. The total quantity of fish landed in July was nearly twice as great as in July, 1918, but was less than in July, 1913.

Description.	Quantity of fish landed.			Value.		
	July, 1919.	July, 1918.	July, 1913.	July, 1919.	July, 1918.	July, 1913.
Fish (other than shell):—						
England and Wales .. .. .	745,211	+ 308,976	- 557,413	1,430,014	+ 318,380	+ 615,099
Scotland .. .. .	1,536,577	+ 990,646	+ 271,114	892,881	+ 231,251	+ 224,445
Ireland .. .. .	55,939	- 1,673	- 29,111	50,643	- 21,584	+ 15,373
TOTAL .. .. .	2,337,727	+ 1,297,949	- 315,410	2,373,538	+ 528,047	+ 854,917
Shell Fish .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	42,889	- 952	+ 2,786
TOTAL VALUE .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2,416,427	+ 527,095	+ 857,703

East and South Coasts.—Employment with fishermen in the Tees and Hartlepool district improved to good, but with fish curers it remained fair. At Hull it continued bad in all branches owing to the engineers' strike. At Grimsby employment was again reported as good, but considerable dislocation was caused by the Yorkshire coal miners' strike; at Lowestoft it was also good, except with curers who were only fairly well employed. At Great Yarmouth it continued good with fishermen, fair with fish dock labourers and moderate with fish curers. Off the coasts of Devon and Cornwall fishing was active throughout the month, weather conditions being favourable.

Scotland.—Employment continued good in all branches of the industry at Aberdeen. Conditions at Peterhead, Fraserburgh and Macduff were also good.

\* 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 and by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole during July. London.—Employment was again fairly good, and much better than in the corresponding month of last year. The following Table shows the average number of labourers employed at the docks and at the principal wharves in London in July, 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—					
5th July ..	8,923	3,404	12,327	8,655	20,982
12th .. ..	8,831	3,125	11,956	8,851	20,807
19th .. ..	9,440	3,258	12,698	8,978	21,676
26th .. ..	9,270	3,112	12,382	8,909	21,291
Average for 4 weeks ended 26th July, 1919	9,102	3,223	12,325	8,843	21,168
Average for June, 1919	9,114	3,216	12,332	8,510	20,842
Average for July 1918	5,277	2,732	8,009	5,996	14,005

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks in July was 2,707, as compared with 2,383 in June, 1919, and 1,780 in July, 1918.

East Coast.—On the Tyne and Wear employment, taken generally, was worse than in June. It continued fairly good at Hartlepool, and an improvement was shown with riverside workers at Middlesbrough and Stockton. It was better than in June at Hull, Grimsby, Goole and Ipswich, and remained fair at Yarmouth and Lowestoft.

Southern and Western Ports.—At Plymouth employment was fair, but below the level of June. It was fairly good at the South Wales ports, showing an improvement over June at Swansea, but it was bad and worse than in the previous month at Bristol. Employment remained good at Manchester. At Liverpool it showed an improvement in the case of dock labourers.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was good at Glasgow. It was fair at Ayr, but slack, and worse than in June, at Dundee. It showed an improvement at Belfast, but a decline at Londonderry, Cork and Limerick.

SEAMEN.

The supply of able seamen was, on the whole, in excess of the demand in July, most of the principal ports showing a surplus of men. It was more than adequate on the North-East Coast, at Liverpool, Southampton, and Swansea, and at the Irish ports.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	July, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Seven months ended		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1919.	July, 1918.	July, 1913.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>						
<i>East Coast—</i>						
Tyne Ports .. ..	1,984	- 101	+ 454	12,202	11,631	19,165
Sunderland .. ..	253	+ 106	+ 47	1,899	2,084	2,532
Middlesbrough ..	499	+ 89	+ 94	1,969	1,812	2,461
Hull .. ..	1,460	+ 78	+ 698	7,500	6,115	9,987
Grimsby .. ..	120	+ 95	+ 5	296	701	902
<i>Bristol Channel—</i>						
Bristol .. ..	665	- 183	+ 134	4,671	4,022	7,388
Newport, Mon. ..	1,012	+ 433	+ 100	5,556	4,829	6,129
Cardiff .. ..	3,441	+ 470	- 60	22,639	22,632	29,766
Swansea .. ..	442	+ 260	+ 23	2,232	2,256	3,044
<i>Other Ports—</i>						
Liverpool .. ..	11,309	+ 332	- 2,093	86,072	71,844	119,219
London .. ..	6,356	- 293	+ 134	41,545	35,925	58,827
Southampton ..	2,424	- 578	+ 1,586	14,422	6,000	32,458
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>						
Leith .. ..	957	+ 366	+ 616	4,681	1,603	2,500
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ..	473	+ 82	+ 327	2,332	675	1,869
Glasgow .. ..	2,737	+ 478	+ 695	13,252	14,321	31,647
<b>IRELAND:</b>						
Dublin .. ..	95	+ 11	+ 93	534	541	512
Belfast .. ..	288	+ 8	- 94	1,502	2,109	1,499
TOTAL .. ..	34,512	+1,653	+2,655	223,304	189,100	329,905

\* 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 1st August, 1919:—

Department.	No. of fresh Registrations during week.	No. on Live Register at end of week.	Vacancies notified during week.	Vacancies filled during week.	Vacancies unfilled at end of week.
Men ..	58,317	517,443	16,786	12,652	40,004
Women ..	21,118	149,464	10,767	6,515	47,936
Boys ..	8,025	17,300	3,308	2,746	6,290
Girls ..	6,667	15,248	2,924	2,394	9,111
Total at 1st Aug., 1919.	94,127	699,455	33,785	24,307	103,341
Total a week ago.	75,999	684,890	31,677	21,996	106,897
Total a month ago.	75,954	727,830	35,673	26,608	116,198

The decline in the number of persons on the live register continued until the week ending the 25th July; but the wide effect of the coal dispute is evidenced in the large increase in this figure for the week ended August 1st.

The number of vacancies notified and vacancies filled showed a decline of 5.3 and 8.6 per cent. respectively as compared with the figures of a month earlier. Compared with the figures of a week earlier, however, the result is more satisfactory, increases of 6.7 and 10.5 per cent. respectively, being recorded.

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

The number of workpeople on the registers of the Employment Exchanges (414 in number) at some time or other during the five weeks ended 11th July, 1919, was 1,284,500 (men, 836,761; women, 366,004; boys, 41,847; girls, 39,978). 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 186,439, and the number of vacancies filled was 125,080. The total number of workpeople remaining on the registers at the 11th July, 1919 was 690,437.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On registers at 6th June, 1919	551,464	253,945	18,175	17,956	841,540
Number of individuals registered during period	285,297	112,059	23,672	22,022	443,050
Total .. ..	836,761	366,004	41,847	39,978	1,284,500
Re-registrations during period	6,957	6,454	798	608	14,817
On register at 11th July, 1919	490,677	170,755	14,746	14,259	690,437
Vacancies notified during period	90,522	66,392	15,278	14,247	186,439
Vacancies filled during period	65,605	39,556	10,692	9,227	125,080
Applicants placed in other districts .. ..	7,513	4,531	1,264	1,325	14,633

The average daily registrations, vacancies notified and vacancies filled during the five weeks were 16,352, 6,659 and 4,467 respectively. A chart showing the fluctuations since the beginning of 1918 is given on page 337.

	Average Daily Registrations.		Average Daily Vacancies Notified.		Average Daily Vacancies Filled.	
	5 weeks ended 11 July, 1919.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	5 weeks ended 11 July, 1919.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	5 weeks ended 11 July, 1919.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a
		Month ago.		Year ago.		Month ago.
Men ..	10,438	+125 +6,446	3,233	-241 -248	2,343	-113 -207
Women ..	4,232	+ 50 -940	2,371	-592 -625	1,413	-207 -25
Boys ..	874	+ 37 -19	546	-36 + 8	382	- 25 - 47
Girls ..	808	+ 86 + 36	509	- 66 + 60	329	- 41 - 6
Total	16,352	+298 +5,523	6,659	-935 -805	4,467	-386 -1,191

Compared with the previous month the daily average of registrations showed a percentage increase of 1.9; the daily average of vacancies notified and vacancies filled showed percentage decreases of 12.3 and 8.0 respectively.

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

	Registrations.		Vacancies notified.		Vacancies filled.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Insured Trades* ..	109,481	7,159	51,473	3,884	35,752	3,024
Uninsured Trades ..	182,773	111,354	39,049	62,508	29,853	36,532
TOTAL .. ..	292,254	118,513	90,522	66,392	65,605	39,556

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

In the case of men, the insured trades accounted for 37.5 per cent. of the total registrations, 56.9 per cent. of the vacancies notified, and 54.5 per cent. of the vacancies filled. Among women the percentages in the insured trades were 6.0, 5.9 and 7.6 respectively.

Of the vacancies filled, 4.9 per cent. were known to be for less than a week's employment, and of the vacancies filled by boys and girls 9.9 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

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

Group of Trades.*	Men.				
	Fresh Registrations.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.	Total.
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Construction of Vehicles	2,668	10,899	1,500	1,265	
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	1,627	4,630	704	520	
Chemicals	631	1,032	403	371	
Domestic Service	34,041	39,997	37,221	19,646	
Commercial and Clerical	9,198	12,054	2,930	2,139	
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	1,521	3,290	767	547	
Agriculture	2,174	1,485	2,190	1,462	
Textiles	26,215	41,071	4,849	3,128	
Dress (including Boots and Shoes)	5,223	7,152	4,890	2,780	
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	5,846	7,125	4,738	3,642	
General Labourers	11,310	21,006	1,060	971	
All other Trades	11,603	21,014	5,140	3,085	
Total .. ..	112,059	170,755	66,392	39,556	

Compared with the previous month there was an increase in the percentages, especially in the case of women; compared with a year ago the percentages were smaller for boys and girls, and much smaller for women, but showed a slight improvement in the men's department.

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.			
	Fresh Registrations.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Building .. ..	27,030	27,227	18,827	12,488
Works of Construction ..	5,679	6,489	5,345	4,378
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Construction of Vehicles	58,284	93,551	20,534	14,490
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	8,004	8,059	2,421	1,704
Chemicals .. ..	1,540	2,645	963	859
Domestic Service .. ..	12,268	22,617	2,609	1,643
Commercial and Clerical	14,930	33,659	2,930	2,063
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	41,774	94,508	7,646	6,163
Agriculture .. ..	6,111	9,274	3,467	2,159
Mines and Quarries .. ..	6,581	10,459	1,274	880
Textiles .. ..	12,424	26,592	1,857	1,150
Dress (including Boots and Shoes)	3,725	6,416	1,375	859
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	4,248	7,598	1,126	766
General Labourers .. ..	57,271	91,797	13,220	11,623
All other Trades .. ..	25,458	49,786	6,928	4,440
TOTAL .. ..	285,297	490,677	90,522	65,605

\* 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.

Group of Trades.*	Women.			
	Fresh Registrations.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Construction of Vehicles	2,668	10,899	1,500	1,265
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	1,627	4,630	704	520
Chemicals	631	1,032	403	371
Domestic Service	34,041	39,997	37,221	19,646
Commercial and Clerical	9,198	12,054	2,930	2,139
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	1,521	3,290	767	547
Agriculture	2,174	1,485	2,190	1,462
Textiles	26,215	41,071	4,849	3,128
Dress (including Boots and Shoes)	5,223	7,152	4,890	2,780
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	5,846	7,125	4,738	3,642
General Labourers	11,310	21,006	1,060	971
All other Trades	11,603	21,014	5,140	3,085
Total .. ..	112,059	170,755	66,392	39,556

Compared with a month ago, there was a slight increase in the daily average number of registrations, but a big decline in the number of persons remaining on the live register at the end of the period. In the men's department this decline was evident in all trade groups except agriculture; in the women's department it amounted to 32.8 per cent., the largest decreases being recorded in domestic service and general factory work.

The daily average of vacancies notified and filled decreased in most trade groups, both for men and for women. An exception to the decrease occurred in the men's department in the case of general labourers, which showed increases of 16.8 and 20.3 per cent. respectively on the figures for the previous month.

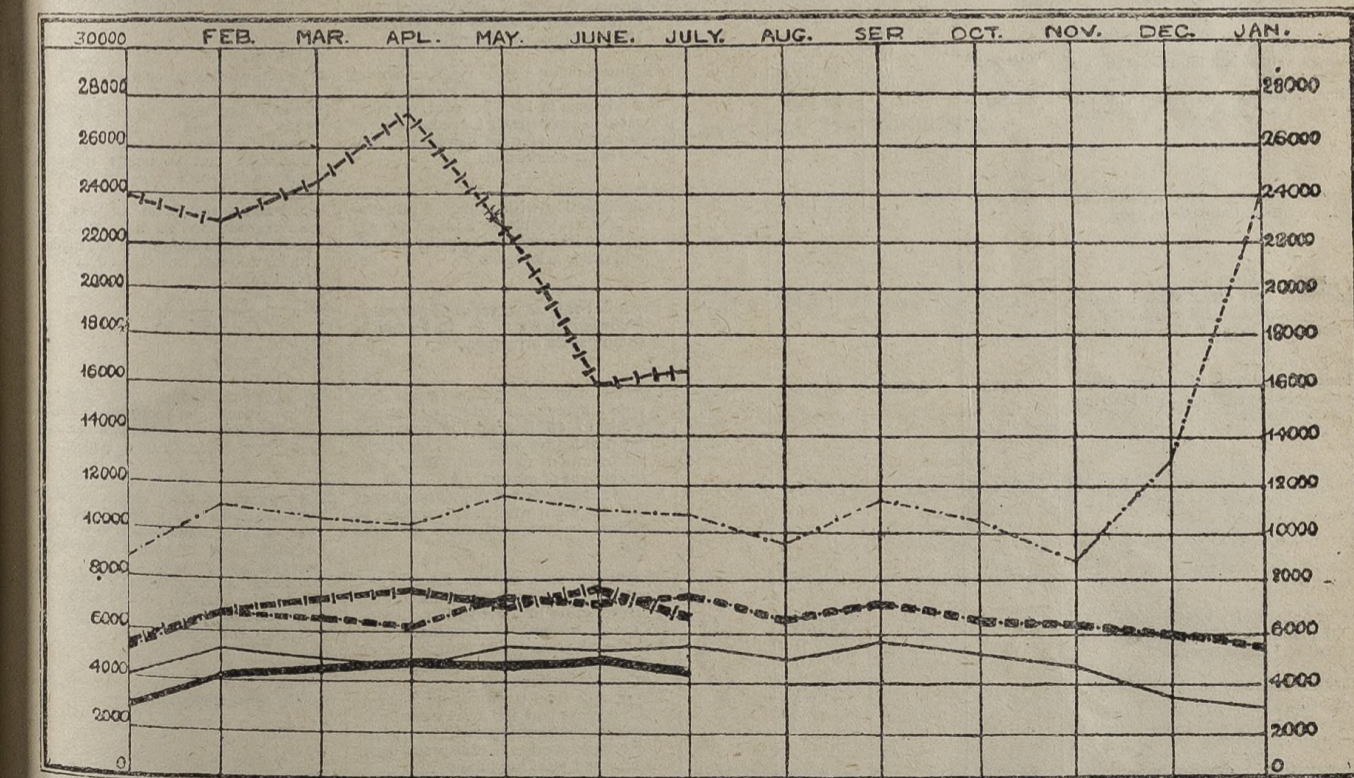
As regards juveniles, there were 10,692 vacancies filled by boys, of which 2,272 were in engineering trades and 2,361 in conveyance of goods, &c.; and 9,227 vacancies filled by girls, of which 1,757 were in domestic service, 1,185 in commercial occupations, and 813 in dress.

The largest proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for men was 89.2 per cent. in chemicals, and the smallest 61.9 per cent. in textiles. For women the largest proportion was 92.1 per cent. in chemicals, and the smallest 52.8 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 3,438, a daily average of 123, compared with 75 in the previous four weeks and with 185 in the five weeks ended 12th July, 1918. During the five weeks, there were also 180 cases in which men were given employment through the clearing-house system for dock labourers at Liverpool.

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



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

TRADE DISPUTES.\*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.

**Number and Magnitude.**—The number of trade disputes beginning in July was 126, as compared with 127 in the previous month, and 90 in July, 1918. In these new disputes about 327,000 workpeople were directly, and 11,000 indirectly, involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before July and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of about 839,000 workpeople involved in disputes in July, 1919, as compared with 548,000 in June, 1919, and 97,000 in July, 1918. In the following Table the new trade disputes for July are summarised by groups of trades:—

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved		
		Directly.	Indirectly	Total.
Building .. .. .	18	4,632	384	5,016
Coal Mining .. .	26	263,184	5,299	268,483
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .	3	940	..	940
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	7	918	76	994
Other Metal .. .	13	6,837	5,031	11,868
Textile .. .	1	64	..	64
Clothing .. .	5	471	96	567
Transport .. .	13	14,631	..	14,631
Printing, etc. .. .	1	3,500	..	3,500
Woodworking and Furnishing .. .	4	7,960	33	7,993
Chemical, Brick, Pottery, etc. .. .	3	326	..	326
Food, etc. .. .	5	1,871	..	1,871
Other Trades .. .	19	17,569	40	17,609
Local Authority Services .. .	8	3,913	..	3,913
<b>TOTAL, JULY, 1919</b> .. .	<b>126</b>	<b>326,636</b>	<b>10,959</b>	<b>337,595</b>
<b>TOTAL, JUNE, 1919</b> .. .	<b>127</b>	<b>509,376</b>	<b>13,813</b>	<b>523,189</b>
<b>TOTAL, JULY, 1918</b> .. .	<b>90</b>	<b>64,831</b>	<b>15,725</b>	<b>80,556</b>

**Causes.**—Of the 126 new disputes, 70, directly involving 256,475 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 14, directly involving 16,161 workpeople, on other wages questions; 19, directly involving 27,282 workpeople, on questions affecting hours; 3, directly involving 8,660 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 15, directly involving 9,595 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; one directly involving 7,500 workpeople was a sympathetic lock-out; and 4, directly involving 963 workpeople, arose on other questions.

**Results.**—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 62 new disputes, directly involving 146,332

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN JULY.

Occupations and Locality.†	Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡				
<b>BUILDING TRADES:—</b> Building trades workpeople (skilled) and labourers—Plymouth	1,500	..	12 July	18	Against refusal of employers to pay increased rates of wages awarded by Conciliation Board, pending ratification by Ministry of Labour	Work resumed after ratification of award.
<b>COAL MINING:—</b> Miners, etc.—Northumberland and Durham	8,565	..	16 July	6	Dispute arising out of re-arrangement of hours under Sankey award	Amicable settlement effected.
Miners, enginemen, stokers, pumpmen, mechanics, etc.—Yorkshire	150,000§	..	16 July	..	For advance of 14.3 per cent. on piece rates to compensate for reduced working hours under Sankey award, and for other concessions	(It was stated in the press of 15th Aug. that work was to be resumed in South Yorkshire, but that in West Yorkshire certain points remained unsettled.—See also Nottinghamshire, etc., below.)
Miners, etc.—Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire, etc.	75,000	..	21 July	6	Dissatisfaction with proposed advance in piece rates under Sankey award; against increase in the price of coal, and other grievances	Agreement arrived at between the Government and the Executive of the Miners' Federation as to the method to be adopted in fixing advances in piece rates.
<b>METAL, ETC., TRADES:—</b> Engineers and other skilled tradesmen, iron and steel workers, etc.—South Wales and Monmouthshire	1,200	5,000	1 July	..	For a flat rate of wages of £5 per week, following men's notice to terminate sliding scale arrangement	No settlement reported.
<b>OTHER TRADES:—</b> Hosiery trimmers, bleachers, dyers, etc.—Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire District	5,000	5,000¶	30 May	48	Refusal of workpeople to accept proposed agreement reducing working week to 48 hours, but providing for the future working of overtime, introduction of extra shifts, non-restriction of output, etc.	Agreement arrived at, modified in certain respects, but including provision for overtime, extra shifts where necessary, non-restriction of output, etc.
Engine drivers, firemen and other railway workers—Carlisle, Tyne-side, York, etc.	7,944	..	14 July	7	Dispute arising out of the suspension of certain men who had refused to submit to the company's eyesight test	Men re-instated and further eyesight examinations postponed in view of the early introduction of a national eyesight test by which both sides agreed to be bound.
Paper-mill workers—Bury and District	3,500	..	2 July	13	Dispute as to hours of labour and rates of wages in connection with introduction of three-shift system.	Provisional national agreement arrived at during strike, ratified after resumption of work.
Furnishing trades workpeople—Birmingham, Nottingham, High Wycombe, Bristol, etc.	7,500	..	26 July	..	Lock-out to enforce termination of strike which began at Manchester on 27th June, for advance in wages and other concessions	No settlement reported.
Margarine factory workers—London (near)	1,501	..	2 July	6	For double time payment on Sunday shifts, payment for meal times, and against slight reduction in earnings of certain workers consequent upon shortened working hours	Certain advances granted.
Co-operative employees—South Yorkshire	5,000	..	20 July	3	Alleged delay in negotiations respecting a revised scale of wages, hours, etc.	Interim war bonus granted pending conclusion of negotiations.
Rubber Workers—Birmingham	11,198	..	25 July	2	Misunderstanding as to payment for Peace Day	Payment to be made.

\* 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. ‡ In addition many workpeople employed in the hosiery trade, but not at the establishments where the strike occurred, were rendered idle.

workpeople, and 26 old disputes, directly involving 11,940 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 19, directly involving 14,353 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 19, directly involving 15,184 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 50, directly involving 128,735 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 32 other disputes, directly involving 14,152 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

**Aggregate Duration.**—The number of working days lost in July by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to about 7,441,000. In addition, 577,000 working days were lost owing to disputes which began before July and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total aggregate duration in July of all disputes, new and old, was 8,018,000 days, as compared with 3,836,000 days in June, 1919, and 583,000 days in July, 1918.

TRADE DISPUTES IN FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1918 AND 1919.†

Groups of Trades.	January to July, 1918.			January to July, 1919.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building .. .	82	38,000	328,000	96	19,000	348,000
Coal Mining .. .	72	121,000	551,000	153	839,000	4,953,000
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .	10	8,000	51,000	19	9,000	57,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	184	123,000	632,000	124	239,000	4,374,000
Other Metal .. .	55	54,000	335,000	91	57,000	743,000
Textile .. .	37	36,000	270,000	34	475,000	8,904,000
Clothing .. .	32	10,000	150,000	50	15,000	154,000
Transport .. .	37	6,000	37,000	82	58,000	242,000
Printing, etc. .. .	7	1,000	13,000	10	8,000	91,000
Woodworking and Furnishing .. .	48	13,000	133,000	38	20,000	284,000
Chemical, Brick, Pottery, etc. .. .	16	8,000	62,000	28	4,000	69,000
Food, etc. .. .	26	4,000	32,000	23	4,000	61,000
Other Trades .. .	45	7,000	52,000	96	43,000	390,000
Local Authority Services .. .	49	8,000	55,000	66	9,000	82,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .	<b>700</b>	<b>437,000</b>	<b>2,701,000</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>1,794,000</b>	<b>19,832,000</b>

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 July resulted in an increase of over £45,000 in the weekly wages of over 200,000 workpeople. Of these, over 60,000 were engaged in the metal trades and nearly 50,000 in the textile trades. In addition a large number of workpeople, including coal miners and cotton operatives, had their piece-rates or hourly rate increased, so as to give approximately the same weekly wages as before for a shorter working week.

Apart from adjustments made in the piece rates of coal miners and an increase of 30 per cent. on list prices given to cotton operatives, in consequence of a reduction in their hours of labour, the principal changes in wages arranged in July were increases, limited to 2s. per week or less given to workpeople in the linen industry in Ireland; increases which resulted from the establishment of substituted minimum rates in the tin box and canister and the shirt and collar trades in Great Britain, and increases in the wages of electrotypers and stereotypers and of women in the book-binding trades, following the adoption of a scheme of graded wages for all the principal towns in England and Wales outside London. Important changes also took effect in the wages of building trade operatives in certain towns in Yorkshire, under a scheme which received the approval of the Minister of Labour in July.

Other important changes included increases under sliding scale arrangements, amounting to 22½ per cent., in the wages of blastfurnace and coke workers in Cleveland, and 15½ per cent. in the wages of blastfurnace and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire; increases of 20 per cent. and 15 per cent. on pre-war rates to time-workers and pieceworkers respectively in the carpet making trade; and an additional bonus of fourpence in the shilling to brushmakers, raising their total bonus in most cases to one shilling for each shilling earned.

Of the increases taking effect in July, 19, affecting 50,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; seven, affecting nearly 4,000 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation; 21, affecting 40,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales; and the remaining 63 changes, affecting over 120,000 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In nine cases only the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JANUARY-JULY, 1919.

The following Table shows the effect of the changes of which particulars are available.

Groups of Trades.	No. of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week.
Building .. .	188,000	£ 1,100
Coal Mining .. .	1,000,000	527,400
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .	41,500	19,600
Iron and Steel Manufacture .. .	24,500	7,300
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	99,000	27,800
Other Metal .. .	372,000	80,600
Textile .. .	130,000	40,500
Clothing .. .	404,000	25,400
Transport*†	349,000	82,500
Printing, Paper, &c. .. .	85,000	21,700
Furniture and Woodworking .. .	109,000	25,700
Glass, Brick, Pottery, Chemical, &c.	37,000	10,300
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .	95,000	17,100
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply†	96,000	26,200
Other Miscellaneous .. .	76,000	18,100
Local Authority Services†	97,000	28,900
	73,000	17,400
<b>TOTAL*</b> .. .	<b>3,273,000</b>	<b>1,048,800</b>

Hours.\*

The changes during July in the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work affected about 1,550,000 workpeople, whose recognised hours were reduced by an average of about 5 per week.

Of the above total number nearly one and a half million (about 93 per cent. of the whole) are accounted for by the reductions in working hours which took place in the coal mining and cotton industries. In the former industry a 7-hours' shift was established for underground workers and a 4½-hour week for surface workers; while in the cotton industry the hours were reduced from 55½ to 48 per week.

Of the changes taking effect in July, 11, affecting just over one million workpeople, were arranged by arbitration or conciliation, and the remaining 33 by direct negotiation. In four cases the changes were preceded by disputes.

A summary of the changes in recognised working hours which have taken place in the seven months, January to July, 1919, will be found on pages 319 and 345-6.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JULY, 1919.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.		
YORKSHIRE ‡:—	Bradford, Cleckheaton, Halifax, Hebden Bridge, Heckmondwike, Horbury, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Liversedge, Ossett, and Stockbridge	1 May †	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and labourers	Uniform rates adopted of 1s. 8d. per hour for craftsmen and 1s. 5d. per hour for labourers.¶		
		1 May and 1 July ¶	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and labourers	Uniform rates adopted of 1s. 7d. per hour for craftsmen and 1s. 5d. per hour for labourers.¶		
		1 May †	Bricklayers, masons (banker hands), and carpenters and joiners	Increase of 2½d. per hour in standard rate (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 8d.), into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. previously granted; also bonus of ½d. per hour** added to the new standard rate.¶		
			Masons (fixers) .. .	Increase of 2½d. per hour in standard rate (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 8d.), into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. previously granted; also bonus of ½d. per hour** added to the new standard rate.¶		
			Labourers .. .	Increase of 3½d. per hour in standard rate (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 5d.), into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. previously granted.¶		
		MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES:—	Burton-on-Trent .. .	1 July	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, wood-cutting machinists, plumbers, and plasterers	Increase of 5d. per hour in standard rate (1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d.), into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted.¶
				1 July	Painters .. .	Increase of 4½d. per hour in standard rate (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 6d.), into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted.¶
					Labourers and scaffolders .. .	Increase of 4½d. per hour in standard rate, into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted. Rates after change: scaffolders, 1s. 4½d.; labourers, 1s. 4d.¶

\* See note at head of page. † Workpeople employed by municipal tramway, gas, electricity and water undertakings are included under "Local Authorities Services" and not under "Transport" or under "Gas, etc. Supply," as the case may be. ‡ The changes shown, which formed part of a general scheme prepared last April by the Yorkshire Area Joint Council, to take effect from the date named, received the approval of the Minister of Labour in July. § These rates are inclusive of all bonuses. ¶ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." \*\* The net increase from 1 May was limited to 3d. per hour; any excess over this amount to take effect from 1 July. \*\*\* The extra bonus was given to avoid a loss on earnings following the reduction in hours, and is subject to withdrawal in the event of further increases in wages under the Yorkshire Area Scheme.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Building and Allied Trades, Coal Mining, Ironstone Mining, Quarrying, Pig Iron Manufacture, and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

\* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
† The rates shown formed part of an Agreement made last March, to take effect from the date named, and were sanctioned by the Minister of Labour in July to be paid by Government Departments.
‡ The change received the approval of the Minister of Labour in July, to take effect from the date shown.
§ These rates are inclusive of all bonuses.
|| Full details are not available as to the actual enhancement in piece rates in each coalfield.
¶ The change took effect from the date shown under an arrangement made in July.
\*\* The 55s. per week referred to is based on the standard rates plus 45 per cent.
†† The sliding scale advance was 27½ per cent., but subsidies on pig iron having ceased, the 10 per cent. which was added as the equivalent of the subsidies is now discontinued, leaving a net advance of 17½ per cent.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Iron and Steel Manufacture, Engineering, Tinplate Manufacture, Other Metal Trades, Cotton Industry, Woollen and Worsted Industry, Carpet Manufacture, Linen Industry, Hosiery Industry, and Lace Industry.

\* The changes shown were the result of an agreement made in April between the British Tin Box Manufacturers' Federation, the National Federation of General Workers, and the National Federation of Women Workers. Under an Order issued by the Minister of Labour in July, the agreement was made binding on employers outside the Manufacturers' Federation, as from 5 August.
† The rates specified are inclusive of all bonuses and are based on a 48-hour week.
‡ Or from the date of the resumption of work, following the settlement of the dispute on 10 July.
§ Including the manufacture of velvet, fustian, hard waste goods, towels, quilts, sheetings, and cotton blankets.
|| See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
¶ The increases took effect from the date shown, under an Award issued in July.
\*\* In districts where worsted spinning is newly introduced, and at Ardsley and Doncaster, the minimum rates are to be 5 per cent. less than those shown.
†† The increases are based on a full ordinary week, and are to be reduced proportionately where less than a full week is worked.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Textile Dyeing, Clothing Trades, Laundries, Printing and Allied Trades.

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

Continuation of the table from page 342, detailing wage and bonus changes for various trades and localities.

\* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
† The change took effect from the date shown under an Award issued in July.
‡ The increases are based on a full ordinary week, and are to be reduced proportionately where less than a full week is worked.
§ The changes shown were the result of an Agreement made in March between the Shirt and Collar Manufacturers' Federation and the United Garment Workers' Trade Union.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Printing and Allied Trades, Paper Manufacture, Furniture and Woodworking Trades, Pottery Manufacture, Glass Manufacture, Brush Manufacture, and Other Miscellaneous Trades.

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

Continuation of the table from page 342, detailing wage and bonus changes for various trades and localities.

\* The change took effect from the date shown, under an arrangement made in July.
† A "day's work" is a quantity of paper which varies according to the different sizes.
‡ These rates were arranged to take effect from the date shown under an Award issued by the Court of Arbitration in June.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.	
<b>Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses—(continued).</b>					
Local Authority Services	Bradford .. .. .	1 April*	Corporation employees (excluding Gas and Electricity Department employees and tradesmen and labourers who are in receipt of more than 33s. per week over pre-war wages)	War wage advances, previously granted, increased to 33s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, to 27s. per week for men 18 to 21 years, to 13s. 6d. per week for girls and youths under 18, and a further war wage increase of 3s. per week to women 18 years and over.	
	Liverpool .. .. .	23 July	Corporation employees (males under 21 years of age and all women)	War bonuses, previously granted, cancelled, and in substitution thereof war bonuses granted of 7s. 3d. per week to those earning up to 10s. per week; of 8s. 6d. per week to those earning over 10s. and up to 12s. per week; of 9s. 7d. per week to those earning over 12s. and up to 14s. per week; of 10s. 10d. per week to those earning over 14s. and up to 16s. per week; of 12s. per week to those earning from 16s. to 18s. per week; of 13s. 3d. per week to those earning from 18s. to 20s. per week; of 14s. 6d. per week to those earning from 20s. to 22s. per week; of 15s. 7d. per week to those earning from 22s. to 24s. per week; of 16s. 10d. per week to those earning 24s. and under 25s. per week; of 18s. per week to those earning 25s. and up to 60s. per week; and of 30 per cent. to those earning over 60s. per week and up to £500 per annum.	
	South Wales and Monmouthshire. (Certain Districts)†	1 June‡	Certain classes of workpeople employed by Local Authorities (excluding gas, electricity, tramway, etc., workers)	Minimum hourly rates of wages, established in January last, increased by 1½d. per hour to semi-skilled and unskilled workers; and by 1d. per hour to those already in receipt of 1s. 6d. per hour or above. The following are examples of the new rates:—Leading wheelwrights and blacksmiths, 1s. 7½d. per hour; other wheelwrights and blacksmiths, leading platelayers, coach painters, water fitters, etc., 1s. 7d. per hour; steam-motor drivers, steam-boiler drivers, engine drivers, saddlers, working gangers, sawyers, leading hands and central yardmen, 1s. 6½d. per hour; semi-skilled labourers, blocklayers, platelayers, doormen, fitters' helpers and horse-drivers, 1s. 5d. per hour; ashmen, 1s. 4½d. per hour; and ordinary labourers, strikers, sweepers, lamp-lighters, etc., 1s. 4½d. per hour.	
<b>Changes in Hours of Labour.</b>					
Building and Allied Trades	Various towns in Yorkshire (same towns as on p. 339)§	1 May§	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and labourers	Uniform week adopted of 46½ hours in summer, and not exceeding 41½ hours in winter.	
	Burton-on-Trent .. .	1 July	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers	Decrease of 6½ hours per week in summer (53 to 46½).	
	Grantham .. .. .	10 July	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, labourers, and scaffolders	Decrease of 6 hours per week in summer (53 to 47).	
	Stafford .. .. .	Week ending 1st pay day in May†	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, labourers, and navvies	Decrease of 9½ hours per week in summer (56½ to 47) and an average decrease for the year of about 7½ hours per week.	
	Newbury .. .. .	26 July	Painters .. .. .	Decrease of 8½ hours per week in summer (55½ to 47), and an average decrease for the year of nearly 7 hours per week.	
	Newton Abbot} .. .	25 July	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers	Uniform week of 53 hours adopted in summer months, resulting in a decrease generally of about 3 hours per week.	
	Plymouth and Devonport District	16 May†	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, plumbers, and plasterers	Decrease of 10 hours per week in summer (56½ to 46½), and an average decrease for the year of about 7 hours per week.	
	Coal Mining ..	Great Britain .. .	16 July	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines:— Underground workers, excluding firemen, examiners, deputies, pump minders, fanmen and furnacemen Surface workers .. .. .	Adoption of a 7-hour day, reckoned from the time the last man in a shift leaves the surface to that at which the first man returns to the surface.   Uniform week of 46½ hours adopted, exclusive of meal times.**
		Cleveland and Ayrshire ..	16 July	Workpeople employed in or about ironstone mines:— Underground workers .. .. . Surface workers .. .. .	Adoption of a 7-hour day, reckoned from the time the last man in a shift leaves the surface to that at which the first man returns to the surface.   Decrease of 2½ hours per week (49 to 46½). Decrease of 1½ hours per week (48 to 46½).
	Other Mining and Quarrying	South and West Durham	16 July	Workpeople employed at limestone quarries (excluding pieceworkers)	Decrease of 7½ hours per week (55½ to 48).
Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and West Riding of Yorkshire		14 July††	Workpeople engaged in the cotton industry†† (except engineers and boiler firemen)	Decrease of 7½ hours per week (55½ to 48).	
Cotton Industry	Oldham .. .. .	5 July	Cotton waste workers. .. .	Decrease of 8 hours per week (56 to 48).	
	Nottingham .. .	3rd pay day in July	Warpers .. .. .	Decrease of 6 hours per week (54 to 48).	
Lace Industry	Nottingham .. .	7 July	Lace dyers .. .. .	Decrease of 6 hours per week (54 to 48).	
	Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and Basford Districts	Week ending 2 Aug.	Workpeople in the hosiery, dyeing and finishing trade	Decrease of 8 hours per week (56 to 48).	
Textile Dyeing, Bleaching, Finishing, etc. Trades	Belfast, and North of Ireland	28 July	Workpeople employed in bleaching, dyeing, and finishing industries (except foremen, firemen, and watchmen)	Decrease to a uniform week of 49½ hours.	
	Birmingham .. .	1 July	Dressmakers, tailoresses, and milliners ..	Maximum week of 48 hours established.   (See Awards Nos. 572, 573, 623, and 631 on p. 351.)	
Clothing Trade.. Laundries ..	Newcastle, Gateshead, Sunderland and South Shields, Hull, Bristol, Brighton and Hove	See foot-note§§	Women and girls employed in laundries ..	Maximum week of 48 hours adopted.   (See Awards Nos. 572, 573, 623, and 631 on p. 351.)	
	Pottery Trade ..	July	Mill enginemakers, stokers, and labourers ..	Maximum week of 48 hours adopted.	
Glass Manufacture	Yorkshire and certain firms in London and Manchester	Week ending 21 July	Flint glass bottle makers and blowers ..	Decrease of 10½ hours per week (47 to 36½).	
	London .. .. .	12 July	Basket makers .. .. .	Uniform week of 47 hours adopted, resulting in decreases of from 3 to 13 hours per week.	
Other Miscellaneous Trades	London .. .. .	1 July	Men and women employed in wholesale textile warehouses, porters, packers, etc.	Maximum week of 44 hours adopted.	
	Kirkcaldy .. .. .	30 June‡	Linoleum and floorcloth workers .. .. .	Decrease of 2½ hours per week (49½ to 47).	

\* The changes took effect from the date shown, under an award issued in July.  
 † Including:—Aberavon, Aberdare, Abersychan, Barry, Bedwellty, Caerphilly, Glyncoerwrg, Llanelly, Maesteg, Margam, Merthyr Tydfil, Mountain Ash, Mynyddislwyn, Neath (Rural District Council), Ogmogre and Garw, Porthcawl, Pontypridd and Rhondda.  
 ‡ The changes took effect from the date shown, under an arrangement made in July.  
 § The changes shown, which formed part of a general scheme prepared last April by the Yorkshire Area Joint Council, to take effect from the date named, received the approval of the Minister of Labour in July.  
 ¶ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."  
 \*\* The change received the approval of the Minister of Labour in July, to take effect from the date shown.  
 \*\*\* The 46½ hours quoted has been generally adopted for surface workers, but in some districts it is known that manipulators of coal work less than 46½ hours per week.  
 †† Or from the date of resumption of work, following the settlement of the dispute on 10th July.  
 ††† Including the manufacture of velvet, fustian, hard waste goods, towels, quilts, sheetings, and cotton blankets.  
 §§ The changes took effect from 1st pay period after 29 July, at Newcastle, Gateshead, Sunderland and South Shields, from 1st pay after 24 July, at Hull, from 1st pay after 1 June at Bristol, and from 1st pay after 4 July at Brighton and Hove.

PRINCIPAL REDUCTIONS IN RECOGNISED HOURS OF LABOUR DURING 1919.

The following Table gives particulars of the principal reductions in recognised hours of labour in the various industries of the United Kingdom since the beginning of the present year. Further information is given in the article on "Recent Reductions in Hours of Labour" printed on page 319.  
 As regards the adjustments in rates of wages, which accompanied the reductions in hours, in cases where the piece rates have either remained unaltered, or have been increased by definite percentages, the fact is noted in the

last column of the Table. In other cases the letters (a), (b), or (c) are used to denote respectively adjustments of the following characters:—

- (a) In trades where workers are paid at weekly, daily, or shift rates, no reduction made in such rates; in other cases, rates increased so as to give weekly wages not less than those previously paid.
- (b) Base rates and methods of payment revised to compensate for the shorter hours.
- (c) The reduction in hours was accompanied by new minimum weekly rates, and a provision that piece rates are to be increased so as to enable the average worker to earn 25 per cent. above such minimum rates.

INDUSTRY.*	DISTRICT.	Hours of Labour in a full ordinary week at		Particulars (see Note above) of Wage Adjustments.	
		31st December, 1918.	31st July, 1919.	Time Rates of Wages.	Piece Rates of Wages.
<b>Building and Allied Trades.</b>					
Building trade operatives .. .. .	Certain towns in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales	48½ to 55½†	46½†	(a)	—
Building trade operatives .. .. .	Scotland .. .. .	50† (generally)	44	(a)	—
Electricians (maintenance work) .. .	United Kingdom .. .. .	48 to 56	47	(a)	—
<b>Mining and Quarrying.</b>					
Coal mining, etc.:— Underground workers .. .. .	Great Britain .. .. .	8 per shift† 51 to 58§	7 per shift† 46‡	(a) (a)	(a) —
Ironstone mining:— Underground workers .. .. .	Cleveland and Ayrshire .. .. .	8 per shift† Various	7 per shift† 46	(a) (a)	(a) —
Surface workers .. .. .	South Devon and Mid-Cornwall .. .	46	42	(a)	(a)
China clay mining .. .. .	Scotland .. .. .	50 to 54	49	(a)	—
Shale mining, etc.:— Surface workers and oil workers .. .	West and South Durham .. .. .	48	46½	(a)	—
Limestone quarrying .. .. .	North Wales .. .. .	52½ to 55†	47 and 47½†	(a)	—
Slate quarrying .. .. .					
<b>Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.</b>					
Pig iron and iron and steel manufacture:— Shift workers .. .. .	North of England, Midlands, South Wales and Scotland .. .. .	8 or 12 per shift Various	8 per shift 47 and 48	(b) (a)	(b) —
Day workers .. .. .	United Kingdom .. .. .	53 or 54	47	(a)	No change¶
Engineering, boilermaking and shipbuilding trades					
Tinplate manufacture:— Shift workers on alternate day and night shifts .. .. .	South Wales and Monmouthshire .. .	8 to 12 per shift	8 per shift	(a)	No change.
Other shift workers .. .. .					
Day workers .. .. .	Midland Counties .. .. .	6 to 8 per shift 53 (generally)	6 per shift** 47	(a) (a)	— —
Ammunition making, brass-working, bridge-building, nut, bolt, nail, screw, rivet, hollow-ware, tube, sheet metal, spring, anvil and vice, wagon building, wire rope, tank, etc., making					
Light castings manufacture .. .. .	England and Scotland .. .. .	53 or 54	47	(a)	No change.
Lock and latch making .. .. .	Wolverhampton, Wednesbury and District	50 to 54	47	(a)	Increased 10%
Tube manufacture .. .. .	Glasgow, Airdrie and Coatbridge .. .	54	47	(a)	No change.
Heating and domestic engineering .. .	England and Wales .. .. .	54 to 59	47	(a)	—
Edge tool manufacture .. .. .	Sheffield Birmingham and Wolverhampton Districts	52½ to 54	47	(a)	—
Jewellery, silver and electroplate working ..	Sheffield and Birmingham .. .. .	Various 54	47 and 48	(a) (a)	No change —
Spelter manufacture:— Daymen .. .. .	Sheffield and Birmingham .. .. .	49 to 55	47	(a)	Increased 5%
Shift workers .. .. .					
Bobbin and shuttle making .. .. .	Swansea .. .. .	54 (generally) Various	47 8 per shift	(a) (a)	(a) —
Farriery .. .. .	Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Nottinghamshire	Various	48	(a)	(a)
London, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other districts					
Farriery .. .. .	London, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other districts	51 to 55	47 and 48	(a)	—
<b>Textile Trades.</b>					
Cotton industry .. .. .	Lancashire, Cheshire, and adjoining counties	55½	48	(a)	Increased 30% on list prices††.
Woolen and worsted industry .. .. .	England and Wales .. .. .	55½ (generally) 49‡	48 48	(a) (a)	(a) (a)
Textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades	Yorkshire .. .. .	54 to 55½	48	(a)	(a)
Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire .. .					
Scotland .. .. .	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire .. .	55½ to 56 (day) 50 to 52½ (night)	48 (day) 43½ (night)	(a) (a)	Increased 13 to 15% (a)
Silk industry .. .. .	Leek, Macclesfield, Congleton, Brighouse and Braintree Districts	49½ to 56	49	(a)	No change.
Linen, bleaching, dyeing and finishing... ..	Belfast and North of Ireland .. .. .	Various	49½	(a)	(a)

\* Except where otherwise stated the particulars given apply to the operatives generally in the industry specified.  
 † The hours quoted are those for the summer months; in winter the weekly hours are less.  
 ‡ The length of the shift is defined as the period between the times at which the last man in the shift leaves the surface and the first man in the shift returns to the surface.  
 § Except in Northumberland and Durham, where, in some cases, the hours were longer.  
 ¶ In certain districts and at certain firms the hours were less.  
 \*\* Where a workman is not able to earn on piecework his previous remuneration on the same job, suitable adjustments are made in the piecework price for that job to be stopped in order to change from 8 to 6-hour shifts.  
 †† Subject to the reservation that no extra mills shall be started in individual works until all mills now working in those works are on 6-hour shifts; but no mills are to be started in order to change from 8 to 6-hour shifts.  
 ††† Equivalent to about 14 per cent. on current rates.

PRINCIPAL REDUCTIONS IN RECOGNISED HOURS OF LABOUR DURING 1919—continued.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, DISTRICT, Hours of Labour in a full ordinary week at (31st December 1918, 31st July 1919), Particulars (see Note on page 395) of Wage Adjustments (Time Rates of Wages, Piece Rates of Wages).

\* Except where otherwise stated the particulars given apply to the operatives generally in the industry specified.

† The hours of work are 4 per half-day (i.e., 44 per week), but men are required to be booked quarter of an hour before starting time for each half-day's work.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

THE results of recent ascertainties of the selling prices of coal and iron are given below:— Coal.—No change in miners' wages resulted from the ascertainment of the average selling price of coal. Pig Iron.—The increase in the ascertained selling price of Cleveland pig iron for the quarter ended June, 1919, resulted in an increase for blastfurnacemen of 22.25 per cent. on the standard rates of wages of 1879. Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England the ascertained prices warranted an increase of 27½ per cent., but as the subsidies on pig iron, in respect of which an advance in wages of 10 per cent. had previously been granted, ceased on 30th April, the net increase amounts to 17½ per cent. In the Midlands the increase was 27½ per cent. The ascertainment in the West of Scotland warranted an increase of 27½ per cent., but it has not yet been decided whether the subsidy equivalent of 10 per cent. is to be deducted from this amount.

Table with columns: Product and District, Price according to last Audit, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on (Previous Audit, A Year ago), and sub-columns for Period covered by last Audit and Average selling price per ton.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES AND FATAL ACCIDENTS.

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

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during July, 1919, was 25, of which 19 were due to lead poisoning, 3 to mercurial poisoning and 3 to anthrax. Two deaths due to lead poisoning were also reported; of these two deaths, one was that of an operative engaged in the shipbuilding trade and the other that of a pottery worker. In addition 4 cases (all deaths) of lead poisoning amongst house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

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

Table showing (a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING, (b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING, (c) CASES OF ANTHRAX, and HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING.

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 July, 1919, was 233, an increase of 48 on the previous month but a decrease of 51 on a year ago. The mean number in July during the five years 1914-1918 was 247, the maximum being 284 and the minimum 216. The distribution of such fatal accidents among the various trades is as follows:—

Table showing Number of Workpeople killed in July, 1919, categorized by RAILWAY SERVICE, MINES, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, and ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5.

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 July, 1919, in the thirty-five selected areas named below, corresponded to a rate of 123 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 1 per 10,000 on the previous month, a decrease of 3 per 10,000 on a year ago, and a decrease of 61 per 10,000 compared with July, 1913.

Compared with June, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 1,753 (or 0.8 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers increased by 219 (or 0.2 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers increased by 1,534 (or 1.2 per cent.). Twenty-two districts showed increases, eleven showed decreases, and two showed no change. The changes, however, both increases and decreases, in no case exceeded 5 per 10,000.

Compared with July, 1918, the total number of paupers decreased by 3,461 (or 1.5 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 8,837 (or 7.7 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers increased by 5,376 (or 4.5 per cent.). Eleven districts showed increases, two showed no change, and every other district showed a decrease.

The most noticeable increases were in the Barnsley district (15 per 10,000), and in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (12 per 10,000); while the most marked decreases were in the Central Metropolitan district (24 per 10,000), and the Cork, Waterford, and Limerick district (13 per 10,000). The other changes were under 10 per 10,000 of the population.

Table showing Paupers on one day in July, 1919, categorized by Selected Urban Areas, ENGLAND & WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND, with sub-columns for Indoor, Outdoor, Total, Rate per 10,000, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with 1 month ago and 1 year ago.

\* 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, etc., who are classified as not able-bodied.



## WELFARE AND WELFARE SUPERVISION.

The Home Office have issued a pamphlet on "Welfare and Welfare Supervision in Factories and Workshops." The object of this pamphlet is to provide employers with an outline of welfare work in factories, to indicate the principles on which it should be based, and to promote a consideration of the subject by employers generally.

In an introductory paragraph it is remarked that while, before the War, many employers were carrying on welfare work with great success, it was during the War that its value came to be widely recognised. Although the arrangements made during the War were necessarily carried through hurriedly and much of the work was experimental and mistakes were unavoidable, much useful experience has been obtained and this experience may now be applied in placing welfare work on a sound and permanent footing. The price of the pamphlet is 2d. net, and it may be purchased from the sources indicated on the front cover of this "Gazette."

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS.

REDEMPTION OF WEEKLY PAYMENT BY LUMP SUM: NO DETERMINATION OF WEEKLY PAYMENT: ADMISSION OF LIABILITY: COMPROMISE OF ALL CLAIMS: APPLICATION TO RECORD: JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURT.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, provides that where any weekly payment has been continued for not less than six months, the liability therefor may be redeemed by the employer, on his application to the Court, by the payment of a lump sum, which in case of permanent incapacity must be a certain prescribed amount and in any other case may be settled by arbitration. Nothing in this provision is to prevent agreements being made for the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum. Where the amount of compensation under the Act has been determined, whether by arbitration, by a committee, or by agreement, a memorandum thereof must be sent to the County Court to be recorded. Where, however, the agreement is for the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum, and the registrar thinks such sum inadequate, he may refuse to record the agreement and refer it to the judge, who is to deal with it as he thinks just.

A workman in a controlled munitions factory was injured by accident in January, 1918, in circumstances admittedly entitling him to compensation, and he was paid a weekly sum until November, 1918, but no agreement was made. He was then considered able to do a limited amount of work and it was proposed to reduce the payments for three months, at the end of which time he was to present himself for medical examination. Protracted negotiations followed which resulted in the proposal being abandoned and the parties agreeing for the payment of £250 and five guineas costs. In February, 1919, the employer applied to the County Court to have this agreement recorded, erroneously stating that weekly payments had been made to date, whereas, in fact, payments had not been made since the preceding November. The registrar not being satisfied as to the adequacy of the amount referred the matter to the judge. It was contended on behalf of the employer that the judge had no jurisdiction to consider the adequacy or to make any award, as the agreement was not one for the redemption of a weekly payment, but an agreement for the acceptance of a sum in full satisfaction of all claims whatever they might be. The judge decided that the agreement was one for the redemption of a weekly payment and that the amount was inadequate. He therefore refused to record the agreement. The employer appealed. The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, holding that the agreement was one by which the parties had assessed the value of a liability for a weekly payment of an unascertained amount and that the judge had no jurisdiction to review such an agreement.—*Williams v. Minister of Munitions*.—*Court of Appeal*.—25th June, 1919.

AGREEMENT TO PAY LUMP SUM IN REDEMPTION OF WEEKLY PAYMENT: INFANT: PAYMENT INTO COURT: RIGHT TO PAYMENT OUT AFTER ATTAINING MAJORITY: DISCRETION OF COURT: RIGHT OF APPEAL.

Nothing in the Act prevents an agreement between an employer and an injured workman for the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum, but the County Court Judge may refuse to sanction such agreement unless the sum is adequate; and on sanctioning such agreement the sum must be paid into Court, to be disposed of for the benefit of the person entitled in such manner as the judge thinks best.

A young workman, 20 years of age, met with an accident in October, 1918, as a result of which he lost an arm. There was no doubt as to his right to compensation, and his employers made a weekly payment to him till 7th March, 1919, when an agreement was sanctioned by the County Court Judge for the redemption of the payment by a lump sum of £300; and that sum had been duly paid into Court.

On 24th April, 1919, this workman attained the age of 21 years; and shortly afterwards he applied to the judge to have the whole amount in Court paid out to him, on the ground that he was absolutely entitled to it and was no longer under the disability of infancy. The judge refused, holding that he still had discretion as to the mode in which the fund should be applied. He declined to order any money to be paid out except so much as was necessary to procure an artificial arm. The workman appealed. Two questions were raised on the appeal, first, whether the refusal of the judge was subject to any appeal; and, secondly, whether he retained any discretion as to the disposal of the fund after the workman had attained his majority. The Court of Appeal decided that the judge's refusal was subject to appeal. They further decided that the judge had no power to retain the sum in Court after the person to whom it belonged attained his majority against that person's consent. The appeal was therefore allowed.—*Johnson v. Liston & Co.*—*Court of Appeal*.—9th July, 1919.

REVIEW: CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES SINCE COMPENSATION FIXED: OBLIGATION TO FIND SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT: INCREASED DIFFICULTY OF FINDING WORK: RIGHT TO HAVE PAYMENT INCREASED.

Any weekly payment under the Act may be reviewed at any time at the request of either workman or employer, and on such review may be ended, diminished, or increased.

In 1915 a workman injured his right hand in an accident in circumstances admittedly entitling him to compensation. Weekly payments were made for some months, and then he was put on various light jobs. He failed to do the work provided for him satisfactorily, and payment of compensation was stopped in January, 1916. He then underwent an operation and did no work for a considerable time. In December, 1917, he took proceedings for an award of compensation. The Sheriff-Substitute decided that at the date of hearing he was suffering from partial incapacity, and, having regard to the work he was able to do, fixed the weekly payment at 10s. 3d. During the next three months the workman made various attempts to obtain suitable work, but owing to the state of the labour market he was not successful. He then applied for a review and to have the payment increased. It was admitted that the condition of his hand was the same as at the date of the first hearing; but it was contended that fresh evidence given showed that the injury was a more serious hindrance to the workman obtaining work than was supposed at the time of the first hearing, and therefore there was sufficient change in the circumstances to give the arbitrator jurisdiction to review his former award. The Sheriff-Substitute, accepting this view, held that he had jurisdiction, and increased the payment to 15s. The employers appealed, and in substance alleged that the workman made no real attempt to obtain suitable work, and that if he had tried he could have found such work.

The Court of Sessions on the facts found that there had been no change in the circumstances, and decided that there was no evidence upon which the Sheriff-Substitute was entitled to increase the payment fixed by his previous award. The appeal was therefore allowed, and the workman appealed to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords held that where a workman asks for a review and, although he is unable to show any change for the worse in his bodily condition, is able to prove greater difficulty in his existing condition in obtaining suitable employment than was apparent at the hearing of the original application, there has been a change in the circumstances sufficient to give the arbitrator jurisdiction to increase the payment. The award of 15s. a week was therefore ordered to stand, and the appeal allowed.—*M'Alinden v. James Nimmo and Co., Ltd.*—*House of Lords*.—1st July, 1919.

FATAL INJURY: PARTIAL DEPENDANTS: AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION: AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: RIGHT TO CONSIDER PROSPECTIVE EARNINGS IN ASSESSING COMPENSATION.

Where a workman is fatally injured in circumstances giving his dependants a right to compensation, the amount of compensation to dependants wholly dependent on his earnings is a sum equal to his earnings in the employment of the same employer during the three years preceding the injury or £150, whichever is the larger sum, but not exceeding £300; and if he has not been employed as long as three years by such employer, the amount of his earnings during the three years preceding the injury is to be deemed to be 156 times his average weekly earnings during the period of

## RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

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

## Building and Allied Trades.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—The Dorset County Association of Master Builders and Decorators and the War Office v. the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners. Decision—The prescribed rate applicable on 21st November, 1918, to the class of workmen concerned was 1s. 1d. an hour. Issued 1st July. (567)

BUILDING TRADE.—The Scottish Building Trades' (Employers) Wages Board v. the Building Trades of Scotland Operatives' Wages and Conditions of Service Board. Decision—Claim by the employers for wages to be reduced corresponding to any decrease in the cost of living not established. Claim by the Operatives' Wages and Conditions of Service Board for an advance of 3d. an hour on the present rates of wages of building trade operatives and paviors, not established. Issued 15th July. (600)

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES.—The Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Society, Ltd., Glasgow, v. the Building Department Employees of the Society. Decision—The bonus of 2s. a week granted by the Society should merge in the advance payable to the men concerned under Award (No. 313) of the Court of Arbitration of 17th March, 1919 (Building Trade—Scotland). Issued 17th July. (613)

GRAVEL PIT WORKERS.—H.M. Office of Works (Contracts and Labour Branch) v. the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland (Gloucester District) and the United Builders' Labourers' Union. Decision—Claim for an advance in wages and for travelling allowances not established. In view of the negotiations at present taking place with regard to wet time, between the employers and the workpeople in the Building Trade, the Court make no order regarding the claim for wet time; they also consider the travelling facilities are not adequate, and recommend the employers to make suitable arrangements for the conveyance of the men to and from work. Issued 50th July. (635)

## Mining and Quarrying.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.—Clay Cross Co., Ltd., v. Electrical Trades Union. Decision—Claim of surface workers employed in the firm's electrical fitting shop to the advance granted to shift workers under Mr. Justice Sankey's Report, not established. Issued 30th July. (633)

## Pig Iron and Steel Manufacture.

LOCOMOTIVE DRIVERS AND FIREMEN.—The South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Makers' Association (representing Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Dowlais Iron Works) v. the Monmouthshire and South Wales Colliery Enginemakers, Stokers and Craftsmen's Association. Decision—Claim that the advance of 2s. a shift to colliery workers under Mr. Justice Sankey's Report of 20th March, 1919, be applied to the men concerned, not established. Issued 21st July. (616)

## Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

MOTOR-WHEEL BUILDERS.—The Warland Dual Rim Co., Birmingham v. the Workers' Union. Decision—The award (No. 2800) of the Committee on Production of 9th November, 1918 (Engineering and Foundry Trades), did not apply to the men concerned employed in the building and assembling of motor wheels, and there is no prescribed rate applicable to the class of workers concerned employed by the firm. Issued 1st July. (560)

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.—The Admiralty v. the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Edinburgh and Leith Operative Plumbers' Joint Committee, the Joint Trades Committee (Dunfermline), representing the United Operative Masons' Association of Scotland, the Operative Bricklayers' Society, the Scottish Painters' Society, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners. Decision—The 2s. a week inducement allowance paid to local entrants and transferees at H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth, prior to 2nd December, 1915, is in excess of the Admiralty standard rate of the various classes of tradesmen concerned, viz., the rate paid to the men engaged after 2nd December, 1915, at Rosyth and corresponding to the rate paid in the Southern Dockyards. In certain cases where the men were employed prior to 2nd December, 1915, at a higher rate than the Admiralty standard rate, such adjustment to be made in the amount due as to give the men not less than the Admiralty rate plus the 2s. inducement allowance. In no case is the extra 2s. applicable to men engaged subsequent to 2nd December, 1915. Issued 1st July. (561)

SWORD BLADE FITTERS.—R. J. Gaunt, Ltd., Birmingham, v. Samuel Harry Gardiner. Decision—The man concerned is not within the class of workmen to whom the award (No. 2800) of the Committee on Production of 9th November, 1918 (Engineering and Foundry Trades) is applicable. Issued 1st July. (563)

WOMEN WELDERS.—Jukes, Coulston and Stokes, Plaistow, Palladium Autocars, Ltd., Putney, Rivers' Engineering

his actual employment under such employer. If he does not leave any such dependants, but leaves any dependants partially dependent upon his earnings, the amount of compensation is such sum as may be agreed upon, or in default of agreement as may be determined by arbitration under the Act as reasonable and proportionate to the injury to such dependants, not exceeding, however, in any case the sum specified in the case of those wholly dependent.

A pit boy of 15 years of age was killed in a colliery accident in December, 1917. He was his mother's only child and she was a widow. During the period of his employment his average weekly earnings, including war bonus and war wage, amounted to 18s. 11½d. It was admitted that his mother was practically dependent on his earnings; and it was estimated that after paying his board, lodging, pocket money, etc., she was benefited to the amount of 5s. a week from the boy's earnings. The mother took proceedings for compensation and the employers paid £40 into Court, on the basis of 156 times the 5s. a week, which, in fact, is £39. Afterwards they paid in another £10 making the total £50 which the claimant was willing to accept.

The County Court Judge, however, refused to sanction and record a memorandum of the agreement on the ground that the amount was inadequate, as the deceased would admittedly have been able to earn £2 16s. a week if he had been still alive. He accordingly, regarding the prospective earnings of the deceased, awarded the mother £150. The employers appealed. In support of the appeal it was contended that the judge should have taken into consideration only the benefit which the claimant was actually receiving from the wages of the deceased, and that he was not justified in considering prospective earnings. The Court of Appeal, however, held that the judge had come to a right conclusion and dismissed the appeal.—*Sheldon v. Butterley Co., Ltd.*—*Court of Appeal*.—30th June, 1919.

COMPENSATION: BASIS OF COMPUTATION: AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PREVIOUS TO ACCIDENT: EMPLOYMENT AT TIME OF ACCIDENT DIFFERENT FROM USUAL EMPLOYMENT OF INJURED WORKMAN.

Where resulting incapacity for work follows an injury by accident in circumstances entitling an injured workman to compensation under the Act, the amount of compensation is a weekly payment not exceeding 50 per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, or during such less period as he has been in the employment of the same employer. In fixing the amount of the weekly payment in case of partial incapacity, the Act provides that it must not exceed the difference between the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average weekly amount which he is earning, or is able to earn, in some suitable employment after the accident, but is to bear such relation to that difference as may appear proper in the circumstances of the case.

A woman who had been earning £55 a year, with board and lodging, as a cook-housekeeper, took work in a munitions factory in 1916. In September, 1918, while employed in turning and gauging shells, she met with an accident which injured her thumb. In consequence, the thumb was shortened and became permanently stiff, and she was unable to do this mechanical work properly. Her average weekly earnings at the factory amounted to £4 8s. 8d. a week. In April, 1919, she took a situation as cook at £1 a week, with board and lodging. Her employers at the time of the accident paid her full compensation till nearly the end of 1918, when they stopped payment. Subsequently she took proceedings against them to obtain an award of compensation. At the hearing she gave evidence that she had no intention of returning to factory work on account of the condition of her thumb. She also said that she was prevented by the same cause from doing some of the work of a cook.

The County Court Judge decided that nothing in her condition incapacitated her for her usual work as a cook, and that as she had no intention of resuming mechanical work the question of capacity for such work did not arise. He accordingly made a declaration of liability against the employers, but awarded no compensation.

The claimant appealed. It was contended on her behalf that the judge had in effect treated her as if she had been a cook throughout and had refused an award of compensation on the ground that her earning capacity as cook had not been diminished; whereas he should have compared her present wage-earning capacity with her average weekly earnings while on munitions work, not with her capacity in a previous occupation. The Court of Appeal accepted this view, allowed the appeal, and remitted the case to the judge for an award on a proper basis. They held that the judge had misconceived his duty under the Act. In measuring the diminution of the claimant's capacity he should have compared her capacity at the time of the accident to earn wages at the work at which she had been injured with her capacity after the injury in some suitable employment. Evidently her usual work of cook was such suitable employment, but the judge was not justified in considering what her occupation had been before she entered the employment at which she had been injured.—*Ling v. De Dion Bouton (1917), Ltd.*—*Court of Appeal*.—9th July, 1919.

Co., Chelsea, Offer Engineering Works, Ltd., Kingston, and the Standard Aircraft Co., Bow, v. the Society of Women Welders. Award—The women and girls under 18 years of age concerned to receive advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively, from the first pay in May, 1919. Issued 1st July. (564)

RAILWAY WORKERS.—The London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Co. v. the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades. Award—Claim for the application of the rates fixed under the agreement between the Great Eastern Railway Co. and their employees in the railway shops at Stratford to the men concerned not established; certain minimum basic rates, as scheduled in the award, fixed for the men concerned, to take effect from the first pay in June, 1919. Issued 1st July. (566)

SEMI-SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS.—Arnott and Heyman, Ltd., London, v. the Workers' Union and the National Union of Railwaymen. Decision—The men concerned employed on elementary processes in connection with the manufacture of aircraft component parts are not workmen of a class to which a prescribed rate of wages is applicable. Issued 4th July. (569)

LABOURERS.—Jonas Proctor and Sons, Ltd., Bolton, v. the National Union of General Workers. Decision—The prescribed rate applicable to the two men concerned is the Bolton time rate of 22s. a week for engineering labourers, plus the customary war wage advances for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively, and the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings in the case of the timeworker, and 7½ per cent. on earnings in the case of the pieceworker. Issued 8th July. (581)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN.—The Railway Executive Committee (on behalf of the Cheshire Lines Committee) v. the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—Claim that a rate of 67s. 6d. a week should be substituted for the present rate of 65s. 6d. a week of the men concerned not established. Issued 9th July. (584)

ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY TRADES.—The Engineering Employers' Federation v. the various Trade Unions connected with the Engineering and Foundry Trades. Decision—The claim by the Engineering Employers' Federation for a reduction in wages of 5s. a week, not established; claim by the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades and others for an advance of 15s. a week for time and pieceworkers, and for all war advances and bonuses to be merged into base rates, not established; claim by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers for an advance of 15s. a week to journeymen and 7s. 6d. a week to apprentices under 18 years of age, not established. Issued 15th July. (588)

SHIPBUILDING TRADE.—The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation v. the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades. Decision—Claim by the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation that the war bonuses of the men concerned be reduced by 5s. a week, not established; claim by the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades and the National Federation of General Workers for 15s. a week increase for time and piece workers, and that all war advances or bonuses be consolidated into wages, not established. Issued 15th July. (589)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN.—The Railway Executive Committee v. the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades and the National Union of Railwaymen. Decision—Claim for an advance of 15s. a week, and for the consolidation into wages of the war advances or bonuses granted during the war period not established. Issued 15th July. (590)

HEATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS.—The National Association of Master Heating and Domestic Engineers v. the National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers. Decision—Claims by the Employers' Association for wages to be reduced by 5s. a week, and by the Union for an advance of 15s. a week, not established. Issued 15th July. (591)

TEXTILE ENGINEERS.—Prince, Smith and Son, Keighley, George Hattersley and Sons, Ltd., Keighley, and Hall and Stells, Ltd., Keighley, v. the Allied Engineering Trades Societies. Award—The men concerned, whose base rate, prior to the Award (No. 385) of the Court of Arbitration of 4th April, 1919, Engineering and Foundry Trades (Special District Cases) was 40s. a week, to receive an advance of 2s. a week, in which the advance of 1s. a week granted by the employers subsequent to the issue of Award No. 385 is to merge. Issued 15th July. (596)

SPINDLE AND AUGER WORKERS.—E. Simpson and Co., Ltd., Glasgow v. the Workers' Union. Decision—Claim that the men concerned should receive an advance of 10s. a week, not established. Issued 15th July. (601)

MACHINE ASSEMBLERS.—The Municipal Appliances Co., Bamber Bridge, near Preston, v. the National Union of General Workers. Award—The men concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 5s. a week over their prescribed rate, which was the rate paid to them on 11th November, 1918. Issued 16th July. (606)

ENGINEERS.—D. Gorie and Son, J. Croall and Sons, Ltd., the St. John's Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., J. Stewart and Co., all of Perth, v. the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. The men concerned to receive an advance of 3s. a week. Issued 17th July. (609)

GENERAL LABOURERS.—Robert Maclaren and Co., Ltd., Glasgow, v. the National Union of General Workers. Decision

—There is no prescribed rate applicable to the men concerned employed as general labourers in a vertical pipe foundry. Issued 17th July. (611)

WOMEN EMPLOYEES.—The Admiralty v. the Workers' Union. Award—From the first pay in June, the women and girls under 18 years of age employed in the colour lofts in the Royal Dockyards to receive advances of 3s. and 1s. 6d. a week respectively. Issued 22nd July. (617)

JOBGING SMITHS.—The Engineering and National Employers' Federation v. the General Ironfitters' Association. Decision—Claim for an advance of 3d. an hour for jobbing smiths employed by Meachans, Ltd., Scotstoun, not established. Issued 23rd July. (620)

SMITHS AND STRIKERS.—The North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association v. the Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society. Award—The rates of wages of the men concerned in the Johnstone district to be £2 8s. 4½d. a week in the case of smiths, and £1 12s. 7½d. a week in the case of strikers, exclusive, in each case, of the war advances of 21s. 6d. a week, and the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. Issued 26th July. (625)

TECHNICAL ENGINEERS.—Rotherham Corporation v. the Electrical Power Engineers' Association. Decision—The two employees concerned, viz., Messrs. Duffett and Penny, are entitled to the full benefits of the Award W.A. 9281, dated 27th February, 1919, granted by W. H. Stoker, K.C. Issued 29th July. (628)

TIN PLATE WORKERS.—Taylor, Law and Co., Ltd., v. the Birmingham Operative Tin Plate, Sheet Metal Workers, and Braziers' Society. Decision—The men concerned are receiving the prescribed rate to which they are entitled. Issued 29th July. (629)

BULKHEAD GANGS.—Vickers, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness, v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders. Award—Angle bars and horizontal girders on ships Nos. 505 and 506 to be paid for by the foot, at the rate of 4d. a foot plus 30 per cent. for 3½ in. x 3½ in. angles, and 6d. a foot plus 30 per cent. for 6 in. x 6 in. angles. Issued 30th July. (636)

#### Textile Trades.

LINEN WORKERS.—Piecegoods and Household Linen Association v. the Irish Textile Trades Federation and the Textile Operatives' Society of Ireland. Award—From first pay in June, 1919, the men and women concerned to receive an advance of 2s. a week, provided the present advances do not exceed 23s. in the case of men, and 13s. in the case of women; where the advances now exceed 23s. and 13s. a week respectively, such amount to be paid to total 25s. and 15s. Boys and girls under 18 years of age to receive an advance of 1s. a week. Issued 7th July. (574)

YARN BLEACHING WORKERS.—The Yarn Bleachers' and Dyers' Association and the Bleachers' and Finishers' Association v. the Irish Textile Trades Federation and the Textile Operatives' Society of Ireland. Award—From first pay in June, 1919, the men and women concerned to receive an advance of 2s. a week, provided the present advances do not exceed 23s. in the case of men, and 13s. in the case of women; where the advances now exceed 23s. and 13s. a week respectively, such amount to be paid to total 25s. and 15s. Boys and girls under 18 years of age to receive an advance of 1s. a week. Issued 7th July. (575)

FLAX WORKERS.—The Flax Spinners' Association, Ltd., the Power Loom Manufacturers' Association v. the Irish Textile Trades Federation and the Textile Operatives' Society of Ireland. Award—From first pay in June, 1919, the men and women concerned to receive an advance of 2s. a week, provided the present advances do not exceed 23s. in the case of men, and 13s. in the case of women; where the advances now exceed 23s. and 13s. a week respectively, such amount to be paid to total 25s. and 15s. Boys and girls under 18 years of age to receive an advance of 1s. a week. Issued 7th July. (576)

COTTON WASTE TRADE.—Joseph Gartside, John Hall, C. Hall, S. Holden, Ltd., A. Beaumont, T. Inman, A. A. Leech and Sons, Leech and Linkinson, Ltd., R. Schofield and Sons, C. Shaw, Granville Shaw, W. G. Shaw and Company, L. Sykes and Company, John Leigh, Ltd., W. Leigh, Ltd., R. Gilliatt and Sons, Ltd., R. Stott, Ltd., J. and R. Sinkinson, Ltd., John Taylor, J. W. Taylor and Brothers, J. Lees and Company, J. and T. Wilde and Company, G. W. Ambler, Geo. W. Bradbury, C. Buckley, Walker France, F. and H. Field, W. S. Hallsworth, W. H. Holt and Sons, Wm. Jones, Ltd., W. Kay, Mallalieu and Buckley, G. Mawdesley, Platt and Hill, Joseph Pennington, H. Riley, H. B. Sparkes, G. B. Taylor, and Samuel Wild, all cotton waste dealers of Oldham, v. the Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned to receive such advance as will bring their total earnings to 28s. 6d. a week over pre-war rates; the women and youths under 18 years of age to receive an advance of 3d. an hour, and the girls under 18 years of age an advance of 3d. an hour. Issued 16th July. (607)

WORSTED SPINNERS.—The Worsted Spinners' Federation, Ltd., v. the General Union of Textile Workers. Award—Minimum weekly rates fixed for certain classes of time-workers concerned; where worsted spinning is newly introduced in a locality, and also in the case of Ardsley and

Doncaster, the rates paid to be 5 per cent. less than those fixed for the West Riding. In those districts where doffers are paid less than spinners on two sides, the rate paid for the first six months of their employment to be 1s. a week less than spinners on two sides of 72 spindles, and afterwards 6d. a week less. As regards pieceworkers, where the existing scales do not yield for four weeks more than the rates established for timeworkers, the scale to be revised so as to yield more to the pieceworkers. The award to take effect as from the first pay in April. Issued 23rd July. (618)

HEMP WORKERS.—Stephen Bros. and Martin, Hemp and Flax Mills, Bristol, v. National Federation of Women Workers. Award—Women to receive an advance of 5s. a week and girls under 18 years of age 2s. 6d. a week; the pieceworkers concerned to be paid an advance of 10 per cent. on current piece rates. Award to take effect from 1st May, 1919. Issued 30th July. (637)

#### Clothing Trades.

WOMEN WORKERS.—The National Federation of Laundry Associations, Ltd., v. the National Federation of Women Workers. Award—The minimum rates of wages of the women and girls concerned employed in Brighton Laundries to be 28s. a week for women 18 years of age and over, 24s. for girls 17 years, 19s. for girls 16 years, 16s. for girls 15 years, and 11s. a week for girls under 15 years of age. Those entering the laundry trade for the first time, if over 17 years of age, may be employed for 3 months at 4s. per week less than the rates set out above. Women not employed on a weekly basis to be paid not less than 7d. an hour, and girls under 18 years of age not less than 1/48th of the above weekly rates an hour; the working week to be 48 hours. Overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter. Issued 4th July. (572)

WOMEN WORKERS.—The National Federation of Laundry Associations, Ltd., v. the National Federation of Women Workers. Award—The minimum rates of wages of the women and girls concerned employed in Bristol laundries, to be 28s. a week for women 18 years of age and over, 24s. for girls 17 years, 19s. for girls 16 years, 16s. for girls 15 years, and 11s. a week for girls under 15 years of age. Those entering the laundry trade for the first time, if over 17 years of age, may be employed for 3 months, at 4s. per week less than the rates set out above. Women not employed on a weekly basis, to be paid not less than 7d. an hour, and girls under 18 years of age not less than 1/48th of the above weekly rates an hour; the working week to be 48 hours; women engaged on men's work to be paid 40s. a week; the awards to take effect from the first pay in June, 1919. Issued 5th July. (573)

BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE, LONDON.—The Association of London Master Tailors and the National Federation of Merchant Tailors (London Branches) v. the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses and the United Garment Workers' Trade Union. Award—The workpeople concerned aged 18 years and over who are paid on the "log" hour basis to receive an advance of 3d. a "log" hour; the tailoresses concerned to receive such advances as will raise their hourly rates of pay to 1s. 2d., 11d., 6½d., a clock hour, for first hands, second hands, and other female workers 17 years of age or over respectively, provided that any female worker 18 years of age and over who has been in the trade for one year or more and is not a first or second-class hand does not receive less than 7d. an hour. The award to take effect from the first pay after 10th June. Issued 17th July. (614)

WOMEN WORKERS.—The National Federation of Laundry Associations, Ltd., v. the National Federation of Women Workers. Award—The minimum rates of wages of the women and girls concerned, employed in the Hull laundries, for a 48 hours' week to be 28s. a week for women 18 years and over, 24s. for those 17 years of age, 19s. for those 16 years of age, 16s. for those 15 years of age, and 11s. a week for those under 15 years of age. Women over 17 years of age entering the laundry trade for the first time may be employed for three months at a rate of wages 4s. a week less than the rate applicable under the scale set out above. Women 18 years and over, other than those employed on a weekly basis, to be paid not less than 7d. an hour, and girls under 18 years of age to be paid not less than 1/48th per hour of the appropriate weekly rates set out above. Time worked in excess of 48 hours and all work after 1 p.m. on Saturdays to be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter. Issued 24th July. (623)

HOSIERY TRADE.—John Skelton and Son, Norwich, v. the United Garment Workers' Trade Union. Award—From the first pay after 26th May, 1919, the women and girls under 18 years of age concerned to receive advances of 12s. 6d. and 7s. a week respectively; all general or district advances (apart from increases in base rates) given since 1st May, 1917, to merge in the above increases. Issued 29th July. (627)

WOMEN WORKERS.—The National Federation of Laundry Associations, Ltd., v. the National Federation of Women Workers. Award—The minimum rates of wages of the women and girls concerned, employed in Northumberland and Durham laundries, to be 28s. a week for women 18 years of age and over, 24s. for those 17 years of age, 19s. for those 16 years of age, 16s. for those 15 years of age, and 11s. a

week for those under 15 years of age. Women over 17 years of age entering the laundry trade for the first time may be employed for three months at a rate of wages 4s. a week less than the rate applicable under the scale set out above. Women 18 years of age and over, other than those employed on a weekly basis, to be paid not less than 7d. an hour, and girls under 18 years of age to be paid not less than 1/48th per hour of the appropriate weekly rates set out above. Time worked in excess of 48 hours and all work after 1 p.m. on Saturdays to be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter. Issued 29th July. (631)

#### Transport Trades.

SAILORS AND FIREMEN.—The United Towing Co., Gravesend, the Gamecock Towing Co., Gravesend, Dick and Page, London, and Watkins, Ltd., London, v. the British Seafarers' Union. Award—The men concerned to receive a rate of pay of £3 3s. a week, inclusive of all war advances and bonuses. Issued 1st July. (562)

DREDGING PLANT EMPLOYEES.—The Clyde Navigation Trustees v. the Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation. Award—The working week of the men concerned employed on the Trustees' floating plant to be reduced to 54 hours, without any reduction in the present weekly rate, the men also to receive two weeks' holiday per annum with pay. Issued 10th July. (585)

CRANEMEN AND CAPSTANMEN.—The Harbour Authorities of Ayr, Ardrossan, Troon and Irvine v. the Scottish Union of Dock Labourers. Decision—Claim by the men concerned for an advance in wages of £1 a week, not established. Issued 16th July. (605)

BARGE MEN.—The Sailing Barge Owners' Committee v. the Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Barge men. Award—The demurrage rates as provided for in the "Pink List" to be increased by a further 25 per cent., making a total advance of 100 per cent. on the list rates, from the first pay in May. When cargoes are delivered at more than one place the first two days only to be given, and demurrage to be paid for all subsequent days incurred because of shifts. Barges, after loading, that are ordered not to sail to any ship or wharf, the number of days spent in waiting in excess of the two days given for loading to count for demurrage. Issued 17th July. (612)

COALING LABOURERS.—The Admiralty v. the coaling labourers employed by the Admiralty at the base at Inverness (represented by R. Climie). Decision—Claim for a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings to coaling labourers employed at Scapa Flow and Kirkwall not established. Issued 25th July. (624)

#### Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

AIRCRAFT WOODWORKERS.—W. G. Tarrant, Sons and Co., Byfleet, Surrey, v. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners. Decision—The prescribed rate applicable to the class of workmen concerned is 1s. an hour plus 13s. 6d. a week war advance (which includes the advance of 5s. a week granted to skilled aircraft woodworkers by the Committee on Production, Award No. 2794 of 9th November, 1918, to be paid on the pay day in the week ending 7th December, 1918), and the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. Issued 1st July. (565)

PIANO WORKERS.—The Pianoforte Manufacturers' Association, Ltd., London, v. the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Association on behalf of the Piano Workers Joint Committee (London district). Decision—The Court recommended the parties to meet to consider the points at issue on the ground that the existing agreement provided for the consideration of the question of revising the basis of remuneration of the workmen concerned. Issued 2nd July. (568)

AIRCRAFT WOODWORKERS.—G. E. Wallis and Sons, Maidstone, v. the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners, and the Amalgamated Society of Wood Cutting Machinists. Award—The working hours of the men concerned to be reduced to 48 hours a week, for which they shall be paid the same sum as was payable for 53 hours. The claim for a minimum wage of 66s. 3d. plus 13s. 6d. war advance plus 12½ per cent. not established. Issued 8th July. (577)

TENT POLE MAKERS.—Crompton and Tompson, Ltd., London, v. James Caple. Decision—There is no prescribed rate of wages for the classes of workmen concerned. Issued 11th July. (587)

SAWMILL LABOURERS.—Shanks and Sons, Airdrie, v. R. Climie (representing certain male and female employees of the firm). Decision—The prescribed rate applicable to the workmen concerned in the employ of the firm is the rate paid on 1st November, 1918. Issued 18th July. (615)

AIRCRAFT WOODWORKERS.—The Manchester District Engineering Trades Employers' Association, representing A. V. Roe and Co., Ltd., Manchester, v. the Manchester, Salford and District Aircraft Woodworkers' Committee. Decision—Claim for a flat rate of 1s. 10d. an hour to the men concerned not established. Issued 29th July. (630)

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

UNSKILLED LABOURERS.—The Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., Westminster, v. the Workers' Union. Decision—Claim that the terms and conditions of the Award (No. 280) of



**FIRE-BRICK BURNERS.**—Fire-brick Manufacturers at Brierley Hill, Stourbridge, v. their Kiln Firemen and Burners, represented by Amalgamated Society of Municipal and Gas Workers. Difference—As to application of portion of an agreement dated 21st March, 1919, come to at a meeting of Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Clay Industries, as regards bringing into effect the 48-hour week. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—After certain preliminary findings as regards the correct interpretation and carrying out of the agreement, and as regards the performance of same by some of the manufacturers and also as to the uniform practicability of a three-shift system, the manufacturers and Society are recommended to meet and adequately discuss the cases of each individual manufacturer, bearing in view financial aspects and purport of preliminary findings above referred to. Issued 9th July, 1919. W.A. 4085/2.

**GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS.**—Messrs. Jukes Bros., Messrs. Branscombe and Messrs. Samuel Pearson v. Birmingham and District Glass Bottle Makers' Society. Difference—Application for (1) a 35-hour working week and (2) an increase of 17½ per cent. on the piecework prices prevailing on 4th July, 1919. Arbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—(1) 35 actual working hours a week; (2) immediate advance of 15 per cent. shall be paid on the piecework prices in force on 4th July, 1919; (3) further temporary increase of 2½ per cent., making total increase 17½ per cent., shall be paid on these piecework prices as soon as the three-shift system is introduced in any firm, and provided that in the 24 hours there is a 25 per cent. increase in the number of chairs actually working; (4) award to be reconsidered with a view to making a further increase in this percentage when the above system is effective in substantially increasing the output. Effective as from commencement of next working week after 23rd July, 1919. Issued 23rd July, 1919. W.A. 1888/2.

#### Food and Drink Trades.

**DISTILLERY OPERATIVES.**—The Phoenix Park Distillery, Dublin, v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Difference—Application for advance of 8s. per week, to take effect from 15th March, 1919. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—An advance of 6s. per week to men over 21; 4s. per week to women; 8s. per week to boys under 21. Effective as from first pay day after 29th May, 1919. Issued 6th June, 1919. W.A. 6265.

**DISTILLERY OPERATIVES.**—Distillers' Company, Ltd., Derby, v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Difference—Application for (1) Advances of wages as from 8th May, 1919; (2) Institution of 44-hour working week without reduction of pay; (3) Adjustment of pay to shift workers in the case of absence of an employee. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—(1) As from and including 23rd May, 1919, wages of men concerned to be advanced 6s. per full ordinary week; of women, 3s. per week; half such amounts to youths and girls (if any); (2) Claim not established; (3) Agreement made by which, when the absence of an employee leads to no diminution of output, the firm shall divide wages of the absentee equally among remainder of the shift or part of shift; (4) The advances hereby given are war advances. Issued 8th July, 1919. W.A. 3930/3.

**FOREMEN, SKILLED MEN, GENERAL LABOURERS, FOREWOMEN, ETC.**—Bristol Provision Trade Association v. The Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union; Gas, Municipal and General Workers' Union; and the National Union of General Workers. Difference—Application for an increase in wages of 5s. for men and women and 2s. 6d. for boys and girls under 18 for a 47-hour working week, based on the wages schedule and terms in an agreement between parties to become effective on 1st June, 1918, and the one agreed increase thereon, which became effective on 1st October, 1918. Arbitrator—Sir William Robinson. Award—War advances of 3s. per week to men over 18; 2s. per week to women over 18; 1s. 6d. per week to boys and girls under 18. The cases of employees who, subsequent to this award, attain an age for which a higher rate of bonus is payable hereunder than that to which they are entitled, having regard to their age at the date of the award, shall receive the consideration of the firm as they arise. Effective as from 1st May, 1919. Issued 12th July, 1919. W.A. 3645/2.

**BUTCHERS.**—The Smithfield and Aldgate Carcase Butchers' Association, Ltd., v. The National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Difference—Application for (1) 1s. per head advance for cut or Kosher beasts. (2) Overtime and holidays—Time and a half or price and a half before 6 A.M. and after 5 P.M. on Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, and on Saturdays before 6 A.M. and after 1 P.M. Double time or double price for all cattle, etc., worked on Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Bank Holidays, and all other statutory holidays. (3) Stipulated time to be fixed for the last animal to be killed each day, i.e., Mondays to Fridays 4.30 P.M., Saturdays 12.30 P.M. Arbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—(1) The flat rate of 5s. per beast, whether knocked or cut, shall remain in force, and no extra payment shall be made for cut or Kosher beasts. (2) For overtime and holidays the rates applied for shall be paid. (3) The stipulated time, viz., 4.30 P.M. on Mondays to Fridays and 12.30 P.M. on Satur-

days, shall be observed, and after this time beasts shall not (except in emergencies) be killed, so that the last animals may be in the coolers by 5 P.M. on Mondays to Fridays and by 1 P.M. on Saturdays. Effective on and after Friday, 18th July, 1919. Issued 23rd July, 1919. W.A. 4546/2.

#### Public Utility Services.

**FLOATING PLANT EMPLOYEES—HARBOUR WORK.**—Mersey Docks and Harbour Board v. National Transport Workers' Federation. Difference—Regarding hours and conditions of work for men employed on the Board's floating plant. Panel—Mr. Charles Doughty (independent Chairman); Mr. Cuthbert Laws and Mr. Blower (representing the National Maritime Board); Mr. H. Gosling and Mr. Robert Williams (representing the National Transport Workers' Federation). Determination—Claims of men concerned, including question as to whether the improvement in wages and hours, if any, shall date back to 8th April, 1919, to be first discussed between men concerned and their representatives, on the one side, and officials of Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, on the other. Failing agreement, the matter to be referred to a sub-committee of the National Maritime Board, consisting of not less than three members of the employers' section and not less than three workers' representatives, to be nominated by the Transport Workers' Federation. Issued 2nd July, 1919. W.A. 4814.

**BOROUGH COUNCIL OFFICIALS AND CLERICAL STAFF.**—Camberwell Borough Council v. National Association of Local Government Officers. Difference—Application of awards of Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government Employees No. 66, dated 11th November, 1918; No. 77, dated 10th February, 1919; and No. 84, dated 31st March, 1919. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) Scales of above awards to be applied in full as from dates specified therein to the parties concerned, but not to operate so as to reduce the earnings of any receiving larger war bonuses or war wages. (2) Amounts awarded to be regarded as temporary increases to assist in meeting increased cost of living, and to continue during operation of award No. 84. Issued 4th July, 1919. W.A. 3759/2.

**POOR LAW OFFICERS AND WORKERS.**—Hammersmith Board of Guardians v. their Officials and Employees. Difference—Application for full scales of war bonuses awarded to Civil Servants by Awards of Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government Employees referred to in circular letters of the Local Government Board dated 15th Oct. and 11th December, 1918, as from 1st July and 1st Nov., 1918, respectively. Also certain questions affecting the Clerk to the Guardians in reference to Civil Service Awards Nos. 52, 56 and 66. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) Officials and employees concerned to receive advances in accordance with scales of Awards Nos. 51 and 52 as from 1st July, 1918, and under Awards 65 and 66 as from 1st Nov., 1918. (2) Conditions fixed as to merger, rationed employees, part-time employees, and other matters similar to those fixed by previous Awards affecting Poor Law employees. (3) Proportions of time devoted by part-time employees fixed. (4) Tradesmen or workmen whose increases have followed the increase to similar tradesmen or workmen in the district excluded. (5) No award as regards the Clerk to the Guardians in view of the restricted terms of reference and of his case having been dealt with under Award No. 56, but this without prejudice to consideration of any claim hereafter by him under Award No. 77 or Award No. 84. Issued 4th July, 1919. W.A. 2548/2.

**ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERS.**—Corporation of Derby v. Electrical Power Engineers' Association. Difference—Questions arising under Award of Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., dated 27th Feb., 1919 (W.A. 9281), in the matter of an application by the Association to municipal and other electrical undertakings in the United Kingdom, referred to Minister under the provisions of Clause 4 thereof, whether certain increases of pay are to merge in the advances granted by the Award. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—That the increases referred to were merit or service increases and do not so merge. Issued 5th July, 1919. W.A. 1838/22.

**MUNICIPAL CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND MANAGERS.**—Willesden Urban District Council, Borough of Wimbledon, Barking Town Urban District Council, Hampstead Borough Council, Borough of Hornsey, Borough of Southwark, Bexley Borough Council, Bermondsey Borough Council, and Stoke Newington Borough Council v. The Associated Municipal Electrical Engineers. Difference—Claim (a), that all Awards made by the Committee on Production (including the 12½ per cent.) to the Engineering and Foundry trades, together with any further Awards, be paid to the electrical engineers and managers, and (b), that the basic salary of the electrical engineers and managers shall be paid in accordance with the appended formula and general conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award (all of the above Boroughs and Councils, with the exception of the Willesden Urban District Council and the Borough of Hornsey, having withdrawn from the proceedings, award is confined to Willesden Urban District Council and Borough of Hornsey)—(1) That, in view of withdrawal of seven out of the nine undertakings

concerned and of the character of the formula, it is inexpedient to adopt or prescribe same for the two remaining undertakings alone, and that adoption should be general. (2) That consideration and adoption of a formula for regulating salaries is desirable and feasible, and formula put forward is recommended as a fair basis for discussion and consideration by the Association and the various electrical undertakings in the Metropolitan area. (3) In full satisfaction of claim (a) a war wage is granted of 20 per cent. on salaries as they stood on the 1st Jan., 1918, plus £50 per annum, both as from 1st Jan., 1918, provided that the total amounts of the advances should not exceed the amounts claimed under clause (a). The increases to be in addition to any other increases given since 1st Jan., 1918, to be recognised as dependent on the abnormal conditions now prevailing, and to continue until 31st Dec., 1919, when position is to be reconsidered. Issued 9th July, 1919. W.A. 4845.

**CARTMEN, SCAVENGERS, &c.**—Morpeth Borough Council v. National Union of General Workers. Difference—Application for advance of 10s. per week, which would bring men's wages up to 30s. per week over pre-war rates. Arbitrator—Sir Richard Lodge. Award—Claim not established. Issued 11th July, 1919. W.A. 4164/2.

**SWITCHBOARD ATTENDANTS, FITTERS, CLEANERS, &c.**—Scarborough Electrical Supply Co., Ltd., v. National Union of General Workers. Difference—Application for general advance to fitters, switchboard attendants, drivers, firemen, cleaners, storekeeper, joiner, bricklayer, and main cablemen of 12s. 6d. per week over and above wages existing on 5th June, 1919. Arbitrator—Sir William Robinson. Award—Men concerned over 21 to receive a war advance of 6s. per full ordinary week. Effective as from 13th May, 1919. Issued 14th July, 1919. W.A. 3790/2.

**ELECTRICAL POWER OPERATIVES.**—South Wales Electrical Power Co. v. Electrical Trades Union and the National Union of General Workers. Difference—Application for (1) the aggregate war advances totalling 28s. 6d. weekly to be taken into consideration in calculating payment for the Sunday shift when falling within the 48 hours constituting the present normal working week. (2) A fortnight's holiday with full pay to all shiftmen who have been in the employment of the company for twelve months, and one week's holiday with pay to men employed over six and under twelve months. (3) Increase of 2s. per shift for all shiftmen and 2s. per day to all day workers. Arbitrator—Sir H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C. Award—(1) Claim established as from 22nd May, 1919. (2) and (3) not established. Issued 15th July, 1919. W.A. 3182/2.

**ELECTRICAL POWER OPERATIVES, &c.**—Aldershot Urban District Council v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers. Difference—Application for the extension of Committee on Production Awards Nos. 1920 and 2800 to all members of the Union employed in the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy under the above Council. Arbitrator—Sir H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C. Award—Men concerned shall, in addition to the war wage of 20s. a week (together with the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings) now received by them, receive a further advance of 5s. a week on same terms and conditions. Effective as from the beginning of first full pay following 8th May, 1919. Issued 16th July, 1919. W.A. 3522/2.

**BOROUGH COUNCIL OFFICIALS AND CLERICAL STAFF.**—Wandsworth Borough Council v. National Association of Local Government Officers and the Officers and Employees of the Council. Difference—Claim for application of scale of war bonuses granted by Award of Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government Employees No. 84, dated 31st March, 1919. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Full Civil Service scale of bonus under Award No. 84 granted as from 1st April, 1919, with merger of present war bonuses and advances expressly granted to meet increased cost of living. Provision added that assumption is that advances will fall on and be met out of general rates, and not as regards library employees on special library rate, but this without derogating from absolute grant of the advances given. Issued 28th July, 1919. W.A. 4677/2.

**POOR LAW OFFICERS AND WORKERS.**—The Stoke-on-Trent Board of Guardians v. their Employees. Difference—Claim for the scales of war bonus fixed by the Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government Employees in July and November, 1918, and on 31st March, 1919, with arrears, less such specific war bonuses as have already been granted to various officers. (a) In full to whole-time non-rationed officers. (b) 50 per cent. thereof to whole-time fully rationed officers. (c) 66½ per cent. thereof to whole-time partially rationed officers. (d) A proportion thereof, *pro rata* to the time devoted to their duties, to the part-time non-rationed officers. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) Subject to the following clauses, the officers concerned shall receive advances at the rate of 80 per cent. of the scales of bonus fixed by the Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government Employees in their Awards Nos. 51 and 52, dated 9th July, 1918; and Nos. 65 and 66, dated the 8th and 11th November, 1918; and No. 84, dated the 31st March, 1919, such advances to be payable as from the dates at which these Awards respectively came into operation. This abatement on the full scale is to be regarded (*inter alia*) as a settlement of the questions raised as to the character of certain previous

advances given by the Guardians. (2) Certain conditions shall be observed, of which the following are the most important:—(a) Merger of any bonuses given solely to meet the increased cost of living due to war conditions. (b) No merger of merit or service increases. (c) Part-time officers shall receive proportions of bonuses according to the time required to be devoted to their duties. (d) Resident wholly rationed officers and employees shall receive one-half of the scale of bonus hereby awarded, subject to an allowance of 1/14th of the weekly bonus for any day on which full rations are not available for them. Partially rationed officers shall receive two-thirds thereof, with an equitable proportionate allowance in respect of any day on which they usually receive rations and the same are not available. (e) The bonuses hereby granted are to be based on ordinary remuneration, which is to include monetary salary and all allowances and emoluments which ordinarily enter into the computation of pensions or superannuation grants. (f) Workmen whose increases during the war followed the increases made to similar workmen in the district shall not come under this Award. (g) The increases hereby awarded are war advances and are to continue for such period as the scales authorised for Civil Servants remain in force. (h) This Award does not apply to the Clerk to the Guardians nor to any employees who, within 14 days, notify that they did not authorise their inclusion. Issued 29th July, 1919. W.A. 4347/2.

#### Miscellaneous Trades.

**PAWNBROKERS' ASSISTANTS.**—Dublin Pawnbrokers' Protection Society v. Irish National Union of Vintners, Grocers and Allied Trades Assistants (Pawnbrokers' Assistants' Branch). Difference—Dispute respecting wages and working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. E. J. McElligott. Award—Apprentices to serve an apprenticeship of 2½ years and no more; managers, second assistants, wareroom assistants and junior assistants to be paid at minimum rate of £120, £70, £48 and £30 per annum (indoor) respectively. The claim of managers and second assistants (where employer acts as manager) for 10 per cent. (or any percentage) on gross profits over £1,000 not established. Other working conditions specified in detail. Effective as from 1st April, 1919. Issued 8th July, 1919. W.A. 4936.

**TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.**—Gosport and Alverstoke Local Education Authority v. National Union of Teachers. Difference—Whether the remuneration of the teachers employed in public elementary schools by the Local Education Authority of Gosport and Alverstoke should be increased, regard being had to the Report of the Departmental Committee and to the local circumstances; and, if so, what increase should be granted. Arbitrator—Sir Cyril Jackson. Award—Amendment of the scale of the Local Education Authority as follows:—Certificated assistant masters: Collegiates, minimum £130, rising to £250; non-collegiates, minimum £120, rising to £250. Certificated assistant mistresses: Collegiates, minimum £120, rising to £200; non-collegiates, minimum £110, rising to £200. Uncertificated men: Minimum £80, rising to £120. Uncertificated women: Minimum £80, rising to £110. Head Masters: Minimum, salary as assistant under the scale plus £20, rising to £350. Head Mistresses: Minimum, salary as assistant under the scale plus £15, rising to £250 in schools with an average attendance under 125, and a maximum of £275 in schools with an average attendance between 125 and 175, and a maximum of £300 in schools with an average attendance over 175. A teacher shall be placed on the new scale according to years of service in his grade, provided that the increment in the first year shall not exceed £40 as from 1st April, 1919, and £20 in succeeding years, until the proper place in the new scale is reached. Effective as from 1st April, 1919. Issued 15th July, 1919. W.A. 4904/2.

**YARDMEN, &c.**—Ennisorthy Employers' and Traders' Federation v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union and the Irish National Trade and Labour Union. Difference—Claim that the following rates of wages be granted to workmen concerned:—Yardmen, storemen, carters and general labourers, 44s. per week; saddlers, carpenters and sawyers, 62s. 6d. per week; female stitchers, according to qualifications, 32s. 6d. and 27s. 6d. per week; a 50-hour working week, and overtime to be paid for at rate of time and half. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—(1) Yardmen, storemen, carters and general labourers to receive 38s. per week; saddlers and sawyers, 47s. 6d. per week; carpenters, 52s. per week; blacksmiths, 52s. 6d.; cabinet makers, 62s. 6d.; improvers, 40s. per week; town and country vanmen, 38s. per week; country money, when payable, should be at rate of 1s. per day; female stitchers, 25s. and 22s. 6d. per week. (2) There shall be a 50-hour working week, with overtime for all hours in excess of 50 at rate of time and half; double time for Sunday work, except Sunday stabling, for which special additional payment of 1s. 6d. shall be made. Award not to interfere with special arrangements such as exist in the case of the Co-operative Society, where stablemen are employed. (3) The case of the dismissal of a certain employee was not a case of victimisation. Award to operate retrospectively as from 13th June, 1919. Issued 29th July, 1919. W.A. 6303.

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 (ISLE OF WIGHT).**—Isle of Wight Master Builders' Association. Agreement—As from 31st March, 1919, the rate of carpenters, joiners, plumbers, bricklayers, fitters, and masons shall be 1s. per hour; as from 10th May, 1919, the rate of painters 1s. per hour; and of labourers 9d. per hour. Approved (on the understanding that these rates are inclusive of the 12½ per cent. and all other bonuses) 24th June, 1919. W.A. (M.) 3998.

**BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (HIGH WYCOMBE, MARLOW, GERRARD'S CROSS, AND MAIDENHEAD).**—South Eastern Centre Board of Conciliation for the Building Trades. Decision—That the rates of wages for the district covered by a radius of seven miles from Wycombe, five miles from Marlow, and seven miles from Gerrard's Cross, including Maidenhead but excluding Chesham, with a radius of three miles be: Mechanics, 1s. 6d. per hour; painters, 1s. 5d.; scaffolders and timbermen, 1s. 4d.; labourers, 1s. 3d. Approved on the understanding that these rates are inclusive of all war advances and bonuses. Effective as from the next full week after 2nd June, 1919. Approved 8th July, 1919. W.A. 4227.

**BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (BURTON-ON-TRENT).**—Burton-on-Trent Building Trade Employers' Association v. Burton-on-Trent Branch of the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives. Agreement—The standard rate of wages for bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plasterers, plumbers, and wood-cutting machinists to be 1s. 7d. per hour; painters, 1s. 6d. per hour; builders' labourers, 1s. 4d. per hour. Merger of all bonuses previous to 1st July, 1919. Working hours to be 46½ per week for eight months of the year and 44 per week for the remaining four winter months. Parties reserve freedom of action in case of concerted action being taken in the Midland Area as a whole. Effective as from 1st July, 1919. Approved 15th July, 1919. W.A. 4802.

**BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (COLCHESTER).**—Colchester and District Association of Building and Allied Trades. Agreement—The rates of wages of all capable workmen to be increased by the addition of 2d. per hour, making rates: Carpenters, joiners, machinists, and bricklayers 1s. 1d. per hour, and labourers 10d. per hour. Approved on the understanding that the above rates are inclusive of the 12½ per cent. bonus and all other war advances and bonuses. Effective as from 28th March, 1919. Approved 15th July, 1919. W.A. 4375.

**BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (HASTINGS).**—South Eastern Centre Board of Conciliation for the Building Trades. Decision—An increase of 1d. per hour, making rates to mechanics, 1s. 3d. per hour; painters, 1s. 2d. per hour; labourers, 1s. per hour; scaffolders, 1s. 1d. per hour; timbermen, 1s. 1d. per hour. Rates to be on basis of a 48-hour week and to be inclusive of 12½ per cent. bonus and all war advances. Effective as from 7th June, 1919. Approved 15th July, 1919. L.R. 25706.

**BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (GRAVESEND).**—Gravesend and District Building and Allied Trade Association v. National Federation of Building Trade Operatives. Agreement—The rate of wages for bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, and plasterers to be 1s. 6d. per hour; for painters, 1s. 5d. per hour; scaffolders and timbermen, 1s. 4d. per hour; and labourers, 1s. 3d. per hour. Summer period, from March to November, 50 hours per week; winter period, from November to March, 44 hours per week. Approved on the understanding that these rates are to be inclusive of all war bonuses and advances. Effective as from 3rd May, 1919. Approved 21st July, 1919. W.A. 4826.

**BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (KING'S LYNN).**—South Eastern Centre Board of Conciliation for the Building Trades. Decision—The rates of wages on a 50-hour week shall be: For mechanics, 1s. 5d. per hour; painters, 1s. 4d. per hour; scaffolders and timbermen, 1s. 3d. per hour; labourers, 1s. 2d. per hour. These rates are to be inclusive of the 12½ per cent. bonus and all other war advances and bonuses. Effective as from 1st August, 1919. Approved 21st July, 1919. W.A. 4855.

**LATHERS (GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND).**—Joint Chairmen's Committee of the Scottish Building Trades Wages Board. Decision—That the lathers' rate for Glasgow and the West of Scotland should be 1s. 8d. per hour. Effective as from 26th May, 1919. Approved 28th July, 1919. W.A. 4215.

**BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (PLYMOUTH AND DISTRICT).**—Plymouth and District Association of Building Trades Employers. Agreement—That the wages of all tradesmen except painters shall be 1s. 8d. per hour, to include the bonus of 12½ per cent. now being paid and all other bonuses (if any). Painters' wages shall be in accordance with the Agreement recently made by the operatives. The working hours shall be 43 per week for the eight summer months and 44 per week for the four winter months. The question

of time of working hours shall be left for mutual settlement between the parties. Approved on the advice of the Interim Court of Arbitration, subject to the understanding that any further reduction in the working week should not of itself constitute a reason for an increase in the hourly rate provided by the Agreement. Effective as from the pay day prior to 19th May, 1919. Approved 29th July, 1919. W.A. 3894.

Transport Trades.

**HORSE DRIVERS (BRISTOL AND DISTRICT).**—National Alliance of Commercial Road Transport Associations and Federations, the National Union of Horse and Motor Vehicle Owners' Associations (Incorporated) and the Motor Transport Employers' Federation, on the one hand, on behalf of the Bristol Cartowners' and Warehousekeepers' Association and the National Transport Workers' Federation, on the other hand. Agreement—In Bristol and District the following alteration shall be made in the wages of horse drivers, that is to say:—As regards one-horse drivers, the rate of 52s. and 1d. per ton hauled per week of 48 hours, exclusive of meal times, including 30s. per week war wage, shall be substituted for the prescribed rate under the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918, of 52s. and 1d. per ton hauled per week of 67 hours, including 30s. per week war wage, now applicable to that class of workmen in Bristol and District. As regards two-horse drivers, the rate of 55s. and 3d. per ton hauled per week of 48 hours, exclusive of meal times, including 30s. per week war wage, shall be substituted for the prescribed rate under the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918, of 55s. and 3d. per ton hauled per week of 67 hours, including 30s. per week war wage, now applicable to that class of workmen in Bristol and District. As regards three-horse drivers, the rate of 57s. and 3d. per ton hauled per week of 48 hours, exclusive of meal times, including 30s. per week war wage, shall be substituted for the prescribed rate under the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918, of 57s. and 3d. per ton hauled per week of 67 hours, including 30s. per week war wage, now applicable to that class of workmen in Bristol and District. As regards horse-drivers, overtime shall be calculated and paid on the same basis as now applies in Bristol and District, but shall be operative in respect of any time in excess of 48 hours weekly. Effective as from 31st March, 1919. Agreed 30th January, 1919. Approved 2nd July, 1919. W.A. 1440/3.

**HORSE DRIVERS (SHIELDS DISTRICT).**—National Alliance of Commercial Road Transport Associations and Federations, National Union of Horse and Motor Vehicle Owners' (Incorporated), and the Motor Transport Employers' Federation, on behalf of the Shields and District Transport Contractors' Association, on the one hand, and the National Transport Workers' Federation, on the other hand. Agreement—In Shields and District the following alteration shall be made in the wages of horse drivers, that is to say:—The rate of one-horse drivers of 54s. per week of 48 hours, exclusive of meal times, including 30s. per week war wage, shall be substituted for the prescribed rate under the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918, of 54s. per week of 58 hours, including 30s. per week war wage, now applicable to that class of workmen in Shields and District. As regards the above, overtime shall be calculated and paid on the same basis as now applies in Shields and District, but shall be operative in respect of any time in excess of 48 hours weekly. Effective as from 31st March, 1919. Agreed 30th January, 1919. Approved 3rd July, 1919. W.A. 1440/12.

**HORSE DRIVERS (STOCKPORT AND DISTRICT).**—National Alliance of Commercial Road Transport Associations and Federations, the National Union of Horse and Motor Vehicle Owners' Federation, on the one hand, on behalf of the Stockport and District Team Owners' Association; and the National Transport Workers' Federation, on the other hand. Agreement—In Stockport and District the following alteration shall be made in the wages of horse drivers, that is to say:—The rate of one-horse drivers of 55s. 6d. per week of 48 hours, exclusive of meal times, including 30s. per week war wage, shall be substituted for the prescribed rate under the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918, of 55s. 6d. per week of 62 hours, including 30s. per week war wage, now applicable to that class of workmen in Stockport and District. The rate of two-horse drivers of 58s. per week of 48 hours, exclusive of meal times, including 30s. per week war wage, shall be substituted for the prescribed rate under the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918, of 58s. per week of 62 hours, including 30s. per week war wage, now applicable to that class of workmen in Stockport and District. As regards both one-horse drivers and two-horse drivers, overtime shall be calculated and paid on the same basis as now applies in Stockport and District, but shall be operative in respect of any time in excess of 48 hours weekly. Effective as from 31st March, 1919. Agreed 30th January, 1919. Approved 3rd July, 1919. W.A. 1440/13.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1919.

WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) ACTS.

RATES OF WAGES.  
No. 935.

ORDER, DATED 23RD JULY, 1919, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER SECTION 2 (3) OF THE WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) ACT, 1918 (8 & 9 GEO. 5, C. 61), AND THE WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) EXTENSION ACT, 1919 (9 & 10 GEO. 5, C. 18).

Whereas by an Agreement, dated the 26th March, 1919, and made between the Shirt and Collar Manufacturers' Federation on the one hand, on behalf of the members of that Federation, and the United Garment Workers' Trade Union on the other, on behalf of the members of that Union, it was agreed that, as regards Male Cutters and Female Workers in the employment of members of the Shirt and Collar Manufacturers' Federation, the rates specified in the Schedule hereto should be substituted for the prescribed rates applicable under the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Acts, 1918 and 1919, to workpeople of the class mentioned in the Schedule:

And whereas the said Agreement was approved by the Minister of Labour:

Now, therefore, the Minister of Labour in pursuance of the powers vested in him by the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Acts, 1918 and 1919, and on the advice of the Interim Court of Arbitration, hereby orders and directs that the variations effected by the said Agreement of the 26th March, 1919, as set forth in the Schedule hereto, shall as from 5th August, 1919, be binding on all workpeople to whom the prescribed rates in question are applicable and the employers of those workpeople in Great Britain engaged in the Wholesale Shirt and Collar-making Trade.

The Minister reserves power to revoke or vary this Order.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1919.

R. S. Horne,  
Minister of Labour.

Schedule.

AGREEMENT MADE THIS TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF MARCH, 1919, BETWEEN THE SHIRT AND COLLAR MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION OF 11/12 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W. (HEREINAFTER CALLED THE FIRST PARTY) ON THE ONE PART AND THE UNITED GARMENT WORKERS' TRADE UNION OF LILLIE'S CHAMBERS, ALBION STREET, LEEDS (HEREINAFTER CALLED THE SECOND PARTY) ON THE OTHER PART.

Whereas the second party made a claim against the first party for advances on the wages of such members of the second party as are in the employment of members of the first party to the following extent, viz.:

- (1) To male workers, 22 years of age and over, an advance of 25s. per week.
- (2) To male workers, 18 years of age and under 22, an advance of 16s. 8d. per week.
- (3) To women workers, 18 years of age and over, an advance of 16s. 8d. per week.
- (4) To youths and girls, under 18 years of age, an advance of 8s. 4d. per week.

To be substituted for the varying national bonuses in operation, and to be paid in addition to and over and above the time rates or other basis for determining wages, with allowances for overtime, night work, and week-end or holidays, when worked, on the basis of a 50-hour week. The varying national bonuses in operation are:—3d. per hour in the case of men 22 years of age and over; 2d. per hour in the case of males 18 years of age and under 22; 2d. per hour in the case of women 18 years of age and over; and 1d. per hour in the case of youths and girls under 18 years of age.

And whereas the said claim was submitted by the second party to the Minister of Labour for reference to the Interim Court of Arbitration with a view to obtaining substituted rates under the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918; and whereas negotiations have taken place between the parties with the result that an Agreement upon the said claim has been arrived at upon the terms after-mentioned, it is hereby agreed between the parties as follows, viz.:

(1) Male Workers.

(a) That male cutters of 22 years of age and over, and of not less than five years' experience, be paid a substituted rate under the Act of not less than 1s. 6d. per hour worked by them; such rate to apply both to time-workers and pieceworkers, it being understood as regards the latter that the piece rates will be such as to enable the cutter to earn not less than that rate.

(b) That the rate of 1s. 6d. per hour under (a) shall include all bonuses of every description; and, in particular, the advances under the Committee on Production Award, dated 25th September, 1918, now being paid to cutters, but shall be without prejudice to any higher rates presently being earned by them.

(c) That the rates for male workers in the cutting room who are under 22 years of age be not less than—

	s.	d.
When under 15 years of age ...	0	3
„ 15 and under 16 years of age ...	0	4
„ 16 „ 17 „ ...	0	5
„ 17 „ 18 „ ...	0	6
„ 18 „ 19 „ ...	0	7½
„ 19 „ 20 „ ...	0	9
„ 20 „ 21 „ ...	0	10½
„ 21 „ 22 „ ...	1	0

(d) That the conditions regarding the employment of male and female labour be left to the management of individual factories during the period that any award based on these proposals remains in force, but without prejudice to the reinstatement of men returning from the Forces.

(2) Female Workers.

(e) That female workers of 18 years of age and over be paid a substituted rate of not less than 7d. per hour and if under 18 years of age the minimum rates as fixed by the Shirtmaking Trade Board, Great Britain, with the addition of ¼d. per hour.

(f) That these substituted rates shall include all bonuses of every description and in particular the advances under the Committee on Production Award, dated 25th September, 1918, now being paid to female workers, but shall be without prejudice to any higher rates presently being earned by them.

(3) General.

(g) That, in the case of any worker who may be an inefficient worker or affected by any infirmity or physical injury, rendering such worker incapable of earning the appropriate rates in accordance with the above, the rate to be paid to such worker may be the subject of mutual agreement between the worker or the Union, on his behalf, and the employer.

(h) That the parties apply to the Interim Court of Arbitration (1) to make an Award in terms of the Agreement come to upon the above proposals and (2) to apply the Award when made to all employers in the trade, and

(i) That in the event of any differences arising between the parties as regards the interpretation of this Agreement or otherwise, and in particular as regards Clauses (d) and (g), same shall be referred to a Joint Committee to be formed by the parties.

For the Shirt and Collar Manufacturers' Federation.

R. H. MARSH, Chairman.

C. J. HEALY, Secretary.

11/12, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

For the United Garment Workers' Trade Union.

A. CONLEY.

J. YOUNG.

Lillie's Chambers, Albion Street, Leeds.

No. 938.

ORDER DATED JULY 23, 1919, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER SECTION 2 (3) OF THE WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) ACT 1918 (8 & 9 GEO. 5, C. 61), AND THE WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) EXTENSION ACT, 1919 (9 & 10 GEO. 5, C. 18).

Whereas by an Agreement dated the 8th April, 1919, and made between the British Tin Box Manufacturers' Federation on the one hand, on behalf of the members of that Federation, and the National Federation of General Workers and the National Federation of Women Workers on the other, on behalf of the members of these Federations, it was agreed that, as regards male and female workers in the employment of members of the British Tin Box Manufacturers' Federation, the rates specified in the Schedule hereto should be substituted for the prescribed rates applicable under the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Acts, 1918 and 1919, to workpeople of the class mentioned in the Schedule:

And whereas the said Agreement was approved by the Minister of Labour:

Now, therefore, the Minister of Labour, in pursuance of the powers vested in him by the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Acts, 1918 and 1919, and on the advice of the Interim Court of Arbitration, hereby orders and directs that the variations effected by the said Agreement of the 8th April, 1919, as set forth in the Schedule hereto, shall as from the 5th August, 1919, be binding on all workpeople to whom the prescribed rates in question are applicable and the employers of those workpeople in Great Britain engaged in the Tin Box and Canister Trade.

The Minister reserves power to revoke or vary this Order.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1919.

R. S. Horne,

Minister of Labour.

Schedule.

AGREEMENT, DATED THE 8TH APRIL, 1919, BETWEEN THE BRITISH TIN BOX MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF 11/12, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W. (HEREINAFTER CALLED THE FIRST PARTY) ON THE ONE PART AND THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF GENERAL WORKERS OF GRANVILLE HOUSE,



to vary the rates for the making of dollied or tommed and hand-hammered chain, which at present range from 6½d. to 10d. an hour to 1s. 5d.—1s. 11½d. an hour. The Trade Board also propose to vary the general minimum piece-rates correspondingly.

Objections to the above proposals may be lodged with the Trade Board within two months from 2nd August, 1919. Objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Chain Trade Board (Great Britain), 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

#### Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 1st August, 1919, to vary the general minimum time-rate for female workers other than cutters, trimmers and fitters-up from 5d. to 8½d. an hour, and for female cutters, trimmers and fitters-up from 6d. to 9½d. an hour with corresponding increases in the rates for female learners.

They propose also to vary the general minimum time-rate for male workers other than learners from 8d. to 1s. 1d. an hour, for under-pressers and plain machinists from 8d. to 1s. 3d. an hour, and for male cutters, knifemen, tailors, fitters, passers, pressers and machinists from 8d. to 1s. 5d. an hour, with corresponding increases in the rates for male learners.

The Board propose to fix a piece-work basis time-rate of 9½d. an hour for female workers, and of 1s. 2½d., 1s. 4½d. and 1s. 6½d. an hour respectively for the three classes of male workers described above.

Objections to the above proposals may be lodged with the Trade Board within two months from 2nd August, 1919. Objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain), 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

#### Shirtmaking Trade Board (Ireland).

The Shirtmaking Trade Board (Ireland) have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 6th August, 1919, to vary the general minimum time-rate for female workers from 5½d. to 7½d. an hour, with corresponding increases in the rates for learners, and to vary the general minimum piece-rates for homeworkers.

Objections to the above proposals may be lodged with the Trade Board within two months from 7th August, 1919. Objections should be in writing and should be addressed to the Secretary, Shirtmaking Trade Board (Ireland), Office of Trade Boards, Ministry of Labour, Lord Edward Street, Dublin.

#### Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 7th August, 1919, to vary the general minimum time-rate for female workers from 5½d. to 8d. an hour, and for male workers from 9d. to 1s. 1½d. an hour, with corresponding increases in the rates for female and male learners. They propose also to fix a piece-work basis time-rate of 8½d. an hour for female workers and of 1s. 3½d. an hour for male workers.

Objections to the above proposals may be lodged with the Trade Board within two months from 8th August, 1919. Objections should be in writing and should be addressed to the Secretary, Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain), 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

#### Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 11th August, 1919, to fix general minimum time-rates for male workers, rising to 1s. 4½d. an hour for workers of 21 years of age and upwards. They also propose to fix overtime rates for male workers and to declare that, for the purpose of such overtime rates, the normal number of hours of work shall be as follows:—

In any week ... ..	48
On Saturday ... ..	4
On Monday ... ..	8
On any other week-day ... ..	9

Objections to the above proposals may be lodged with the Trade Board within two months from 12th August, 1919. Objections should be in writing and should be addressed to the Secretary, Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain), 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

#### Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 12th August, 1919, to fix a general minimum time-rate of 1s. 1½d. an hour for male workers other than learners, and of 8d. an hour for female workers other than learners, with lower minimum rates for male and female learners, and to fix a piecework basis time-rate of 8½d. an hour for female workers. They propose also to fix overtime rates for male and female workers and to declare that, for the purpose of such overtime rates, the normal number of hours of work shall be as follows:—

In any week ... ..	48
On any day (other than Saturday) ... ..	9
On Saturday ... ..	5

Objections to the above proposals may be lodged with the Trade Board within two months from 13th August, 1919. Objections should be in writing and should be addressed to the Secretary, Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain), 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

REGULATIONS, DATED 10TH JULY, 1919, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, CH. 22), WITH RESPECT TO THE CONSTITUTION AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRADE BOARD FOR THE PAPER BAG TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

1. A Trade Board shall be established in Great Britain for the Paper Bag trade, as specified in the Trade Boards (Paper Bag Trade) Order, 1919, namely:—

The Paper Bag trade, that is to say, the manufacture from paper (including gauze-lined or cloth-lined paper) of any bag or container without a gummed flap, including the operations of packing, parcelling, warehousing, receiving, store-keeping, despatching, time-keeping, lift-operating, and cleaning, when these operations are carried on in connection with paper-bag manufacture, and including the printing of paper bags when the printing apparatus is attached to the making apparatus; but excluding the manufacture of bags or containers with ungummed flaps (for use in the transmission of printed matter or samples) when made by the same processes as gummed envelopes, and excluding the manufacture of receptacles from cardboard, such as boxes, cartons or skillets.

2. The Trade Board shall consist of not less than 35 and not more than 41 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 proportions.

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:—

- Sixteen members representing employers in the trade shall be appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such employers.
- Sixteen 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 eight representative members to be chosen by lot from among the members representing employers and eight 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:—

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

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

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

15. Every member of the Trade Board shall have one vote. If at any meeting of the Board the numbers of members present representing employers and workers, respectively, are unequal, it shall be open to the side which is in the majority 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 Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain)."

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

Dated this 10th day of July, 1919.

R. S. Horne,

Minister of Labour.

#### APPOINTMENT OF PAPER BAG TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

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 Paper Bag Trade in Great Britain as specified in the Trade Boards (Paper Bag Trade) Order, 1919.

In accordance with the regulations with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the above-mentioned Trade Board, dated 10th July, 1919, the Trade Board consists of:—

- Three appointed members, namely,—

Professor L. T. Hobhouse, D.Litt.,  
Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C.,  
Miss Ethelwyn Austin.

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

The Minister of Labour has appointed Professor L. T. Hobhouse, D.Litt., to be Chairman, Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., to be Deputy Chairman, and Mr. F. Popplewell to be Secretary of the Trade Board.

#### Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain).

REGULATIONS, DATED 10TH JULY, 1919, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, CH. 22), WITH RESPECT TO THE CONSTITUTION AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRADE BOARD FOR THE BRUSH AND BROOM TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

1. A Trade Board shall be established in Great Britain for the Brush and Broom Trade, as specified in the Trade Boards (Brush and Broom) Order, 1919, namely, the manufacture of brushes (other than feather brushes) or brooms, including the following operations, where all or any of them are carried on in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of such brushes or brooms:—

- The drafting, dressing or mixing of bass, whisk, or similar fibres or animal bristles or hair and the working of wood, bone, ivory, or celluloid;
- All finishing, warehousing, packing, or other operations incidental to or appertaining to the manufacture of such brushes or brooms; but excluding the following operations:—

The sawing and turning of wood as a preliminary operation to the manufacture of such brushes or brooms, the making of metal parts and the mounting of brushes with metal or tortoise-shell backs.

2. The Trade Board shall consist of not less than 31 and not more than 37 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:—

- Fourteen members representing employers in the trade shall be appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such employers.
- Fourteen 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 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 seven representative members, to be chosen by lot from among the members representing employers, and seven 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.

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

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

12. 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.

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

14. 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.

15. The Trade Board shall continue in existence until dissolved by Order of the Minister of Labour.

16. The Trade Board may be known under the short title of "The Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain)."

17. 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 10th day of July, 1919.

R. S. Horne,

Minister of Labour.

#### APPOINTMENT OF BRUSH AND BROOM TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

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 Brush and Broom Trade in Great Britain, as specified in the Trade Boards (Brush and Broom) Order, 1919.

In accordance with the regulations with respect to the

constitution and proceedings of the above-mentioned Trade Board, dated 10th July, 1919, the Trade Board consists of:—

- (1) Three appointed members, namely:—  
Mr. E. H. C. Wethered,  
Mr. W. Addington Willis,  
Mrs. Margrieta Beer.
- (2) Fourteen members representing employers in the trade appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering the 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) Fourteen members representing workers in the trade appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such workers, due regard having been paid to the representation of the various branches of the trade and of the various districts in which the trade is carried on.

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

#### APPOINTMENT OF CORSET TRADE BOARD.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by the Trade Board Acts, 1909 and 1918, the Minister of Labour has established a Trade Board for the Corset Trade, as specified in the Trade Boards (Corset) Order, 1919. See p. 311 of the Labour Gazette for July.

In accordance with the Regulations with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the above-mentioned Trade Board dated 4th July, 1919, the Trade Board consists of:—

- (1) Three appointed members, namely:—  
Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C.  
Mr. Hugh Dalton.  
Miss Hilda Cashmore.
- (2) (a) Eleven members representing employers in the wholesale manufacturing section of 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 above section of the trade and of the various districts in which this section of the trade is carried on.  
(b) One member representing employers in the retail manufacturing section of the trade, after considering names supplied by such employers.
- (3) Twelve members representing workers in the trade appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such workers, due regard having been paid to the representation of the various branches of the trade and of the various districts in which the trade is carried on.

The Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., to be Chairman, Mr. Hugh Dalton to be Deputy Chairman and Mr. F. Popplewell to be Secretary of the Trade Board.

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

##### Rope, Twine and Net Trade.

The Minister of Labour has, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Section I. of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, made a Special Order dated 11th July, 1919, that from and after 18th July, 1919, the following provisions shall have effect, that is to say:—

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

Article 2.—This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Rope, Twine and Net) Order, 1919.

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

The Rope, Twine and Net Trade, that is to say—

1. The making or remaking of (a) rope (including driving rope and banding), (b) cord (including blind and window cord, but excluding silk, worsted and other fancy cords), (c) core for wire ropes, (d) lines, (e) twine (including binder and trawl twine), (f) lanyards, (g) net and similar articles;
2. The bleaching, teasing, hackling, carding, preparing and spinning of the materials required for the making or remaking of any of the articles (a) to (g) above when carried on in the same factory or workshop as such making or remaking;
3. The manufacture of packings, gaskins and spun yarns when carried on in the same factory or workshop as the making or remaking of any of the articles (a) to (g) above.

4. The braiding or splicing of articles made from rope, cord, twine, or net;
5. The mending of nets and the winding, twisting, doubling, laying, polishing, dressing, tarring, tanning, dyeing, balling, reeling, finishing, packing, despatching, warehousing and storing of any of the above articles where these operations or any of them are carried on in a factory or workshop in which any of the articles (a) to (g) above are made or remade;

but excluding the making of wire rope (unless made in the same factory or workshop as hemp or similar rope or core for wire rope), and also excluding the making of net in connection with the lace curtain trade and the weaving of cloth.

##### Fur Trade.

The Minister of Labour has, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Section I. of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, made a Special Order, dated 28th July, 1919, that from and after 1st August, 1919, the following provisions shall have effect, that is to say:—

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

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

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

The Fur Trade (that is to say) the dressing, dyeing and making up of furs or of skins for furriers' purposes;

including:—

1. The dressing or dyeing or general preparation of furs or skins;
2. The manufacture of furs or skins into garments, rugs, or other articles;
3. The remaking, repairing, or cleaning of articles made from furs or skins where carried on by fur dressers or fur manufacturers;
4. The lining with fur of coats, cloaks, mantles, capes, gloves, or similar articles where carried out by fur manufacturers;
5. Bundling, packing, warehousing and other operations carried on by fur skin merchants, fur dressers, fur dyers, or fur manufacturers;

but excluding:—

- (a) The making up of fur toys, purses, boots, shoes, or slippers;
- (b) The making of fur hats when carried on in association with or in conjunction with the making or trimming of men's, women's, or children's headgear from other materials;
- (c) Warehousing, packing and other similar operations carried on in shops wholly, mainly, or substantially engaged in the retail distribution of articles of any description that are not made on the premises.

#### PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JULY.

[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, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Dominions and Dependencies, the United States of America and other foreign countries of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C.]

##### UNITED KINGDOM.

Reconstruction Problems. Pamphlets of the Ministry of Reconstruction. No. 30. Modern Languages in British Education. No. 31. Trusts, Combines and Trade Associations. No. 32. Poor Law Reform. [S.O. publications: price 2d. each.]

Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Night Work in the Bread Baking and Flour Confectionery Trade. Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 246: price 3d.]

Statement showing the Basis upon which the Increase in the Cost of Coal to the Consumer by Six Shillings per Ton is Calculated. Board of Trade, (Coal Mines Department). [Cmd. 252: price 1d.]

Report of the Travelling Commission of Enquiry into the Cost of Production of Milk. Ministry of Food. [Cmd. 233: price 2d.]

Report of the Committee on the Police Service of England, Wales and Scotland. Part I. [Cmd. 253: price 3d.]

Welfare and Welfare Supervision in Factories and Workshops. Home Office. [S.O. publication: price 2d.]

Reports of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board. No. 2. The Output of Women Workers in relation to Hours of Work in Shell-making. No. 3. A Study of improved methods in an Iron Foundry. [S.O. publications: price 6d. and 2d. respectively.]

(1) Annual Report of Proceedings under the Small Holding Colonies Act, 1916, for the year 1918. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [H.C. 115: price 1d.] (2) Seventh Report of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, 1918. Agricultural development, education and research, forestry, home industries, &c. [Cmd. 185: price 6d.] (3) Agricultural Statistics (Scotland) 1916. Part II. Returns of Produce of Crops in Scotland. [Cmd. 170: price 2d.] Part III. Prices and Supplies of Grain, Live Stock, and other Agricultural Produce. [Cmd. 202: price 2d.]

Housing and Town Planning, etc. (Scotland) Bill. (1) Financial Assistance to Public Utility Societies and Housing Trusts. [Cmd. 239: price 1d.] (2) Report from Standing Committee [H.C. 130: price 6d.] (3) Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Bill. Report from Standing Committee. [H.C. 133: price 3d.] (4) Housing, Vol. I, No. 1, 19th July, 1919. Issued by the Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication: price 3d.]

Transport. (1) Report from the Select Committee on Transport (Metropolitan Area). [H.C. 147: price 2d.] (2) Report upon the Fares and Working Expenses of the London General Omnibus Co., Ltd. By Sir Arthur Whinney. [Cmd. 209: price 1d.] (3) Report of the Rural Transport (Scotland) Committee. [Cmd. 227: price 1s. 3d.]

Special Report from the Select Committee on Pensions. [H.C. 149: price 2d.]

Income Tax and Super-Tax. Estimate by the Board of Inland Revenue showing the approximate distribution of the estimated amounts of taxable income, allowances, &c., among taxpayers, classified according to the amounts of their total incomes, together with the estimated number of incomes in each class, and the tax paid by each class. [Cmd. 224: price 1d.]

Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Scotland, 1918. Housing and town planning, old age pensions, Unemployed Workmen Act, &c. [Cmd. 230: price 6d.]

Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland, 1918. Persons engaged, share system in Scottish fishing vessels, &c. [Cmd. 231: price 1s. 1d.]

#### BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Colonial Reports.—Annual. No. 995—Gilbert and Ellice Islands, 1917-18. No. 996—Nyasaland, 1917-18. No. 997—Basutoland, 1917-18. [Cmd. 1-18 to 20: price 1d. each.]

Reports on the Trade of Western Samoa and the Tongan Islands. By H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand. [Cmd. 200: price 4d.]

INDIA.—Publications of the Department of Statistics:—

(1) Cotton Press Return, Nos. 14, 15 and 16 of 1918-19. (2) Final General Memorandum on the Winter Oil-Seed Crop of 1918-19. (3) Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills, March, 1919. (4) Wholesale and Retail (Fortnightly) Prices, 15th and 30th April, 1919. (5) Wheat Prices in India, April and first half of May, 1919. (6) Prices of Country Produce and Salt, end of April and in May, 1919. (7) Review of Sea-borne Trade, April, 1919. (8) Agricultural Statistics of India, 1916-17. Vol. II. (9) Third Wheat Forecast, 1918-19.

CANADA.—(1) The Labour Gazette, June, 1919. Industrial conditions during May, proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, retail prices, disputes, the Winnipeg strike, employment, &c. (2) Labour Legislation in Canada for the calendar year 1918. Department of Labour. [Ottawa: J. de L. Taché, King's Printer.]

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—Official Year Book, No. 11, 1918. For period 1901-1917. Commonwealth Statistician. [Melbourne: McCarron, Bird & Co., Printers.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.—(1) The Industrial Gazette, April, 1919. Industrial awards and agreements, prices, dislocations in industries, employment and unemployment, Court proceedings in respect of strikes, &c. (2) Official Year Book, 1917. Government Statistician. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

QUEENSLAND.—(1) The Industrial Gazette, April, 1919. Supply of and demand for labour, industrial awards and agreements, accidents, &c. Department of Labour. [Brisbane: A. J. Cumming, Government Printer.] (2) Industrial Peace Act Awards and Judgments, 1919. Iron-workers' Assistants, 24th April. Mining Engine Drivers, 30th April. Asylum Employees, 29th April. Engine Drivers, Firemen, etc., Southern Division, 6th May. Federated Clothing Trades Union, 1st May. Miscellaneous Workers' Board, 1st May. Printing Trade, Central Division, 2nd May.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—(1) Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the year ended 31st December, 1917. List

of Wages Boards, average weekly wages paid to employees in trades and callings, factories registered and persons employed, accidents, &c. (2) Wages Board Determinations. No. 208, 1916. Submission by employees of the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.

NEW ZEALAND.—Monthly Abstract of Statistics, April, 1919. Wholesale and retail prices, cost of living, rents, pensions, &c. Government Statistician. [Wellington: Marcus F. Marks, Government Printer.]

SOUTH AFRICA.—The South African Journal of Industries, May, 1919. Ministry of Mines and Industries. [Pretoria: Government Printing and Stationery Office.]

#### FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

INTERNATIONAL.—Bulletin des Internationalen Arbeitsämter, No. 1-3, 1919. Bulletin of the International Labour Office. Contains German translation of laws as to eight hours' working day in various countries. [Jena: G. Fischer.]

UNITED STATES.—(a) Federal. U.S. Department of Labour. (1) The Monthly Labour Review, May, 1919. Wages and hours of labour, prices and cost of living, employment and unemployment, women in industry, industrial accidents and diseases, conciliation and arbitration, etc. (2) Publications of the Children's Bureau, year ended 30th June, 1918. (b) The States and Child Labour. Lists of certain States with restrictions as to wages and hours. (c) Rural Children in selected districts of North Carolina. (d) Children before the Courts in Connecticut. (3) Publications of the Working Conditions Service. (a) Chart showing constitution and scope of the Service. (b) Circulars 1-5, Centralised employment departments; Industrial Medical Service; Absenteeism; Absentee record forms; The Plant Organ. (c) Employment Management, Employee Representation and Industrial Democracy. (d) How to give illustrated lectures on Accident Prevention to Workmen. (e) Investigation into Dermatic Effect and Infective Character of a Lubricating Compound. (f) Preliminary Report of Committee on Mortality from Tuberculosis in Dusty Trades. (g) Treatment of Industrial Problems by Constructive Methods. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

Department of Commerce. (1) Cotton Production and Distribution. Season of 1917-18. Bulletin 137 of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. (2) Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, November and December, 1918. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

(b) State. NEW YORK.—(1) The Bulletin, June, 1919. The labour market, bureaus of inspection, statistics, &c. State Industrial Commission. [Albany: J. B. Lyon Co., Printers.] (2) The Labour Market Bulletin, April, 1919. Detailed report upon employment in April.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Labour Bulletin, No. 126, November, 1918. Statistics of Labour Organizations in Massachusetts, 1916 and 1917. Bureau of Statistics. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co.]

WISCONSIN.—The Wisconsin Safety Review, June, 1919. Safety in the Construction and Use of Ladders. Industrial Commission of Wisconsin.

FRANCE.—(1) Bulletin Mensuel de l'Office de Renseignements Agricoles, April-June, July-September, 1917. Laws, decrees, and reports affecting agriculture. Ministry of Agriculture. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale.] (2) La Constitution de l'Office Départemental du Placement et de la Statistique du Travail de la Seine. Son Action et ses Travaux, du 1er Novembre, 1915, au 30 Octobre, 1918. Report of the Department of Employment Exchanges and of Labour Statistics of the General Council of the Seine from its formation to 30th October, 1918. Employment Exchanges and the Labour Statistical Office of the Seine. [Paris: 38 Boulevard Sébastopol.]

GERMANY.—Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, 26th May, 1919. Employment in April, decrees and orders affecting labour. National Statistical Office. [Berlin: Carl Heymann.]

BELGIUM.—(1) Revue du Travail, 15th June, 1st and 15th July, 1919. Employment in the principal towns, labour disputes during May, retail prices in Brussels, 1914-1918, also in June, 1919. Ministry of Industry, Labour and Commerce. [Brussels: 14 Rue d'Or.] (2) Bulletin Trimestriel publié par le Bureau de la Statistique Générale du Ministère de l'Intérieur, June, 1914. Quarterly figures as to population, industrial establishments, &c. Department of Statistics. [Brussels: M. Weissenbruch.]

(3) Recensement de l'Industrie et du Commerce, 31st December, 1910, Vol. V. Classification of establishments, staff, motive power, &c. Ministry of Industry and Labour. [Brussels: J. Lebaëgue & Co., 36, Rue Neuve.]

HOLLAND.—(1) Maandcijfers en andere Periodieke opgaven Betreffende Nederlanden de Kolonien, 1918. Statistics of the Netherlands and Dutch Colonies in 1918. (2) Bijdragen tot de Statistiek van Nederland, April and June, 1919. No. 271: Statistics of prisons. No. 273: Statistics of bankruptcies. (3) Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, June, 1919. Employment in May, labour disputes in May, wages of miners and in the metal trades, retail prices, &c. (4) Overzicht



van de Verslagen der Kamers van Arbeid over 1917. Synopsis of the reports of Chambers of Labour during 1917. [The Hague: Gebr. Belinfante.] (5) *Jaarverslag der Visscherijinspectie*, 1917. II. Report on inspection of Sea Fisheries; IV. Freshwater Fisheries. Department of Agriculture, Industry and Trade. [The Hague: Gebr. Van Cleef.]

SWEDEN.—(1) *Svenska Arbetsgifvareföreningens Lönstatistiska Arsbok*, 1917. Report of an Enquiry made by Swedish Employers' Federation into wages and hours in certain trades. [Stockholm.] (2) *Levnadskostnaderna i Sverige*, 1913-1914. *Del II. Lokalmonografier 8: Enskiltstuna*. Report on cost of living in Sweden, 1913-14. Report on conditions at Enskiltstuna. Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm.] (3) *Folkmängden inom Administrativa Omraden den 31st December*, 1918. Statistics of population at the end of 1918. (4) *Kommunernas Fattigvård och Finanser XLIV.1*. Report on poor law activities during 1917. Central Statistical Bureau. [Stockholm.]

NORWAY.—(1) *Aarsberetninger fra Arbeidsraadet og Fabriktilsynet for 1917*. Yearly report of Chief Inspector of Factories for 1917. [Christiania: W. C. Fabritius & Sons.] (2) *Meddelelser fra det Statistiske Centralbyrå 37te Bind—Nr. 4, 5 og 6*, 1919. Statistics of prices and cost of living in April, consumption of food in various families in January. (3) *Manedsopgaver over Vareomsætningen med Utlandet, March*, 1919. Monthly Bulletin of foreign trade of Norway. Central Statistical Bureau. [Christiania: H. Aschehoug & Co.]

DENMARK.—(1) *Social Forsorg, June and July*, 1919. Journal of the Unemployment Council, Workmen's Insurance Board, &c. [Hellerup: Ahlmanns Allé, 25.] (2) *Statistiske Efterretninger, 5th and 19th July*, 1919. Retail prices in May, June and July; wages in industries, January quarter. Danish Statistical Department [Copenhagen.]

SPAIN.—*Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, June*, 1919. Working hours in certain trades in various districts in March; labour disputes in May; retail prices at March. Department of Labour. [Madrid: Minuesa de los Rios.]

## APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

JULY, 1919.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and Time for Examination.*
Bedford (Bedford)	Dr. H. M. McC. Coombs, 23, Mill Street, Bedford	Wednesday, 9.30-10 a.m.
Birkenhead (Cheshire)	Dr. R. O. Knowles, 33, Woodchurch Road, Birkenhead	Wednesday, 8.30-9.30 a.m.
Churchill (Donegal)	Dr. J. A. Moloney, Churchill, Letterkenny	Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m.-2 p.m.
Cross Hands (Carmarthen)	Dr. D. H. Griffiths, Isfryn, Cross Hands, Llannon	Surgery, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Dumbarton (Dumbarton)	Dr. A. Robertson, Thistlebank, Dumbarton	151, High Street, Dumbarton, Wednesday, 6-7 p.m.
Letterkenny (Donegal)	Dr. W. N. Walker, Sprackburn House, Letterkenny	Monday and Friday, 10 a.m.
Malling (Kent)	Dr. A. H. Roberts, West Malling	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Manorcunningham (Donegal)	Dr. W. N. Walker, Sprackburn House, Letterkenny	Dispensary, Tuesday and Saturday, 12 noon.
Nantgaredig (Carmarthen)	Dr. H. C. Davies, Plas Cwmtwreh, Nantgaredig	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Sheerness (Kent)	Dr. F. H. Watson, 38, High Street, Sheerness	Surgery, Week-days, 9-9.30 a.m. and 6.30-8 p.m.
Turriif (Aberdeen)	Dr. R. J. Bruce, 4, Manse Terrace, Turriif	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.

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JULY, 1919.

#### MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS (WAR OFFICE CONTRACTS).

**Badges, Embroidered:** S. Simpson, Preston; E. Stillwell & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Badges, Metal:** H. H. Ellaway, Birmingham. **Blocks, Tackle, &c.:** Bullivant & Co., London, E.—**Boots, Field, Officers':** Sutor, Ltd., Northampton; G. M. Tebbutt & Sons, Ltd., Northampton.—**Brushes:** I. S. Varian & Co., Dublin.—**Bunting:** W. Bancroft & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—**Buttons:** Firmin & Sons, Birmingham; J. Grove & Sons, Ltd., Halesowen.—**Cases, Military Cross:** J. Oliver & Sons, London, E.C.—**Clothing, Dyeing of:** Achille Serre, Ltd., London, E.; Brunswick Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd., Portsmouth; Flinn & Sons, Ltd., Brighton; French Cleaning and Dyeing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Lush & Cook, London, E.; A. & J. MacNab, Ltd., Slatesford; Rogers & Cook, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Clothing (Plain Clothes):** Clifton Clothing Co., Leeds.—**Clothing, Uniform:** J. Hammond & Co., Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs; Sim, Rose & Son, Leeds.—**Clothing, Women's:** Fainer Bros., Leeds; Hope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Leeds; Lan-

caster & Co. (1900), Ltd., Plymouth; F. Lane & Co., London, E.; Lunn Bros., Leeds.—**Cordage, Lines, &c.:** Dixon & Corbitt and R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; J. Holmes & Son, Huddersfield.—**Covers, Leather:** R. Stafford, London, E.C.—**Cranes:** Bedford Engineering Co., Bedford.—**Head-Dresses:** S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.—**Heads, Mop:** T. & A. Naylor, Ltd., Kidderminster.—**Hosiery:** R. N. Anderson & Co., Londonderry; Barrie & Kersel, Hawick; A. Baum, Ltd., Leicester; Blake Bros. & Clarke, Glasgow; J. Bonsor & Co., Hawick; Bromley & Co., Hinckley; Cooper & Roe, Ltd., Nottingham; N. Corah & Sons, Leicester; J. Grimmond, Glasgow; Gunn & Co., Leicester; Harrott & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen; J. Henderson & Co., Hawick; G. Hogg & Sons, Hawick; A. P. Innes & Co., Hawick; Kidman Hosiery Co., Glasgow; Kilgour & Walker, Ltd., Aberdeen; J. Leeson & Co., Leicester; J. B. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham; W. Lockie & Co., Hawick; Lyle & Scott, Ltd., Hawick; Moore, Eady & Murcot-Goode, Ltd., Leicester; I. & R. Morley, Nottingham and Leicester; J. Pick & Sons, Leicester; H. W. Plant & Co., Leicester; Pool, Lorrimer & Tabberer, Leicester; Pryce-Jones, Ltd., Newtown, N. Wales; J. Renwick & Co., Ltd., Hawick; J. Smedley, Ltd., Matlock; F. & E. Tarratt, Leicester; R. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; West Lothian Hosiery Factory, Ltd., Bathgate; Wooding & Teasdale, Leicester.—**Lace, Gold, &c.:** Firmin & Sons, Ltd., London, W.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.; J. Kenning & Son, Coventry; S. Simpson, Preston.—**Leather:** S. Barrow & Brother, Ltd., London, S.E.; Liverpool Tanning Co., Ltd., Litherland, Liverpool; W. Reynolds & Co., Ltd., Warrington; Vernon Street Tanning Co., Ltd., Warrington; W. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Bolton; Whitmore (Eden Bridge), Ltd., Edenbridge, Kent.—**Leggings, Leather:** Dunhills, Ltd., London, N.W.; M. & A. Hess, London, E.C.; G. Knight, Finedon; S. Quelch & Son, Oxford.—**Machines, Balancing:** Spencer & Cook, Ltd., Stalybridge.—**Machines, Sewing, Parts of:** Singer Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Clydebank, Glasgow.—**Medicines:** Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Borax Consolidated, Ltd., Glasgow; I. Spencer & Co., Aberdeen.—**Ribbon, Silk:** J. & J. Cash, Ltd., Coventry; Cliff & Tong, Ltd., Manchester; W. Franklin & Sons, Ltd., Coventry; G. Kenning & Son, London, E.C.; H. Spencer & Co., Coventry; T. Stevens (Coventry), Ltd., Coventry.—**Ropeway Parts:** A. & J. Main, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Shoes, Leather:** F. Cook, Ltd., Long Buckley.—**Spoons:** Turner, Ryalls & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Tinware:** Excel Co., Ltd., London, E.; F. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Hull; G. H. Williamson & Sons, Worcester.

#### WAR OFFICE.

**Works Services:** Periodical Services and Repairs, Chatham; Alfred Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley; Periodical Services and Repairs, Barracks, Regent's Park; F. Holdsworth, Shipley; Periodical Services and Repairs, Barracks, Fulwood; F. Holdsworth, Shipley; Reinstatement of Floor, &c., Princes Dock, Glasgow; P. McMonagh & Co., Glasgow; Periodical Services and Repairs, Married Quarters, Brookhill, Woolwich; Thomas & Edge, Woolwich.—**Maintenance of W.D. Buildings:** Shoeburyness: F. Alp, Shoeburyness; Lydd: W. J. Ballard, Ramsgate; Donington and Kegworth: A. Bunting, Derby; R.A.C.D., Watford: J. Darvill, Watford; Frongoch: W. Edwards, Shrewsbury; Trawsfynydd: W. Edwards, Shrewsbury; Shrewsbury: G. Edwards, Shrewsbury; London, S.W.: J. Garrett & Son, Balham Hill; London, S.: J. Garrett & Son, Balham Hill; Dartford: O. M. Keevil, Dartford; Armagh: T. McDonald & Sons, Ltd., Dundalk; Omagh: McGrath, Omagh; Tralee: Patrick Murphy, Tralee; Youghal: M. Murray & Sons, Youghal; Beaumaris and Bangor: Watkins, Jones & Son, Bangor.

#### INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

**Apparatus:** Elliott Bros., Lewisham.—**Axes:** W. G. Birkenshaw & Co., Wolverhampton.—**Bells:** Peel Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford.—**Bicycles:** Birmingham Small Arms Co., Birmingham.—**Bodies for Plant:** Glover & Webb, London, S.E.—**Bolts and Nuts:** Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Wolverhampton.—**Braces:** Etheridge & Cockerell, London, E.C.—**Bugles:** H. Keat & Sons, London, N.; H. Potter & Co., London, W.C.—**Cable:** Macintosh Cable Co., Derby; British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Card:** E. W. Coulson & Co., London, E.C.—**Card Clothing:** S. Law & Sons, Cleckheaton.—**Casting Machines:** Lanston Monotype Corporation, London, E.C.—**Cells:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Woolwich, S.E.—**Cement:** Ship Canal Portland Cement Co., Ellesmere Port.—**Chain:** T. Perrins, Stourbridge; Brown, Lenox & Co., Pontypridd.—**Cholera Cases:** Parke, Davis & Co., London, W.—**Copper:** United Brass Founders and Engineers, Cornbrook, Manchester.—**Composition:** Red Hand Composition Co., London, E.C.—**Cramps and Spanners:** Etheridge & Cockerell, London, E.C.—**Cranes:** Ransomes & Rapier, Ipswich; T. Smith & Sons, Rodley, Leeds.—**Creamugs:** Nonservice Containers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cutters:** A. Martin, London, S.E.—**Die Blocks:** T. Firth & Sons, Sheffield.—**Doors:** W. Beardmore & Co., Glasgow.—**Drilling Machines:** W. Asquith, Ltd., Halifax; J. Archdale & Co., Birmingham.—**Drills and Compressors:** Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Fraserburgh.—**Dynamo and Motors:** Lancashire Dynamo, &c., Co., Trafford Park, Manchester.—**Elevators:** E. & H. Roberts, Stony Stratford.—**Engines:** Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., Kingsway, W.C.; Marshall, Sons & Co., Gainsborough.—**Fans and Lamps:** General Electric Co., London, E.C.—**Fencing:** Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Wolverhampton.—**Files:** J. Beardshaw & Sons, Sheffield; Cammell, Laird & Co., Sheffield.—**Gauze:** T. Locker & Co., Warrington.—**Grinding Machines:** Churchill Machine Tool Co., Pendleton.—**Hides:** S. E. Norris & Co., Shadwell.—**Hobling Machine:** J. Holroyd & Co., Milnrow,