

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XXVII.—No. 7.]

JULY, 1919.

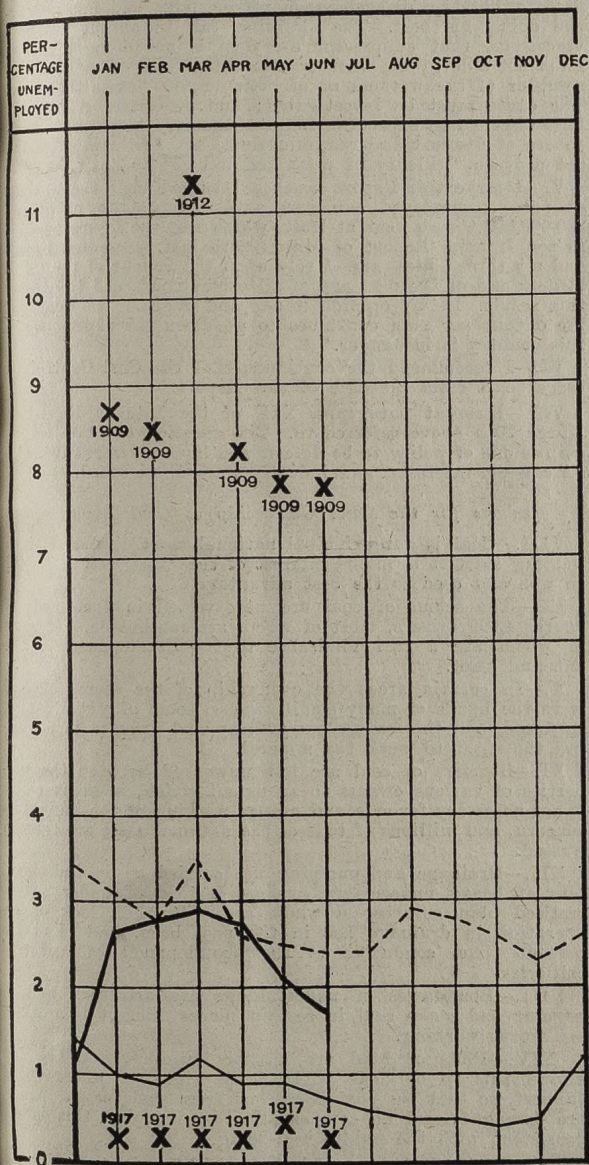
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

× 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.

A FURTHER improvement in the state of employment is shown by the information collected for the month of June. During the four weeks ended 27th June the number of unemployed persons whose Out-of-Work Donation policies remained lodged at Employment Exchanges decreased from 771,211 to 606,125, a drop of 21 per cent. Between the end of May and the end of June the percentage of Trade Union members who were reported as unemployed fell from 2.1 to 1.7. Reference to the detailed reports on the various industries reveals that in most cases there was either a slight improvement, or no appreciable change in the state of employment. In the cotton and jute trades, however, the improvement was more marked, the number of workpeople employed by firms making Returns increasing between the week ended 24th May and the week ended 21st June by 4½ per cent. in the cotton trade and 9 per cent. in the jute trade. There was still some shortage of skilled labour, especially in the clothing trades.

Increases in wages which came into operation in June affected 350,000 workpeople, and nearly 100,000 workpeople obtained reductions in hours of labour. At 1st July the general level of retail prices of food and other items entering into the cost of living was between 105 and 110 per cent. above the pre-war level, and was slightly higher than a month earlier, this being the first increase since the date of the Armistice, when the general percentage increase was between 120 and 125 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

Employment.—The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment donation at 27th June was 606,125. The composition of this total was as follows: (a) Civilians—Men 106,661, boys 6,615, women 113,462, girls 6,544; (b) Demobilised—Men 370,696, women 2,147. An analysis of the policies lodged at 27th June revealed that 63,938 of the unemployed persons were in receipt of the reduced donation paid to civilians after the expiry of the first period of 13 weeks' unemployment.

The number of men on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges at 4th July was 516,263, or a decrease of 52,835 on 6th June; and the number of women was 182,998, or a decrease of 73,040 on the total at 6th June. The number of vacancies unfilled on 4th July was 44,904 for men and 55,289 for women, the corresponding figures for 6th June being 45,311 and 59,751.

Trade Unions with a net membership of 1,334,206, excluding those serving with the Forces, reported 1.7 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 2.1 per cent. at the end of May and 0.7 per cent. a year ago.

The number of workpeople employed at coal mines included in the returns for the period ended 21st June was slightly greater than in the period ended 24th May, and 20 per cent. greater than a year ago. Employment continued good at iron and shale mines,

fairly good at lead and tin mines, and good generally at quarries.

In the pig iron industry employment remained good. At iron and steel works it continued good on the whole, and was about the same as a month ago and a year ago. There was an improvement in the engineering trade in June, but there was still much variation in the state of employment in different centres. In the shipbuilding trade employment remained good on the whole. In the tinplate trade employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago, an increase of 40 per cent. being recorded in the number of mills in operation. In other metal trades employment was fairly good on the whole.

There was a further improvement in the state of employment in the cotton trade in the first part of June, but on the 23rd June a general strike began which continued until the 12th July. Employment in the hosiery trade was also seriously affected by a strike in the hosiery dyeing and finishing trades, and there was much short time and unemployment. In the woollen and worsted trades employment continued good, and in the jute trade it improved to good, the number of workpeople employed in the week ended 21st June being 9 per cent. greater than a month earlier. In the linen trade, however, and in the bleaching, printing, dyeing and furnishing trades employment continued very slack. In the silk trade it was fairly good on the whole. Although there was a slight improvement in the lace trade during June, employment was still bad in the levers (fancy lace) section, and fair in the curtain and plain net sections. In the carpet trade employment was slightly better than in May.

Employment continued fairly good in the leather trades, and good in the boot and shoe trade. In the bespoke tailoring trade it was good at all the principal centres, and in the ready-made tailoring trade it continued good on the whole, though it was not quite so good as a month ago. In the wholesale mantle, costume and blouse trades employment varied from fair to good. In the corset trade and the shirt and collar trades it was fairly good.

There was a further improvement in the brick trade. Cement workers continued to be well employed, and worked a considerable amount of overtime. In the pottery and glass trades employment continued good. In the building trade employment improved, and, taken as a whole, was fairly good. In the woodworking and furnishing trades employment was usually good or fairly good. In the paper and printing trades it showed a slight improvement; with bookbinders it remained slack. In the food preparation trades employment improved further and was good. The supply of agricultural labour, especially of skilled men, was still deficient. Dock and riverside labourers were fairly well employed; the supply of seamen was equal to, or in excess of, the demand. Fishermen were well employed on the whole, and the quantity of fish landed was nearly twice as great as in May.

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 June resulted in an increase of about £75,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 350,000 workpeople. The principal changes affected women and girls employed in miscellaneous metal trades and in aircraft manufacture; workpeople in the cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery, and fruit preserving trades; and iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands. The changes in hours of labour during June affected nearly 100,000 workpeople, whose recognised working time was reduced by an average of about 5 hours a week.

Retail Prices.—The average increase in retail prices of food at 1st July was 109 per cent. as compared with July, 1914, the corresponding figure for 2nd June being 104 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 between 105 and 110 per cent. at 1st July, as compared with about 105 per cent. a month earlier.

COAL COMMISSION REPORTS.

FURTHER Reports have been presented by the Commissioners appointed under the Coal Industry Commission Act, and have been published as a Parliamentary Paper.* There are four separate Reports: (i.) Signed by Mr. Justice Sankey, the Chairman; (ii.) signed by Mr. Frank Hodges, Sir Leo Chiozza Money, Mr. Robert Smillie, Mr. Herbert Smith, Mr. R. H. Tawney, and Mr. Sidney Webb, who are in substantial agreement with the Chairman's Report, subject to certain reservations; (iii.) signed by Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. R. W. Cooper, Sir Adam Nimmo, Sir Allan M. Smith, and Mr. Evan Williams; and (iv.) signed by Sir Arthur Duckham.

(i.) THE CHAIRMAN'S REPORT.

Paragraphs I. to XVIII. of the Chairman's Report are as follows:—

Recommendations.

I.—I recommend that Parliament be invited immediately to pass legislation acquiring the coal royalties for the State and paying fair and just compensation to the owners.

II.—I recommend on the evidence before me that the principle of State ownership of the coal mines be accepted.

III.—I recommend that the scheme for local administration hereinafter set out, or any modification of it adopted by Parliament, be immediately set up with the aid of the Coal Controller's Department, and that Parliament be invited to pass legislation acquiring the coal mines for the State, after the scheme has been worked for three years from the date of this Report, paying fair and just compensation to the owners.

IV.—The success of the industry, whether under private or State ownership, depends upon productivity and upon everyone doing his best. The alarming fall in output has convinced me that at present everyone is not doing his best. I am not able to say whether this is the fault of the management or of the workers or of both. Each blames the other. The cause must be investigated; but, whatever it may be, it is hopeless to expect an improvement in the present atmosphere of distrust and recrimination. My prescription is the old proverb, "Plenty of work and a heart to do it."

V.—I make this Report because I believe that the workers at present employed can and will maintain an output of 250,000,000 tons a year at least, which was the figure adopted in the Interim Report of March 20th last, presented by me and my three colleagues. I rely upon the honour of the men's leaders and of the men and of all others concerned to achieve this result. In my opinion it can and ought to be done. If the output per man continues to go down the supremacy of this country is in danger.

VI.—I recommend the continuance of the Coal Control for three years from the date of this Report.

VII.—I repeat paragraph XIX of the Interim Report of March 20th above referred to. The question of State ownership is one of policy to be determined by Parliament in which all classes, interests, and industries are represented.

Reasons for the State Ownership of Coal Royalties.

VIII.—Coal is our principal national asset, and as it is a wasting asset it is in the interest of the State that it should be won and used to the best advantage.

IX.—The seams of coal are now vested in the hands of nearly 4,000 owners, most of whom are reasonable, but some of whom are a real hindrance to the development of the national asset.

X.—In certain areas the ownership of the seams of coal is in the hands of many small owners, some of whom cannot be found, and this causes great delay and expense in acquiring the right to work the mineral.

XI.—Barriers of coal are left unworked between the properties of various owners to an extent which, in many cases, is not necessary for safe and proper working of the individual concern, and millions of tons of the national asset are thereby wasted.

XII.—Drainage and pumping are carried on in individual pits at heavy unnecessary expense instead of under a centralised plan covering a whole area. Further, lack of co-operation in drainage has in the past been, and is at the present time, conducive to the abandonment of coal and collieries.

XIII.—Boundaries of undertakings are arbitrary and irregular and make coal in certain places difficult to work or not worth working.

XIV.—Plots of land are let for building, and the law allows this to be done without the right of underground support, so that the coal is worked from underneath, houses are damaged, and no compensation is payable; this is not consistent with the public well-being.

XV.—Under State ownership there will be one owner instead of nearly 4,000 owners of the national asset, and the difficulties caused under the present system in regard to barriers, drainage, pumping, boundaries, and support will largely disappear.

XVI.—The State ownership should be exercised through a Minister of Mines.

* Cmd. 210, price 4d.

XVII.—The interim report of the Acquisition and Valuation of Land Committee has pointed out at least fourteen defects arising from the present system of ownership of the seams of coal, and proposes to create a new sanctioning authority vested with power to issue compulsory orders from time to time to remedy these defects as and when they are in different cases found to exist.

XVIII.—I regard as preferable to this expensive piece-meal machinery that the seams of coal should be acquired by the State once and for all in one final settlement, together with all usual or necessary easements and rights incidental thereto, together with power to procure all such easements and rights in the future. If the State only acquires the seams from time to time it means many arbitrations, many intermediate settlements, enhanced delay, and increased cost of administration.

Paragraphs XIX.-XXI. of this Report deal with the method of purchase of coal royalties. The reasons for the State ownership of coal mines are given in Paragraphs XXII.-XXXIV. as under:—

Reasons for State Ownership of Coal Mines.

XXII.—Coal mining is our national key industry upon which nearly all other industries depend. A cheap and adequate supply of coal is essential to the comfort of individuals and to the maintenance of the trade of the country. In this respect, and in the peculiar conditions of its working, the coal mining industry occupies a unique and exceptional place in our national life, and there is no other industry with which it can be compared.

XXIII.—The other industries and consumers generally are entitled to have a voice in deciding the amount of coal to be produced and the price at which it is to be sold, which they have not had in the past.

XXIV.—The export trade in coal has greatly increased, and the system of competition between many private colliery owners and exporters to obtain orders frequently prevents the industry getting the full value for the article.

XXV.—The inland trade in coal has greatly increased, and the system of distribution through the hands of many private individuals prevents the consumer getting the article as cheaply as he should do. It has been estimated that there are 28,000 retail distributors of coal in the United Kingdom.

XXVI.—In other words, there is underselling in the export trade and overlapping in the inland trade.

XXVII.—Passing to another phase of the difficulty, the lack of capital in some mines and the lack of proper management in others prevent the development of coalfields and the extraction of coal to the best advantage for the benefit of the nation.

XXVIII.—There are in the United Kingdom about 3,000 pits owned by about 1,500 companies or individuals. Unification under State ownership makes it possible to apply the principles of standardisation of materials and appliances, and thereby to effect economies to an extent which is impossible under a system where there are so many individual owners.

XXIX.—It may be argued that the foregoing defects in the present system could be removed by changes in the direction of Unification falling short of State ownership.

XXX.—But a great change in outlook has come over the workers in the coalfields, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to carry on the industry on the old accustomed lines. The relationship between the masters and workers in most of the coalfields in the United Kingdom is, unfortunately, of such a character that it seems impossible to better it under the present system of ownership. Many of the workers think they are working for the capitalist, and a strike becomes a contest between labour and capital. This is much less likely to apply with the State as owner, and there is fair reason to expect that the relationship between labour and the community will be an improvement upon the relationship between labour and capital in the coalfields.

XXXI.—Half a century of education has produced in the workers in the coalfields far more than a desire for the material advantages of higher wages and shorter hours. They have now in many cases, and to an ever increasing extent, a higher ambition of taking their due share and interest in the direction of the industry to the success of which they, too, are contributing.

XXXII.—The attitude of the colliery owners is well expressed by Lord Gainford, who, speaking on their behalf as a witness before the Commission, stated: "I am authorised to say on behalf of the Mining Association that if owners are not to be left complete executive control they will decline to accept the responsibility of carrying on the industry, and though they regard nationalisation as disastrous to the country, they feel they would in such event be driven to the only alternative—nationalisation on fair terms."

XXXIII.—It is true that in the minds of many men there is a fear that State ownership may stifle incentive, but today we are faced in the coalfields with increasing industrial unrest and a constant strife between modern labour and modern capital.

I think that the danger to be apprehended from the certainty of the continuance of this strife in the coal mining

industry outweighs the danger arising from the problematical fear of the risk of the loss of incentive.

XXXIV.—The object to be aimed at under State ownership is national co-ordination of effort in respect of the production of the national asset and of its export and inland supply.

Paragraphs XXXV.-XXXVIII. deal with the method of purchase of the coal mines. In paragraph XXXIX. the Chairman states that it is a matter for careful consideration whether the coke and by-product industry, which is at present only in its infancy, should not be allowed to remain in private ownership.

As regards the carrying on of the mines, it is suggested that the bulk of the present officials engaged in the coal mining industry, including the managing directors of companies, should be offered an opportunity of remaining on at their present salaries on a five years' agreement, together with any increases awarded from time to time. The Civil Servant has not been trained to run an industry, but the war has demonstrated the potentiality of the existence of a new class of men (whether already in the service of the State or not) who are just as keen to serve the State as they are to serve a private employer, and who have been shown to possess the qualities of courage in taking initiative necessary for the running of an industry. Hitherto, State management of industries has on balance failed to prove itself free from serious shortcomings, but these shortcomings are largely due to the neglect of the State to train those who are to be called on for knowledge and ability in management. The experience of the last few years has, however, shown that it is not really difficult for the British nation to provide a class of administrative officers who combine the strongest sense of public duty with the greatest energy and capacity for initiative. Those who have this kind of training appear to be capable in a high degree of assuming responsibility and also of getting on with the men whom they have to direct. Finally, under State ownership it is always possible to lease a mine to particular persons on terms agreeable to those who are engaged in the production of coal thereat, and this principle can be applied not only to a mine or a group of mines contained in a particular district, but to a composite undertaking. If and when the coal mines are acquired by the State any just claims of pioneer boring companies should be recognised, and the State should take power to carry out exploratory borings. (Paragraphs XL.-XLIV.)

Scheme for Local Administration.

The propositions put forward in the Chairman's Scheme for Local Administration are not to be regarded as recommendations, nor does the scheme aim at being comprehensive, as the time at his disposal only allowed him to make suggestions, which he hopes will be useful to Parliament. The machinery suggested consists of: (1) Local Mining Councils, (2) District Mining Councils, (3) a National Mining Council.

Local Mining Councils.—The object of this part of the scheme is to take advantage of the knowledge of the workers by allowing them to sit on the Councils for the purpose of advising the manager and to give them an effective voice in all questions where their own safety and health are concerned.

District Mining Councils.—The object of this part of the scheme is to prevent the bureaucratic running of the industry by causing it to be controlled locally by a Council of fourteen, upon which there is equal representation for the miners, for the consumers, and for the persons acquainted with the commercial and technical side of the industry. On the District Mining Councils will rest the main executive responsibility of taking measures to secure the health and safety of the workmen and the production of coal in the district. Subject to the direction of the Minister of Mines, the District Mining Council will manage in its district the entire coal extraction, the regulation of output, the discontinuance of or the opening out of mines, trial sinkings, the control of prices, the basis of wage assessments and the distribution of coal. The District Mining Council will be entitled to make arrangements with Local Authorities or with private persons (including, in such term, co-operative societies, companies, firms, and individuals), and in country districts, if permissible, with the local railway station-master, for the sale and distribution of inland coal, and with private persons, firms, and companies for the sale and distribution of export coal, and will have power to fix from time to time the price above which coal may not be sold for household and industrial purposes.

National Mining Council.—The object of this part of the scheme is to get a body composed of members of the District Mining Councils who will meet at stated intervals to discuss and advise the Minister of Mines on all questions connected with the industry. The Minister of Mines will be assisted by a Standing Committee of eighteen members elected from and by the National Mining Council, who will meet regularly for the purpose of superintending the operations of District Mining Councils. The Minister of Mines will sit in and be responsible to Parliament.

One of the functions referred to above as being within the province of the District Mining Council is the control of prices, and the Chairman submits that in fixing the pithead price under State ownership the following items shall be provided for:—

- A fair and just wage for all workers in the industry.
- The cost of materials, etc.
- Upkeep and management, and development work.
- Interest on the bonds to be issued as the purchase price of the coal royalties and coal mines.
- The contribution towards a sinking fund to redeem the bonds.
- A profit for national purposes.

As regards remuneration of the workers, the Chairman suggests that no national alteration of wages shall be made without the consent both of the Minister of Mines and the Standing Committee referred to above. The workers at each mine shall be entitled to an output allowance, to be ascertained in an approved manner and divided among them half-yearly. Any fall in output, with the cause thereof, is to be reported by the Local Mining Council to the Minister of Mines and the District Mining Council.

With a view to the avoidance of stoppages in consequence of disputes, it is suggested (paragraphs L., LXIV. and LXXII.) that the contracts of employment of workmen shall embody an undertaking to be framed by the District Mining Council to the effect that no workman will, in consequence of any dispute, join in giving any notice to determine his contract, nor will he combine to cease work, until the question in dispute has been before the appropriate Councils (Local, District, or National) and such Councils have failed to settle the dispute.

The closing paragraphs of the Chairman's Report deal with Finance and Publicity; the recommended Appointment of Safety, Health, and Research Officers; Admiralty Coal; and the Export Trade. Brief reference is made to the peculiar urgency of the housing problem in certain mining districts. It is recommended that facilities for baths and drying of clothes should be made universal at collieries, and that continuity of transport from the colliery, pooling of wagons, clearance, reduction of voluntary absenteeism, the use of machinery in mines, and the elimination of unnecessary distribution costs should receive early attention.

(ii.) THE SECOND REPORT.

Mr. Frank Hodges, Sir Leo Chiozza Money, Mr. Robert Smillie, Mr. Herbert Smith, Mr. R. H. Tawney, and Mr. Sidney Webb are in substantial agreement with the Chairman's Report, and think it unnecessary to set forth any separate statement of their views. But in assenting to that Report they wish to emphasise the following points, namely:—

- They suggest that, with a view to securing the cordial co-operation of the workers in the success of the industry, it is necessary to provide for a fuller representation of the workers on the District and National Councils, on the lines indicated in the scheme submitted by Mr. W. Straker.
- Whilst fully recognising the necessity of working rules, and the importance of preventing unnecessary stoppages, they feel that the provisions of Paragraphs L., LXIV., and LXXII (summarised above) may be used to impose upon the workers by law a particular form of contract, without their consent—an innovation to which they think it will be difficult to gain agreement, and which they believe to be not the best calculated to attain the object.
- They are of opinion that all coke and by-product plant attached to collieries should be treated as part of the coal mines and should be acquired by the State with the coal mines.
- They think it important that whatever payment is made to the owners pending the general acquisition of the mines should not be computed upon the tonnage gotten.
- Whilst recognising, with regret, that the output from the mines has not yet satisfactorily recovered from the adverse circumstances which have depressed it during the war, they wish to emphasise the fact that no evidence has been produced to show that the men are refraining from doing their best. They believe that this is not the case, and that other causes are at work. The miners demand an immediate inquiry, and they support this demand. During the period that must necessarily elapse before the institution of the machinery for the administration of the mines proposed by the Chairman, they think that it is of the utmost public importance that there should be no deficiency of tubs, no lack of wagons, no shortage of materials and no obstacle to prompt clearance from pithead, all of which are reported now to exist.
- Messrs. Hodges, Smillie and Smith do not agree that any compensation whatever should be paid to the present mineral owners for the mineral rights to be acquired by the State. But this must not be taken to imply that there would be objection to the grant of compassionate allowances in cases in which small royalty owners are expropriated in such a way as to deprive them of their means of livelihood.

(iii.) THE THIRD REPORT.

The third Report is signed by Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. R. W. Cooper, Sir Adam Nimmo, Sir Allan M. Smith, and Mr.

Evan Williams. These members of the Commission report that it is clear that the present economic condition of the coal industry cannot continue. They say: "Wages in any industry can only continue to be paid to the extent that the industry can bear. It is economically unsound to pay wages either (a) by repayment, in the form of a wage subsidy, of taxes previously collected from an industry, or (b) by subsidies from monies collected from the taxpayer. If the coal industry is to be resumed on an economic basis it is inevitable that one of two things must happen:

- There must be a large increase in the output of coal and a decrease in the cost of production, or
- The price of coal to the consumer must be increased and the consequences of this increase upon other industries and on the community generally must be faced.

"Without expressing any opinion on the subject, we feel very strongly that in view of the statements made before the Commission the causes which have contributed to the fall in output should be the subject of immediate and complete investigation. We also feel strongly that no action which will vitally affect the nation as a whole or will result in granting preferential treatment to any section of the community should be taken without first referring the question to the community."

Having carefully weighed the whole of the evidence, they have come to the conclusion that the nationalisation of the coal industry in any form would be detrimental to the development of the industry and to the economic life of the country.

The evidence submitted to the Commission affords them no ground for belief that nationalisation would have the effect of reducing the price of coal. With regard to the question of increased output and the question of avoidance of strikes, it appears to them that the attitude freely expressed on behalf of the Miners' Federation against co-operation with the other Trade Unions, with the employers, and with the State with respect to the proposals made by the recent National Industrial Conference creates a regrettable impression. They say that without co-operation, nationalisation, even if otherwise advisable, would in no way secure increase of output or continuity of production, and that the evidence has clearly shown that strikes are not prevented by State ownership and management.

After alluding to the radical difference between the mere ownership by the State of a national asset like coal and the conduct by the State of an industry like the coal industry, whether with or without its export trade, these members of the Commission state their conclusion that the most effective method of dealing with the problem in the national interest would be for the State to acquire the ownership of the coal, under conditions indicated in the Report.

As regards the organisation of the coal industry, it is recommended that a Mines Department should be set up having jurisdiction over all questions relating to the coal mines except the adjustment of labour disputes and wages, which are appropriate subjects for the jurisdiction of the Minister of Labour. The Mines Department should be assisted by a National Advisory Council consisting of representatives of (a) the Department, (b) the colliery owners, (c) the mine workers, (d) mining engineers, and (e) other scientific experts. Further, there should be established Pit Committees, District Councils, and a National Council, these bodies consisting of the representatives of the owners and managements and of the mine workers.

The Pit Committee would afford opportunity of discussion of any question relating to the working of the mine, or the conditions under which the miners work, and any other questions in the settlement of which both parties are directly concerned. The District Council would deal with any questions of a district character which, in the opinion of the Council, it is in the mutual interest of the parties to discuss. The District Council would also deal with questions of which a settlement has not been arrived at by the Pit Committee. Where Conciliation Boards exist for the purpose of dealing with questions on a district basis, the procedure of the Conciliation Board and the District Council might with advantage be co-ordinated, or the Conciliation Board might act as the District Council for the district. The National Council would deal with any question of national interest referred to it.

With regard to the distribution of household coal, it is stated that the evidence shows that considerable saving in distribution is possible, and it is recommended that local authorities should be given statutory powers to deal in household coal, not as a monopoly, but in competition with private dealers or co-operative effort, subject to the provision that any losses sustained in such dealing shall not be chargeable to the rates. Wherever consolidation of the present distributing agencies is possible, it should be effected, but not so as to result in combinations or trusts to the detriment of the consumer.

(iv.) SIR ARTHUR DUCKHAM'S REPORT.

Sir Arthur Duckham disagreed with the rest of his colleagues on points both of principle and detail, and he therefore submitted a separate Report, distinctive features of which are recommendations in favour of the State acquisition of mineral rights and the amalgamation of colliery interests within areas to be determined.

POLICE SERVICE COMMITTEE: REPORT.

PART I. of the Report of the Committee on the Police Service, which was appointed in March, under the Chairmanship of Lord Desborough, has just been published.*

The Report includes much information respecting conditions in the Police Service, especially with regard to remuneration and allowances. The following is a summary of the more important conclusions and recommendations of the Committee given in the present Part I. of the Report:—

- The general Police system to be maintained on the present lines, but a greater degree of standardisation is desirable as regards pay, allowances, pensions and conditions of service generally.
- A standard scale of pensionable pay to be fixed for constables and sergeants throughout Great Britain.
- The standard scale of pay for constables to commence at 70s. weekly, rising by annual increments of 2s. to 90s. weekly, with two further long service increments of 2s. 6d. weekly after seventeen and twenty-two years' service, subject to good conduct and efficiency. Constables to be eligible after five years' service to receive a special advance of two increments in the scale for good conduct and special proficiency, subject to passing the qualifying examination for promotion.
- The standard scale of pay for section sergeants to be 100s. weekly on promotion, rising by five annual increments of 2s. 6d. to 112s. 6d. weekly.
- The scales of pay of the higher ranks to be increased and subject to the approval of the Home Office or the Scottish Office, as the case may be, with the object of securing that so far as possible officers performing work of similar responsibility are remunerated at similar rates.
- The increases of pay to be retrospective as from 1st April, 1919.
- The Secretary of State and the Secretary for Scotland to have power jointly to fix the standard scale of pensionable pay for sergeants and constables, the standard to be subject to review from time to time, but any change only to be made after opportunity has been afforded to the Police Authorities, Chief Constables and other ranks to submit their views by duly authorised means.
- Any war bonus and children's allowances paid at present to be abolished when the increased scales of pensionable pay become effective.
- Houses or quarters to be provided rent free for all ranks (except constables on probation) or non-pensionable allowances given in lieu.
- The boot allowances to be standardised for all forces, the rate at present to be 1s. 6d. weekly.
- A normal eight-hour day to be adopted throughout the Police Service.
- Compensation for extended hours of duty to be given where possible by way of "time off." If "time off" cannot be given, sergeants and constables to be paid for overtime (apart from extra work merely to complete some matter in hand) by a non-pensionable allowance at an hourly rate representing as nearly as possible the average pay of the rank for each completed hour of duty over 8 hours.
- All ranks in the Criminal Investigation Department or Detective Branch to have the same scale of pensionable pay as corresponding ranks in the Uniform Branch, but to receive non-pensionable detective and plain clothes allowances.
- A single scale of pensions on retirement without medical certificate to be fixed for all forces in Great Britain, on the following basis:—All ranks to be entitled after 25 years' approved service to a pension at the rate of one half the annual pensionable pay at the date of retirement and after 30 years' approved service to a pension at the rate of two-thirds of the pay with intermediate rates of pension for intermediate periods of service. This scale to be optional in the case of men now serving and applied to all new entrants to the Police Service, but not to serving members of a Force with a scale which is more favourable.
- A National Representative Body to be formed for the Police.
- The direct supplementary grant from Imperial Funds which was instituted last year to be increased as from and including the financial year 1918-19, so as to cover at least one half of the cost of the Police, including the cost of pensions, without any additional charge being thrown on the Exchequer Contribution account by reason of the increase in the cost of pay and clothing, and this direct grant to be calculated in each year on the expenditure of that year instead of on the expenditure of the previous year.

NIGHT WORK IN THE BAKING TRADE.

The Committee which was appointed by the Minister of Labour in April last, with Sir W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., K.B.E., as Chairman, "to inquire into the practice of night work in the bread baking and flour confectionery trade, and to report whether it is desirable in the interests of those engaged in the trade and of the community that the practice should be abolished or modified," have presented their Report.†

* Cmd. 258, price 3d. net.
† Cmd. 276, price 8d. net.

After quoting statistics prepared by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade in 1911 as to hours of labour, night work, &c., in the baking trade, the Report reviews the history of night baking and refers to the bills, dealing with the subject, introduced into the House of Commons at various dates from 1848 onwards. It also contains sections dealing with the effects of the Bread Order, 1917 (prohibiting the sale of bread which has been made less than twelve hours), the processes of baking, the evidence given before the Committee as to the difficulties in the way of abolishing night baking, and the grounds for its discontinuance.

The following recommendations are made by the Committee:—

I. That no person shall be employed for hire in the manufacture of bread or flour confectionery between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m., except in the following circumstances:—

- Men employed only as dough makers or oven firemen and their assistants.
- Men employed in the event of breakdowns or accidents, or other unforeseeable circumstances.
- Men employed on one night per week to meet the requirements of the week-end trade.
- Men employed in cases where there is a sudden and unexpected demand for bread in the town or place.
- Men employed in seaside and watering places during the period or periods of exceptionally large seasonal trade, this exemption not to apply to more than seventeen weeks in any calendar year.
- Men employed to provide supplies for public holidays, or feast days, provided that night work for this purpose shall not be carried on in any bakehouse for more than ten nights in a calendar year, and provided that any such day is observed by those so employed.
- Men employed in any bakehouse for which a special permit is granted, in respect of night work during the period of acquisition of new plant or erection of new premises under certain conditions (separately stated).
- Men employed in any bakehouse as to which the employer can show that the nature of his trade other than the capacity of his plant or premises makes it commercially impossible for him to carry on his trade without night work, such an exemption to be on certain conditions (separately stated).
- Men employed where an alteration in the prohibited hours is permitted in accordance with certain conditions (separately stated).

II. That provision should be made to enable leaseholders to alter premises and plant in the event of lessors refusing consent.

III. That the responsible Minister, on the petition of the District Joint Industrial Council of the trade or of any employer or employers' association or of any operative or operatives' society, that employers in any town or place are subject to unfair competition in their trade by reason of bakers or confectioners not restricted under Clause I. of these recommendations baking during prohibited hours, should, if satisfied after due inquiry that the petition is well founded, issue an order extending to such bakers the same general prohibition as applies to men employed for hire.

IV. That the above provisions should come into operation at the expiration of two years after the passing of the necessary legislation, except where, before the expiration of the two years a recommendation is made by a Joint Industrial Council or other representative joint body, or an agreement has been arrived at between organisations representative of employers and workers, that the provisions should become operative, when the responsible Minister should have powers to make the provisions immediately operative.

OUT-OF-WORK DONATION INQUIRY.

An Interim Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the scheme of Out-of-Work Donation, under the chairmanship of Lord Aberconway, has been published as a Parliamentary Paper.*

In this Interim Report the Committee observe that the modifications made in the rules between March and the present date have fundamentally limited the scope of the scheme as originally introduced in November. The more important of these modifications are:—

- In Ireland, the limitation of the scheme, in so far as it applies to civilian workers, to workpeople insured under the State scheme of Unemployment Insurance, and to those employed in any trade which may be certified by the Lord Lieutenant as one in which there is a substantial amount of unemployment directly caused by the cessation of hostilities;
- The condition that employment in not less than 20 weeks in 1918 must be proved before donation can be drawn; and
- The review of all policies held or applied for by civilian workers by the Local Employment Committees, who are empowered to recommend that donation shall not be granted unless they are convinced that the applicant is normally in employment, is genuinely seeking work, and is unable to obtain it.

* Cmd. 196, price 1d.

The Committee of Inquiry state that the scrutiny of the Local Employment Committees is an essential safeguard against abuse of the scheme. The rules laid down for the guidance of the Committees in dealing with applications appear to be generally well-conceived, and the Committees appear to have carried them out in an efficient manner.

As regards alleged abuse of the scheme, the Committee say that the evidence so far heard by them affords no grounds for supposing that there has been extensive fraudulent abuse, and they think that the exclusion from Donation of persons not really seeking work has now been largely achieved.

The Committee state that it is the duty of employers to co-operate in preventing abuse of the scheme by furnishing replies to inquiries from the Employment Exchanges (on the form U.I. 85D) as to the circumstances under which applicants for donation left their last employment, and it is recommended that steps should be taken to give increased publicity to the importance of furnishing replies promptly and accurately to these inquiries. The Committee are of opinion that if, after a fair trial, a large proportion of the inquiries remain without reply, there will be no alternative to compulsion. They recommend that in the absence of a reply from the last employer the applicant for donation should produce some evidence with regard to the circumstances in which he left his last employment, and that, if necessary, he should be required to furnish a certificate signed either by his last employer, by his trade union secretary, or by a justice of the peace.

The Committee are dissatisfied with the extent to which employers resort to the Employment Exchanges for the notification and filling of vacancies. In a considerable number of districts the disparity between the number of applicants for certain types of employment and the number of vacancies notified, taken in conjunction with the number of vacancies which are believed to exist in those districts, induce the reflection that employers do not resort to the Employment Exchanges to anything like the extent that, even in their own interest, is desirable. They recommend that all possible steps be taken by the Ministry of Labour to bring the facts before employers generally.

Other matters to which the Committee direct attention are the rules under which payment of donation is made to workpeople on short time; the concurrent payments of out-of-work donation and disability pensions; the receipt of donation by persons registered under what are normally part-time occupations; delays in prosecutions for fraud; inadequacy and unsuitability of premises; the creditable performance of duties by the staff; the desirability of increased recourse to press advertisements; the need for modification of the requirement of 20 weeks' employment in 1918 in cases of prolonged unemployment owing to sickness or accident; the desirability of increasing the disqualification for donation in cases in which an applicant loses employment through misconduct or voluntarily leaving his employment without just cause; the necessity of the augmentation of the number of inspectors appointed for the detection of fraud.

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The Minister of Labour, under instructions from the War Cabinet, has convened a Committee to inquire

- (1) into the possibility of the more extensive employment of disabled soldiers in Government Departments,
- (2) into the question of substituting ex-service men for temporary women clerks in Government Departments.

Sir Malcolm G. Ramsay, K.C.B., Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, is Chairman. The Secretary is Major W. H. Lowe-Watson, D.S.O., D.C.M., St. Ermin's Hotel, London, S.W.1.

The Committee commenced its sittings on 21st June, and has discovered in the course of its investigations that considerable progress has already been made in bringing disabled men into Government departments. Thus, for example, the proportion of disabled men employed in the Office of Works is 15 per cent., and in the Ministry of Labour 7½ per cent. The Committee expect to be able to report to the War Cabinet almost at once.

BUILDING SOCIETIES IN 1917.

The Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies on Building Societies in 1917 has been published by H.M. Stationery Office (price 5s. net). The number of Societies liable to furnish annual returns in 1917 was 1,443, or 59 less than in the previous year. This rate of decrease, however, is not much higher than that prevailing for 20 years past. The aggregate membership—620,049—shows a decrease of 8,000, but still exceeds the membership of 1913. Sums amounting to £4,500,000 were advanced on mortgage, or about half the average maintained in pre-war years. The aggregate amount accumulated from shareholders' contributions was more than £47,000,000—a decrease of £160,000 on the previous year, but still slightly in excess of the pre-war figure. The liability for deposits and loans exceeded £13,750,000, or £750,000 less than in the previous year, and £2,250,000 less than before the war. The balance of profit and reserve carried forward was £4,250,000. This item shows an increase of £85,000 on the previous year, and of £300,000 on the figures for 1914. The balance due on mortgage, £55,250,000, shows a decrease of £2,750,000 on the previous year, which is only natural in view of the decreased advances.

APPLICATION OF THE WHITLEY REPORT TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The National Provisional Joint Committee, appointed by a Conference of representatives of Government Departments and of Civil Service Associations, held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on 8th April, have now issued their Report (Cmd. 198, price 1d.).

The Report states that the Committee have carefully examined the previous Governmental Report and various schemes and memoranda submitted by Government Departments and Civil Service Associations.

The following is a summary of the chief features of the Report:—

The proposals are based on the establishment of joint bodies falling into the following categories:—

- I. A National Council.
- II. Departmental Councils.
- III. District and Office (or Works) Committees.

The National Council will consist of 54 members, one half appointed by the Government and the other half by the Staff Associations. The official side will include at least one representative of the Treasury and one representative of the Ministry of Labour. The staff side will be appointed by the Staff Associations.

The objects of the National Council will be to secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the State in its capacity as employer, and the general body of Civil Servants in matters affecting the Civil Service, with a view to increased efficiency in the public service combined with the well-being of those employed; to provide machinery for dealing with grievances, and generally to bring together the experience and different points of view of representatives of the administrative, clerical, and manipulative Civil Service.

The scope of the National Council will comprise all matters which affect the conditions of service of the staff.

The functions of the National Council will include the following:—

- (i) Provision of the best means for utilising the ideas and experience of the staff.
- (ii) Means for securing to the staff a greater share in and responsibility for the determination and observance of the conditions under which their duties are carried out.
- (iii) Determination of the general principles governing conditions of service, e.g., recruitment, hours, promotion, discipline, tenure, remuneration, and superannuation.

In the National Council the discussion of promotion will be restricted to the general aspects of the matter and the principles upon which promotions in general should rest. In no circumstances shall individual cases be taken into consideration.

It will be open to the National Council to discuss the general principles underlying disciplinary action, but there will be no discussion of individual cases.

- (iv) The encouragement of the further education of Civil Servants and their training in higher administration and organisation.
- (v) Improvement of office machinery and organisation and the provision of opportunities for the full consideration of suggestions by the staff on this subject.
- (vi) Proposed legislation so far as it has a bearing upon the position of Civil Servants in relation to their employment.

The decisions of the Council will be arrived at by agreement between the two sides, and will be signed by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, will be reported to the Cabinet, and thereupon will become operative.

As a general rule, each Department will have its Departmental Council, the official side of which will be appointed by the Minister or the permanent head of the Department. Members of the staff side will be elected by the Associations or groups of Associations having members employed in the Department.

The functions of the Departmental Councils will be those indicated above for the National Council in so far as they have a special application to the particular Department. A Departmental Council may discuss any promotion in regard to which it is represented by the staff side that the principles of promotion accepted by or with the sanction of the National Council have been violated. Disciplinary action may be discussed if it is represented by the staff side that such a course is desirable.

The Report was submitted to a second National Conference held on July 3rd. The Chancellor of the Exchequer presided and welcomed the Report on behalf of the Government. The Report was unanimously adopted, with a proviso that the special case of the Irish Civil Service should be submitted to an Irish Joint Committee.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE: REPORT.

The Report of the Women's Employment Committee has now been published.* This Committee was appointed in August, 1916, under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon, K.C., M.P., who was succeeded in 1917 by Major Hills, M.P., with the following terms of reference: "To consider and advise, in the light of the experience gained during the war, upon the opportunities for the employment of women, and the conditions for such employment, in clerical, commercial, agricultural and industrial occupations after the war."

The opening paragraphs of the Report deal with conditions limiting its scope, and are followed by a section of "General Observations on Employment of Women," which is treated under the heads of "Opportunity and Suitability," "Women and the Race" and "Women and Men as Workers: How they Differ." An estimate of the numbers of women in employment in July, 1914, and July, 1918, is then given, and this is followed by a section on "Opportunities for Employment after the War," a section which is mainly occupied with the capacity of women for new work of various grades and descriptions. "Conditions of Employment" are then dealt with at some length, the word "conditions" being used so as to cover all topics which, though they may not be conditions in the strict sense, yet have to be considered if women's employment is to be surveyed as a whole. These topics are grouped under the heads of: (a) Remuneration; (b) Hours; (c) Welfare; (d) Trade Unionism; (e) Training; (f) Employment of Married Women; (g) Suitability of Employment; (h) Home Work.

It is not possible here to do more than thus indicate the field covered by the Report, but the following Summary of the Committee's Recommendations is reproduced in full:

RECOMMENDATIONS.

As to Local Government Service.

Free entrance to the clerical posts in Local Government Service should be accorded to women. All clerical posts open to men should be open to women. With a view to securing a proper standard of education it should be required that no woman be appointed who had not passed such school or special examination as might be prescribed.

As to Remuneration.

Organisation is of chief importance in securing adequate wages: more general and better organisation is therefore recommended. In addition, sufficient training for industry and, in the case of unorganised workers, a large extension of Trade Boards are thought to be necessary. The Committee's suggestions on the regulation of wages by law have already been presented—see Appendix V. of the Report.

As to Hours.

The relaxation of the Factory Acts allowed during war should cease at its termination, and excessive overtime, long spells, night work and Sunday work should be forbidden. There is a prima facie case for a reduction in legal maximum hours, in overtime, and in the length of the shift, and for the abolition of work before breakfast, and the Government should immediately institute enquiries with a view to amending the Factory Acts. We recommend the possibility of a 44-hours working week and an annual fortnight's holiday on full pay for the consideration of the Government. Trades should be allowed, within statutory limits, to settle their own hours, subject to Government sanction, a substantial majority having power to bind the minority. Further information is urgently needed as to hours worked in offices, and this should be enquired into. A new Shops Act is required to limit the existing excessively long hours and excessively long spells. Government factories should make experiments to see whether a working day much shorter than at present is not economically possible, and private employers should be urged to follow suit.

As to Welfare or Conditions.

Welfare work must continue after the war, when there should be a single Government authority. The Industrial Fatigue Research Board will take the place of the Health of Munition Workers Committee for conducting research and investigation. It should be the employer's duty to study conditions as he now studies cost of production; and workers should strive for good conditions as they have striven for good wages. The workers should operate through Whitley Councils and Works Committees, on which organised women must be fully represented. Factory inspectors should be encouraged to call conferences of employers and employed. Compulsory action by the State should be used for the purpose of making universal that which experiment has proved to be right.

It is hoped that the work of the factory inspector will become more and more merged in that of the expert adviser. It requires re-organisation and should be scientifically developed with special reference to health and safety in the factory, and investigation of questions of industrial hygiene, fatigue, disease and mortality. All factories employing women in substantial numbers should have a woman superintendent, who should have managerial status with strictly defined duties,

such duties not extending beyond the walls of the factory except in abnormal cases. There should be women members on all Boards and Committees dealing with the interests of women, whether in industry, commerce or clerical work.

As to Trade Unionism.

Organisation should be encouraged in every way. Trade Unions should play an important part in preventing unemployment. Unions comprising both men and women are stronger for bargaining purposes than those consisting of women only, but there is work for both classes of unions to do.

As to Training.

Much of the training given for munition making is immediately apt for peace requirements and could be adapted to these requirements without difficulty. The special attention of the Ministry of Reconstruction is called to the advisability of so adapting the training scheme of the Ministry of Munitions. Trade training courses must be planned with a close watch on supply of labour to prevent overstocking. Training must be closely associated to trade methods and requirements. Only individuals able to benefit by training and afterwards to follow the trade in which they have been trained should be admitted to the classes. Methods of training should vary from trade to trade, and the greatest elasticity consistent with efficiency should be encouraged. Apprenticeship, learnership, technical classes, instructional, national, or local factory courses, or combinations of these should all be utilised. Maintenance for women during training must be provided, and should extend to the Health Service as well as to industrial and other technical training. The cost both of training and maintenance should be a national charge, and one department only be made responsible for its administration. The Ministry of Labour should at an early date appoint a suitably composed Committee to deal with the problem of providing training for women both during settlement and afterwards; such a Committee to contain strong representation of industrial experience, including organised labour, both men and women, and employers. The Government Departments chiefly concerned should also be represented. This Committee should be charged with the work of surveying the field, investigating existing facilities and advising as to the extent and directions in which these should be amplified, of formulating schemes and advising as to necessary executive machinery, central and local.

As to Employment of Married Women.

The employment of married women outside their homes is to be encouraged. A free and efficient medical and mid-wifery service, both before and after confinement, is urgently needed. More information is required as to the numbers and distribution of employed married women. An expert Committee of Enquiry should be set up. The Registrar-General's Report should give statistics of infant mortality of children up to five years old, classified according to the mother's occupation, instead of only according to the father's, as at present, and death certificates of such children should contain this information. Hospital records should give the occupation of their married women in-patients. Factory crèches in normal times are not approved of.

As to Mothers' Pensions.

We recommend that some system of Mothers' Pensions, on the lines of that now successfully in operation in the United States, which would enable widows and deserted wives, including the wives of men serving long terms of imprisonment, to remain at home and care for their children, should be established. Such a system might with benefit be extended to the wives of men who by reason of disability would otherwise be obliged to transfer the support of their families to their wives.

As to Suitability.

The restrictions on dangerous and unsuitable trades imposed by the Factory Acts and relaxed during the war should be re-imposed immediately on peace. The determination whether trades are suitable or unsuitable must be left to the Government Department concerned, whose powers should be enlarged. Joint Industrial Councils and Trades Union Committees should greatly help in this. An immediate enquiry should be held into conditions in offices.

As to Homework.

Homeworkers and factory workers are often in competition and modern industrial developments tend to depress the level of remuneration of the former. The regulation of wages by law must proceed with care lest the homeworker should be deprived of work altogether. For this reason the regulation should be effected by means of Trade Boards that can take all the facts bearing upon the relative position of homeworkers and factory workers into consideration. Homework should not be encouraged in any trade unless it is clear that the circumstances are such that the maintenance of adequate wages is possible.

The general scheme of supervision by Local Health Authorities should be retained, but their powers require strengthening in the direction of prohibiting homework under conditions harmful to the consumer as well as to the worker. It is desirable that Trade Board Officers should have legal right of access to the lists of outworkers kept by Local Authorities. Licensing of homeworkers is not recommended.

As to Shops.

We consider that there is no reason why less protection should be afforded to workers in shops than to those in factories, and we recommend that the provisions of the Factory Acts with regard to hours, with the amendments we have suggested, should be applied to shops.

A further point arises with regard to fines and to sanitary conditions. At present no Government authority has power to improve the conditions with regard to fines. Further, the law with regard to the enforcement of the provisions of Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is far from clear.

We think that the Factory Department should have the same power to deal with offences against the Truck Act in shops as they have at present in the factories and workshops so long as the system of fines continues, and we recommend that provisions to this effect should be inserted in the Truck Act.

With regard to the administration of the law with regard to hours of work and sanitary conditions we think that closer co-ordination should be ensured between the local authorities and the Factory Department. Without proposing to take from the local authorities powers which have already been conferred to them by Parliament, we think that these powers should be carried on under the supervision and with the advice of the Department concerned. We suggest that this object could be satisfactorily attained with the minimum of friction if a grant-in-aid were paid to the local authorities dependent upon any conditions which the Government might see fit to attach to the grant.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY ABROAD.

FRANCE.

MINING INDUSTRY.

The issue of the *Journal Officiel* for 25th June contains the text of a law passed on the preceding day amending the existing legislation concerning the length of the working day in the French mining industry.

The law of 31st December, 1913, provided that workers in coal mines employed underground in the actual getting of coal should not normally be employed for more than eight hours per day. The present Act makes this legal maximum applicable to underground and surface workers—whether manual or other—employed in and about coal mines of any description or in and about other mines, open works and quarries, as well as in prospecting work.

For underground workers the working hours are to be calculated, for each shift, and for each grade of worker, from the scheduled time at which the first workers enter the shaft in descending until the scheduled time at which workers reach the surface in ascending.

In the case of mines where entry is by adits the working hours must be calculated from the arrival at the adit of entry up to the return to the same point.

The law is not to invalidate agreements or customs equivalent to agreements, under which, in certain mines, a normal working day of less than eight hours has been fixed.

In the case of operations of a continuous nature the conditions of labour will be laid down by public administrative regulation, but the actual time of attendance of each worker must not exceed forty-eight hours in a week, and the number of workers affected must not exceed 5 per cent. of the total number employed in the undertaking.

The length of the working day may be increased beyond eight hours in case of war or pressing necessity.

In no case may the earnings of any class of workers, as the result of the application of the present law, be less than those recorded at the date of its promulgation.

ITALY.

STATE RAILWAYS.

A decree establishing a normal working day of eight hours for State railway workers in Italy is published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of the 16th June. The text of the new measure is as follows:—

1. An eight-hour day and a weekly day of rest must be granted to persons employed in the service of the State railways, with certain exceptions to be determined by the Minister for Railways and Maritime Transport, due regard being paid to the varying conditions of service in the different grades and classes of employees.

2. In the case of grades or classes excluded from the operation of the eight-hour day rule, a reduction in the hours now fixed for working time and shifts must be introduced.

3. The method of application of the aforesaid provisions and the times at which they shall come into force shall be fixed by the Minister for Railways and Maritime Transport, with due regard to the technical difficulties involved in their enforcement, and for the necessity of maintaining the continuity and regularity of the service.

The provisions of the present decree shall take effect as from 15th June, 1919.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS, &c.*

A decree dated 15th May also makes it obligatory upon all private railways, tramways, and inland navigation companies to adopt the working day of 8 hours and a weekly rest day for the various grades of workpeople, according to regulations to be prescribed analogous to those in force for the staff of the State railways. The same decree fixes certain bonuses to be paid to employees on the above-named undertakings for extra work done during the war, or in respect of service with the colours. Permission is also given to the companies to raise rates and fares in order to meet the extra expenditure due to the payment of bonuses.

VARIOUS TRADES.†

Two collective agreements between employers and workpeople are reported to have been signed at Milan during June, covering the boot and shoe and the paper-making industries respectively. Both agreements fix a maximum working time: in the boot and shoe trade it is 48 hours per week and in the paper-making 8 hours per day. As the result of a strike boot and shoe operatives at Vigevano (Lombardy) have also obtained a working day of 8 hours.

A dispute with telephone employees in Milan has resulted in a provisional agreement being made, under which a working day of 8 hours is to be introduced at once.

GERMANY.

RAILWAY WORKERS IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

According to a statement in the *Vossische Zeitung* of 4th June an official statement has been issued to the effect that the Ministry of Public Works has at last, after many months, been able to obtain the assurance from the Entente Governments that they will offer no opposition to the introduction of the eight-hour day for all railway workers in the occupied territory as from 10th June.

SWITZERLAND.‡

From reports in recent issues of THE LABOUR GAZETTE it will be gathered that in Switzerland the movement for a reduction of working hours has tended in the direction of fixing a 48-hour week rather than an 8-hour day. The following further instances of such limitation are noted in the *Swiss Press*:—

The Federal Department of Posts and Railways has proposed to the Federal Council that the 48-hours' week be put into force, on 1st August at the latest, on the Swiss State railways and in the postal and telegraph services.

A collective agreement has been concluded between the Swiss Union of Electrical Fitters and the organisation of the workpeople employed in the metal and watchmaking industries, which provides for the introduction of the 48-hours week and the closing of workshops on Saturdays at noon in the towns of Bâle, Berne, Baden, Bellinzona, Bodio, Bienne, Lucerne, Lugano, Oerlikon, Olten, St. Gall, Winterthur, and Zurich. In all other localities the hours of work will be determined by agreement, on the understanding that the number of hours of work per week shall not exceed 54. The contract comes into force on 1st July, and is operative for two years.

At a meeting held at Bienne the workpeople employed in the watchmaking and allied trades decided to accept the proposal of the employers for the introduction of the 48-hours week as from 1st October.

DENMARK.

Berlingske Tidende of 30th June states that the Committee appointed by the Danish Government to consider the question of introducing legislation concerning an 8-hour day or 48-hour week has received representations from the employers urging that the question has been practically decided by the agreement arrived at on 17th May last between the central organisations of the employers and workpeople (see THE LABOUR GAZETTE for June last, p. 227), and that no legislation on the subject is necessary. In any event they suggest that no steps should be taken until after the forthcoming International Labour Conference at Washington.

SOCIALISATION OF THE COAL INDUSTRY IN GERMANY: REGULATIONS AS TO MARKETING.

A LAW providing for the socialisation of the coal industry in Germany came into force in March last. Under this law it is provided that the industry shall be administered by a National Council for the Coal Industry. The Council is composed of representatives of the employers, of the salaried staffs, and of the manual workers, together with representatives of the dealers, the consumers, and coal-mining experts. The various coal-mining areas are to be organised by District Associations, which are to be combined under a Central Association. The Associations are to control the production, consumption at mines, and sale of coal, under the supervision of the National Council. The fixation and regulation of prices are to be supervised by the Government. The National Council is to be assisted by a Council of Experts, composed of representatives of workers and employers, of coal-consuming

* *Gazzetta Ufficiale*, 28th May, 1919.† *Avanti*, 12th and 22nd June, 1919. *Battaglia Sindacali*, 14th June, 1919.‡ *Journal de Genève*, 22nd, 24th, and 26th June, 1919.

industries, co-operative societies, urban and rural coal consumers, commercial employers and employees, and experts on coal-mining, &c. Two other advisory committees are to be formed, of which one is to assist the National Council with regard to the utilisation of fuel, and the other is to advise as to the socio-political aspect of the industry.

The first set of regulations under the law are now in draft and are designed mainly to control the socialisation of the marketing of coal. The various syndicates into which coal-owners were compulsorily formed by law in 1915, and others yet to be formed, are to be combined into a National Coal Federation which will carry out the decisions of the National Council. The Supervisory Council of the Federation will include three members nominated by the manual workers, one nominated by the salaried staffs, and one nominated by the consumers. In addition, a representative of the manual workers is to be a member of the Executive Committee of the Federation. The syndicates of the various mining districts, along with the Gas-Coke Syndicate for the whole country, will be subordinate to the Coal Federation. The syndicates themselves are also to admit delegates from the manual workers and salaried staffs on their Supervisory Councils and Executive Committees, on which bodies there will also be a representative of the State. Finally, so-called "Fuel Offices" are to be created in order to ensure consideration of the wishes and suggestions of the consumers. Great importance is attached to publicity in the fixing of the coal prices. The communes are to have the right to fix retail prices of coal, so that the amount of profit secured by the merchants may at all times be verifiable. By the reduction of this profit to the absolute minimum, the gradual elimination of superfluous middlemen is sought to be attained. Co-operative societies of consumers are to receive the same terms of delivery as the coal merchants.

SOCIALISATION OF COAL AND ELECTRICITY INDUSTRIES IN AUSTRIA.

THE *Neue Freie Presse* of 6th June publishes the texts of the measures drafted for giving effect to the Act of 14th March, 1919, regarding the preparations for socialisation and the Act relating to procedure in the expropriation of industrial concerns. The industries dealt with in the draft are those of (1) Coal and (2) Electricity.

1. *Coal*.—Under the Act of the 14th March, 1919, the State is empowered to expropriate coal-mining concerns which do not exclusively subservise local demands or the requirements of a single undertaking of which they are components. Royalties will be paid for twenty years as indemnification for mining rights, and an indemnity will also be paid for surface plant and buildings. The royalty is to vary with the calorific value of the marketable coal obtained. Where new plant is required to get the coal, the royalty is to be reduced to one-third. The rights and liabilities of expropriated concerns will be taken over by the German-Austrian Coal Mining Corporation, a socialised institution to be organised for the purpose. The Corporation will be administered by a committee of 23 members: representing the State (5), the Provinces (5), the Board of Management (1), Works Managers (2), the Works Council (5), the Coal Trading Corporation—*vide infra* (3), the financial institution issuing the Corporation's bonds (1), and the Federation of Austrian Manufacturers (1). Capital is to be advanced by the State and the Provinces and repaid by fixed instalments. Net profits are to be divided as follows:—

- 10 per cent. to reserve fund.
- 10 per cent. for extensions and exploration.
- 20 per cent. to the salaried staff and workers.
- 60 per cent. to the State and the Provinces.

The marketing of coal is reserved to another specially created organisation, the German-Austrian Coal Trading Corporation, whose functions of distribution will include the control of prices (including retail prices) and of export and import. Any coal not placed at the disposal of the Corporation (at an equitable price) may be commandeered without compensation by the Ministry of Commerce. The Administrative Committee is to consist of 22 members (at first nominated by the State and thereafter elected). These will appoint a President from outside their own number, and two Vice-Presidents. The members of the Committee will represent the State (7, including 2 experts), the Provinces (4), the Municipality of Vienna (1), the Board of Management (1), the Works Committee (2), the Coal Mining Corporation—*vide supra*—(2), the Federation of Austrian Manufacturers (2), agricultural federations (1), other consumers (2). The Board of Management will consist of the President of the Corporation and three others, not members of the Administrative Committee but persons devoting their energies exclusively to the work of the Corporation. These will be appointed by the Administrative Committee. Initial capital will be advanced by the Treasury and repaid in fixed instalments. Net profits will be distributed as follows:—

- 20 per cent. to general reserve.
- 13½ per cent. to the Works Council for the benefit of the staff and workpeople.
- 66½ per cent. to the State, which may use it as a special reserve fund.

* *Vorwärts*, 17th June, 1919.

2. *Electricity*.—It is proposed to establish in each province a socialised Provincial Electricity Institution to supply electrical power and develop new sources of such power. The Province, the State, the provincial capital, a federation of the remaining communes, the workers and staff, the Board of Management, the financial houses issuing the bonds, leading statutory organisations of consumers, and engineering experts are to be represented on the Administrative Committee, which may also include representatives of private electricity works and of their managers. This Committee will elect an executive and a Board of Management. The provincial institutions will combine to form a Federation for German Austria. The Federation will assist in procuring funds, drafting schemes and regulations, regulating prices with a view to their equalisation, and constructing long-distance lines. It will be administered by a Committee similar to those described above, and will appoint an Executive and a Board of Management. Uniformity will be further secured by the establishment of a "Water Power and Electric Supply Office" directly subordinate to the Cabinet. No further concessions will be granted to private firms or persons for the generation or sale of electric current, or for the utilisation to these ends of water-power; but sanctions may be given to private persons or bodies to construct electrical works to supply electricity for their own consumption. Existing private installations may be extended to enable them to render sufficient supplies which they already partially afford. Private electricity works, however, are liable to be socialised in pursuance of an Act for the commandeering of industrial concerns. A register of such installations is to be compiled and published. Six months' notice must be given of any proposal to socialise any of these undertakings. Undertakings not on the register or not socialised within three years may not be socialised till fifteen years have elapsed. Compensation will be determined by the value of the outlay and average of the net profits for the preceding seven years (excluding the highest figure and the lowest and multiplying the average of the remainder by 12½). The compensation to be paid will be the mean of the "outlay value" and the "going-concern value." The Provincial Institutions and the Federation are to be held responsible for the utmost efficiency and co-ordination of their operations. In fixing scales of charges the economic need of the consumer is to be the primary consideration, but care must be taken to provide a minimum sum for the payment of interest and the repayment of advances by instalments.

WAGES IN A JAPANESE ENGINEERING WORKS, 1914-1918.

THE following statement, showing the average hourly rates of wages for certain classes of workers in an engineering works at Yokohama, has been received through H.M. Embassy at Tokio:—

Occupation.	Average Rate of Wages per Hour.				Increase 1914 to 1918.
	1914 and 1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	
<i>Patternmakers</i> :—	d.	d.	d.	d.	Per cent.
Ordinary men	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	25
Best men	4	4½	4½	5½	44
<i>Carpenters</i> :—					
Ordinary men	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	25
Best men	3¾	4	4½	5½	57
<i>Moulders</i> :—					
Ordinary men	3¾	3¾	3¾	4	33
Best men	3¾	4	5	5½	53
<i>Mechanists and Fitters</i> :—					
Ordinary men	2½	2½	3¼	3¼	50
Best men	4	4½	4½	5½	44
<i>Boilermakers</i> :—					
Ordinary men	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	25
Best men	4	4½	4½	5½	38
<i>Blacksmiths</i> :—					
Ordinary men	3	3¾	3¾	4	33
Best men	5	5½	5½	6½	23
<i>Labour Unskilled</i> :—					
Ordinary coolie	2	2	2¼	2¼	25
Best coolie	2½	2½	2¾	3	20

These are the rates for work done during the ordinary working hours (*nine per diem*); but it is stated that overtime, which is paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter, is now being regularly worked, with the result that average monthly earnings have increased much more than would appear from the Table given above. The rate of increase calculated on monthly earnings ranges, in fact, from 60 to 150 per cent. for the occupations given above.

Simultaneously there has been a decline in the quality of the labour available. Many new projects have been floated during the last two and a half years, and there has been a great demand for labour in consequence. Firms have been driven to fill up shortages with men who had not the technical knowledge of their predecessors; men who had been employed as helpers in foundry or boilermakers' shops have represented themselves as fully qualified tradesmen, and have received employment as such. The result has been a general lowering of efficiency; and really efficient men, it is stated, have been able to command "any wages they like."

The employer who supplied this information to H.M. Embassy states that, in reality, the cost of labour has nearly trebled since July, 1914.

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

Table with columns: Industry, Number of Establishments Reporting, Number of Workpeople (April, May), Earnings (April, May), Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Workpeople and Earnings.

The figures in the above table show that in nine industries there was an increase in the number of persons employed in May as compared with April, and in four a decrease.

Increases in the total earnings are shown in ten cases and decreases in three. The greatest increases (18.3 per cent., 16.5 per cent. and 14.6 per cent.) are in cotton manufacturing, woollen industry and cotton finishing.

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

Table with columns: Industry, Number of Establishments Reporting, Number of Workpeople (May 1918, May 1919), Earnings (May 1918, May 1919), Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Workpeople and Earnings.

When the figures for May, 1919, are compared with those of identical establishments for May, 1918, increases are shown in the number of people employed in four industries and decreases in nine.

New York.

Employment in Factories in New York State in April, 1919.—The decline in the number of employees in New York State factories has been halted. In fact, a slight increase in April over March is indicated by the preliminary analysis of reports received by the Bureau of Statistics of the New York State Industrial Commission.

The reports on which this analysis is based include 1,364 firms with 420,000 employees, out of the 1,648 firms with 561,000 employees included in the monthly Labour Market Bulletin.

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

† The Bulletin, May, 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 unemployed, as recorded in connection with the Out-of-Work Donation Scheme, decreased from 771,211 at the end of May to 606,125 on 27th June; the latter figure is less than at any previous date since January.

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

Table with columns: Week ending, Civilians (Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total), Demobilised Members of H.M. Forces (Men, Women, Total), Grand Total, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 23rd June, 1919.

In considering the above figures, it is necessary to remember that they do not provide an unqualified index to the course of unemployment during the past six months, as they are affected by administrative measures which have been brought into operation from time to time, the most important of which are indicated on page 273 in the article dealing with the Report of the Committee of Enquiry into the Donation Scheme.

It may be useful to state here that the number of officers and men demobilised from H.M. Forces between 11th November and 29th May was 2,887,885; at 3rd July it was 3,092,032.

The proportion of persons who, having been recorded as unemployed in connection with the Donation Scheme, had ceased to draw the donation was, at 27th June, about 85 per cent. for civilian men, 90 per cent. for women, 94 per cent. for juveniles, and 85 per cent. for demobilised members of H.M. Forces.

As regards the duration of payments, 169,344 of the 233,282 civilian policies lodged on 27th June 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 63,938. Of policies held by demobilised members of H.M. Forces, 4,615 were policies in respect of which payments had been made for over 26 weeks.*

Following is an analysis of policies remaining lodged at 27th June according to the duration of payments:—

* 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 dependents as in the first period.

Table with columns: Duration of Payments, Civilians (Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total), Demobilised Members of H.M. Forces (Men, Women, Total), Grand Total.

The distribution of unemployment in the various industries is shown below:—

Table with columns: Industry, &c., Men and Boys, Women and Girls, Total, No. of Out of Work Donations Lodged at 27th June, 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 23rd June, 1919.

The figures given above 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 20th June was 74,301, as compared with 100,768 at 23rd May. Two-thirds of the total number are accounted for by the Irish linen trade, and the cotton trade accounts for the majority of the remainder.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade Unions with a net membership of 1,334,206 reported 22,474 (or 1.7 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of June, 1919, compared with 2.1 per cent. at the end of May, 1919, and 0.7 per cent. at the end of June, 1918.

Table with columns: Trade, Membership at end of June, 1919, Unemployed at end of June, 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a month ago, Year ago.

RETURNS RECEIVED FROM EMPLOYERS.

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

MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Table with columns: Trade, Workpeople included in the Returns for June, 1919, June, 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month ago, Year ago, Days worked per week by Mines, Days, No., No.

TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

Table with columns: Trade, Number employed, Week ended 21st June, 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month ago, Year ago, Earnings, Week ended 21st June, 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month ago, Year ago.

* In the case of certain Trade Unions, especially some of those in the cotton trade, this number does not include members receiving Government out-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.

¶ Time was lost on account of Whitsun holidays.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

COAL MINING.

THERE was an increase of 3,266 (or 0.5 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed at the collieries making Returns as compared with the previous month, and of 100,718 (or 19.8 per cent.) on a year ago.

Of the 610,312 workpeople included in the Returns for June, 56,695 (or 9.3 per cent.) were employed at pits working twelve days* during the fortnight to which the Returns relate, and a further 105,784 (or 17.3 per cent.) were employed at pits working eleven days or more, but less than twelve days. These comparatively small numbers were due to the Whitsun holidays, which came within the period covered. 550,337 (or 90.2 per cent.) of the total number of workpeople worked nine or more days. The average number of days worked by the mines in the United Kingdom as a whole was 4.92, as compared with 5.74 in May and 5.76 in June, 1918, the decrease being mainly accounted for by the holidays, as mentioned above, while in some districts shortage of railway wagons caused time to be lost.

Table showing employment in coal mining by district for June 1919, including monthly and yearly changes and average days worked per week.

Returns received from mines employing 343,218 workpeople in June, 1919, showed an increase of 2 per cent. in the number employed as compared with June, 1913.

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

Table showing employment by description of coal for June 1919, including monthly and yearly changes and average days worked per week.

The exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel during June, 1919, amounted to 3,497,810 tons, or 590,047 tons less than in May, 1919, and 2,769,098 tons less than in June, 1913.

* The figures in this and the following article only show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal, iron ore or shale was got and drawn from the mines or open works included in the Returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed worked every day that the mines or works were open.

† Time was lost on account of Whitsun holidays.

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

Table showing coal exports to various countries for June 1919, May 1919, and June 1913.

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and shale mines remained good; at tin and lead mines it was fairly good on the whole, as in May. At quarries it continued generally good. The weather was favourable, but some hindrance was caused by shortage of railway wagons.

MINING.

Iron.—Returns received, relating to the same mines and open works, show that 15,528 workpeople were employed in June, 1919, an increase of 0.6 per cent. on the previous month, but a decrease of 4.2 per cent. on a year ago.

Table showing employment in iron and shale mining by district for June 1919, including monthly and yearly changes and average days worked per week.

Comparison with June, 1913, taking the same mines and works for both dates, shows that 14,704 workpeople were employed in June, 1919, against 15,355 in June, 1913, a decrease of 4.2 per cent.

Shale.—The Returns received from firms employing 4,689 workpeople show that in the fortnight ended 21st June, 1919, the number employed was 3.5 per cent. less than in the previous month and 1.3 less than a year ago. The average number of days per week worked by the mines was 5.93, a decrease of 0.07 compared with both May, 1919, and June, 1918. Comparison with June, 1913, shows a decrease of 7.3 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed.

Tin.—Employment in the Cornish area remained fairly good on the whole.

Lead.—Employment continued fair in Flintshire, and very good in the Weardale district. At Darley Dale (Matlock) it was reported as slack.

QUARRYING.

Taking those Returns in regard to which a comparison with June, 1913, is possible, the total number of workpeople employed in June, 1919, shows a reduction of 28.2 per cent.

Limestone.—Employment continued good with limestone quarrymen except at quarries for road-making material, where it was fairly good. Quarrymen were still in demand.

Sandstone.—Employment was fairly good in quarries for building stone and paving setts, &c.; in other sandstone quarries it was good. There was a demand for labour of all kinds, chiefly quarrymen.

Granite (Road Material, Setts, &c.).—Employment continued good in quarries for road-making material, and fairly good in

*† See notes in previous column.

quarries for paving setts, &c. The weather was favourable, but the shortage of railway wagons restricted operations in some districts.

Slate.—Employment in North Wales remained good. Basalt and Whinstone (Road Material).—Employment continued good at basalt quarries, and fairly good at whinstone quarries. Complaints of shortage of railway wagons continued.

China Clay.—As in May employment was good at Lee Moor and moderate at St. Austell.

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

Table summarizing employment in iron and shale mining, including weekly and yearly changes and average days worked per week.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during June; a shortage of both skilled and unskilled labour was reported from the Midland Counties, and from Lanarkshire and Stirlingshire. A scarcity of iron ore, partly owing to difficulties of transport, was reported from several districts. At the works covered by the Returns received 270 furnaces were in blast at the end of June as compared with 263 in the previous month and 300 in June, 1918. The corresponding number in June, 1913, was 328. During June 13 furnaces were re-lit and 6 either damped down or blown out.

Table showing pig iron industry statistics by district for June 1919, including monthly and yearly changes and number of furnaces in blast.

The imports of iron ore in June, 1919, amounted to 323,683 tons, or 106,549 tons less than in May, 1919, and 321,802 tons less than in June, 1913.

The exports of pig iron in June, 1919, amounted to 27,816 tons, or 3,848 tons more than in May, 1919, but 64,097 tons less than in June, 1913.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued good on the whole during June, and showed little change as compared with the previous month. It was about the same as a year ago, on the whole, though there was a good deal of variation in different departments and districts. A number of firms in Scotland again reported a shortage of puddlers, and in a few instances a shortage of labour in other districts was mentioned. Difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of pig-iron and of fuel was reported in some cases.

According to Returns relating to 111,925 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended 21st June, 1919, was 624,941, showing a decrease of 703 (or 0.1 per cent.) on the previous month, and of 7,650 (or 1.2 per cent.) on a year ago. The average number of shifts worked was 5.58, as compared with 5.60 in the previous month and with 5.75 a year ago.

* See note in previous column.

† Time was lost on account of holidays.



No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.

Aggregate number of Shifts worked.

Large table summarizing employment and shifts worked by departments and districts for June 1919, including monthly and yearly changes and average days worked per week.

Returns from firms employing 77,627 workpeople in June, 1919, showed an increase of 13,892 in the number employed as compared with June, 1913.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during June was better, on the whole, than in the previous month. Neither overtime nor short time was worked to any great extent.

Reports from Trade Unions usually described employment as either fair or good. In the case of ironfounders it was frequently described as very good.

The following Table relates to workpeople (skilled and unskilled) who were insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act. The number of policies lodged shows a marked decrease, as compared with the previous month, in all districts:—

Table showing engineering trades statistics by division for June 1919, including monthly and yearly changes and number of policies lodged.

On the Tyne and Wear employment was only moderate, with a number of skilled men unemployed, especially on the Tyne. On the Tees it continued good. In Lancashire Cheshire and Yorkshire employment was again fairly good on the whole, and a slight improvement with some branches at Manchester, Liverpool, Blackburn and Sheffield was shown; but at Blackburn labourers reported employment as slack, and unemployment was still considerable among labourers at Oldham. In the Nottingham and Lincoln district employment was fairly good on the whole, but some short time was worked, notably at Grantham. At Derby employment was quiet, with short time in some branches; with boilermakers, however, employment was good. At Birmingham and Coventry employment continued to show an improvement, while in the Wolverhampton district it was reported as good, especially in the motor-car and motor-cycle trades. In the Eastern and Southern Counties and Wales employment was fairly good, and it was reported to have improved at Ipswich, Swindon and Erith. It continued good at Edinburgh and Dundee, and at Aberdeen it was better than in the previous month. At Glasgow a decline was reported in some branches, though other branches showed an improvement. At Belfast employment showed a decline, and was slack in some branches.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT remained good on the whole during June. The following Table relates to workpeople (skilled and unskilled) who were insured under Part II. of the National Insurance Act:—

Division.	No. of Out-of-Work Donations Policies lodged at 27th June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 23rd May, 1919.
London	448	- 178
Northern Counties	1,781	- 431
North-Western	1,179	- 653
Yorkshire	195	- 81
East Midlands	28	- 40
West Midlands	97	- 20
S. Midlands and Eastern	85	- 45
S.E. Counties	85	- 122
South-Western	1,652	- 270
Wales	683	- 9
Scotland	3,175	- 858
Ireland	2,709	- 34
UNITED KINGDOM	12,092	- 2,741

On the Tyne employment was fair generally, but a decline was reported in the case of ship joiners. On the Wear it was good, except with ship plumbers, who reported it as slack. It continued good at Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Stockton, except for shipbuilders and ship joiners on repair work, with whom it was fair. At Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Wivenhoe it remained good. On the Thames, the South and South-West Coasts and at the South Wales ports employment was fairly good. It continued good on the Mersey, general overtime being reported by shipwrights and electricians. At Barrow a shortage of shipwrights, joiners and painters was experienced. On the Clyde employment was fair on the whole; with joiners it was good, and better than in the previous month. It continued good at Aberdeen, Dundee and Cork. At Belfast it was fairly good.

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during June, and showed little change compared with last month. Compared with a year ago there was a considerable improvement, the number of mills working being about 40 per cent. greater than in June, 1918. A shortage of millmen and of boy labour was reported.

The number of tinplate mills working at the end of June showed an increase of 3 on the previous month and of 108 on a year ago. The number of mills making steel and galvanised sheets working at the end of June showed an increase of 4 compared with the previous month, and of 18 compared with a year ago.

Works.	Number of Works open.		Number of Mills in operation.	
	At end of June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	At end of June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.
Tinplate	79	... + 6	365	+ 3 + 108
Steel Sheet	12	+ 1 + 1	81	+ 6 + 20
TOTAL	91	+ 1 + 7	446	+ 9 + 128

Returns from firms employing 9,674 workpeople in June, 1919, showed that there was a decrease of 11 per cent. in the total number employed compared with June, 1913.

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in June, 1919, amounted to 31,669 tons, or 3,644 tons more than in May, 1919, but 68,372 tons less than in June, 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in this group of trades continued fairly good on the whole, and showed a little improvement as compared with May. Full time was worked as a rule, instances of either short time or overtime being of rare occurrence. Trade Unions with 65,726 members had 1.1 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of June, compared with 1.4 per cent. in the previous month and 0.1 per cent. in June, 1918.

Brasswork.—Employment was generally good, and better than in the previous month. At Birmingham it was very good.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment with nut and bolt makers declined to fair at Black Heath and Halesowen, but improved to good at Darlaston. At Birmingham and Smethwick it was fairly good, showing an improvement on last

month. With wire nail and shoe rivet makers at Birmingham it was again good.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—Employment was again fairly good in the cutlery trades and fair in the file trade at Sheffield. The termination of Government contracts accounted for a decline in employment in the razor trade compared with May. Employment with edge tool makers improved to good at Birmingham, and continued good at Wednesbury. At Walsall it was good with bit and stirrup makers, and fairly good with saddle and harness furniture makers, and showed an improvement in both trades compared with May.

Tubes.—At Wednesbury employment continued fairly good; at Birmingham also it was fairly good, an improvement on May. In South Wales and Monmouthshire it remained good.

Chains, Anchors, &c.—At Cradley employment was again fairly good with anchor smiths, and improved to moderate with cable chain and block chain makers. It was fair at Dudley with anvil and vice makers, and at Wednesbury with axle and spring makers, conditions being very similar to those of May.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment in London was again reported as bad, and worse than in May; in other districts it continued good on the whole.

Wire.—Employment continued fairly good generally, conditions being slightly better than in May. Some short time was worked in one or two centres, but the supply of raw material had improved.

Locks, Hollow-ware, &c.—Employment was good in the Wolverhampton and Willenhall lock and latch trade. In the Midlands galvanised hollow-ware trade it was good, though showing a slight decline compared with May. In the cast iron hollow-ware and in the tin and enamelled hollow-ware trades at Wolverhampton it was again good.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment on the whole was fairly good, showing a slight improvement compared with May. No short time was worked, and there was a little overtime.

The exports of cutlery during June, 1919, amounted to 2,107 cwts., or 457 cwts. more than in May, 1919, but 1,715 cwts. less than in June, 1913.

The exports of hardware during June, 1919, amounted to 18,909 cwts., or 2,446 cwts. less than in May, 1919, and 62,982 cwts. less than in June, 1913.

COTTON TRADE.

THE improvement in employment which began in May continued up to the outbreak of the strike, which lasted from 23rd June to 12th July, and affected all sections of the trade. The improvement was largely in the weaving section, in which a considerably larger number of looms was being worked.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.		Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	
Preparing	11,469	+ 21	+ 16.7	21,514	- 5.5	+ 55.9
Spinning	23,085	+ 0.9	+ 13.2	46,258	- 4.3	+ 50.5
Weaving	41,687	+ 7.9	+ 8.5	84,060	+ 6.9	+ 64.8
Other	8,938	+ 3.3	+ 7.4	24,818	+ 5.6	+ 54.0
Not specified	7,604	+ 2.1	+ 4.2	18,673	+ 1.2	+ 73.8
TOTAL	92,708	+ 4.5	+ 10.1	195,923	+ 1.9	+ 59.6
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton	5,220	- 1.0	+ 16.2	10,081	- 11.3	+ 59.7
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	4,709	+ 2.1	+ 10.8	8,991	- 4.3	+ 42.4
Oldham	9,184	+ 0.8	+ 15.1	19,480	- 13.8	+ 49.4
Bolton and Leigh	9,991	+ 1.8	+ 6.1	20,819	- 0.8	+ 46.4
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden	8,186	+ 2.1	+ 6.7	16,683	- 1.5	+ 49.1
Manchester	6,398	+ 0.6	+ 5.3	11,834	- 4.7	+ 33.5
Preston and Chorley	8,315	+ 3.3	+ 13.1	16,987	+ 0.7	+ 60.2
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	14,085	+ 15.9	+ 11.2	31,969	+ 19.2	+ 80.9
Barnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson	12,638	+ 8.9	+ 11.3	33,098	+ 11.0	+ 103.6
Other Lancashire Towns	3,148	+ 5.3	+ 17.3	6,100	+ 6.0	+ 75.0
Yorkshire Towns	5,102	+ 0.3	+ 6.0	10,062	+ 4.2	+ 40.1
Other Districts	5,727	+ 0.9	+ 6.8	9,829	+ 1.5	+ 32.9
TOTAL	92,708	+ 4.5	+ 10.1	195,923	+ 1.9	+ 59.6

In addition to the above figures, certain firms, employing 50,998 workpeople in June, 1919, gave information as to the

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

numbers employed by them in June, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 21 per cent. in the total number employed, compared with June, 1913.

In the Oldham district employment up to June 21st in the spinning section was reported as moderate. In the weaving branch it was fair, and better than in May. In the Bolton district employment was reported as fair in all departments; there was an improvement on a month ago, unemployment was diminishing, and more machinery was being run in all sections.

In the weaving districts of Burnley, Blackburn, and Darwen employment was fair, and considerably better than in the previous month.

The quantities of raw cotton imported (less re-exports) and of manufactured goods exported in June, 1919, in comparison with the quantities for May, 1919, and June, 1913, are given in the following Table:—

Description.	June, 1919.	May, 1919.	June, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. June, 1913.	
				Month ago.	June, 1913.
Imports (less Re-exports): Raw cotton (100 lbs.) ..	1,214,474	1,155,220	662,768	+ 59,254	+ 551,706
Exports of British Manufactures:					
Cotton yarn (1,000 lbs.) ..	13,981	16,056	16,987	- 2,075	- 3,006
Cotton thread for sewing (1,000 lbs.) ..	1,596	1,731	1,645	- 133	- 39
Cotton piece goods (1,000 yds.)	303,583	258,327	615,558	+ 45,556	- 311,975

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

DURING June employment in the woollen trade continued good. In the Huddersfield district a little overtime was reported, and employment generally was good. In Leeds employment was also good, but difficulty in obtaining raw materials was reported. In Scotland the operatives were fully employed.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.		Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	
Wool Sorting	556	- 0.4	+ 3.0	1,320	+ 4.4	+ 35.1
Spinning	4,761	+ 0.6	+ 7.3	10,356	+ 2.1	+ 37.8
Weaving	7,019	- 0.1	+ 2.9	13,182	+ 1.4	+ 25.8
Other Departments	4,895	+ 2.3	+ 5.1	11,345	+ 3.6	+ 37.2
Not specified	991	+ 0.5	+ 3.2	2,336	- 0.3	+ 32.3
TOTAL	18,222	+ 0.6	+ 4.6	38,539	+ 2.2	+ 32.7
DISTRICTS.						
Huddersfield District	1,720	+ 0.6	+ 7.5	4,744	+ 0.4	+ 47.1
Leeds District	1,463	- 1.4	+ 4.7	3,417	+ 0.3	+ 29.4
Dewsbury & Batley District	2,011	- 0.4	+ 2.0	4,812	+ 1.4	+ 36.2
Other Parts of West Riding	2,075	- 0.2	+ 1.8	4,952	+ 0.3	+ 52.2
TOTAL, WEST RIDING	7,289	- 0.3	+ 3.7	17,955	+ 0.6	+ 36.3
Scotland	5,053	+ 0.5	+ 7.0	9,774	+ 0.8	+ 29.7
Other Districts	5,990	+ 1.8	+ 3.7	10,810	+ 6.3	+ 29.8
TOTAL	18,222	+ 0.6	+ 4.6	38,539	+ 2.2	+ 32.7

In addition to the above figures, certain firms, employing 15,939 workpeople in June, 1919, gave information as to the numbers employed by them in June, 1913. The Returns show a decrease of 8.5 per cent. compared with June, 1913.

WORSTED TRADE.

Employment in the worsted trade during June on the whole continued good in all the principal districts, but there was some shortage of material which had an adverse effect on the spinning and manufacturing sections. Some shortages of labour were reported.

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

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.		Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	
Wool Sorting and Combing	3,886	+ 1.6	+ 12.3	10,257	+ 7.6	+ 44.0
Spinning	14,066	- 0.4	+ 6.4	21,435	- 0.4	+ 30.1
Weaving	6,901	- 0.3	+ 3.0	14,371	- 1.2	+ 24.5
Other Departments	2,901	+ 0.8	+ 2.3	7,293	+ 2.0	+ 28.6
Not specified	2,288	+ 1.6	+ 1.1	4,425	+ 3.5	+ 24.5
TOTAL	30,045	+ 0.1	+ 5.5	57,841	+ 1.3	+ 30.9
DISTRICTS.						
Bradford District	15,075	+ 0.4	+ 5.7	30,788	+ 2.3	+ 32.1
Keighley District	5,009	+ 0.3	+ 3.8	9,089	- 0.7	+ 25.9
Halifax District	2,777	- 0.5	+ 8.3	4,634	- 0.3	+ 34.7
Huddersfield District	3,163	- 1.2	+ 0.3	6,594	+ 1.4	+ 26.1
Other Parts of West Riding	1,890	- 0.5	+ 12.6	3,324	- 0.6	+ 36.5
TOTAL, WEST RIDING	27,987	+ 0.1	+ 5.4	54,879	+ 1.3	+ 30.8
Other Districts	2,058	+ 1.3	+ 6.4	3,462	+ 2.2	+ 32.7
TOTAL	30,045	+ 0.1	+ 5.5	57,841	+ 1.3	+ 30.9

In addition to the above figures certain firms employing 29,683 workpeople in June, 1919, also gave information as to the numbers employed by them in June, 1913. These Returns show a decrease of 11 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with June, 1913.

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

Description.	June, 1919.	May, 1919.	June, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1919, on a Month ago. June, 1913.	
				Month ago.	June, 1913.
Imports (less Re-exports): Raw Wool (sheep or lambs) 1,000 lbs.	115,468	176,760	26,360	- 61,292	+ 89,108
Woolen and Worsted Yarn 1,000 lbs.	8	12	2,768	- 4	- 2,760
Exports of British Manufactures:					
Wool Tops ... 1,000 lbs.	681	1,270	3,068	- 609	- 2,432
Woolen Yarn	400	489	389	- 89	+ 11
Worsted Yarn	1,696	2,000	4,073	- 364	- 2,437
Woolen Tissues 1,000 yds.	11,428	10,463	9,741	+ 958	+ 1,685
Worsted Tissues	2,741	3,028	5,593	- 287	- 2,857
Flannel & Delaines	334	273	450	+ 111	- 66
Blankets ... pairs	68,900	84,183	80,571	- 15,283	- 11,671

HOSIERY TRADE.

DURING June the hosiery trade was dislocated in the Leicester and Nottingham districts owing to the strike of hosiery dyers and finishers which began on 30th May. In Leicester it caused a considerable amount of unemployment and short time, and in Hinkley by the end of the month all the factories were closed. In the Nottingham district employment was reported as moderate; the number of workpeople on short time owing to the strike was estimated at over 2,000, and there were a large number unemployed. In the hand frame section employment in this district continued good with some overtime. In Scotland employment continued good.

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

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.		Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	
Leicester	10,009	- 2.9	- 0.6	15,274	- 10.2	+ 3.7
Leicester Ountry District	1,698	- 23.2	- 20.6	2,656	- 25.8	- 7.1
Notts and Derbyshire	3,805	- 6.9	- 3.9	5,202	- 9.2	+ 13.3
Scotland	2,886	- 0.5	+ 1.9	4,334	- 1.2	+ 18.9
Other Districts	969	+ 2.2	- 8.8	1,318	+ 2.1	+ 5.9
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	19,367	- 5.3	- 3.5	28,784	- 10.0	+ 6.3

The following Table relates to the exports of hosiery in June, 1919, as compared with May, 1919, and June, 1913. There was a large decrease in the exports of woollen hosiery as compared with May, 1919, but the exports of cotton hosiery

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

remained about the same. As compared with June, 1913, exports of cotton hosiery were more than trebled, but there was a reduction in the exports of woollen hosiery.

Description.	Workpeople.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
	June, 1919.	May, 1919.	June, 1913.	A Month Ago.	June, 1913.
Cotton Hosiery ... doz. pairs	182,162	182,184	56,629	- 22	+ 125,533
Woollen Hosiery ... doz. pairs	142,534	227,868	180,195	+ 85,284	- 37,611

SILK TRADE.

DURING June employment in the silk trade was fairly good on the whole. A shortage of labour was reported by about a third of the Returns.

In the West Riding employment continued good. At Macclesfield it was reported as fairly good, and at Leek as fair. In the Eastern Counties employment continued fair at Sudbury, Halstead and Braintree, and good at Norwich and Great Yarmouth.

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

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month		Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month	
	Per cent.	Year ago.	Year ago.	£	Per cent.	Year ago.
Throwing ...	- 0.5	- 5.9	- 5.9	909	+ 0.9	+ 17.6
Spinning ...	+ 0.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.4	4,213	- 2.3	+ 19.3
Weaving ...	- 0.1	+ 5.8	+ 5.8	3,678	- 0.3	+ 27.5
Other ...	+ 2.6	+ 7.9	+ 7.9	2,594	+ 2.9	+ 30.5
Not specified ...	+ 0.4	+ 27.2	+ 27.2	945	+ 1.4	+ 61.3
TOTAL	+ 0.4	+ 5.0	+ 5.0	11,439	- 0.2	+ 26.2
DISTRICTS.						
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	2,574	+ 0.2	+ 2.8	4,689	- 1.0	+ 22.8
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	1,970	+ 1.6	+ 12.8	2,844	+ 1.4	+ 31.3
Eastern Counties	1,850	+ 0.4	+ 3.8	2,623	- 1.6	+ 30.1
Other Districts, including Scotland	1,179	- 0.8	...	1,233	+ 2.6	+ 20.6
TOTAL	7,613	+ 0.4	+ 5.0	11,439	- 0.2	+ 26.2

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

Description.	Workpeople.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
	June, 1919.	May, 1919.	June, 1913.	a Month ago.	June, 1913.
Imports (less re-exports):					
Raw silk ... lbs.	26,629	62,321	64,071	- 35,692	37,372
Thrown silk ... lbs.	12,589	16,795	31,132	- 4,197	18,533
Spun silk yarn ... lbs.	18,153	43,574	58,374	- 25,421	40,221
Silk broad-stuffs ... yds.	4,511,410	6,533,124	7,366,761	- 2,011,714	- 2,835,311
Exports of British Manufactures:					
Spun silk yarn ... lbs.	40,555	23,528	84,824	+ 12,027	- 44,269
Silk broad-stuffs ... yds.	885,223	784,260	916,706	+ 100,963	- 51,483

LACE TRADE.

DURING June employment in this trade was bad in the levers section, and fair in the curtain and plain net departments. On the whole there was a slight improvement as compared with May.

In the Nottingham district employment continued bad in the levers section, with much short and irregular time, and fair in the curtain and plain net departments. In the Long Eaton district employment continued bad, but was better than in May; there was much short time and a considerable amount of unemployment. In Scotland employment was reported as fairly good, and considerably better than in the previous month.

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

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

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month		Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month	
	Per cent.	Year ago.	Year ago.	£	Per cent.	Year ago.
Lavers ...	+ 2.0	- 0.9	- 0.9	3,409	+ 10.2	+ 10.2
Curtain ...	+ 4.2	+ 6.7	+ 6.7	2,883	+ 6.1	+ 29.9
Plain Net ...	+ 1.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.5	5,256	+ 1.3	+ 20.6
Others ...	+ 1.0	- 4.6	- 4.6	1,055	+ 3.9	+ 1.2
TOTAL	+ 2.2	+ 3.0	+ 3.0	12,603	+ 4.9	+ 17.6
DISTRICTS.						
Nottingham City ...	2,630	+ 1.7	- 1.7	4,278	+ 6.2	+ 9.1
Long Eaton and other out-lying Districts	1,023	+ 3.8	+ 5.8	2,272	+ 11.5	+ 18.8
Other English Districts	2,715	+ 1.0	+ 5.0	4,322	+ 0.6	+ 19.6
Scotland ...	984	+ 5.1	+ 8.4	1,731	+ 4.8	+ 36.3
TOTAL	7,352	+ 2.2	+ 3.0	12,603	+ 4.9	+ 17.6

In addition to the above figures certain firms employing 5,191 workpeople in June, 1919, gave information as to the numbers employed by them in June, 1913. These Returns show a decrease of 28 per cent. as compared with June, 1913.

LINEN TRADE.

DURING June there was little change in the state of employment in the linen trade. It continued very slack in both Ireland and Scotland, and short time, in most cases half-time, was general.

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

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month		Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month	
	Per cent.	Year ago.	Year ago.	£	Per cent.	Year ago.
Preparing ...	- 1.5	- 7.2	- 7.2	6,214	- 0.1	- 6.9
Spinning ...	+ 0.1	- 3.4	- 3.4	9,901	- 2.4	- 9.9
Weaving ...	+ 2.7	- 16.5	- 16.5	11,121	+ 3.2	- 22.1
Other ...	+ 4.1	- 3.4	- 3.4	7,743	+ 4.9	+ 5.6
Not specified ...	- 0.1	- 7.8	- 7.8	3,947	- 0.8	- 0.4
TOTAL	+ 1.1	- 8.5	- 8.5	33,931	+ 1.1	- 10.0
DISTRICTS.						
Belfast ...	14,804	- 0.2	- 11.2	15,520	+ 0.2	- 22.2
Other places in Ireland ...	9,467	+ 1.1	- 9.3	9,613	- 0.2	- 18.7
TOTAL IRELAND	24,271	+ 0.3	- 10.5	25,133	+ 0.0	- 20.9
Fife ...	2,123	+ 3.7	- 1.5	3,083	+ 4.7	+ 32.7
Other places in Scotland ...	6,464	+ 2.7	- 2.1	10,310	+ 2.2	+ 18.1
TOTAL SCOTLAND	8,587	+ 2.9	- 1.9	13,453	+ 2.8	+ 21.1
England	277	+ 15.4	- 20.4	315	+ 14.2	- 7.0
UNITED KINGDOM	33,135	+ 1.1	- 8.5	33,931	+ 1.1	- 10.0

In addition to the above figures, certain firms, employing 30,990 workpeople in June, 1919, gave information as to the numbers employed by them in June, 1913. These Returns show a decrease of 16 per cent., as compared with June, 1913. The following Table summarises the imports (less re-exports) and exports of raw material and of linen yarn and piece goods in June, 1919, in comparison with May, 1919, and June, 1913.

Description.	Workpeople.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
	June, 1919.	May, 1919.	June, 1913.	Month ago.	June, 1913.
Imports (less Re-exports):					
Flax ... tons	450	1,472	4,977	- 1,022	- 4,527
Linen Yarn ... lbs.	...	...	2,087,656	...	2,087,656
Exports of British Manufactures:					
Linen Yarn ... lbs.	844,500	859,200	1,895,500	- 14,700	- 551,000
Linen Piece Goods 100 yds.	49,090	56,723	145,561	- 7,633	- 96,471

Of the flax imported in June, 1913, 3,842 tons were from Russia.

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

JUTE TRADE.

In this trade employment in Dundee and district showed a further improvement during June and was reported as good. Most of the mills are now working 50 hours per week. There was some shortage of labour.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month		Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month	
	Per cent.	Year ago.	Year ago.	£	Per cent.	Year ago.
Preparing ...	+ 7.2	+ 13.9	+ 13.9	3,822	+ 6.6	+ 46.4
Spinning ...	+ 5.4	+ 11.0	+ 11.0	3,983	+ 7.7	+ 36.7
Weaving ...	+ 5.4	- 2.4	- 2.4	5,306	+ 12.7	+ 28.2
Other ...	+ 5.8	+ 3.8	+ 3.8	3,956	+ 6.3	+ 40.1
TOTAL	+ 8.9	+ 5.8	+ 5.8	17,067	+ 8.6	+ 36.7

The following Table summarises the imports (less re-exports) of raw material and the exports of jute yarn and piece goods in June, 1919, in comparison with May, 1919, and June, 1913:—

Description.	Workpeople.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
	June, 1919.	May, 1919.	June, 1913.	a Month ago.	June, 1913.
Imports (less Re-exports) of Jute ... tons	8,902	31,983	3,489	- 23,081	+ 5,413
Exports (British):—					
Jute Yarn ... lbs.	1,797,500	1,506,800	3,581,000	+ 290,700	- 1,784,100
Jute Piece Goods 100 yds.	59,159	72,922	146,296	- 13,763	- 87,107

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in June was slightly better than in May, and considerably better than a year ago. It is still, however, much below the level of 1913. On the whole, it was better in the West Riding than in Scotland.

Returns from firms employing 5,382 workpeople in the week ended 21st June, and paying £9,585 in wages, showed an increase of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 14.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 39.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In addition to the above figures, certain firms, employing 3,603 workpeople in June, 1919, also gave information as to the numbers employed by them in June, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 953, or 21 per cent., in the number of workpeople as compared with June, 1913.

The exports of carpets and carpet rugs in June, 1919, amounted to 339,700 square yards, or 25,300 square yards more than in May, 1919, but 265,800 square yards less than in June, 1913.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

DURING June employment in these trades continued bad. Much short time was reported, especially in Lancashire. The supply of coal was reported to be inadequate, and there was a shortage of dyes in some cases.

In the bleaching section employment on the whole continued bad, with much short time. In the printing section in both England and Scotland employment was slack. Woollen and worsted dyers in the Huddersfield district were well employed, but there was a decline in this section generally, and a large number of the Trade Union operatives were on short time. With cotton dyers employment continued bad, although a slight improvement was reported. In Leicester, Nottingham and the surrounding districts the whole industry was dislocated owing to a dispute involving hosiery trimmers, bleachers, dyers, etc.

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

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

TRADES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month		Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month	
	Per cent.	Year ago.	Year ago.	£	Per cent.	Year ago.
Bleaching ...	+ 1.1	- 2.6	- 2.6	4,484	+ 1.5	+ 11.1
Printing ...	+ 1.7	+ 5.2	+ 5.2	1,728	+ 13.4	+ 40.5
Dyeing ...	+ 2.2	+ 3.7	+ 3.7	33,812	- 7.9	+ 16.1
Trimming, Finishing and other Departments	+ 1.6	+ 3.1	+ 3.1	14,703	+ 1.4	+ 28.0
Not specified ...	- 4.3	+ 2.8	+ 2.8	2,029	- 6.8	+ 15.7
TOTAL	+ 1.6	+ 2.8	+ 2.8	56,756	- 4.4	+ 19.1
DISTRICTS:						
Yorkshire ...	11,600	+ 2.1	+ 5.8	34,817	- 9.3	+ 17.5
Lancashire ...	6,877	+ 0.9	- 0.4	15,713	+ 4.1	+ 21.4
Scotland ...	1,632	+ 1.3	- 0.8	3,409	+ 6.2	+ 27.6
Ireland ...	523	+ 2.1	+ 5.4	780	+ 12.9	+ 20.2
Other Districts ...	903	- 0.8	- 3.4	2,032	+ 3.6	+ 17.8
TOTAL	21,585	+ 1.6	+ 2.8	56,756	- 4.4	+ 19.1

In addition to the above figures, certain firms employing 20,148 workpeople in June, 1919, also gave information as to the numbers employed by them in June, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 15 per cent. as compared with June, 1913.

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good on the whole, but very little overtime was reported. Trade Unions with 13,396 members reported 0.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, compared with 1.5 per cent. in May and 0.2 per cent. a year ago.

With tanners, curriers, &c., employment continued fairly good. With saddlers and harness makers it was fair only, and short time was again reported in some branches at Walsall. With fancy leather workers employment continued good.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

IN this trade employment during June continued good on the whole.

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

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month		Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month	
	Per cent.	Year ago.	Year ago.	£	Per cent.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Boston ...	1,892	- 2.4	+ 4.5	4,474	- 2.3	+ 22.2
Leicester ...	10,700	+ 0.6	+ 10.0	24,334	+ 1.2	+ 25.6
Leicester Country District	2,783	- 0.6	+ 11.7	5,807	- 1.0	+ 33.9
Northampton ...	6,735	+ 0.8	+ 15.4	15,204	- 0.6	+ 45.7
Northampton Country District	7,896	+ 0.3	+ 7.6	16,161	+ 1.3	+ 29.6
Kettering ...	3,413	+ 0.6	+ 10.2	7,401	+ 2.7	+ 42.7
Stafford and District	1,442	+ 0.8	+ 7.8	2,338	+ 3.2	+ 46.5
Norwich and District	3,373	+ 0.0	+ 14.9	7,414	+ 3.0	+ 41.5
Bristol and District	1,477	- 0.3	+ 7.3	3,020	+ 0.2	+ 32.7
Kingswood ...	1,582	...	+ 3.0	3,247	+ 0.4	+ 20.3
Leeds and District	2,113	+ 3.3	+ 10.6	4,403	+ 6.1	+ 34.0
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	4,035	+ 0.6	+ 8.7	7,107	- 5.5	+ 35.4
Birmingham and District	885	+ 1.7	+ 21.7	1,692	+ 1.6	

TAILORING TRADE.

BESPOKE.

London.—Employment in the week ended 21st June was good, but employment during the month, in certain firms, was affected by a strike which lasted a fortnight. More than half the firms making Returns reported an insufficient supply of labour. Returns from firms paying £13,204 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor) during the four weeks ended 21st June showed a decrease, due to the strike, of 7·1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 22·4 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment at all the principal centres was reported as good, and in Liverpool and Nottingham overtime was general.

READY-MADE.

In this branch employment on the whole continued good, but showed a slight decline compared with the previous month. Nearly 60 per cent. of the firms from whom Returns were received reported a shortage of labour, chiefly women machinists.

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

District.	Indoor Workpeople.					
	Number Employed.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leeds	6,676	- 0·3	+ 8·3	11,144	- 3·6	+ 25·5
Manchester	2,805	+ 0·4	+ 3·7	4,350	- 6·8	+ 5·8
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire	3,455	+ 0·2	+ 1·8	5,916	- 1·2	+ 33·0
Bristol	1,205	- 0·6	- 1·6	1,886	+ 0·2	+ 27·9
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	2,229	+ 0·9	+ 13·4	3,233	- 9·2	+ 36·3
South Midland and Eastern Counties	2,401	- 0·1	- 3·1	3,800	+ 1·0	+ 16·5
London	3,938	- 2·6	- 17·9	8,233	- 3·8	- 17·7
Glasgow	1,533	+ 0·1	- 11·4	2,396	- 3·8	+ 4·6
Rest of United Kingdom	1,638	- 8·8	- 13·1	2,383	- 13·3	+ 7·2
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	25,980	- 1·0	- 1·8	43,871	- 4·2	+ 10·8

In addition to the above figures, certain firms employing 14,302 workpeople in June, 1919, gave information as to the numbers employed by them in June, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 4·5 per cent. in the total number employed as compared with June, 1913.

In Leeds employment was fairly good. The supply of female labour was still insufficient. At Manchester, Glasgow and Bristol employment continued good; in London it was, on the whole, fairly good.

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

DURING June employment on the whole was fairly good in this trade; there was an improvement in Scotland and Ireland as compared with a month ago. About half the firms making Returns reported a shortage of labour, especially female machinists, the scarcity being most marked in London and Manchester.

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

District.	Workpeople.					
	Number Employed.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	2,916	+ 0·7	+ 11·3	4,303	- 0·5	+ 31·5
Manchester	1,571	- 1·9	- 1·9	2,399	- 7·0	+ 9·8
Rest of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,768	+ 1·1	+ 4·9	1,987	+ 2·2	+ 21·5
S.W. Counties	656	- 0·9	- 5·9	717	- 9·6	+ 7·7
Rest of England and Wales	1,135	- 0·3	- 2·0	1,576	- 0·1	+ 20·3
Glasgow	1,544	+ 0·9	+ 8·0	2,395	+ 9·2	+ 27·5
Londonderry	1,803	+ 2·7	+ 0·7	2,481	+ 9·6	+ 46·4
Belfast	566	+ 0·2	+ 2·9	680	- 1·9	+ 20·6
Rest of Ireland	260	- 1·5	- 9·7	243	+ 7·5	+ 9·0
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	12,219	+ 0·5	+ 3·4	16,781	+ 1·1	+ 25·0

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

FELT HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued fairly good in this trade, and was slightly better than in May. At Denton employment was reported as fairly good, but about 30 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, partly due to a shortage of labour in some departments, which caused other departments to wait for work. At Stockport and in Warwickshire employment continued good on the whole, although at Stockport 10 per cent. of the workpeople were reported to be on short time.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

DURING June employment with dressmakers in retail firms in London continued fairly good, and was slightly better than in May. Returns from firms, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,585 dressmakers, in the week ended 21st June showed an increase of 1·3 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month, and of 17·5 per cent. compared with a year ago. With court and private dressmakers, and with milliners in the West End, employment continued fairly good. A considerable shortage of labour was reported in all the above branches.

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

In London employment continued good. Firms employing 3,622 workpeople on their premises (in addition to out-workers) in the week ended 21st June showed a decrease of 2·1 per cent. in the number employed compared with May, and of 3·5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

In Manchester employment continued fair. Firms employing 4,604 workpeople in the week ended 21st June showed a decrease of 1·6 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month, and of 3·8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

In Glasgow employment continued fairly good. Firms employing 1,960 workpeople in the week ended 21st June showed a decrease of 1·2 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with May, but an increase of 10·2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

CORSET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade continued fairly good, and was about the same as in the previous month. Returns from firms, mainly in England, employing 5,443 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 21st June, showed an increase of 0·3 per cent. in the number employed as compared with the previous month, and of 1·9 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, and continued to improve during June. Returns were received from Trade Unions covering 82,290 workpeople, of whom 1·1 per cent. were unemployed in June, as compared with 1·3 per cent. in May.

Mill Sawing and Machinery.—Employment was fairly good on the whole, and showed a general improvement on the preceding month.

Furnishing.—Employment continued good in most districts for all classes in this trade. The principal exception was Manchester, where employment was affected by a dispute.

Coach Building.—Coachmakers continued to be well employed during June, and overtime was reported in several districts. A general improvement in the state of employment was again noticeable in this trade. A shortage of coachmakers was reported from Birmingham and Manchester.

Coopers.—Employment remained good. A shortage of skilled men was again reported, and overtime was worked in some towns.

Miscellaneous.—Employment was good on the whole with basketmakers and brushmakers, being slightly better than during the previous month in some districts. It was still fairly good with wheelwrights and smiths. With packing-case makers it was fair on the whole, but was reported as slack at Manchester and Glasgow.

The imports of hewn wood during June, 1919, amounted to 139,262 loads, or 41,629 loads less than in May, 1919, and 297,547 loads less than in June, 1913. The imports of sawn or split wood during June, 1919, amounted to 297,891 loads, or 65,750 loads more than in May, 1919, but 457,999 loads less than in June, 1913. The imports of furniture woods, hardwoods and veneers during June, 1919, amounted to 13,862 tons, or 24,518 tons less than in May, 1919, and 17,702 tons less than in June, 1913.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade, taken as a whole, was fairly good during June, the gradual decrease in the numbers unemployed again being noticeable in each occupation. Work is still almost entirely confined to maintenance and repairs, very little fresh constructional work having been undertaken. In several districts shortages of materials owing to difficulties of transport were reported.

There was considerable variation in the state of employment as between different occupations and districts, but with the exception of plasterers and masons (especially the former), all classes generally were reported to have been fairly well employed. A shortage of skilled men was reported in certain districts.

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

Occupations.	Number of Out of Work Donation Policies Lodged at 27th June, 1919.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 23rd May, 1919.
	27th June, 1919.	23rd May, 1919.	
Carpenters	3,063	—	2,150
Bricklayers	2,496	—	1,300
Masons	1,810	—	1,185
Plasterers	1,662	—	868
Painters	1,141	—	881
Plumbers	1,798	—	537
Other skilled occupations	2,637	—	1,024
Navvies	4,780	—	2,637
Labourers	15,615	—	5,931
ALL OCCUPATIONS	34,702	—	16,593

Division.	Number of Out of Work Donation Policies Lodged at 27th June, 1919.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 23rd May, 1919.
	27th June, 1919.	23rd May, 1919.	
London	7,839	—	4,347
Northern Counties	793	—	323
North Western	4,170	—	1,495
Yorkshire	878	—	507
East Midlands	799	—	601
West Midlands	1,281	—	947
S. Midlands and Eastern	2,647	—	1,347
South Eastern	1,247	—	919
South Western	3,747	—	1,082
Wales	610	—	311
Scotland	2,025	—	1,358
Ireland	8,566	—	3,356
United Kingdom	34,702	—	16,593

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was good during June, and, on the whole, showed an improvement compared with both the previous month and a year ago. It was good in the West Midlands and very good in the Peterborough district, a shortage of labour being reported. Employment was about the same as in the previous month at Nottingham, in the Northern Counties and in Yorkshire, and fairly good and improving in the Eastern Counties. In North Wales it was good, and better than in May. In the West Midlands overtime was worked in some cases.

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

Districts.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.*
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*		
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire	1,704	- 1·5	- 1·5	5,191	+ 6·2	+ 36·9		
Midland and Eastern Counties	1,856	+ 4·8	+ 34·6	4,542	+ 5·3	+ 74·7		
S. and S.W. Counties and Wales	1,152	+ 0·5	+ 52·2	3,522	+ 2·6	+ 105·2		
Other Districts ...	685	+ 2·2	+ 19·1	1,851	+ 1·8	+ 44·7		
Total ...	5,487	+ 1·5	+ 21·1	15,106	+ 4·5	+ 60·9		

Returns from firms employing 4,619 workpeople in June, 1919, showed a decrease of 1,790 in the number employed as compared with June, 1913.

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

CEMENT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good, and a considerable amount of overtime was worked in the Thames and Medway district. A shortage of labour was reported in some cases. Returns from firms employing 6,831 workpeople in the week ended 21st June, 1919, showed an increase of 27 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2·4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 47·3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 61·7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Returns from firms employing 3,882 workpeople in June, 1919, showed a decrease of 1,363 in the number employed as compared with June, 1913.

The exports of cement during June, 1919, amounted to 37,336 tons, or 9,224 tons more than in May, 1919, but 27,583 tons less than in June, 1913.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was good in June, and was about the same as in the previous month. A shortage of skilled labour was again noticeable, the chief shortage being that of glaze and biscuit placers in earthenware manufacture. Some employers in all branches of the trade reported a scarcity of fuel, and in a few cases a shortage of clay was also reported.

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

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.						Earnings.					
	Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.*	£	Per cent.	Per cent.*	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*						
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.						
China Manufacture	1,686	+ 0·4	- 2·2	3,665	+ 3·9	+ 18·6						
Earthenware Manufacture	10,590	+ 0·4	+ 2·8	20,417	+ 1·7	+ 27·3						
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,564	+ 4·1	+ 16·0	2,873	+ 2·2	+ 57·4						
TOTAL ...	13,820	+ 0·8	+ 3·5	26,955	+ 2·0	+ 29·1						
DISTRICTS.												
Potteries	11,060	+ 0·8	+ 4·8	20,922	+ 2·2	+ 37·1						
Other Districts ...	2,760	+ 0·7	- 1·6	6,033	+ 1·6	+ 7·1						
TOTAL ...	13,820	+ 0·8	+ 3·5	26,955	+ 2·0	+ 29·1						

Returns furnished by firms employing 12,805 workpeople showed that there was a decrease of 16·0 per cent. in the total number employed as compared with June, 1913.

The exports of chinaware, earthenware and pottery in June, 1919, amounted to 85,451 cwts., or 21,741 cwts. less than in May, 1919, and 285,059 cwts. less than in June, 1913.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good during June. A shortage of labour was again reported by some firms, and there was a continued scarcity of coal, 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 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.*
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*		
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Glass Bottle	6,713	+ 1·9	+ 15·8	17,101	- 4·2	+ 27·6		
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,923	- 0·7	+ 13·8	4,746	- 3·4	+ 25·6		
Other Branches ...	560	- 1·4	+ 13·4	1,150	+ 0·1	+ 41·1		
TOTAL ...	9,196	+ 1·1	+ 15·2	22,997	- 3·8	+ 28·0		
DISTRICTS.								
North of England ...	840	+ 2·1	+ 29·8	2,008	- 7·7	+ 32·1		
Yorkshire	3,791	- 1·5	+ 3·7	9,254	- 7·7	+ 12·3		
Lancashire	1,128	+ 4·1	+ 11·0	2,317	- 4·2	+ 23·8		
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	839	+ 0·1	+ 21·1	2,006	- 5·9	+ 29·0		
Scotland	1,078	+ 7·2	+ 34·2	2,804	+ 13·1	+ 58·4		
Other Parts of the United Kingdom	1,570	+ 1·6	+ 30·6	4,608	- 1·7	+ 52·7		
TOTAL ...	9,196	+ 1·1	+ 15·2	22,997	- 3·8	+ 28·0		

Employment continued good with glass bottle makers and flint glass workers in the principal districts, some overtime being reported by flint glass cutters. It was good with sheet

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

and plate glass workers at St. Helens, but short time was still worked by sheet glass flatteners. With plate glass bevellers and silverers at Birmingham employment continued fairly good. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear it was good.

The exports of glass bottles during June, 1919, amounted to 19,386 gross, or 272 gross more than in May, 1919, but 57,434 gross less than in June, 1913.

The exports of all other manufactures of glass during June, 1919, amounted to 34,966 cwts., or 510 cwts. less than in May, 1919, and 39,391 cwts. less than in June, 1913.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

In the paper and printing trades employment during June showed a slight improvement; with bookbinders it remained the same as last month.

With letterpress printers employment was good on the whole, especially in London, where a considerable amount of overtime was worked; in the provinces a little overtime was occasionally worked. A shortage of compositors and machine-minders was reported by a few firms. In the lithographic printing trade employment remained fair in the provinces, and was good and better than in May in London.

In the bookbinding trade employment continued slack, both in London and in the provinces. A fair amount of short time was reported in London.

Employment with paper workers varied in different districts, but on the whole was slightly better than in May.

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

Trade.	No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1919.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		June, 1919.	May, 1919.	June, 1918.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Printing	57,733	1.3	1.3	0.3	- 0.5	+ 1.0
Bookbinding	10,829	2.8	3.6	0.2	- 0.8	+ 2.6

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns as to the number of workpeople employed and their earnings:—

Trade.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Paper	12,601	+ 1.1	+ 4.2	29,092	+ 0.7	+ 31.4
Printing	7,793	+ 2.2	+ 29.3	20,913	+ 5.4	+ 59.1
Bookbinding	5,671	+ 0.9	+ 10.8	10,986	+ 6.3	+ 40.5
TOTAL	26,065	+ 1.4	+ 12.2	61,831	+ 3.2	+ 41.4

The following Table summarises the imports and exports of wood pulp and paper in June, 1919, in comparison with May, 1919, and June, 1913:—

Description.	June, 1919.			May, 1919.			June, 1913.		
	June, 1919.	May, 1919.	June, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		June, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
				A Month ago.	Year ago.		A Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Wood Pulp for Paper Making ... tons	93,911	76,268	91,722	+ 20,643	+ 5,189				
Paper cwts.	533,875	451,302	1,034,636	+ 83,073	- 50,761				
Exports of Paper ... cwts.	90,392	62,094	277,039	+ 23,298	- 186,647				

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was again good in these trades as a whole, and showed an improvement on the previous month, especially in the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery trade. Reports from the various jam-making factories varied considerably, but employment was stated to be good, sufficient labour being available to deal with the supply of fruit. In the biscuit and cake-making trade employment was again good, though transport difficulties, causing delay in obtaining the necessary raw materials, were reported. In the bacon-curing and preserved meat trades, and in the pickle and sauce trades, employment was fairly good, the position varying but slightly from the previous month.

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

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

Trade.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Sugar Refining, &c. ...	6,671	- 0.2	+ 23.2	19,264	- 2.8	+ 58.9
Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery	24,023	+ 4.1	+ 62.1	47,392	+ 8.4	+ 87.3
Biscuits, Cakes, &c. ...	13,815	+ 3.6	+ 25.4	26,477	+ 0.8	+ 66.6
Jams, Marmalade, &c. ...	7,225	+ 5.3	+ 1.4	12,261	+ 7.5	+ 23.9
Bacon and Preserved Meats	3,828	+ 1.7	- 3.4	7,961	+ 5.4	- 9.2
Pickles and Sauces, &c. ...	363	+ 3.4	- 7.4	586	+ 0.7	+ 26.6
TOTAL	55,925	+ 3.4	+ 26.0	113,941	+ 4.2	+ 55.9

AGRICULTURE.†

ENGLAND AND WALES.

EXCEPT for some showers towards the end of the month, the weather during June was favourable for farm work. The prolonged drought and subsequent cold weather, however, had an adverse effect upon all farm crops, especially the spring sown. The hay harvest started, in many cases, slightly earlier than usual; the crop was light, but it was secured in good condition. Labour, especially skilled, continued to be very scarce, but there was in many districts sufficient temporary labour to cope fairly well with the light hay harvest.

In the North of England the supply of labour was generally short, though in Lancashire and Cheshire the situation was helped by Irish labour.

Shortage of labour was reported in most of the Midland and Eastern Counties, especially of horsemen, cattle-men, and shepherds. Skilled men were wanted almost everywhere, but in some parts the supply of temporary labour was about sufficient.

Labour was deficient in most of the Southern and South Eastern Counties, although in many districts the supply of temporary labour has been fairly equal to the demand, owing to the light hay crop and the small amount of hoeing done.

In Wales the labour supply met requirements in some districts, but most of the counties reported a shortage.

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

FISHING INDUSTRY.

FISHERMEN were well employed on the whole, and the total quantity of fish landed in June was nearly twice as great as in June, 1918, although considerably less than in June, 1913.

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

Quantity of fish landed.	Value.					
	June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
		June, 1918	June, 1913		June, 1918	June, 1913
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Fish (other than shell):						
England and Wales ...	676,481	+ 373,227	- 271,387	1,473,729	+ 450,738	+ 817,384
Scotland	536,313	- 233,194	- 641,413	490,947	- 80,691	- 82,434
Ireland	85,901	- 20,217	- 24,183	36,200	- 43,364	+ 14,568
TOTAL	1,298,095	+ 686,204	- 936,983	2,000,876	+ 376,683	+ 749,518
Shell Fish ... ..	...	...	...	50,081	+ 2	+ 14,312
TOTAL VALUE ... ..	...	...	...	2,050,957	+ 376,685	+ 763,830

The following are district reports with regard to the state of employment:—

East and South Coasts.—Employment with fishermen and curers was fair in the Tees and Hartlepool district, but showed a decline compared with the previous month. At Hull it was bad in all branches of the industry, the vessels being laid up owing to the strike of engineers. At Grimsby and Lowestoft employment continued good. At Great Yarmouth it was good among fishermen, fair among fish dock labourers, and moderate among fish curers. Off the Devonshire and Cornish coasts fishing was more regular than during May, and satisfactory results were obtained on the whole, packers, carters and curers being fairly busy.

Scotland.—Employment was again good at Aberdeen, and there was a slight improvement compared with the previous month. At Peterhead also there was an improvement, and conditions were fair in all branches. At Fraserburgh employment was fair throughout the industry, and there was an improvement in regard to fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Macduff employment remained fair.

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

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT remained fairly good on the whole in June. London.—Employment was fairly good during June, and much better than in June, 1918. The following Table shows the average number of labourers employed at the docks and at the principal wharves in London in June, 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.		Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.			
Week ended June 7th	9,052	3,148	12,200	8,357	20,557
" " " 14th	9,143	3,350	12,493	8,643	21,136
" " " 21st	8,969	3,129	12,098	8,514	20,612
" " " 28th	9,288	3,253	12,541	8,522	21,063
Average for 4 weeks ended June 28th, 1919	9,114	3,218	12,332	8,510	20,842
Average for May, 1919	8,569	3,190	11,759	8,106	19,865
Average for June, 1918	5,526	2,857	8,383	6,176	14,559

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks in June was 2,383, as compared with 2,131 in May, 1919, and 1,926 in June, 1918.

East Coast.—Employment was generally fairly good on the Tyne, Wear, and Tees. It was good at Grimsby, and fair at Hull, and continued to improve at both ports. Employment was fair, and showed a slight improvement, at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, but at Ipswich it remained slack.

Southern and Western Ports.—At Plymouth and at the South Wales ports employment was fairly good. Employment was bad at Bristol, where a shortage of railway trucks was reported. It was good at Liverpool and Manchester, and also with canal workers in the Midland area.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was fair at Glasgow and Ayr, and good at Greenock. It was good at Belfast, fair at Cork and Waterford, and bad at Limerick.

SEAMEN.

The supply of able seamen was equal to, or in excess of, the demand in June. Excess of supply over demand occurred at some ports on the North-East Coast, at Newport, Swansea, Glasgow, 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 June:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	June, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Six months ended		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1919.	June, 1918.	June, 1913.
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
East Coast—						
Tyne Ports	2,042	- 536	+ 730	10,221	10,104	15,573
Sunderland	147	- 159	- 907	1,646	1,764	2,023
Middlesbrough	410	+ 123	+ 121	1,470	1,477	1,990
Hull	1,382	+ 217	+ 208	6,040	5,353	7,941
Grimsby	25	+ 22	- 22	176	576	369
Bristol Channel—						
Bristol	848	+ 85	+ 511	4,006	3,491	5,945
Newport	59	- 141	+ 76	4,544	3,917	5,214
Cardiff	2,971	- 242	- 408	19,148	19,131	24,576
Swansea	182	- 147	- 111	1,790	1,837	2,242
Other Ports—						
Liverpool	10,977	- 1,199	+ 1,682	74,783	58,442	99,787
London	6,649	- 1,194	+ 587	35,189	29,703	49,578
Southampton	3,002	+ 33	+ 2,028	11,998	5,162	27,421
SCOTLAND:						
Leith	591	- 61	+ 340	3,724	1,262	2,305
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	391	- 65	+ 295	1,859	529	1,484
Glasgow	2,259	+ 480	+ 827	10,515	12,279	26,503
IRELAND:						
Dublin	84	+ 81	+ 32	439	539	387
Belfast	260	+ 99	+ 133	1,214	1,727	1,114
TOTAL	32,850	- 2,604	+ 6,752	188,792	157,243	274,492

* 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 Fenchurch.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

The following Table summarises the work of the Employment Exchanges during the week ended the 4th July, 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	47,015	516,263	17,117	13,866	44,904
Women	18,212	182,998	12,881	8,414	55,289
Boys	5,432	14,444	2,964	2,306	6,603
Girls	5,295	14,125	2,711	2,022	9,402
Total at 4th July, 1919	75,954	727,830	35,673	26,608	116,198
Total a week ago	70,193	746,468	39,172	27,158	121,352
Total a month ago	68,318	838,130	40,661	29,400	120,304

There was again a marked decline in the number of persons remaining on the live registers, and the total at 4th July was 13.2 per cent. lower than a month ago. The decline was most marked in the women's department, where it amounted to 28.5 per cent., while in the men's department it was only 9.3 per cent. The number of vacancies notified and filled show a decline of 12.3 per cent. and 9.6 per cent. respectively compared with the figures of a month ago.

The usual monthly analysis for the four weeks ended the 6th June is shown below.

ANALYSIS FOR WEEK ENDED 4TH JULY.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The number of workpeople on the registers of the Employment Exchanges (414 in number) at some time or other during the four weeks ended 6th June, 1919, was 1,493,677 (men, 857,696; women, 538,948; boys, 48,192; girls, 48,841). 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 182,106, and the number of vacancies filled was 116,324. The total number of workpeople remaining on the registers at 6th June, 1919, was 838,130.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On registers at 9th May, 1919 ...	614,534	443,757	28,671	31,971	1,118,933
Number of individuals registered during period	243,162	95,191	19,521	16,870	374,744
Total	857,696	538,948	48,192	48,841	1,493,677
Re-registrations during period ...	4,833	5,193	569	466	10,559
On registers at 6th June, 1919 ...	547,748	264,182	18,130	18,070	838,130
Vacancies notified during period ...	83,402	71,100	13,951	13,803	182,286
Vacancies filled during period ...	58,952	38,880	9,787	8,370	116,489
Applicants placed in other districts	6,185	3,434	1,247	1,236	12,102

The average daily registrations, vacancies notified and vacancies filled during the four weeks were 16,054, 7,594 and 4,853 respectively. A Chart showing the fluctuations since February, 1918 is given on page 294.

	Average Daily Registrations.			Average Daily Vacancies Notified.			Average Daily Vacancies Filled.		
	4 Weeks ended 6 June, 1919.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		4 Weeks ended 6 June, 1919.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		4 Weeks ended 6 June, 1919.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Men ...	10,313	- 3.24	6.25	3,474	+ 1.74	- 3	2,456	+ 163	- 19
Women ...	4,182	- 2.50	- 1,033	2,983	+ 21	+ 69	1,620	- 8	- 748
Boys ...	837	- 320	- 58	582	+ 34	+ 76	407	- 6	- 5
Girls ...	722	- 380	- 77	575	- 8	+ 127	370	- 5	+ 52
Total	16,054	- 6,741	+ 5,023	7,594	+ 221	+ 269	4,853	+ 144	- 7

Compared with the previous month the daily average of registrations showed a percentage decrease of 29.6; the daily average of vacancies notified and vacancies filled showed percentage increases of 3.0 and 3.1 respectively.

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

In the case of men, the insured trades accounted for 39·1 per cent. of the total registrations, 58·7 per cent. of the vacancies notified, and 57·5 per cent. of the vacancies filled. Among women the percentages in the insured trades were 7·1, 6·0 and 8·2 respectively.

Of the vacancies filled, 3·6 per cent. were known to be for less than a week's employment, and of the vacancies filled by boys and girls 9·5 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):—

—	MEN.					Total.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Insured Trades ...	69·3	74·6	79·2	77·5	77·5	70·7
Uninsured Trades ...	72·7	53·4	65·1	61·9	61·9	60·5
All Trades ...	70·7	54·7	70·0	64·3	63·9	63·9
Do, a month ago ...	69·5	55·4	75·3	64·3	63·9	63·9
Do, a year ago ...	71·2	81·3	81·3	75·4	75·4	76·4

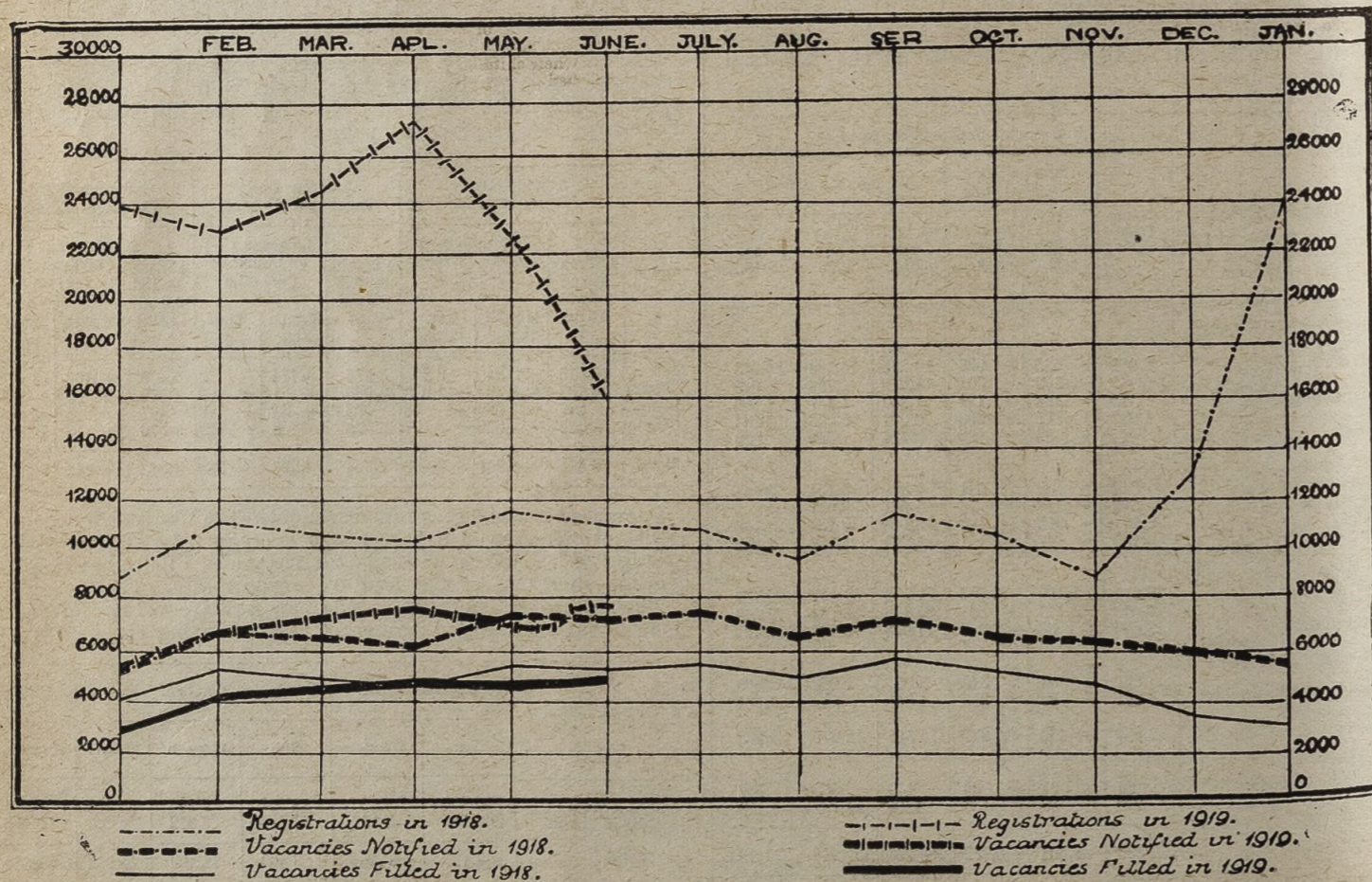
Compared with the previous month there was no appreciable change in the proportions, except in the case of boys; compared with a year ago the most noticeable change was in the women's department.

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

Groups of Trades.*	MEN.			
	Fresh Registrations.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Building ...	23,455	32,695	18,613	11,663
Works of Construction ...	3,707	7,298	4,993	3,935
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Construction of Vehicles ...	51,530	110,025	19,200	14,106
Miscellaneous Metal Trades ...	6,231	9,287	1,868	1,322
Chemicals ...	1,420	3,056	845	778
Domestic Service ...	10,633	23,164	3,001	2,003
Commercial and Clerical ...	13,103	35,598	2,647	2,217
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages ...	39,236	103,313	7,290	5,032
Agriculture ...	5,240	8,837	2,941	1,747
Mines and Quarries ...	7,067	14,004	1,259	710
Textiles ...	10,455	30,995	1,993	1,429
Dress (including Boots and Shoes) ...	3,525	7,235	1,612	981
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging ...	3,992	8,456	925	554
General Labourers ...	37,625	98,075	9,697	8,288
All other Trades ...	23,942	55,802	6,515	4,182
TOTAL ...	243,162	547,748	83,402	58,952

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

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.

	WOMEN.			
	2,174	16,381	1,328	1,066
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Construction of Vehicles ...	1,717	6,668	916	608
Miscellaneous Metal Trades ...	770	1,845	314	296
Domestic Service ...	31,142	59,223	34,972	18,162
Commercial and Clerical ...	8,780	17,863	2,535	1,977
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages ...	1,823	5,927	439	346
Agriculture ...	1,394	1,455	1,543	702
Textiles ...	16,945	51,656	6,331	4,612
Dress (including Boots and Shoes) ...	4,368	12,257	11,314	4,903
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging ...	4,666	11,897	4,001	2,808
General Labourers ...	8,189	33,421	1,089	861
All other Trades ...	12,263	35,589	5,694	3,474
TOTAL ...	95,191	254,182	71,109	38,880

Compared with a month ago there was a decline in the number of fresh registrations and in the number of persons on the live register. The decline in the live register was common to all trades, and was particularly marked in the women's department, where it amounted to 42·5 per cent.

There was an increase in the vacancies notified and filled for men; it was common to all trade groups except mines and quarries, the principal increases being in building, engineering, &c., conveyance and general factory work. The vacancies notified and filled for women showed increases in nearly all groups, the largest increases being in textiles, agriculture and food, &c. There was, however, a decrease in the vacancies notified for domestic service, but the vacancies filled in that group showed a slight increase.

As regards juveniles, there were 9,767 vacancies filled by boys, of which 2,076 were in engineering trades and 2,190 in conveyance of goods, &c.; and 8,870 vacancies filled by girls, of which 1,552 were in domestic service, 1,069 in commercial occupations, and 942 in dress.

The largest proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for men was 92·1 per cent. in chemicals, and the smallest 56·4 in mines and quarries. For women the largest proportion was 94·3 per cent. in chemicals, and the smallest 35·4 per cent. in dress.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The above figures exclude casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers). The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations was 1,810, a daily average of 75, compared with 59 in the previous four weeks, and with 233 in the four weeks ended 7th June, 1918. During the four weeks there were also 142 cases in which men were given employment through the clearing-house system for dock labourers at Liverpool.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of trade disputes beginning in June was 127, as compared with 170 in the previous month, and 86 in June, 1918. In these new disputes, about 509,000 workpeople were directly, and 14,000 indirectly, involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before June and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of about 548,000 workpeople involved in disputes in a total of about 105,000 in May, 1919, and 70,000 in June, 1918. In the following Table the new trade disputes for June are summarised by groups of trades:—

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		Total.
		Directly.	Indirectly.	
Building ...	15	4,277	...	4,277
Coal Mining ...	16	34,542	2,643	37,185
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	1	170	...	170
Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	11	3,612	5,170	8,782
Other Metal ...	7	2,815	4,500	7,315
Textile ...	6	450,483	...	450,483
Clothing ...	13	2,485	...	2,485
Transport ...	15	2,677	...	2,677
Woodworking and Furnishing ...	2	340	...	340
Other Trades ...	34	8,078	1,500	9,578
Local Authority Services ...	7	397	...	397
TOTAL, JUNE, 1919 ...	127	509,376	13,813	523,189
TOTAL, MAY, 1919 ...	170	66,900	21,791	88,691
TOTAL, JUNE, 1918 ...	86	18,840	11,071	29,911

Causes.—Of the 127 new disputes, 83, directly involving 469,997 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 6, directly involving 1,797 workpeople, on other wages questions; 12, directly involving 4,334 workpeople, on questions affecting hours; 8, directly involving 15,653 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 13, directly involving 7,131 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 5, directly involving 10,464 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the

case of 56 new disputes, directly involving 482,603 workpeople, and 26 old disputes, directly involving 2,180 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 15, directly involving 12,839 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 15, directly involving 9,274 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 52, directly involving 462,670 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 34 other disputes, directly involving 18,356 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in June by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to about 3,545,000. In addition, 291,000 working days were lost owing to disputes which began before June and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total aggregate duration in June of all disputes, new and old, was 3,836,000 days, as compared with 673,000 days in May, 1919, and 375,000 days in June, 1918.

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

Groups of Trades.	January to June, 1918.			January to June, 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 ...	74	38,000	315,000	74	12,000	166,000
Coal Mining ...	55	103,000	509,000	123	564,000	2,700,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	9	7,000	48,000	11	2,000	34,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	150	80,000	468,000	112	237,000	4,265,000
Other Metal ...	50	45,000	252,000	75	45,000	376,000
Textile ...	25	28,000	129,000	30	469,000	3,346,000
Clothing ...	27	7,000	105,000	43	14,000	144,000
Transport ...	28	4,000	22,000	67	43,000	198,000
Woodworking and Furnishing ...	33	11,000	47,000	29	8,000	115,000
Other Trades ...	78	18,000	140,000	128	35,000	379,000
Local Authority Services ...	38	7,000	46,000	55	5,000	51,000
TOTAL ...	567	348,000	2,091,000	747	1,484,000	11,677,000

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN JUNE.

Occupations and Locality.†	Estimated Number of Workpeople Involved		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Cause or Object ‡	Result.‡
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡				
BUILDING TRADES:— Bricklayers, joiners, machinists, painters and labourers—Loughborough	500	...	3 June	16	For advance in wages and reduction in working hours	Modified advance granted and working hours reduced.
Carpenters and joiners, plumbers, woodcutting machinists, &c.—Liverpool, Birkenhead and District	1,100	...	10 June	...	For advance in wages ...	No settlement reported.
Building trades workpeople—Carlisle and district	500	...	23 June	...	Refusal of employers to recognise a wages agreement of the North-Western Area Joint Council for the Building Trades, to which they had not been party	No settlement reported.
COAL MINING:— Miners, &c.—Pontefract (near)	1,476	...	4 June	4	Dispute arising out of banksmen and screeners not having been allowed to complete their shift on a day when winding had ceased at "half-day time"	The lost half-shift to be paid for, and work to be found for banksmen and screeners in future if winding ceases before end of shift.
Miners, &c.—Mansfield (near)	1,722	...	14 June	2	Alleged objectionable conduct of an official	Amicable settlement effected.
Miners, &c.—Cardiff (near)	1,850	...	3 June	5	On account of alleged delay in settlement of a wages claim made by night hauliers	Work resumed pending a settlement.
Clerks, miners, &c.—South Wales and Monmouthshire	1,000	...	13 June	11	For recognition of the National Union of Clerks as representing clerks at commercial offices of colliery companies	Recognition granted.
Miners, &c.—Rhondda	7,300	...	18 June	2	Refusal of employers to permit the taking of a certain ballot by the men on the colliery premises	Work resumed unconditionally.
Underground and surface workers—Merthyr Tydvil (near)	6,152	1,343	23 June	18	Refusal of a collier to unload a tram of rubbish	Work resumed pending inquiry.
METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES:— Engineers, &c., and iron and steel workers—Tees-side	6,000	...	11 June	...	Dispute arising out of demand for a working week of 44 hours	No settlement reported.
Boiler scalers, labourers, &c.—Birkenhead	1,035	...	23 May	11	Against employment of boiler makers on work claimed by boiler scalers	Work resumed pending arbitration.
Enginemen, boilermen, firemen, &c., and other workpeople—Sheffield	500	5,000	3 June	5	Dispute respecting interpretation of an agreement granting certain advances in wages	Amicable settlement effected.
TEXTILE TRADES:— Cotton, card and blowing-room operatives, spinners, piecers, weavers, &c.—Lancashire and adjoining counties	450,000	...	23 June	18	For advance of 30 per cent. on standard list rates of wages and reduction in working hours from 55½ to 46½ per week	Advance of 30 per cent. and 48 hour working week granted; the altered rates of wages to remain unchanged until 30th April, 1920.
TRANSPORT TRADES:— Bagmen, &c.—Mersey	1,000	...	10 June	11	For reduction in working hours and other concessions	Reduction in working hours and certain other concessions granted.
OTHER TRADES:— Bakers, vanmen, &c.—Rhondda	350	...	23 June	9	For advance in wages of 20s. per week and reduction in working hours from 54 to 48 per week	Temporary advance in wages of 10s. per week granted to males and a proportionate advance to females pending issue of national wages award.
Trawler engineers, firemen, trimmers, deck hands, &c.—Hull	500	1,500	4 June	...	For additional engine-room staff	No settlement reported.
Wholesale drapery employees—London	2,700	...	18 June	2	For advance in wages and other concessions, and for recognition of Trade Union	Work resumed pending negotiations between representatives of Employers' Association and Trade Union.

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

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

‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e. thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[The particulars given, which are based on returns from employers and workpeople, are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, seamen, railway servants, police and Government employees. War bonuses and war increases have been so described where possible, but the information is not in all cases sufficient to distinguish between these and the increases not thus limited. The particulars relate to changes reported, both by the employers and the workpeople concerned, to have come into actual operation, irrespective of whether they have or have not been approved by the Minister of Labour. The fact that a particular change in rate is shown in the Table, therefore, should not be taken as implying that the new rate has been formally approved by the Minister of Labour as a "substituted rate" under the provisions of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act.]

Wages.*

THE changes in rates of wages reported as having come into operation in June resulted in an increase of about £75,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 350,000 workpeople. Of these, nearly 150,000 were engaged in the metal trades and over 70,000 in the food trades. In addition a number of workpeople had their hourly time-rates and piece-rates increased, so as to give the same weekly wages, as before for a shorter working week.

The principal changes included were increases of 5s. and 2s. 6d. per week awarded to women and girls respectively employed in miscellaneous metal trades and in aircraft manufacture; increases resulting from the adoption of minimum rates of wages for workpeople in the cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery, and fruit-preserving trades; and an increase of 7½ per cent. to iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, South Yorkshire and South Lancashire, raising the wages of millmen to 125 per cent. above the standard of 1908.

Other important changes included an additional war bonus of 12½ per cent. to steel and tinplate workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, by which the war bonuses were increased to 112½ per cent. for those earning up to 20s. per week, to 127½ per cent. for those earning from 20s. 1d. to 30s. per week, and to amounts varying, with earnings, from 62½ per cent. to 126½ per cent. on earnings over 30s. per week; an increase of 1d. per hour to women and girls employed in the wholesale and retail dressmaking and ladies' tailoring trades in London; increases of 5s. and 3s. per week to men and women respectively in the printing trades in London; and increases, of various amounts, in the base rates of workpeople employed in the woolcombing industry in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a war wage of 107 per cent. on the new base rates substituted for previous war wages.

Of the increases taking effect in June, 35, affecting over 90,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; 7, affecting 20,000 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation; 9, affecting nearly 75,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales; and the remaining 61 changes, affecting nearly 160,000 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In 12 cases only, affecting under 3,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JANUARY-JUNE, 1919.

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JUNE, 1919.

Table with 5 columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, and Particulars of Change. It lists changes for various trades like Building and Allied Trades, Pig Iron Manufacture, Iron and Steel Manufacture, Engineering, Ship Repairing, and Light Castings Manufacture across different localities.

* The details given do not, of course, include those relating to the changes affecting coal miners and cotton operatives arranged to take effect in July. † See note at head of page. ‡ Excluding workpeople employed by Local Authorities, who are included in the particulars given for "Local Authority Services." § See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." ¶ This rate is inclusive of all bonuses. ** The change received the approval of the Minister of Labour in June, to take effect from the date shown.

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

Table with 5 columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, and Particulars of Change. It continues the list of changes from the previous page, including entries for Exmouth, Falmouth, Winchester, South Wales and Monmouthshire, Abergavenny, Cardiff, Belfast, Drogheda, Northamptonshire, Matlock, Rowsley and Darley Dale district, North Wales, South Staffordshire, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland, Midlands, England and Wales, South Wales, West of Scotland, Dundee, Swansea and Llanelly and District, Liverpool, England and Scotland, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and United Kingdom.

* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." † Including Aberavon, Aberdare, Barry, Cardiff, Ebbw Vale, East Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, Llanelly, Merthyr, Neath, Newport, Pontypridd, Port Talbot, Rhondda and Rhymney Valleys, and Swansea. ‡ This rate is inclusive of all bonuses. § The additional bonus of 12½ per cent. was granted for three months, and ceases on 29 September, 1919. ¶ The change took effect from the date shown under an Award issued in June. ** The "pre-war rates" are to be taken as not less than those payable for a full ordinary week as prescribed by Orders 181, 455 and 447 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916). *** The increases were the result of an arbitration to which the Engineering and the National Employers' Federation were parties, together with certain trade unions.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Other Metal Trades, Woolcombing and Sorting, Asbestos Trade, Textile Dyeing, Bleaching, Finishing, Clothing Trades, and Transport Trades.

* The increases were the result of an arbitration to which the Midland, and the Darlaston, Bolt and Nut Manufacturers' Associations were parties, together with certain trade unions.
† The change took effect from the date shown, under an Award issued in June.
‡ The "pre-war rates" are to be taken as not less than those payable for a full ordinary week as prescribed by Orders 181,456 and 447 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916).

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Transport Trades, Printing and Allied Trades, Furniture Trades, and Aircraft Manufacture.

* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
† This increase took effect from the date shown, under an Award issued in June.
‡ Other than those already covered by Award of the Court of Arbitration No. 174 (see LABOUR GAZETTE for February 1919, p. 70), to which the Engineering and National Employer's Federation and the Trade Unions were parties.
§ The pre-war rates are to be taken as not less than those payable for a full ordinary week as prescribed by Orders 181, 456, 447 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916).

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for 'Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued)' and 'Local Authority Services'.

* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
† The change took effect from the date shown under an Award issued in June.
‡ The advances are to be increased or reduced pro rata if a greater or fewer number of hours, respectively, than 50 a week are worked.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for 'Changes in Rates of Wages and War Bonuses (continued)', 'Changes in Hours of Labour', and 'Increases in Minimum Rates under the Trade Boards Act'.

Increases in Minimum Rates under the Trade Boards Act.
Machine Made Lace and Net Finishing Trade.—From 19th June the minimum time-rate of wages was raised from 4½ per hour to 5½d. per hour, and corresponding increases were made in the minimum rates for learners.

* See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."
† The change was approved by the Minister of Labour in June.
‡ Six-hour shifts were previously in operation in a number of works, particularly in the Swansea Valley.
§ The change took effect from the date shown, under an arrangement made in June.
|| The change took effect from the date shown under an Award issued in June.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS. IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Cases include all attacks, fatal or otherwise, reported to the Home Office during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months.

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during June, 1919, was 26, of which 22 were due to lead poisoning, 1 to phosphorus poisoning, 1 to toxic jaundice, and 2 to anthrax.

SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE, 1919.

During the six months ended June, 1919, the total number of cases of poisoning and anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 137, compared with 131 in the corresponding period of 1918.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

Table with columns for Industry, Cases (Month of June 1919, Six months ended June 1919, June 1918), and Deaths (Month of June 1919, Six months ended June 1919, June 1918). Includes sub-tables for Lead Poisoning, Other Forms of Poisoning, and Anthrax.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

CASES REPORTED.

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

The Table below shows the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during June, in comparison with the numbers for the previous month and for June, 1918.

The number reported as killed in June, 1919, was 185, a decrease of 71 on the previous month, and a decrease of 69 on a year ago.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during June, 1919, numbered 16, compared with 36 in May, 1919, and 35 in June, 1918.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in June, 1919, was 99, a decrease of 13 on May, 1919.

SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE, 1919.

During the six months ended June, 1919, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment was 1,399, as compared with 1,845 in the corresponding period of the year 1918, a decrease of 449.

The total number of fatal accidents in the railway service was 178, as compared with 213 last year.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 547, as compared with 769 last year.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in the six months January-June, 1919, was 646, as compared with 820 last year.

Table showing Number of Workpeople killed during, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1919, on a month ago, and Year ago. Categorized by Trade (Railway Service, Mines, Factories and Workshops, etc.)

PAUPERISM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

The number of paupers relieved on one day in June, 1919, in the thirty-five selected areas named below, corresponded to a rate of 122 per 10,000 of population, showing no change on the previous month, a decrease of 4 per 10,000 on a year ago, and of 63 per 10,000 compared with June, 1913.

Compared with May, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 45. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 738 (or 0.7 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers increased by 783 (or 0.6 per cent.).

Compared with June, 1918, the total number of paupers decreased by 4,777 (or 2.0 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 8,829 (or 7.7 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers increased by 4,052 (or 3.4 per cent.).

Table showing Paupers on one day in June, 1919, for selected urban areas. Includes columns for In-door, Out-door, Total, and Rate per 10,000 of Population. Categorized by England & Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

BUILDING PLANS.

Returns received by the Department from 87 of the principal urban districts in the United Kingdom (exclusive of the County of London) giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the second quarter of 1919.

The following Table shows for each class of building and for each district, the estimated value of buildings for which plans were passed in the second quarter of 1919, in comparison with the corresponding period of 1918.

Table showing Building Plans for Second Quarter of 1918 and 1919. Columns include District, Dwelling Houses, Factories and Workshops, Shops, etc., and TOTAL.

The above figures, which are in continuation of those published in the Labour Gazette for some years past, may usefully be supplemented by a statistical summary of the progress made in connection with the Housing Schemes of local authorities and Public Utility Societies.

Table showing Housing Schemes: Applications, Approvals, Area approved, Lay-outs, and House Plans for 1919.

The totals shown in the last column of this Table differ from those which would be arrived at by adding together the figures in the other columns because the latter figures do not show subsequent adjustments due to alterations of schemes; the figures in the last column are adjusted on this account.

The number of site schemes approved by the Ministry up to 5th July was thus 852 (the area of 843 of these being 13,255 acres).

The number of schemes approved for lay-outs was 184, and the number of house-plan schemes approved was 145, covering 8,790 houses.

* The totals for this period include schemes of Public Utility Societies, County Councils, etc., which had been submitted in earlier periods. The figures given in the Table for these earlier periods relate only to schemes of Local Authorities.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' SALES.

The Table below gives details as to the sales in the first quarter of 1919, 1918 and 1914 respectively, by the three Co-operative Wholesale Societies in England, Scotland and Ireland. Compared with the corresponding period of 1918 a considerable increase in the value of sales is shown in every case, except that the relatively small sales of the English and Scottish Societies' Joint Committee showed a decrease. Compared with the first quarter of 1914 the sales of the distributive departments more than doubled, and those of the productive departments were nearly three times as much as in 1914. It should be remembered that the higher level of prices has an important bearing on the increased value of sales.

Names of Societies and Nature of Business.	Sales* in the First Quarter of			Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with	
	1919.	1918.	1914.	A Year ago.	Five Years ago.
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:—					
Distributive Departments...	18,685,972	13,322,414	7,960,954	+ 40.3	+134.7
Productive " " "	6,181,821	4,077,603	2,128,554	+ 51.6	+190.4
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:—					
Distributive Departments...	5,171,439	4,210,851	2,249,013	+ 21.9	+130.2
Productive " " "	1,691,790	1,492,831	700,964	+ 13.3	+141.4
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE:—					
Productive Departments ...	121,140	188,193	56,598	- 35.6	+114.0
IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY:—					
Distributive Departments...	340,617	226,116	86,752	+ 50.6	+232.6
TOTAL.—Distributive Departments	24,198,028	17,789,381	10,293,749	+ 36.0	+135.1
TOTAL.—Productive Departments	7,994,751	5,768,630	2,886,116	+ 33.8	+177.0
GRAND TOTAL ...	32,192,779	23,548,011	13,179,865	+ 33.7	+144.3

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS

INJURY BY ACCIDENT: NO IMMEDIATE INCAPACITY: REASONABLE PROBABILITY OF INCAPACITY IN FUTURE: PROCEEDINGS FOR COMPENSATION: FORM OF AWARD: DECLARATION OF LIABILITY.

Compensation for injury by accident under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, is payable only where the injury causes incapacity for earning wages, or for earning as much wages as the injured workman could earn but for the injury.

A workman, employed by the Port of London Authority, had received an injury to his right eye when a child, and in consequence the eye remained practically useless. According to his own expression he was only just able, with that eye, to "distinguish light from darkness." In the course of his employment he met with an accident to the right eye, in circumstances which would have entitled him to compensation if incapacity had resulted. Although the injury caused him severe pain he continued at work and reported his condition from time to time to the officials of his employers. About a year after the accident he applied to be admitted a member of a sick club of employees of the Authority. His application led to a report as to his defective eyesight, in consequence of which the Authority dismissed him. He immediately, however, obtained a fresh situation at higher wages than he had been earning before. Fourteen months after the accident he took proceedings for an award of compensation.

In the arbitration, after hearing the facts and medical evidence, the Court made a declaration that the employers were liable to pay compensation in the future in case the claimant became unable to earn full wages by reason of the accident. The Authority appealed against this form of award and the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, holding that it was not competent for the judge to make such a declaration. The workman appealed to the House of Lords.

This appeal was allowed by the House of Lords, the judgment of the Court of Appeal being reversed and the decision of the judge being restored.

Their Lordships held that where there is a reasonable probability that incapacity may result in the future from an injury, both justice and common sense require that the door should not be closed against the injured workman receiving compensation. If the County Court were unable to hear the facts and come to some decision until the incapacity actually occurred, perhaps years might elapse between the accident and the hearing. In that time witnesses might die, be lost sight of or otherwise become unavailable, and great injustice might be caused by such adjournment. Therefore, where the judge found that there was a reasonable probability of incapacity resulting in the future, such a declaration as had been made was correct; and thereupon the arbitration should

* The figures given for productive departments represent sales and transfers to the distributive departments.

stand adjourned, each party having the right to make a fresh application if the circumstances changed.—*King v. Port of London Authority.*—House of Lords.—1st July, 1919.

MINING EXAMINATIONS.

RULES OF THE BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS OF THE 24TH JANUARY, 1917 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917, No. 126), RELATING TO THE QUALIFICATIONS OF APPLICANTS FOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY (War Service Candidates).

Owing to some misunderstanding having arisen as to the correct interpretation of Rule I. of the above Rules, the Board for Mining Examinations desire it to be made known that the 3 (or 2) years' practical experience in mining referred to in that Rule may have been obtained partly before and partly after the candidate's service in His Majesty's Forces.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.
COURT OF ARBITRATION CONSTITUTED UNDER WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) ACT, 1918.

Building and Allied Trades.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES.—The Carlisle and District Master Building Trades Association (representing Messrs. Ormerod, Craig & Macdonald, Hill & Stephenson, J. & R. Bell, Reed & Son, J. W. Laing & Son, Dowell, R. M. Hills & Sons) v. certain workmen (tradesmen and labourers employed by the firms). Decision—The several substituted rates contained in the agreement dated 19th February, 1919, between the North Western Federation of Building Trade Employers and the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives have not been substituted rates against or become payable by any of the firms concerned. Issued 18th June. (529)

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

GAS PRODUCERMEN.—Alfred Hickman, Ltd. (Staffordshire), Steel and Ingot Iron Works (Bilston, Staffs) v. Midland Blast Furnacemen, Cokemen, and By-Product Workers' Association. Decision—Claim for an advance in wages to gas producermen, boilermen, tarmen, and coal, slack and elevator men not established. Issued 21st June. (540)

BRICKLAYERS.—Robert Heath & Sons, Ltd., Biddulph Valley Coal and Iron Works (Stoke-on-Trent) v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Decision—Claim that bricklayers employed by the firm should be paid special rates for week-end work on repairs not established. Issued 24th June. (547)

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

WOMEN WORKERS.—Brass Founders' Association v. Workers' Union, National Federation of Women Workers, Amalgamated Society of Gas Workers, National Amalgamated Union of Labour, National Union of General Workers, and Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—From the first pay in May, 1919, the women and girls under 18 years of age to receive advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively, provided the total advances over pre-war rates do not exceed 20s. a week in the case of women and 10s. a week in the case of girls. Issued 5th June. (501)

WOMEN WORKERS.—British Optical Instrument Manufacturers' Association, R. & J. Beck, Ltd., and Heath & Co. v. Workers' Union, the National Federation of Women Workers, National Union of General Workers, National Amalgamated Union of Labour, Amalgamated Society of Gas Workers, and Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—From the first pay in May, 1919, the women and girls under 18 years of age to receive advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively, provided the total advances over pre-war rates do not exceed 20s. a week in the case of women and 10s. a week in the case of girls. Issued 5th June. (502)

CUT NAIL AND TACK INDUSTRY, WOMEN WORKERS.—Engineering and National Employers' Federations v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union, Workers' Union, National Federation of Women Workers, National Amalgamated Union of Labour, National Union of General Workers, Amalgamated Society of Gas Workers, and Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—From the first pay in May, 1919, the women and girls under 18 years of age to receive advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively, provided the total advances over pre-war rates do not exceed 20s. a week in the case of women and 10s. a week in the case of girls. Issued 5th June. (503)

METAL TRADES, WOMEN WORKERS.—Engineering and National Employers' Federations, Stonehouse Works, Ltd., and General Stampings, Ltd. v. Workers' Union, National Federation of Women Workers, National Amalgamated Union of Labour, National Union of General Workers, Amalgamated Society of Gas Workers, and Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—From the first pay in May, 1919, the women and girls under 18 years of age to receive advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively, provided the total advances over pre-war rates do not exceed 20s. a week in the case of women and 10s. a week in the case of girls. Issued 5th June. (504)

BOLT AND NUT INDUSTRY, WOMEN WORKERS.—Midland Bolt and Nut Manufacturers' Association and Darlston Bolt and Nut Manufacturers' Association v. Workers' Union, National Federation of Women Workers, National Amalgamated Union of Labour, National Union of General Workers, Amalgamated Society of Gas Workers, and Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—From the first pay in May, 1919, the women and girls under 18 years of age to receive advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively, provided the total advances over pre-war rates do not exceed 20s. a week in the case of women and 10s. a week in the case of girls. Issued 5th June. (505)

WOMEN WORKERS.—Sheffield Engineers (Small Tool Manufacturers' Association) v. Workers' Union, National Federation of Women Workers, National Amalgamated Union of Labour, National Union of General Workers, Amalgamated Society of Gas Workers, and Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—From the first pay in May, 1919, the women and girls under 18 years of age to receive advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively, provided the total advances over pre-war rates do not exceed 20s. a week in the case of women and 10s. a week in the case of girls. Issued 5th June. (506)

ENGINEERING AND ALLIED TRADES.—Hants and Dorset Manufacturers' Association v. Bournemouth Allied Trades Committee. Award—The prescribed rate of the men concerned on 21st November was 1s. an hour, plus 16s. 6d. a week war advance and a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. The men have received a subsequent advance of 5s. Issued 5th June. (507)

FITTERS, BLACKSMITHS, & C., ON MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.—Workington Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. (Workington) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—The men concerned to receive an advance of 1s. a week. Issued 6th June. (510)

IRONFOUNDERS.—Highfield Foundry Co., Ltd. (Wellingborough) v. Ironfounders' Society. Award—The prescribed rate applicable to the workmen concerned is 6s. 8d. a week. Issued 13th June. (522)

JOINERS.—Tyne Shipbuilders' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners. Award—The basis for determining the special allowance of time and a half payable to joiners engaged on the planing of wood decks, and draughting or scribe boards in the shipyards in the Tyne and Blyth districts, is the pre-war rate of 41s. a week, plus the advances of 4s. and 3s. a week given in March, 1915, and August, 1916, respectively. The special allowance is not applicable to the additional war advance of 21s. 6d. a week. Issued 13th June. (523)

GENERAL WORKERS.—Powysland Ordnance Works (Welshpool) v. Workers' Union. Award—The wages paid by the firm on 11th November, 1918, with additional war advances of 3s. 6d. a week to men and 1s. 9d. a week to youths under 18 years of age, are the prescribed rates of wages of the workpeople concerned. Issued 16th June. (525)

WOMEN WELDERS.—Richard Crittall & Co., Ltd. (Stamford Brook Arches), and Southfields Sheet Metal Co., Ltd. (Southfields) v. Society of Women Welders. Decision—The Court consider that the claim in respect of women welders in the employ of R. Crittall & Co., Ltd., is fully satisfied by the advance of 5s. a week paid by the firm on 8th May, 1919. The claim against the Southfields Sheet Metal Co., Ltd., is not established, as the firm have ceased to employ this class of labour. Issued 17th June. (526)

WOMEN WORKERS.—Rowland Hodges, Ltd. (Birmingham) v. Mrs. Agnes McCoy, Miss Agnes Minnie Sheard and Miss Florence Bishop, formerly employees of the company. Decision—Award (No. 174) of the Court of Arbitration of 25th January, 1919 (Women Workers—Engineering Trade) does not apply to the firm, who are brass founders engaged on the manufacture of doorknobs, hinges, safety razors, &c. The establishment is covered by the Award (No. 501) to the women workers employed by members of the Brass Founders Employers' Association. Issued 18th June. (530)

LABOURERS.—Rootes, Ltd. (Engineers, Maidstone) v. Workers' Union. Decision—The rate of the labourers concerned in the Maidstone district is 7d. an hour, and the war advances properly payable in addition thereto are 21s. 6d. a week, plus the bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. Issued 19th June. (532)

WOMEN WORKERS.—J. Foster & Son (Halifax) v. Workers' Union. Decision—The prescribed rate applicable to the class of workpeople concerned is, for a week of 53 hours, 6d. an hour, plus a war advance of 11s. a week, that is 37s. 6d. a week, and that a rate of 42s. 6d. for a similar week has been substituted for that prescribed rate from the beginning of the first pay in May, 1919. Issued 20th June. (533)

LIEU WORKERS.—North of Ireland Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. (Londonderry) v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—The lieu workers concerned to be paid for a 47-hours' week, the same rate as was paid for a 53-hours' week, except those lieu workers whose rates are based on their average piecework earnings, in which case the claim has not been established; any men, however, who were paid at lieu rates based on their piecework earnings before the hours were changed, the basis on which such rates were calculated being a full 53-hours' week, to receive the necessary additional payment to compensate them for working the reduced week. To take effect from the first pay following 2nd May, 1919. Issued 20th June. (534)

FITTERS.—London Aircraft Co. v. certain employees thereof. Award—The prescribed rate of the fitters concerned is the London district rate for fitters, namely, 71s. 6d. a week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. There is no prescribed rate applicable to the "semi-skilled" fitters concerned. Issued 20th June. (535)

BARCLAY, CURLE & CO., LTD.—Clyde Shipbuilders' Association v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Decision—Claim for 1s. a 100 extra to be paid over price list for riveting shell berth of a standard vessel now under construction by Barclay, Curle & Co., Ltd. (Whiteinch), not established. Issued 23rd June. (542)

WOMEN WORKERS.—National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation v. Workers' Union, National Federation of Women Workers, National Union of General Workers, National Amalgamated Union of Labour, Amalgamated Society of Gas Workers, and Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—The women and girls under 18 years of age concerned, now in the employ of the firms affected, to receive advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively, from the beginning of the first pay in May, 1919. Issued 23rd June. (544)

WOMEN WORKERS.—Beddies, Ltd. (Edinburgh) v. Workers' Union. Award—The award (No. 174) of the Court of Arbitration of 25th January, 1919 (Engineering and Allied Trades, Engineering Shop, Boiler Shop and Foundries—Women Workers) does not apply to the women concerned employed in connection with the making of gas meters. Issued 24th June. (546)

WIRE DRAWERS.—Iron and Steel Wire Manufacturers' Association v. Amalgamated Wire Drawers' Society of Great Britain. Decision—Claim that an additional 20 per cent. on list prices, plus war bonus, should be paid in respect of the second and third shifts (that is, afternoon and night shifts) not established. Issued 24th June. (548)

ENGINEERING TRADES.—Port of Liverpool, Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation, and Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool v. Joint Committee of the Engineering Societies. Award—The rate of pay of patternmakers to be increased to 75s. a week; brass moulders, instrument-makers and core-makers to 73s. 6d.; coppersmiths, sheet-metal workers, fitters and turners and brass finishers to 73s. a week. The minimum rate of planers, borers, millers and shapers to be increased to 68s. 6d. a week. The practice of making an extra payment of 1s. 6d. a week to men engaged on outside repair work to be discontinued. The award to take effect from the first pay in June, 1919. Issued 25th June. (550)

BRASS FINISHERS.—Gas Meter Making Employers' Federation v. Amalgamated Instrument Makers' Society. Award—The first payment of the advance of 17½ per cent. on piecework prices granted by Messrs. Parkinson, W. & B. Cowan, Ltd., and the Gas Meter Co., Ltd., all of London, to the brass finishers concerned, to be made from the third pay week in January, 1919, as agreed at the hearing. Issued 26th June. (552)

ENGINE DRIVERS, STOKERS AND OILERS.—Ministry of Munitions v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers and the Electrical Trades Union. Decision—Claim that the same total earnings for the 54-hours' week shall be paid for the 47-hours' week to all engine drivers, stokers and oilers at the Royal Ordnance Factories, working in the Royal Arsenal and Royal Dockyard, Woolwich, is not established, since owing to the nature of their employment the men normally work six hours beyond the ordinary shop week. Issued 26th June. (553)

APPRENTICE SHIPWRIGHTS.—Fred Hawke (Plymouth) v. Ship-constructors and Shipwrights' Association. Award—The prescribed rate of wages applicable to the apprentices concerned is the rate fixed by their indentures, plus a total war advance of 16s. 6d. a week to those aged 18 years and over, and 8s. 3d. a week in the case of those under 18 years. Issued 26th June. (554)

WAGON REPAIRERS AND WOODWORKERS.—Tredegar Iron and Coal Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Vehicle Builders, Wheelwrights, Carpenters and Mechanics. Award—The men concerned to receive 6d. per day or shift on their present time rates from 14th March, 1919. Issued 27th June. (555)

ELECTRICAL FITTERS.—British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd. (Prescot) v. Electrical Trades Union. Decision—The men concerned employed in assembling and fitting in connection with switchboards are not engaged on work connected with the firm's electrical department, and are not entitled to the rate applicable to electrical workers. Issued 28th June. (558)

Textile Trades.

SLIP WINDERS—LACE TRADE.—Midland Counties Lace Manufacturers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Operative Lace Makers and Long Eaton and District Association of Operative Lace Makers. Award—The women concerned to be paid in accordance with the Derby slip winding piece rates, plus 7½ per cent., from the same date as that on which the schedule of prices arranged for other auxiliary workers comes into operation. Issued 23rd June. (545)

Clothing Trades.

FUR DRESSERS AND DYERS.—C. W. Martin & Sons, Ltd. (London) v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union.

Decision—The Court decided that as rates will be fixed for this trade by a Trade Board now being formed, it would not be advisable to alter the existing rates. Issued 13th June. (521)

WATERPROOF GARMENT CUTTERS.—India Rubber Manufacturers' Association, Ltd. v. United Garment Workers' Trade Union. Award—From the first pay in May the men concerned to receive an advance of 18s. 9d. a week; men aged 18 years and over, but under 22, and women aged 18 years and over 12s. 6d. a week; and youths and girls under 18 years of age 7s. a week. Any general advances apart from increases in base rates granted since 1st May, 1917; to merge in the advances given. These advances are payable on the basis of a 50-hours' working week. Issued 17th June. (528)

RAINCOAT TRADE.—Raincoat Manufacturers' Association, Ltd. v. United Garment Workers' Trade Union. Award—From the first pay in May, 1919, the men concerned to receive an advance of 18s. 9d. a week; men aged 18 years and over, but under 22, and women aged 18 years and over 12s. 6d. a week; youths and girls under 18 years of age 7s. a week. Any general advances, apart from increases in base rates granted since 1st May, 1917, to merge in the advances given. These total advances are payable on the basis of a 50-hours' week. Issued 19th June. (531)

Transport Trades.

ORE AND LOAM DISCHARGERS.—Tees Wharf Owners' Association v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—The rates for discharging ore and loam and purple ore to be increased by 1d. a ton; four men to be employed with a grab, and paid 5½d. a ton; the 50 per cent. advance over pre-war rates to men employed shipping pig iron, spiegel and ferro-manganese to be increased to 70 per cent.; the rate for dusty cargoes to be fixed between the parties concerned, as in the past; the claim for increased rates for night work not established. The award to be paid from 1st April, 1919, and on the rates and hours in operation at that date. Issued 20th June. (536)

DOCK LABOURERS.—Dublin Shipping Association v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned employed in the Dublin cross-Channel trade to receive an advance of 5s. a week. Issued 20th June. (538)

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

AIRCRAFT WOODWORKERS.—Yorkshire Aircraft Employers' Association v. Leeds and District Aircraft Committee. Award—The men concerned are entitled to a reduction of the working week to 47 hours from 1st January, 1919, in accordance with the agreement arrived at in the engineering trade made by Sir William Robinson in October, 1917, so long as they are working on aircraft. Issued 5th June. (509)

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY, WOMEN WORKERS.—National Federation of Building Trade Employers, Scottish Furniture Manufacturers' Association, National Federation of Furniture Manufacturers, Yorkshire Aircraft Employers' Committee, Cabinet Trades' Federation, London Master Builders and Aircraft Industries Association, Wholesale Furniture Manufacturers' Association, National Federation of Vehicle Trades, G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., W. E. Blake & Co., Aylings Aircraft Co., Cambrian Aircraft Construction Co., Arrol, Johnstone, Ltd., and Ashford Aircraft Works, Ltd. v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, National Federation of Women Workers, National Amalgamated Union of Labour, National Union of General Workers, Workers' Union, National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association, and Amalgamated Society of Gas Workers. Award—From the first pay in May, 1919, the women and girls under 18 years of age to receive advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively, provided the total advances over pre-war rates do not exceed 20s. a week in the case of women and 10s. a week in the case of girls. Issued 7th June. (511)

AIRCRAFT WORKERS.—Society of British Aircraft Constructors and West of England Standing Joint Committee of the Society of Aircraft Constructors (of the Engineering and National Employers' Federations) on behalf of Bath Aircraft, Ltd. v. Bath Furnishing Trades and Aircraft Joint Committee. Award—From the first pay in May, 1919, the women and girls under 18 years of age to receive advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively. Application for an advance to men not conceded. The working week of the workpeople concerned to be reduced to 47 hours, for which the same wage is to be paid as is payable for 53 hours. Issued 13th June. (524)

SAW-MILLING INDUSTRY.—Employers' side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Saw-milling Industry v. Operatives' side thereof. Award—The labourers concerned to receive a minimum hourly rate of 1s. 3d. in the large towns and ports, 1s. 2d. in the small towns, and 1s. in the country districts; the machinists concerned to receive a minimum hourly rate of 1s. 6d. in the large towns and ports, 1s. 4d. in the small towns, and 1s. 3d. in the country districts, from the first pay in May, 1919. Issued 17th June. (527)

SAWYERS, LABOURERS, &c.—Tagart, Morgan and Coles, Ltd. (Southampton) v. Workers' Union. Decision—There are no prescribed rates of wages for the classes of men concerned; the Court consider that 1s. an hour for sawyers, 10½d. an hour to labourers, £2 10s. a week for stationary enginedrivers, £2 15s. a week for tractor drivers, and £2 7s. a week to carters (one horse) would be fair minimum rates, the rates of other

men concerned and boys under 18 years of age being adjusted proportionately. Issued 21st June. (541)

Food and Drink Trades.

LOZENGE PACKERS, &c.—Maggeson & Co., Ltd. (Bermondsey, London) v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Decision—The workpeople concerned engaged in the manufacture and packing of lozenges, pastilles, jujubes, &c., are not workpeople of a class to which the prescribed rates of pay in the drug and fine chemical trade are applicable. Issued 24th June. (549)

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—Dublin Master Bakers v. Joint Committee, Irish Bakers' National Amalgamated Union. Award—Advances of 6s. a week to tablehands, bakers, male confectioners and inside workers, motor drivers, male clerks, stablemen and yardmen; male employees aged 18-21 years and women aged 21 years and over an advance of 4s. a week, and youths and girls 2s. 6d. a week. Separate scale of advances granted in the case of apprentices according to the years served of their term. The commission to breadvan drivers to be increased by 10 per cent., except in the case of flour. The award to take effect from first pay after 12th June, 1919. Issued 28th June. (557)

Leather Trades.

SADDLERS AND GENERAL LEATHER WORKERS.—Leatheries, Ltd., Birmingham v. Union of Saddlers and General Leather Workers. Decision—The advances granted under the Award (No. 2078) of the Committee on Production of 12th April, 1918 (Leather Workers—England and Wales), and agreements of 12th September, 1918, and 8th November, 1918, form part of the prescribed rates of the workers concerned in the employment of the firm. Issued 20th June. (537)

Public Utility Services.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.—Hastings Corporation v. the Municipal Employees' Association. Award—The men, women and the youths and girls under 18 years of age to receive advances of 5s., 3s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. a week respectively; the total war advances not to exceed 25s. in the case of men and 20s. in the case of women. Issued 12th June. (512)

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.—The Metropolitan Borough Council of Chelsea v. the National Union of Corporation and General Workers. Award—The men, women and the youths and girls under 18 years of age to receive advances of 5s., 3s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. a week respectively; the total war advance in the case of women not to exceed 17s. 6d. a week. Claim for the working week to be reduced to 48 hours not established. Issued 12th June. (513)

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.—Wandle Valley Joint Sewerage Board v. the National Union of General Workers. Award—The men concerned to receive an advance of 5s. a week. Issued 12th June. (514)

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.—The Metropolitan Borough Councils of Fulham, Paddington, Islington, Camberwell, Shore-ditch, Hammersmith, Lambeth, Kensington and St. Pancras and the Urban District Councils of Finchley, Beddington and Wallington, Brentford, Acton, Willesden and Chiswick v. the National Amalgamated Workers' Union. Award—The men, women, and the youths and girls under 18 years of age to receive 5s., 3s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. a week respectively, provided the total advances do not exceed 25s. a week in the case of men, and 20s. a week in the case of women. Issued 12th June, 1919. (515)

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.—The Metropolitan Borough Councils of Stoke Newington v. the National Union of General Workers. Award—The men and women to receive advances of 5s. and 3s. 6d. a week respectively, provided the total advances do not exceed 25s. in the case of men and 20s. in the case of women. Issued 12th June. (516)

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.—The Metropolitan Borough Councils of Camberwell and Holborn and the Urban District Council of Hanwell v. the National Union of Corporation and General Workers. Award—The men, women and the youths and girls under 18 years of age to receive advances of 5s., 3s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. a week respectively, provided the total war advances do not exceed 25s. a week in the case of men and 17s. 6d. a week in the case of women. Issued 12th June. (517)

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.—Urban District Council of Southgate v. the National Union of Corporation and General Workers. Award—The men, women, and the youths and girls under 18 years of age to receive advances of 5s., 3s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. a week respectively; in the case of women the total war advances not to exceed 17s. 6d. a week. Issued 12th June. (518)

STOREKEEPER.—The Islington Borough Council v. the Electrical Trades Union, the National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Motormen and Electrical Workers, the Workers' Union and the National Union of General Workers. Award—Claim that the storekeeper concerned be paid 50s. a week, in accordance with the rate fixed by Award (No. 2772) of the Committee on Production of 8th November, 1918 (Electricity Undertakings (General) London District), not established. Issued 13th June. (519)

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.—Dartford Urban District Council, West Ham Corporation, Chiswick Electricity Supply Corporation, Ltd., Hendon Electric Supply Company, Richmond (Surrey) Electric Light and Power Company, Ltd., Twickenham and Teddington Electric Supply Company, Ltd., Ex-

bridge and District Electric Supply Company, Ltd., the Conference of Chief Officials of London Electric Supply Companies (representing the following companies: Metropolitan Electric Supply Company, Ltd., Smithfield Markets Electric Supply Company, Ltd., Brompton and Kensington Electricity Supply Company, Ltd., Central Electric Supply Company, Ltd., Charing Cross, West End and City Electricity Company, Ltd., Chelsea Electricity Supply Company, Ltd., City of London Lighting Company, Ltd., County of London Electric Supply Company, Ltd., Kensington and Knightsbridge Electric Lighting Company, Ltd., London Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., Notting Hill Electric Lighting Company, Ltd., St. James' and Pall Mall Electric Light Company, Ltd., South London Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., South Metropolitan Electric Light and Power Company, Ltd., and Westminster Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd.), London United Tramways, Ltd., London County Council (Tramways Department), Metropolitan Electric Tramways, Ltd., South Metropolitan Electric Tramways and Lighting Company, Ltd., North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Company, Ltd., North Metropolitan Electric Power Distribution Company, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames Corporation, Hornsey Corporation, Croydon Corporation, East Ham Corporation, Wimbledon Corporation, the Borough Councils of Battersea, Bermondsey, Ealing, Fulham, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Islington, Poplar, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Shoreditch, Southwark, Stepney, Stoke Newington, and Woolwich and the Urban District Councils of Barking, Barnes, Beckenham, Epsom, Erith, Finchley, Heston and Isleworth, Ilford, Walthamstow, Watford and Willesden, v. the Electrical Trades Union, the National Union of General Workers, the Workers' Union, and the National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers. Decision—An interpretation by the Court upon certain points arising out of the Award of the Committee on Production (No. 2772) of 8th November, 1918 (Electricity Undertakings (General) London and District). Issued 27th June. (556)

Miscellaneous Trades.

ASBESTOS TRADE.—Asbestos Association, Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of India Rubber, Cable and Asbestos Workers, Workers' Union, National Amalgamated Union of Labour, National Union of General Workers, Amalgamated Society of Gas Workers, Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, and National Federation of Women Workers. Award—From the first pay in May, 1919, the women and girls under 18 years of age to receive advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively, provided the total advances over pre-war rates do not exceed 20s. a week in the case of women and 10s. a week in the case of girls. Issued 5th June. (508)

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.—The Admiralty v. the Workers' Union, the National Union of Government Employees and the Federated Council of Government Employees. Decision—Claim on behalf of the male civilian employees engaged at the Royal Naval Hospitals for payment of the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings not established. Issued 13th June. (520)

PICKERS, STOREKEEPERS, &c.—Falk, Stadelman & Co., Ltd., and J. and W. B. Smith, Ltd., both of London v. the National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Award—The men receiving 50s. or less a week, women, and girls and boys under 18 years of age to receive advances of 5s., 3s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively; overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter on week days, and double time on Sundays and recognised public holidays; remainder of claim not established. The Award to take effect from the first pay following 10th May, 1919. Issued 21st June. (539)

LABOURERS.—The Ministry of Munitions, Aircraft Salvage Depot, Hendon v. the United Order of General Labourers. Decision—The prescribed rate of wages of the men concerned is the rate which was paid to them on 11th November, 1918, and that no rate has been substituted for such prescribed rate. Issued 23rd June. (543)

SEMI-SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS.—The Ministry of Munitions, Aircraft Salvage Depot, v. London Builders' Labourers Committee, the National Federation of General Workers, and the National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers. Decision—The men concerned employed at the Waddon Aircraft Salvage Depot near Croydon are receiving rates of pay that compare favourably with those paid to similar classes of employees engaged in engineering establishments in the locality. Issued 26th June. (551)

CANVAS EQUIPMENT WORKERS.—Waring & Gillow, Ltd. (White City, Shepherd's Bush, W.) v. Arthur Leat and National Union of General Workers. Decision—The prescribed rate of the men concerned is £2 6s. 2d. a week. Issued 30th June. (559)

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

Building and Allied Trades.

LABOURERS, CARPENTERS, &c.—Falmouth Building and Decorating Trades' Association v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and Society of Operative Stonemasons.

Difference—Application for alteration of the agreement of 10th July, 1917, by increasing the rates of pay, and for certain other alterations affecting hours and overtime. The application as regards other matters than rates of pay was withdrawn. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—(1) Rates of pay for tradesmen and labourers concerned to be such as shall be fixed for Falmouth by any scheme issued by the Conciliation Board of the South Western Area Joint Council and approved by the Minister of Labour under the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Acts. (2) Pending, and without prejudice to discussion and settlement of such a scheme, the rates for tradesmen (carpenters, masons, and painters) to be 1s. per hour, for labourers 10½d. per hour, to operate retrospectively as from 12th May, 1919. (3) Subject to the terms of any such scheme, or subject to any agreement made between all the parties, the agreement of 10th July, 1917, as modified by Clause 2 hereof, to continue to be adhered to. (4) In the event of no such scheme being issued within three months from date hereof, a revision by arbitration of the terms of this award, and a revision of working hours may be applied for. Issued 5th June, 1919. W.A. 1985/2.

JOINERS AND SHEETERS.—T. J. Moran & Co. v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Difference—(1) Whether the fixing of a corrugated iron roof to the wooden portions of an annex to an Admiralty hut at the Royal Naval Airship Station at Killeagh, Co. Cork, was properly sheeters' work or joiners' work. (2) The matter of wages for time lost during the dispute, in view of the fact that the contractors identified themselves with the case of the sheeters. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—(1) The work in question is joiners' work. (2) The joiners were not justified in ceasing work on 3rd April without notice or on 4th April giving only an hour's notice. But for the ensuing ten days of the strike, during which the contractors continued to support the contention of the sheeters, the joiners in question should receive 7s. 6d. per day—i.e., £3 15s. each. Issued 24th June, 1919. W.A. 3764/2.

LABOURERS.—G. Shellbear and Sons, Ltd. v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Difference—Claim for an increase of 3d. per hour on 20th Jan., 1919. The firm have offered an advance of 1¼d. per hour (without prejudice). The arbitrator to determine what advance (if any) shall be given. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Addington Willis. Award—The men concerned shall be paid on the basis of a 47-hour week at the rate of 1s. 2d. per hour. This rate to operate retrospectively as from 1st May, 1919. Issued 30th June, 1919. W.A. 4112/2.

Mining and Quarrying.

QUARRYMEN, &c.—Guest, Keen and Nettelfolds, Ltd. (Cwmbran) v. National Federation of Blastfurnacemen, Quarrymen, Ore Miners, and Kindred Trades. Difference—As to the re-engagement of a Mrs. K. Davies at the works of the firm, in connection with the award of 29th Sept., 1917, of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ogden Lawrence. Arbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—The matter was amicably settled upon the terms that the firm should make a payment of £20 in full discharge and satisfaction of all their obligations to Mrs. Davies and the Federation in respect of this matter. Issued 13th June, 1919. W.A. 3680/2.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.

ENGINEMEN, BOILERMEN, MILLWRIGHTS, AND CRANEMEN IN STEEL WORKS.—Messrs. John Summers and Sons, Ltd., Shotton v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Difference—(1) As to rates of wages to be paid on reduction of working hours in consequence of reduction of shift hours from twelve to eight. (2) Questions as to application to workers concerned of general agreements in the steel and iron trades. (3) Whether, as regards some of the workers, the old rate was an inflated one within the meaning of such agreements, and as to proper basis of payment to certain workers heretofore working 10½ hours only, but paid for 12 in consideration of availability on spot. Court of arbitration—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., Chairman, Sir Thomas Ratcliffe-Ellis (Employers' Representative), and Mr. John Hill (Labour Representative). Award (Sir T. Ratcliffe-Ellis dissenting)—(1) That the rates of the workers concerned must be governed according to the principle of the above agreements. (2) That therefore there should be no reduction of nor increase in their earnings. (3) That the rate of the workers concerned was not an inflated rate. (4) That 12 hours was the proper basis of payment of the men heretofore working 10½ hours, but available on spot for 12 hours. (5) New basis rates fixed in detail for new shifts. Dated 23rd May, 1919. W.A. 4408.

CLERICAL STAFF.—William Jessop and Sons, Ltd. (Brightside Works, Sheffield) v. National Union of Clerks. Difference—Whether the rates at which the seven employees concerned were engaged took into consideration the war bonuses which at the time of their engagement were generally payable. Arbitrator—Sir William Robinson. Award—The rates at which the seven men concerned were engaged (except in the cases of three employees) did not take into consideration the war bonuses which at the time of their engagement were generally payable. Issued 11th June, 1919. W.A. 2307/2.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

FITTERS AND PLUMBERS.—United Operative Plumbers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Tyne District. Difference—Whether fitters or plumbers should remove and

refit and renew steel steam exhaust pipes. Court of Arbitration presided over by an officer of the Ministry of Labour; Mr. W. Paterson (Employers' Representative); Mr. G. J. Rowe (Labour Representative). Award—That it is fitters' work to remove and refit and renew the said steel steam exhaust pipes. Issued 26th May, 1919. W.A. 3231/3.

ENGINEERS.—British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd. (Landore) v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Difference—Whether the 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. bonuses are payable on the advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. given in the award of 25th Jan., 1919, affecting the British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd. Arbitrator—Sir William Robinson. Award—Claim not established. Issued 4th June, 1919. W.A. 884/3.

WOMEN WORKERS (NAIL TRADE).—J. and J. Ingham & Co., Ltd. (Hunslet, Leeds) v. National Union of General Workers. Difference—Application that the rates of wages properly payable to the women concerned should be in accordance with Ministry of Munitions Statutory Rules and Orders, Nos. 546 and 1,073, with effect from 1st June, 1918, and Court of Arbitration Award, No. 174, with effect from first full pay in Jan., 1919. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—Claim as put forward not established, but rates properly payable to the women and girls concerned should be in accordance with Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918, and the rates substituted thereunder by the Court of Arbitration award, dated 5th June, 1919, No. 503. Issued 18th June, 1919. W.A. 3,839.

ANNEALERS.—The Sheffield and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association v. Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation. Difference—Claims on behalf of annealers employed at the works of Messrs. Jonas and Colver, Ltd., Sheffield, for 5½ shifts to be paid for 5 worked on the afternoon shift from 2 P.M. to 10 P.M., and 6 shifts to be paid for 5 worked on the night shift from 10 P.M. to 6 A.M., and that time and half be paid for all week-end work from 2 P.M. Saturday to 6 A.M. Monday morning. Court of Arbitration—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. (Chairman) Mr. A. C. Ross, C.B.E. (Employers' Representative), the Right Honourable W. Adamson, M.P. (Labour Representative). Award—In view of the desirability of all firms in the district belonging to the Association being put on the same system of payment, the claim as made is established, and the employees concerned should be paid henceforth according to the agreement between the Association and the Confederation as regards the afternoon, night, and week-end shifts, and work as set out in the claim; but this is without prejudice to the position of either party as regards basis rates under the arrangement of 1st March, 1918, or as regards the duration of the said arrangement. Issued 20th June, 1919. W.A. 4644.

BRASS FINISHERS, &c.—E. Foster and Son, Ltd. (Central Brass and Copper Works, Halifax) v. their employees. Difference—Claim by the men for an adjustment on their piecework rates to recompense them for the reduction in working hours from 53 to 47 hours per week. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Dodd. Award—Brass finishers to receive 10s. 6d. extra over their piecework earnings for a week's work of 47 hours, or per ratio according to number of hours or days worked. In lieu of making award retrospective as from 1st Jan., 1919, each man is to receive a sum of £8 10s. Terreters to receive 10s. extra over their piecework earnings for a week's work of 47 hours, or per ratio according to number of hours or days worked. In lieu of making award retrospective as from 1st Jan., 1919, each man to receive a sum of £8. Men of 18 to 21 working as terreters to receive two-thirds of the above amounts. Issued 24th June, 1919. W.A. 4569.

ZINC WORKERS.—The Sulphide Corporation, Ltd. (Central Zinc Works, Seaton Carew, Co. Durham) v. (1) National Union of General Workers, (2) Employees of the Corporation. Difference—(1) Application by the Union for payment at rate of time and a half for workers, members of the Union, on the following holidays, viz.: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August Bank Holiday (Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday), and Christmas Day. (2) Claim by employees for extension of Prof. J. B. Baillie's award of 18th April, 1919, under which certain foremen received an advance of 7s. per week from 1st Feb., 1919. Arbitrator—Sheriff John Wilson, K.C. Award—(1) Payment at rate of time and a half shall be made to the workers concerned on the following holidays, viz.: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, and Christmas Day; and at the rate of time and a quarter on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of August Bank Holiday. Operative as from first day of August Bank Holiday in August of this year (1919). (2) Four of the workers concerned shall receive an advance of 7s. per week, and the other three workers shall receive an advance of 2s. 6d. per week. Effective as from 1st Feb., 1919. Issued 30th June, 1919. W.A. 4695.

Textile Trades.

CANVAS HOSE PIPE OPERATIVES.—Alexander W. Martin and Co., Ltd., Canvas Hose Pipe Manufacturers (Aberdeen) v. National Union of General Workers. Difference—The applicability of C.A. Award No. 113 (Textile Trade, Scotland) of 30th Dec., 1918, to Messrs. Martin & Co., Ltd. As subsidiary, the firm's plea of compliance in effect, and the Union's claim for equivalent advances. Arbitrator—Sheriff A. J. Louttit Laing. Award—(1) C.A. Award No. 113 does not apply to Messrs. Martin & Co., Ltd., and their employees. (2) In accordance with agreement of parties' representatives, consideration of said firm's plea of compliance in effect with

Award No. 113, and the Union's claim for equivalent advances, should under the present circumstances be dropped. Issued 25th June, 1919. W.A. 1575/2.

Clothing Trades.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRERS.—Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society v. Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers. Difference—Whether the full wage rates set out in Mr. Sedgwick's Award I.C. 6134 and I.C. 6157 of 27th Aug., 1918, should be paid in all cases, or whether some deduction should be allowed in the rates for finishing men's, women's, youths' and girls' boots and shoes when such finishing is not done in the manner provided for by the above-mentioned award. Arbitrator—Mr. George Sedgwick. Award—When chrome tanned leather is used in the repairing of men's, women's, youths', boys' and girls' boots and shoes the rates for such finishing shall be: Men's, per pair (sole and heel) 6d., (sole only) 4d., (heel) 2d.; women's, per pair, 5d., 3½d., 1½d.; youths', 2-5, per pair, 5½d., 3½d., 2d.; boys', 11-1, per pair, 4d., 2½d., 1½d.; girls', 7-10, per pair, 3½d., 2d., 1½d.; girls', 11-1, per pair, 3½d., 2½d., 1d.; girls', 7-10, per pair, 3d., 2d., 1d.; children's, per pair, 2½d., 1½d., 1d. The above rates to be paid when the edges only are finished. If the bottoms are finished in the same manner as when ordinary leather is used, the prices for finishing are those set out in award of 27th Aug., 1918. Operative retrospectively as from 22nd June, 1918. Issued 4th June, 1919. W.A. 3416/2.

BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES.—The Joint Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of the County District of Northampton. Difference—The workmen's side of the Joint Board claim, in accordance with the new terms of settlement that will enable an average clicker to earn 25 per cent. more than the minimum wage of 56s. per week as follows: (1) That the base upon which the revision shall take place, or upon which a new statement shall be built, shall be the one agreed to before Sir Alfred Bateman, which was built upon the evidence taken from the factories by Mr. Palmer, accountant, to enable an average clicker to earn 32s. per week. (2) That this statement, with its additions, be increased by 133½ per cent., subject to a still further increase upon a few special items, as Brogue and Gibson shoes, &c. Arbitrator—Mr. F. Sheppard. Award—(1) First item of the claim established. (2) That this statement, with its additions, be increased to an average of 130½ per cent., subject to a still further increase upon a few special items, as Brogue and Gibson shoes, &c., which should be mutually agreed to. Effective as from 2nd June, 1919. Issued 10th June, 1919. W.A. 3305/2.

Transport Trades.

DOCKERS.—The Dublin Coal Merchants' Association v. the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Difference—Claim by the men concerned to be paid on 400 tons for discharging a ship whose actual cargo loaded was 392 tons, as appeared by a telegram from the shippers. The men stopped work, and as a result the discharge was delayed for three days. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—Under the terms of the agreement of 18th Dec., 1917, the men were not justified in claiming for more than the cargo actually loaded, namely 392 tons, and were not justified in striking in face of the production of a telegram from the shippers, which is the best and only possible evidence of the amount of the cargo obtainable under existing conditions. Conference suggested for the purpose of considering how such disputes may best be avoided in the future. Issued 25th June, 1919. W.A. 4789.

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

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKERS.—David Brown and Son, Ltd. (Donaghmore, Co. Tyrone) v. the Workers' Union. Difference—Application for terms and conditions of C.O.P. Awards Nos. 2791, dated 9th Nov., 1918, and 2943, dated 7th Dec., 1918, and C.A. Award 328, dated 19th March, 1919, to workers in the soap and candle trades. Arbitrator—Mr. James Andrews, K.C. Award—(a) That the said C.O.P. Awards Nos. 2791 and 2943 shall apply to members of the Union in the employment of the company, subject to the modification that the advances in wages awarded thereby shall date as and from the resumption of work after the recent strike, and not otherwise. (b) Claim regarding C.A. Award 328 not established. (c) Arrears of wages consequent upon this award shall be paid within a fortnight from the date of the receipt of copies of the award by the parties. Issued 21st June, 1919. W.A. 3134/2.

Public Utility Services.

SAILORS, FIREMEN, BOATSWAINS, &c.—Cork Harbour Commissioners v. National Sailors' and Firemen's Union. Difference—Application on behalf of the members of the above Union employed by the Cork Harbour Commissioners as boatswains, sailors, firemen, assistant firemen, driver and firemen on launch *Tilly*, stand-by sailors, firemen and crane-men in yard, for an advance of 15s. per week as from the date of application—viz., 12th April, 1919. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—The men concerned shall receive an advance of 7s. per week. Effective as from 12th April, 1919. Issued 11th June, 1919. W.A. 4629/2.

CORPORATION OFFICIALS AND CLERICAL STAFF.—Corporation of Stoke-on-Trent v. National Association of Local Govern-

ment Officers. Difference—Application on behalf of the officials and clerical staffs of the Corporation for the adoption in its entirety by the Corporation of the Civil Service scale of war bonus as set out in Award No. 84 of 31st March, 1919, of the Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government Employees. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—

(1) Bonus granted of flat rates of Civil Service bonuses in full, and of 15 per cent. on ordinary remuneration, in lieu of 20 per cent. given by Award No. 84 aforesaid. (2) "Ordinary remuneration" defined for purposes of award. (3) Merger of existing bonuses. (4) Advances to be regarded as temporary increases, recognised as dependent on present abnormal conditions. (5) Award not to apply to officers or employees serving in His Majesty's Forces in respect of any period during which so serving. Their cases to be considered separately. Issued 17th June, 1919. W.A. 1221/2.

POOR LAW OFFICERS AND WORKERS.—Tamworth Board of Guardians v. National Poor Law Officers' Association. Difference—Application for payment of the Civil Service scale of war bonus granted by Awards 51 and 52 of 9th July, 1918, and Awards 65 and 66 of 8th and 11th Nov., 1918, and 84 of 31st March, 1919 respectively. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) Full Civil Service scale of bonus under Awards 51, 52, 65, and 66 granted as from 1st July and 1st November, 1918, respectively, and 85 per cent. of Civil Service scale under Award 84, as from 1st April, 1919, granted to non-rationed full-time employees. (2) Half of above to fully rationed employees, and two-thirds to partly rationed employees. (3) Merger of existing war bonuses. (4) Proportions of bonus to the various part-time employees fixed. (5) Advances to be recognised as temporary increases dependent on existence of abnormal conditions, and to continue for such period as scale for Civil servants remains in force. Issued 17th June, 1919. W.A. 2000/2.

POOR LAW OFFICERS AND WORKERS.—Lexden and Winstree Board of Guardians and Rural District Council v. Captain G. E. Tompson, Clerk to the above, and the National Poor Law Officers' Association, representing Messrs. L. E. Alen and I. H. Ham, relieving officers. Difference—Application for payment of scale of bonus under Awards Nos. 52, 66, and 84 of Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government Employees, and certain questions affecting the salary basis as regards Captain Tompson, whilst serving with His Majesty's Forces, and as regards Messrs. Alen and Ham as to merger of previous advances. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) To Captain Tompson (who is not a full-time official), (a) from 1st July, 1918, to 31st October, 1918, a bonus at the rate of £36 per annum; (b) as from 1st Nov., 1918, to 31st March, 1919, at the rate of £43 per annum; and (c) as from 1st April, 1919, at the rate of £80 per annum. (2) To Messrs. Alen and Ham (full-time officers), (a) as from 1st Nov., 1918, to 31st March, 1919, a bonus at the rate of £10 per annum, in addition to the bonus of £45 per annum being paid to them; and (b) as from 1st April, 1919, in lieu of the above bonus of £45 plus £10, a flat bonus at the rate of £90 per annum. (3) The advances to be paid for such period as the present scale authorised for Civil Servants remains in force. Issued 18th June, 1919. W.A. 2668/2.

DRIVERS AND STOKERS.—The Gainsborough Urban District Council v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Motormen, and Electrical Workers. Difference—The Council having decided to pay the standard rate of wages of the district, plus the extras as awarded by the Committee on Production, have carried this out, and the men's Union contend that the men concerned (drivers and stokers) are entitled to a further sum of 5s. from Dec. last. Arbitrator—Sir William Robinson. Award—Claim not established. Issued 30th June, 1919. W.A. 3530/2.

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

Building and Allied Trades.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (GOSPORT AND FAREHAM).—Gosport Master Builders' Association. Agreement—At Gosport, as from 2nd May, 1919, the wages for a 52½ hours' week shall be: Tradesmen, 1s. 4d. per hour; painters, 1s. 3d. per hour; labourers, 1s. 1d. per hour. At Fareham, the above rates of wages as from 16th May, 1919, but the employers are to be allowed to make terms with the older and infirm men according to the latter's earning capacity. Approved 21st May, 1919. W.A. (M.) 3511.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (NORTH HERTS, INCLUDING HITCHIN, LETCHWORTH (GARDEN CITY), STEVENAGE, BALDOCK, AND STETFOLD).—South Eastern Centre Board of Conciliation for the Building Trades. Decision—The rates of wages for the district covered by the North Herts Building Trade Employers' Association shall be: Mechanics, 1s. 6d. per hour; painters, 1s. 5d. per hour; labourers, 1s. 2½d. per hour; scaffolders and timbermen, 1s. 3½d. per hour. Effective as from 24th May, 1919. Approved (on the understanding that the above rates are inclusive of all war advances and bonuses) 14th June, 1919. W.A. 1790.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (NUNEATON).—Midland Centre

Board of Conciliation for the Building Trades. Decision—The wages of the Nuneaton skilled operatives (exclusive of painters) to be advanced to 1s. 6d. per hour, painters to 1s. 5d. per hour, and labourers to 1s. 3½d. per hour; plasterers' labourers and scaffolders to be paid ¾d. per hour extra. Effective as from 1st May, 1919. Approved (on the understanding that the above rates are inclusive of all war advances and bonuses) 14th June, 1919. W.A. 2613.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (STROUD).—South Western Centre Board of Conciliation for the Building Trades. Decision (amended by National Board of Conciliation for the Building Trade)—The wages of tradesmen shall be 1s. 4d., painters 1s. 3½d., and labourers 1s. 2d., including the 12½ per cent. and other bonuses. The working hours to be 46½ hours per week for the eight summer months and 44 hours per week for the four winter months. The daily hours of working to be mutually arranged. Effective as from 5th May, 1919. Approved 14th June, 1919. L.R. 23461.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTH-SHIRE).—National Board of Conciliation for the Building Trades. Decision—The rates for craftsmen be increased to 1s. 7d. (old rate, 1s. 6d.) and for labourers to 1s. 4½d. (old rate 1s. 3d.). Effective as from 1st June, 1919. Approved (on the understanding that the above rates are inclusive of all war advances and bonuses) 17th June, 1919. W.A. (M.) 457.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

ENGINEERS: PIECEWORKERS.—Kitson & Co., Ltd. (Airedale Foundry, Leeds) v. their employees. Agreement—The Company affirm their adherence to Paragraph 2 of the Memorandum of Conference between the Engineering and National Employers' Federation and the Trade Unions held at the Central Hall, London, on 1st April, 1919, whereby it was agreed that piecework prices should be such as would enable a workman of average ability to earn at least 33½ per cent. over present time rates (excluding war bonuses), and that piecework prices once established should not be altered unless the means or method of manufacture is changed. In addition, the firm agree that certain classes of workmen shall continue to receive the proportional advantage which it was their custom to have. The agreement entails the same safeguards as were given to the men under Paragraph 3 of Mr. Clegg Mellor's Award of 6th Feb., 1918, viz., that certain bad jobs known to the employers shall be adjusted to enable the men concerned to make an amount equivalent to the advances now agreed. Effective as from 1st April, 1919. Agreed 1st May, 1919. Approved 26th May, 1919. W.A. 9356.

BRASS-FINISHERS (KILMARNOCK DISTRICT).—Engineering Employers' Association, Kilmarnock District. Agreement—Advance of 1s. per week to brass-finishers. Effective retrospectively as from a date to be agreed upon. Approved 5th June, 1919. W.A. (M.) 1604.

ENGINEERING.—Blackburn District Engineering Trades' Employers' Association v. National Union of General Workers, Manchester. Agreement—Men working Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days to be paid at the rate of double time for such work. This rate to be the substituted rate for the purpose of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Acts, 1918 and 1919. Agreed 12th May, 1919. Approved 12th June, 1919. W.A. 3754.

Transport Trades.

HORSE-DRIVERS (NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE AND DISTRICT).—The National Transport Alliance of Commercial Road Transport Associations and Federations and others, on behalf of Newcastle-upon-Tyne Master Carters' Association v. National Transport Workers' Federation. Agreement—Specified alterations in the wages and overtime conditions of horse-drivers in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and District. 48 hours' week. New rates shall be substituted rates for the purpose of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Acts, 1918 and 1919. Effective as from 31st March, 1919. Agreed 30th Jan., 1919. Approved 27th May, 1919. W.A. 1440/8.

HORSE-DRIVERS AND MOTOR-DRIVERS (SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT).—National Alliance of Commercial Road Transport Associations, the National Union of Horse and Motor Vehicle Owners' Association (Incorporated), and the Motor Transport Employers' Federation, on behalf of the Sheffield Horse and Motor Owners' Associations v. National Transport Workers' Federation. Agreement—Specified alterations in the wages and overtime conditions of horse-drivers and motor-drivers in Sheffield and District. 48 hours' week. (Substituted rates). Effective as from 31st March, 1919. Agreed 30th Jan., 1919. Approved 29th May, 1919. W.A. 1440/11.

HORSE-DRIVERS, MOTOR-DRIVERS, SECOND MEN, AND TRAILER-MEN (LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT, BIRKENHEAD AND DISTRICT, AND WALLASEY 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 behalf of the Liverpool Cartowners' Association, the Liverpool and District Short Cartowners' Association, Birkenhead and District Cartowners' Association, and the Wallasey and District Cartowners' Association v. National Transport Workers' Federation. Agreement—Specified alterations in the wages and overtime conditions of horse-drivers, motor-drivers, second men, and trailer-men. 48 hours' week. (Substituted rates). Effective as from 31st March, 1919. Agreed 30th January, 1919. Approved 30th May, 1919. W.A. 1440/5.

HORSE-DRIVERS (WARRINGTON 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 behalf of the Warrington Team Owners and Horse Owners' Association *v.* National Transport Workers' Federation. Agreement—Specified alterations in the wages and overtime conditions of horse-drivers in Warrington and District. 48 hours' week. (Substituted rates). Effective as from 31st March, 1919. Agreed 30th Jan., 1919. Approved 5th June, 1919. W.A. 1440/15.

HORSE-DRIVERS (NOTTINGHAM 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 behalf of the Nottingham and District Master Carters' Association *v.* the National Transport Workers' Federation. Agreement—Specified alterations in the wages and overtime conditions of horse-drivers in Nottingham and District. 48 hours' week. (Substituted rates). Effective as from 31st March, 1919. Agreed 30th Jan., 1919. Approved 14th June, 1919. W.A. 1440/9.

HORSE-DRIVERS (SWANSEA 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 behalf of the Swansea Commercial Road Transport Association *v.* National Transport Workers' Federation. Agreement—Specified alterations in the wages and overtime conditions of horse-drivers in Swansea and District. 48 hours' week. New rates are substituted rates for the purpose of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Acts, 1918 and 1919. Effective as from 31st March, 1919. Agreed 30th Jan., 1919. Approved 14th June, 1919. W.A. 1440/14.

HORSE-DRIVERS (MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT).—National Alliance of Commercial Road Transport Associations and Federations, and the National Union of Horse and Motor Vehicle Owners' Association (Incorporated), and the Motor Transport Employers' Federation, on behalf of the Manchester Team Owners' Association, the Conference of Manchester Carriers, and the Manchester and District Carriers' Association *v.* National Transport Workers' Federation. Agreement—Specified alterations in the wages and overtime conditions of horse-drivers in Manchester and District. 48 hours' week. (Substituted rates). Effective as from 31st March, 1919. Agreed 30th Jan., 1919. Approved 19th June, 1919. W.A. 1440/6.

HORSE-DRIVERS AND MOTOR-DRIVERS (CARDIFF 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' Federations, on behalf of the Cardiff and District Commercial Road Transport Association *v.* National Transport Workers' Federation. Agreement—Specified alterations in the wages and overtime conditions of horse-drivers and motor-drivers in Cardiff and District. 48 hours' week. (Substituted rates). Effective as from 31st March, 1919. Agreed 30th Jan., 1919. Approved 21st June, 1919. W.A. 1440/4.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

Machine-Made Lace and Net Finishing Trade Board.

(A) VARIATION OF GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES.

THE Machine-made Lace and Net Finishing Trade Board have made the following variations in the minimum rates of wages, the rates as varied being operative until 1st January, 1920.

(a)

General minimum time-rate from 4½d. to 5½d. an hour.

(b)

General minimum time-rates for learners, the rates as varied being as follows:—

1. Minimum Rates for Learners not Working on Frame Clipping:—

	Learners commencing at				
	Under 14 years of age.	14 and under 15 years of age.	15 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 17 years of age.	17 and under 18 years of age.
During the 1st six months of employment	s. d. 9 3	s. d. 9 3	s. d. 10 6	s. d. 10 6	s. d. 10 6
.. 2nd	10 6	10 6	11 6	14 0	19 0
.. 3rd	11 6	11 6	13 6	18 3	—
.. 4th	13 6	13 6	16 0	19 6	—
.. 5th	14 9	14 9	18 3	—	—
.. 6th	16 6	16 6	19 6	—	—
.. 7th	18 3	18 3	—	—	—
.. 8th	19 6	19 6	—	—	—

2. Minimum Rates for Learners Working on Frame Clipping:—

	Learners commencing at			
	Under 15 years of age.	15 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 17 years of age.	17 and under 18 years of age.
During the 1st six months of service	s. d. 9 3	s. d. 10 6	s. d. 11 0	s. d. 11 0
.. 2nd	10 6	13 6	16 0	19 0
.. 2nd year of service	13 6	16 6	19 0	—

The above rates for learners are weekly rates based on a normal working week of 52½ hours, but they shall be subject to a proportionate deduction or increase according to whether the number of hours actually spent in any week by the learner on the employer's premises is less or more than 52½.

(c)

Certain general minimum piece-rates, by the addition of 20 per cent.

(B) FIXING OF CERTAIN GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES.

The Trade Board have also fixed certain general minimum piece-rates for the Ripping and Roving of Lace other than Warp Lace.

The Minister of Labour, in pursuance of his statutory powers, has made an Order under Section 4 (2) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, dated 18th June, 1919, confirming the general minimum time-rates and general minimum piece-rates, fixed and as varied as above, and specifying 19th June, 1919, as the date from which these rates shall become effective, in cases in which they are applicable, in respect of all persons employing labour, and all persons employed in the trade. Where, however, as respects any employer who pays wages at intervals not exceeding seven days, the date specified does not correspond with the beginning of the period for which wages are paid by the employer, the rates become effective as from the beginning of the next full pay period following the date specified. The penalty for paying wages at less than the above-mentioned minimum rates of wages is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence; but in certain circumstances the Trade Board may, in the case of time-workers affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the general minimum time-rates.

Further particulars regarding the fixing and variation of the above-mentioned minimum rates of wages may be obtained from the Secretary, Lace Finishing Trade Board, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

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

PROPOSAL TO VARY GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES FOR FEMALE WORKERS.

THE Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a notice, dated 17th June, 1919, stating that they propose to vary certain general minimum time-rates for female workers when employed in certain occupations in the trade.

Objections to the proposal may be lodged with the Trade Board within two months from 17th June, 1919. Objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain), 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

REGULATIONS, DATED 1ST 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 BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING 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 Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade, as specified in the Trade Boards (Boot and Shoe Repairing) Order, 1919, namely, the repairing, wherever carried on, of boots, shoes, slippers and all kinds of leather footwear, including the making of bespoke, handsewn, rivetted or pegged leather footwear; but excluding the manufacture of leather footwear on a large scale, the repairing of saddlery and leather goods other than leather footwear, and the retailing of leather footwear.

2. The Trade Board shall consist of not less than 35 and not more than 43 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 reappointment.

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

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

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

(b) 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 eight in all. Half shall be representatives of employers and half shall be representatives of workers.

7. Any member representing employers who ceases to be an employer and becomes a worker at the trade shall vacate 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:—

(i) a member appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall sit for the unexpired portion of the term of office of his predecessor; and

(ii) a seat rendered vacant by effluxion of time shall be temporarily occupied by the retiring member until a successor is appointed.

13. Any person vacating his seat on the Trade Board under any of the preceding paragraphs, or for any other reason, shall be eligible for reappointment 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 Boot and Shoe Repairing 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 1st day of July, 1919.

R. S. Horne,
Minister of Labour.

APPOINTMENT OF BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

IN pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, the Minister of Labour has established a Trade Board for the Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade in Great Britain as specified in the Trade Boards (Boot and Shoe Repairing) Order, 1919.

In accordance with the Regulations for the above-mentioned trade, dated 1st July, 1919, the Trade Board shall consist of:—

(1) Three appointed members, namely:
Professor L. T. Hobhouse, D.Litt.,
Mr. W. Addington Willis,
Mr. G. W. Daniels.

(2) 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.

(3) 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 representations 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 Professor L. T. Hobhouse, D.Litt. to be Chairman, Mr. W. Addington Willis to be Deputy Chairman, and Mr. F. Popplewell to be Secretary of the Trade Board.

Corset Trade Board.

REGULATIONS, DATED 4TH 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 CORSET TRADE.

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 for the Corset Trade, as specified in the Trade Boards (Corset) Order, 1919, namely:—

(a) The manufacture of corsets, stays, children's corset bodices, infant's stay bands, bust confiners, such as brassieres and bandeaux when boned or with elastic webbing in their construction.

(b) The manufacture of support or abdominal belts and similar articles, except where made in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of surgical instruments.

(c) The assembling of stocking suspenders in conjunction with or in association with the manufacture of any of the above-named articles.

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

2. The Trade Board shall consist of not less than 27 and not more than 31 persons, of whom three shall be appointed members and the remainder representative members. The representative members shall be members representing employers and workers, respectively, in equal numbers.

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

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

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

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

One member representing employers in the retail manufacturing section of the trade shall be appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such employers.

(b) Twelve 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 four in all. Half shall be representatives of employers and half shall be representatives of workers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) a member appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall sit for the unexpired portion of the term of office of his predecessor; and
(b) a seat rendered vacant by effluxion of time shall be temporarily occupied by the retiring member until 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 Corset Trade Board."

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 4th day of July, 1919.

B. S. Horne,

Minister of Labour.

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

Jute Trade.

THE Minister of Labour has, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, made a Special Order, dated 8th July, 1919, that from and after 15th 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 (Jute) Order, 1919.

The trade specified in the Appendix to the above Notice is as follows:-

The Jute Trade, that is to say, the preparing, spinning or weaving (a) of jute or (b) of jute and any other fibre except flax or hemp;

including:-

- (1) The preparing and spinning of waste reclaimed at any stage; and
(2) All packing, despatching, warehousing, storing, or other operations incidental to or appertaining to any of the above-mentioned work;

but excluding:-

- (1) The calendaring, bleaching, dyeing, or finishing of any of the above-mentioned materials; and
(2) The preparing or spinning of materials required for 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, when such preparing or spinning is carried on in the same factory or workshop as the said making or remaking; and
(3) The making or repair of sacks or bags, and also
(4) The weaving of carpets, rugs, or mats.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MAKE SPECIAL ORDERS.

Tailoring Trade.

THE Minister of Labour has given notice that he intends, pursuant to the powers conferred upon him by Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order altering the description of the trade specified in paragraph 1 of the Schedule to the Trade Boards Act, 1909, by the substitution therefor of the description set out in the appendix to this notice.

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

Objections to the Draft Special Order must be sent to the Minister of Labour at the above address within 42 days from 24th June, 1919.

Every objection must be in writing, and must state:- (a) The specific grounds of objection; and (b) The omissions, additions, or modifications asked for. The modified description of the trade contained in the Appendix to the above Notice is as follows:-

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

including:-

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

but excluding:-

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

Women's Clothing Trade.

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

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

Objections to the Draft Special Order must be sent to the Minister of Labour at the above address within 42 days from 24th June, 1919.

Every objection must be in writing, and must state:- (a) The specific grounds of objection; and (b) The omissions, additions, or modifications asked for.

The trade specified in the Appendix to the above Notice is as follows:-

The Women's Clothing Trade, that is to say:- The making from textile or knitted fabrics of (a) wearing apparel (other than handkerchiefs) worn by women or girls or by children without distinction of sex, or (b) boys' ready-made washing suits or sailor suits, where made in association with or in conjunction with the making of garments to be worn by women or girls or by children without distinction of sex;

including:-

- 1. All operations and processes of cutting, making or finishing by hand or machine of:- (a) Coats, costumes, tailored skirts, coat-frocks, mantles, service clothing or similar garments made by tailoring processes.
(b) Dresses, non-tailored skirts, wraps, blouses, blouse-ropes, jumpers, sports-coats, neckwear, tea-gowns, dressing-gowns, dressing-jackets, pyjamas, under-clothing, undershirts, aprons, overalls, nurses' and servants' caps, juvenile clothing, baby linen or similar non-tailored articles.
(c) Field bonnets, sun bonnets, boudoir caps or infants' millinery, where carried on in association with or in

conjunction with the making of any of the articles mentioned above.

- 2. (a) The altering, repairing, renovating, or remaking of any of the articles mentioned in paragraph 1 above.
(b) The cleaning of the garments mentioned in paragraph 1 above where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the altering, repairing, renovating, or remaking of such garments.

3. The lining with fur of any of the articles mentioned in paragraph 1 above, except where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of fur or furriers' skin into garments, rugs, or similar articles.

- 4. (a) All processes of embroidery or decorative needlework where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the making, altering, repairing, renovating, or remaking of the above-mentioned articles, other than hand embroidery or hand drawn-thread work on articles made of linen or cotton or of mixed linen and cotton.
(b) The following processes if done by machine, namely, thread-drawing, thread-clipping, top-sewing, scalloping, nickelling and paring.

5. Laundering, smoothing, folding, ornamenting, boxing, packing, warehousing or other operation incidental to or appertaining to the making, altering, repairing, renovating, or remaking of any of the above-mentioned articles; but

excluding:-

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

Hat, Cap, and Millinery Trade.

THE Minister of Labour has given notice that he intends, pursuant to the powers conferred upon him by Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Act, 1909 and 1918, to the trade specified in the Appendix to this notice, and to vary any existing Act or Order affected thereby.

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

Objections to the Draft Special Order must be sent to the Minister of Labour at the above address within 42 days from 24th June, 1919.

Every objection must be in writing, and must state:- (a) The specific grounds of objection; and (b) The omissions, additions, or modifications asked for.

The trade specified in the Appendix to the above Notice is as follows:-

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

including:-

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

excluding:-

- 1. The casting and making of solid metal helmets.
2. The making of rubberised or oilskin headgear where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the making of other rubberised or oilskin articles.
3. The making of nurses' or servants' caps, chefs' caps, hospital ward caps, or similar articles.
4. The making of field bonnets, sun-bonnets, boudoir caps, or infants' millinery where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the making of dresses, non-tailored skirts, wraps, blouses, blouse-ropes, jumpers, sports-coats, neckwear, tea-gowns, dressing-gowns, dressing-jackets, pyjamas, underclothing, under-skirts, aprons, overalls, nurses' and servants' caps, juvenile clothing, baby linen, or similar articles.
5. The making of fur hats, where made in association

with or in conjunction with the manufacture of furs or furriers' skins into garments, rugs, or similar articles.

- 6. The making of knitted headgear and the making of headgear from knitted fabrics where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of the knitted fabric.
7. Warehousing and packing of men's, women's and children's headgear and other similar operations carried on in shops mainly engaged in the retail distribution of articles of any description that are not made or trimmed on the premises.

Fur Trade.

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

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

Objections to the Draft Special Order must be sent to the Minister of Labour at the above address within 42 days from 10th June, 1919.

Every objection must be in writing, and must state:- (a) The specific grounds of objection; and (b) The omissions, additions, or modifications asked for.

The trade specified in the Appendix to the above Notice is as follows:-

The 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-up 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 JUNE.

[All the Official Publications (distinguished by Cd., Cmd., H.L., H.C. or S.O. publication) may be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, North Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Pensonby, 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. 26. Natural Science in British Education. No. 27. Officers' Guide to Civil Careers. No. 28. Scientific Business Management. No. 29. British Fishermen and the Nation. (1) Sea Fisheries. [S.O. publications: price 2d. each.]

Industrial Conference. Report of Provisional Joint Committee presented to Meeting of Industrial Conference, Central Hall, Westminster, April 4th, 1919. [Cmd. 139: price 3d.]

Report of the National Provisional Committee on the application of the Whitley Report to the Administrative Departments of the Civil Service. [Cmd. 198: price 1d.]

Interim Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Scheme of Out-of-Work Donation. Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 196: price 1d.]

Report of the Women's Employment Committee. Ministry of Reconstruction. [Cd. 9239: price 6d.]

Report of the Sub-Committee (Women's Advisory Committee) to consider the position after the War of Women holding Temporary Appointments in Government Departments. Ministry of Reconstruction. [Cmd. 199: price 1d.]

Report of the Committee on Women in Industry (War Cabinet Committee). Appendices: Summaries of Evidence, &c. [Cmd. 167: price 2s. 6d.]

Travelling Commission of Enquiry into the Cost of the

India Office—continued.

tric Co., London, E.C.—**Casks:** W. Ryan, Bromley-by-Bow.
Cells: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Clifton Junction.—
Clothing: Hobson & Sons, London, W.—**Cranks:** Yorkshire Engine Co., Sheffield.—**Fog Signals:** J. Pain & Sons, Mitcham.—
Generating Plant: Lancashire Dynamo Co., Trafford Park, Manchester.—**Glass:** Pilkington Bros., St. Helens, Lancs.—**Horse Shoes:** P. & W. MacLellan, Glasgow.—**Joists:** Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough.—**Lamps:** General Electric Co., London, E.C.; Sherwood & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Levels:** T. Cooke & Sons, York.—**Lorries:** Thornycroft & Co., Basingstoke.—**Nickel:** Mond Nickel Co., London, S.W.—**Paper:** Pencarbon Co., Leicester.—**Planing Machine:** C. Redman & Sons, Halifax.—
Plates: D. P. Battery Co., Bakewell.—**Pointers:** Creed & Co., Croydon.—**Screws:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Birmingham.—
Sections: Tudor Accumulator Co., Dukinfield.—**Serum:** Oppenheimer, Son & Co., London, E.C.—**Steel:** J. Nicholson & Sons, Sheffield; Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough; Stewarts & Lloyds, Glasgow; Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton le Willows; Shropshire Iron Co., Hadley, Salop; S. Osborn & Co., Sheffield; District Iron, &c., Co., Smethwick; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Middlesbrough; Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Wolverhampton.—**Tape:** Waterlow & Sons, London, E.C.—**Telephones:** Peel Conner Telephone Works, Salford; Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., London, W.C.—**Thermometers:** S. & A. Calderara, London, E.C.—**Tools:** J. Evans & Sons, Heeley, Sheffield.—**Water Meters:** J. Tylor & Sons, Belle Isle, King's Cross.—**Wood Wool:** City of London Wood Wool Co., Hackney Wick.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Printing, Ruling, or Binding: 1,250 Diaries; 9,000 Diaries; 15,000 Books; 10,000 Books; 1,200 Registers; 1,200 Journals; J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C. 5,000 Diaries; 5,000 Books; 600 Books; 1,500 Books: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks. 12,000 Books; 12,000 Books; 3,000 Books: J. Adams, London, E.C. 2,000 Loose Leaf Binders: Burrup, Mathieson & Sprague, Ltd., London, S.E. 1,500 Diaries; 3,000 Books: Tee, Whiten & J. Mead, Ltd., London, E.C. 8 L.L. Ledgers: C. Cakebread, Finsbury. 120,000 Telegram Forms: J. Robertson & Co., Ltd., St. Annes-on-Sea. 100,000 Books: Frederick Duffield, Leeds. 200 Waterproof Cases: T. J. Weeks & Sons, Ltd., Clapton, E. 625 Reams Printing Quad Demy: Mackie & Sons, Ltd., Warrington. X4 Portable Typewriters: Corona Typewriter Co., Ltd., London. 120 Reams Typewriting Stencil Paper: Ellams Duplicator, London. 1,500 Books; 1,500 Books; 3,000 Registers; 600 Books: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C. 1,000 Collapsible Cardboard Cases: Thames Paper Co., Ltd., Purfleet. 50,000 Books; 600 Books: Willmott & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 800,000 Labels; 2,500,000 Labels: Fisher, Clarke & Co., Boston, Lincs. 500 L.L. Metals: C. H. Hare & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. 500 L.L. Binders: Straker Bros., Ltd., Bishopsgate, E.C. 300 Reams Paper; 220 Reams Paper: Hendon Paper Works, Hendon. 500 Reams Pinched Post; 2,000 Filing Boxes, Foolscap Size: R. Johnson & Sons, Manchester. 4,500,000 Forms: M. Carr & Co., Manchester. 500 Boxes: H. Stone & Sons, Ltd., Banbury. 5,000,000 Forms: W. P. Griffiths, London, E.C. 200 Gusset Cases: John Bennett Green, Ltd., London, E.C. 2,000 Books; 1,000 Books: J. Heywood, Ltd., Manchester. 2,000 Books: G. Hargreaves, Manchester. 150,000 Out-of-Work Donation Policy Books: J. Corah & Son, Ltd., Loughborough. 200 Cases: Mallison & Eckersley, Manchester. 500 Roll of Carbolised Paper: Adcocks, Ltd., London.—
Paper, Various Descriptions: Chapman & Co., Ltd., Balham; Bemrose and Sons, Derby; McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks; Millington and Sons, Ltd., Tottenham; Herring, Dewick and Cripps, London, E.C.; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Herts; Cameragraph Co., Kingsway, W.C.; Central Drawing Office, Finsbury Pavement; Drawing Office Supplies, Victoria Street, S.W.; B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Norton and Gregory, London, S.W.; West and Partners, London, S.W.; The Darwen Paper Co., Darwen; Messrs. Adcocks, Ltd., London, N.; R. Craig and Sons, Airdrie; Ramsbottom Paper Mills, Manchester; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Dover; J. Brown & Co., Penicuik; T. Owen & Co., Cardiff; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Guard Bridge, Fife; T. Chalmers and Sons, Linlithgow; London Paper Mills, Darford Mill; A. Cowan and Sons, Penicuik; W. H. Bretnall & Co., Kentish Town, N.W.; Ellams Duplicator Co., Cheapside, E.C.; H. Gibbs and Sons, Surrey; A. E. Mallandain, Park Royal; Harrison and Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Kodak, Ltd., Harrow.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telegraphic: Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.—**Apparatus, Telephonic:** Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford; Phoenix Telephone and Electric Works, Ltd., Cricklewood; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., Woolwich; Western Electric Co., Ltd., N. Woolwich.—**Bags, Leather:** J. B. Brooks & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Barrows, Drum, Wheel:** G. Benton & Co., Meadow Lane, Nottingham.—**Bars, Steel, Indented:** The Indented Bar and Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., Etruria.—**Boxes,**

Post Office—continued.

Joint, Channels and Covers for: The Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk.—**Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic:** British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott, Lancs.; Fullers United Electric Works, Ltd., Chadwell Heath; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, S.E.; London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd., Leyton; New Gutta Percha Co., Ltd., Greenwich; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., Woolwich; H. W. Smith & Co., Ltd., Lydbrook, Gloucestershire; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock; Western Electric Co., Ltd., N. Woolwich.—**Ducts:** Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville; Donnington Sanitary Pipe and Firebrick Co., Ltd., Moira, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Rowley Regis and St. Helens, Lancs; Gibbs and Canning, Ltd., Glasgote, Tamworth; Haywood & Co., Ltd., Moira, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; H. R. Mansfield, Church Gresley, Burton-on-Trent; J. Oakes & Co., Pye Hill, Jacksdale, Notts; Robinson and Dowler, Ltd., Overseal, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Turner and Lisney, Ltd., Swains Park, Potteries, Overseal, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; J. Woodward, Ltd., Swadlincote; T. Wragg and Sons, Ltd., Swadlincote, Burton-on-Trent, or Parkstone.—**Hydrometers:** T. O. Blake, Hatton Garden, E.C.—**Ladders:** G. Finch, Birkenhead; Trollope and Colls, Ltd., Belvedere Road, S.E.—**Laying Conduits:** Glasgow-Coatbridge (Section 1), Casey and Darragh, 20, Thistle Street, Stirling.—**Mesh, Steel Wire:** The British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester.—**Rods, Zinc:** Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.—**Spindles:** Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—**Spirit, Methylated:** Waters & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**String:** I. N. Lyons, Ltd., Commercial Road, or Forest Gate, E.—**Tape, Linen:** I. and N. Philips & Co., Ltd., Tean, Stoke-on-Trent.—**Tents, Jointers:** Berthon Boat Co., Ltd., Romsey, Hants.—**Twine:** Belfast Rope-work Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Vices, Draw:** Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wire, Flameproof:** Western Electric Co., Ltd., N. Woolwich.—**Wire, G.I.:** Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; R. Johnston and Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Rylands Brothers, Ltd., Warrington; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Wellington, Salop; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—
Wire, Steel: F. Smith & Co., Wire Manufacturers, Ltd., Halifax.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works, &c.: Bolton District, Ordinary Works and Repairs: E. & S. Street, Ltd., Farnworth, nr. Bolton. Burton's Court, Chelsea, Erection of Canteen: Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd., Islington, N. Custom House Quay, E.C., Temporary Building: Leslie & Co., Ltd., London, W. Gloucester District, Ordinary Works and Repairs: Wm. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester. Liverpool, New Parcel Office, Foundations: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Portsmouth District, Ordinary Works and Repairs: Samuel Salter, Southsea. Potteries District, Ordinary Works and Repairs: Thomas Goodwin, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent. Science Museum, South Kensington, New Floors and Partitions in Basement: Arding & Hobbs, Ltd., London, S.W. Sunderland District, Ordinary Works and Repairs: W. B. Cooper & Sons, Sunderland. Tottenham, &c., District, Ordinary Works and Repairs: G. Groves & Son, Tottenham, N.—**Engineering Services:** Fans: Matthews & Yates, Ltd., London, W.C. Presses, Baling: Shirliff Bros., Hampton Hill, Middlesex. Electric Crane, &c.: Johnson & Langley, Leicester.—**Furniture:** Armchairs, &c.: R. Smith, High Wycombe; T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe. Desks: Bennet Furnishing Co., Ltd., Peckham, S.E. Racks: J. Wheelton & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Trays, Paper: Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yatton, nr. Bristol.—**Miscellaneous:** Steel Sashes: General Iron Foundry Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Trucks: Trollope & Colls, Ltd., London, S.E.

H.M. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Alterations and Repairs to the new "Vigilant": Messrs. Mills & Knight, London. (*May contract.*)

PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

Chimney Sweeping, Dublin District: John O'Neill, Dublin.—**Household Ironmongery, Dublin District:** E. Gallacher, Dublin.—**Ironmongery Supplies, Dundalk District:** Thomas Williamson, Dundalk.—**Oils:** Boileau & Boyd, Dublin.—**Royal Irish Constabulary Depot, Phoenix Park, Dublin, Painting:** Thomas Dockrell, Sons & Co., Ltd., Dublin.—**Window Cleaning, Dublin District:** Central Window Cleaning Co., Dublin.

NOTICE.

The price of the "LABOUR GAZETTE" is 1d. (3d. post free). Annual subscription (post free) 3s.

The Publishers (to whom should be addressed all communications concerning subscriptions and sales) are H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or branches (see Cover).