LABOUR GAZETTE

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

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Vol. XXVII.—No. 11.]

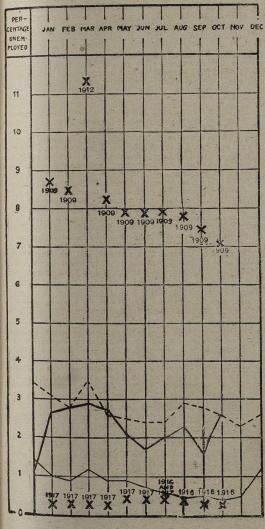
NOVEMBER, 1919.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, AND PRICES.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at the beginning of October was affected by the railway strike, which resulted in a large amount of unemployment in the coal mining, pig iron, and iron and steel industries, though many trades were not seriously affected. After the resumption of work by the railwaymen on 6th October, the strikes of ironmoulders and of steelworks bricklayers in Scotland continued to cause much unemployment in the iron and steel, engineering, shipbuilding and other branches of the metal trades. In other industries employment was usually good or fairly good, the only noteworthy exceptions being the linen trade, which continued very slack, and the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades and the fancy lace trade, in which employment was fair, on the whole. In some trades, especially the clothing, there was a shortage of women.

Changes in wages which came into operation in October resulted in increases being obtained by about 500,000 workpeople. The general level of retail prices of food and other items at 1st November was about 125 per cent. above the pre-war level, as compared with 120 per cent. a month earlier.

Employment.—The number of out of work donation policies lodged at 31st October was 479,427, as compared with 403,003 at 26th September. This increase is largely, though not entirely, due to the strike of ironmoulders. The distribution of the 479,427 policies lodged at 31st October was as follows:—Civilians—Men 94,058, boys 7,349, women 30,940, girls 2,838. Demobilised—Men 340,244, women 3,998.

The number of men on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges at 7th November was 478,638, or an increase of 25,291 on 10th October; and the number of women was 85,498, or a decrease of 11,559 on th total at 10th October. The number of vacancies unfilled on 7th November was 28,796 for men and 42,884 for women, the corresponding figures for 10th October being 34,178 and 43,600.

Trade Unions with a net membership of 1,407,491, excluding those serving with H.M. Forces, reported 2.6 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of October, 1919, as compared with 1.6 per cent. a month earlier, and 0.4 per cent. a year earlier. The level of unemployment indicated by the percentage 2.6, though higher than in recent months, is no higher than that obtaining in a good year before the war.

The following notes refer to the state of employment in the various industries after the immediate effects of the railway strike had passed away.

effects of the railway strike had passed away.

Employment at coal mines in October continued good; the number of workpeople employed at the collieries included in the returns was slightly greater than in the previous month and 23 per cent. greater than a year earlier. At iron mines and at quarries employment continued good, at tin mines it was dull and at lead mines it varied according to the district. The majority of shale mine

workers were idle for a considerable part of the month in consequence of preparations made to meet a threatened stoppage arising from a dispute. In the pig iron industry employment was good on the whole, and the number of furnaces in blast was about the same as at the end of August, though 20 per cent. less than a year ago. Employment at iron and steel works was adversely influenced by the strike of ironmoulders and, in Scotland, of steel-works bricklayers, and the aggregate number of shifts worked in the week ended 25th October, 1919, was 5½ per cent. less than a month earlier and 9 per cent. less than a year ago. The strike of ironmoulders had a still more serious effect on employment in the engineering trades; the number of out of work donation policies lodged by work-people in these trades was 65 per cent. higher on 31st October than on 26th September, and there was also a large amount of short time. Employment in the shipbuilding trade was also affected by this strike, and, in some districts, by the cancellation of Government orders, and it declined to fair. In the tinplate trade employment improved and was good. In the other metal trades it was fairly good, on the whole, but affected in many branches by the ironmoulders' strike.

In the cotton trade employment was fairly good in the spinning section and good in the weaving section, thus showing some improvement on a month earlier. In the woollen and worsted trades employment continued good; towards the end of October the worsted trade, especially, improved as a result of overtime being worked by the woolcombers. The hosiery, silk and jute trades continued well employed. The linen trade, however, continued employed. The linen trade, however, continued very slack. In the lace trade employment continued to improve and was good in the curtain branch, fairly good in the plain net branch, and fair in the levers branch. The carpet trade was fairly well employed. In the textile bleaching, dveing, printing and finishing industry employment was fair, on the whole, though it varied with the branch of trade. In the leather and boot and shoe trades employment continued good. In the clothing trades it was usually good or fairly good.

Employment remained good, on the whole, in the building, woodworking and furnishing, brick cement, pottery and glass trades. In the paper, printing and bookbinding trades it was, on the whole, about the same as in the previous month, varying considerably between different branches and places. Workpeople in the food preparation trades were usually well employed. In agriculture the supply of labour was more nearly equal to the demand than earlier in the year, but there was still a shortage of skilled labour. Employment with seamen showed a slight improvement in several districts. With fishermen employment was good, except at Aberdeen, where work was stopped by a dispute; with dock and riverside labourers it was fairly good, on the whole.

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 October resulted in an increase of nearly £100,000 in the weekly wages of about 500,000 workpeople The principal increases affected workpeople in the woollen and worsted industry in Yorkshire, and tramway and omnibus employees. Changes in hours of labour in October affected about 7,000 workpeople, whose recognised working time was reduced by an average of nearly seven hours per

Retail Prices.—The average increase in retail prices of the principal articles of food at 1st November was 131 per cent., as compared with July, 1914, the corresponding figure for 1st October being 122 per cent., on the basis of the pre-war standard of consumption. Taking into account house-rent, clothing, fuel and light, &c., in addition to food, the average increase at 1st November was about 125 per cent., as compared with 120 per cent. a month earlier.

THE COAL STRIKE IN THE UNITED STATES

November, 1919.

According to the most recent official statistics available, the coal mines of the United States employ in the aggregate some 721,000 workers, viz., 561,000 in bituminous and 160,000 in anthracite mines. In the strike which began on the 1st November the former only were concerned, the anthracite miners having, as recently as 1st Novem 1918, obtained from the Fuel Administrator an advi which worked out at an average of a dollar per day.*
that time the bituminous miners also claimed an advar but this was refused by the Fuel Administrator ground that, in comparison with wages in other ind those of the bituminous miners did not then call for a increase. It has been felt therefore by the bituminous miners that an increase of wages was long overdu-

Accordingly, on 23rd September last the United Min Workers of America, in conference at Cleveland, demande for the bituminous miners a 60 per cent. advance on sent wages and a 30-hour week. It was claimed on of the men that their eight-hour day from face of the men that their eight-hour day from face to face is really a 9½-hour day on the average; that they are frequently called upon to work only three days per week that they had had no advance in wage-rates for two years and that their war advances aggregated only 37 per cent. against the steelworkers' 117 per cent.

The Bureau of Labour, after an investigation, put the earnings of hewers (working by hand) in bituminous mines at £9 8s. 6d. per half-month, or £226 4s. per year. The miners themselves maintained that with the work they had had during the last year—little more than three days a week—their average earnings had been only £160 or £180.

The dispute was conditioned (a) by the existence of The dispute was conditioned (a) by the existence of a wage-scale agreement valid till peace or till 1st April, 1920, whichever should be the earlier; and (b) by the War Time Food and Fuel Control Act, which makes a strike or measures to impair production of essential commodities illegal till six weeks after peace. The miners replied (a) that the wages agreement had been violated by the owners through an unjustifiable advance of prices; and (b) that the war has been treated for other purposes as having anded the strict of the str

Notice of the miners' demands and of the resolution terminate existing contracts, if necessary, to enforce the demands was given on 25th September. Direct negotic tions broke down on 12th October, and the mediation of the Secretary for Labour failed on 23rd October. President Wilson, on 26th October, declared that a strike would I "grave legal and moral wrong" against the people of United States, and that "the law will be enforced." 30th October the Attorney-General threatened the min leaders with penalties of fine and imprisonment. On 3 October an injunction was issued by the Federal Court Indianapolist prohibiting any action (e.g., issuing stripay) or message to promote or encourage a strike before the November. The Acting President of the Unit Mine Workers of America denounced the action of the Control of the Contr Government as "fiercely partisan," and the strike beg at midnight, between 31st October and 1st November, accordance with the notice given five weeks before. From 400,000 to 425,000 miners are stated to have participated.

Each side professed itself willing to negotiate on cor tions which the other side would not accept. The owner would treat if the men would first go back to work; th men would negotiate if the injunctions were first withdrawn

Maximum prices for coal were at once fixed by the Fu Maximum prices for coal were at once fixed by the red-definistrator and a priority schedule arranged. Coal which was being carried to the coast for export was com-mandeered by the Government for use within the United States. On 6th November, it was reported that a curtail ment of railway services had begun in several States Foreign vessels in American ports were allowed no more coal than was processery to come them to their next bunker. coal than was necessary to carry them to their next bunker-

On Saturday, 8th November, the District Court at In dianopolis rendered permanent the temporary injunction restraining the leaders from directing the strike, and at the same time required the miners' leaders to issue an order before Tuesday, 11th November, calling the strike off.

On the following day the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labour issued a statement approving the strike and demanding the withdrawal of the

On the morning of 11th November the officials of the United Mine Workers decided to obey the injunction of the Court. An order cancelling that of 15th October directing the cessation of work was accordingly signed by the President and Secretary of the Union and sent out.

On the following day a Conference between the coal-owners and miners met at Washington, under the auspices of the Government, to discuss the men's demands as to

*The anthracite miners agreed to work under their present schedule

*The anthracite miners agreed to work under their product till the spring of 1920.

† In voting the Prohibition Enforcement Bill, the President declared that the war emergency had passed.

† Indianapolis is the headquarters of the United Mine Workers.
Similar injunctions under the laws of the respective States were to be applied for in the several coalfields on 3rd November.

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1919, details were In the HABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1919, details were given of the minimum rates of wages fixed for agricultural labourers under the Orders made by the Agricultural Wages Boards. As the result of further Orders which tural Wages Boards. As the result of further Orders which have recently been made, certain modifications have been made in the rates fixed for England and Wales, and additional rates have been fixed for Scotland. Particulars of the amendments are given below.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ORDINARY LABOURERS.—The minimum time-rates of wages or ordinary adult male labourers of 21 years of age and yer in England and Wales, as fixed by Orders operating in England and Wales, as fixed by Orders operating com 6th October, 1919, for all counties except Cheshire, from 27th October for Cheshire, are the same as e quoted on p. 233 of the Labour Gazette for June, except that the rate for Cheshire is now 42s. 6d. per 1919, except that the rate for Cheshire is now 42s. 6d. per week and that for Cumberland, Westmorland and Furness is 40s. per week. The hours of labour in respect of which the minimum rates are payable, however, have been altered from 54 per week in summer and 48 in winter to 50 in summer and 48 in winter for all counties except hire, where the minimum rate quoted applies to a week of 54 hours all the year round. The range of overtime rates fixed remains as before, viz., 10d. to 1s. an hour on weekdays and 1s. to 1s. 2d. an hour on Sundays.

SHEPHERDS, HORSEMEN, CATTLEMEN, &c.—The special rates for shepherds, horsemen, cattlemen and other special classes of men previously in operation are abolished by the new Orders in eight counties, making the total number of counties for which the same minimum rates apply to all classes of labourers, thirty-five. For counties in which cial rates are in force the rates range from 41s. under-horsemen in Gloucestershire to 50s. 6d. or under-horsemen in Gloucestershire to 50s. 6d. for horsemen, cattlemen and shepherds in Cumberland, westmorland and Furness. The most important feature of the new Orders, however, is the provision that, except in Northumberland and Durham, the minimum rates for special classes are now payable in respect of a defined week's work ranging from 50 to 63 hours in summer and from 48 to 63 in winter, instead of the hourse content in the difference hours in summer and from 48 to 63 in winter, instead of as formerly in respect of the hours customary in the district. In a few cases the hours in summer are less than those in winter. In all the counties, except Cheshire, the overtime rates are the same as those fixed for ordinary labourers, but in Norfolk and Suffolk an additional weekly sum of 6s. or 7s. a week is to be paid in respect of certain work, such as feeding, cleaning, milking, which in those counties does not rank as overtime employment. In Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire special minimum and overtime rates are fixed for youths under 18 years, wholly or partially boarded and lodged, whose duties include attending to horses and other stock.

WOMEN AND GIRLS.—The minimum and overtime rates women and overtime rates fixed for women of 18 years and over were revised by an Order operating from 14th July. The minimum rates are now 7d. per hour in Cumberland, Westmorland, Furness and Yorkshire, and 6d. per hour in all other counties, the overtime rates being 9d. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour respectively on week-days and $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 9d. per hour on Sundays. The minimum rates for girls under 18 have not been altered.

SCOTLAND.

The additional minimum rates which have been fixed for male workers of 21 years and over and adult female workers in Scotland are as follows:—

District.	Class of Worker.	Minimum Rates of Wages.
Forfar and Perth	Ploughman, cattleman and shepherd with 2 years' experience. Ploughman, cattleman and shepherd with less than 2 years' experience. Ordinary labourer with 2 years' experience. Ordinary labourer with less than 2 years' experience. Ploughman, cattleman or shepherd with 3 years' experience.	42s. per week or 10 d. per hour. 38s. fd. per week or 9 d. per hour. 36s. per week or 9d. per hour. 32s fd. per week or 8d. 1 er hour. 41s. per week or 10 d. per week or 10 d. per hour.
Ayr Dumfries and Galloway North-West Highlands	Ploughman cattleman or shepherd with less than 3 years' experience. Other adult workers with 3 years' experience. Other adult workers with less than 3 years' experience. All classes	37s. per week or 9½d. per hour. 35s. per week or 9d. per hour. 31s. per week or 8d. per hour. 37s. per week or 9d per hour. 38s. per week or 9½d. per hour. 4d. per hour. 20s. per week or 4½d. per hour.

Lower rates have been fixed for youths and girls.

IRELAND.

In the case of Ireland no change has been made in the inimum rates shown in the June Gazette.

ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES TO COST OF LIVING.

During October and November, Agreements have been signed by employers and workpeople in the woollen and worsted industry in the West Riding of Yorkshire, providing for the periodic adjustment of wages in correspondence with variations in the cost of living. Arrangements of this character had previously been adopted in various other industries, and in view of the general interest at the present time in the adjustment of wages to meet increases in cost of living, details of some of the chief of these schemes are given below.

In all but one of the schemes described, the statistics published regularly in this GAZETTE (see p. 469) as to the changes in the combined retail prices of food and other necessaries, assuming the maintenance of the pre-war standard of consumption, are used as the index of the changes in "cost of living." In the case of worsted and lamburged spinners at Livietz to the index of the lambswool spinners at Leicester, the index taken is that of the percentage fluctuations in the retail prices of food in the percentage fluctuations in the retail the large towns as stated in this GAZETTE.

Woollen and Worsted Industry.—The Agreements adopted during the last few weeks cover the woollen and worsted spinning and manufacturing, woolsorting, woolcombing and spinning and manufacturing, woolsorting, woolcombing and mohair and alpaca sorting, and warehouse sections of the industry in the West Riding, and flannel weaving in the Rochdale district. It is provided in all these agreements, that as from the pay day in the month following the issue of the Labour Gazette in which the ascertained change in Cost of Living compared with July, 1914, reaches the figure stated below, the "Cost of Living Wage" for time-workers shall be increased or decreased to the number of "parts" shown below (and so on, in proportion, up or down), as compared with a basic wage of 100 parts in some sections and 110 parts in others.

Cost of Living" Increase.	"Cost of Living Wage"	Maximum weekly "Cost of
per cent.	Tago	Living Wage."
125 .	125	07 07
115	. 115	01 07
105 .	105	. 31s. 6d.
	95	. 28s. 6d.
85 .	85	. 25s. 6d

The "Cost of Living Wage" of workpeople other than The "Cost of Living Wage" of workpeople other than time-workers varies in proportion so as to maintain the existing proportionate relation between their "Cost of Living Wage" and that of the time-workers.

It is provided that these Agreements shall remain unchanged until 1st August, 1920.

Worsted and Lambswool Spinning (Leicester).—An Agreement of 18th October, 1918, between the Midlands Master Spinners' Association and the Workers' Union provides that, taking as a basis the Index Number of food prices in large towns at the end of August, 1918 (viz., 122 per cent. above pre-war level), any advance or reduction of 5 per cent. in this figure shall involve an increase or reduction of 2½ per cent., or ½d. in the shilling, on the present wages.

Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, &c., Trades.-Agreements for the automatic regulation of wages in these industries have been in force for some time, but in May last their operation was suspended till the cost of living percentage should fall to 107. In October, however, new Agreements were entered into covering the operatives in Yorkshire providing that a war wage representing a percentage of ments were entered into covering the operatives in Yorkshire providing that a war wage representing a percentage on basic rates shall vary by 1 per cent. for every 1 per cent. fluctuation in the cost of living figure so long as this figure exceeds 100. When, however, the cost of living figure falls below 100, the war wage shall move in the ratio of 8426 for every point in the index number. The war wage percentage for pieceworkers varies in a fixed relationship to that of time-workers, based on the fact that piecework rates should yield 25 per cent. in excess of time-rates. These arrangements are to remain in force till 17th October, These arrangements are to remain in force till 17th October,

Machine Calico Printing.—By an Award of 13th October, 1919, to which the Society of Master Calico Printers and the Federated Board of English and Scottish Machine Calico Printers are parties, it is provided that the wages of machine calico printers shall be increased by 2½d. per week for every 1 per cent. in the cost of living over that prevailing at July, 1914, with, however, the following modifications. The 2½d. is fixed when the cost of living stands at 115 per cent. above that of 1914, and if the cost of living falls below this figure the decrease in wages shall be at the rate of 1½d. per week for each fall of 1 per cent. The rise or fall in wages is to be operative only once in every three months commencing from the first full pay week in September, and the arrangement is to remain in force until 1st September, 1920. until 1st September, 1920.

Asbestos Manufacture.—Under an arrangement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the asbestos trade, a minimum rate of wages of 9d. per hour is fixed for men over 18 years with an additional \(\frac{1}{2}d\), per hour for each 10 per cent. by which the cost of living figure exceeds the 1914 level. The rate is to be reviewed quarterly on the basis of the average for the preceding three months.

TextileWarehouses (Manchester).—Under an Agreement of 7th February, 1919, between the Manchester Warehouse Employers' Federation and the National Warehouse and General Workers' Union minimum rates of wages are fixed for the period 1st January to 30th June, 1919. After the latter date revised rates are to be adopted at joint meetings of the parties for periods of three months, based on the rise or fall in cost of living in accordance with a schedule from which the following is an extract:—

	Minimum Weekly Rate.						
Cost of Living Index Number.		Males.	Females.				
	18	21	25	18	21		
	years.	years.	years.	years.	years.		
Pre-war to 50 per cent	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
	17 6	28 0	39 6	15 6	23 0		
87½ per cent. to 100 per cent.	22 6	34 0	46 0	18 6	26 0		
100 " " " 112 " "	23 9	35 6	48 0	19 3	26 9		
Minimum Rates at 7th Feb.,	25 0	37 0	50 0	20 0	28 0		

Shuttle-making (Lancashire).—By Agreement between the Shuttle-Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Shuttle-makers it is provided that in June, 1919, Society of Shuttle-makers it is provided that in June, 1919, and every three months thereafter a Committee of employers and workpeople are to meet and fix wages for the following three months, using the cost of Living Index Number as a basis, the percentage addition to wages above the "plus percentage" fixed as from 1st January, 1919, viz., 70, being the same as the percentage increase in cost of living since December, 1918. In the event of the cost of living percentage falling below the level of December, 1918, no reduction in wages is to be made till the Index Number falls by 25 per cent, when wages are to be reduced by 5 per cent. For a fall beyond the 25 per cent. wages are to be reduced by the same percentage as that by which the cost of living falls. It is also provided that the 25 per cent. shall be calculated from the higher Index Number recorded in any of the months in which the Committee has not met, and that no reduction of more than 15 per cent. in the and that no reduction of more than 15 per cent. in the "plus percentage" shall be made without further Agreement between the parties.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION: REPORTS OF THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE.

THE Organizing Committee for the International Labour Conference was appointed by the Peace Conference at its Plenary Sitting on the 11th April last for the purpose of preparing the necessary material for the Conference now being held at Washington, and of drawing up draft con-ventions or recommendations to be laid before it. (See LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1919, p. 174.)

The Committee issued a letter on the 10th May, 1919, to the Governments of all the original members of the

League of Nations, enclosing a questionnaire in regard to the subjects comprised in the Agenda for the Conference. (See Labour Gazette, June, 1919, p. 222.)

The Ministry of Labour has now issued three reports prepared by the Organizing Committee, which analyse and summarise the materials contained in the replies to the questionnaire. The reports deal with the following subjects:

(1) The Eight-Hour Day or Forty-Eight Hour Week
(Item 1 of the Agenda);
(2) Unemployment (Item 2 of the Agenda);
(3) The Employment of Women and Children and the
Berne Conventions of 1906 (Items 3, 4, and 5 of the Agenda).

As a result of the examination of material collected, the

Committee present certain conclusions and recommenda-tions, which, they suggest, may afford a basis for the dis-cussion of the various subjects by the Conference. Following is a brief summary of the more important con-clusions and recommendations of the Committee.

FORTY-EIGHT HOUR WEEK.

The Organizing Committee submit the draft of a convention embodying the principle of the 48-hour week. The Committee suggest the adoption of this principle rather than that of the eight-hour day, since it allows more elasticity in the arrangement of the hours of work and helps to secure the weekly rest-day. Whatever principle is adopted, however, some modifications will be necessary in certain industries. Uniformity of conditions in this respect is desirable, but it is recognized that the consideration of the question is not yet sufficiently advanced in the different countries to enable modifications to be laid down in detail. The Committee have only suggested in general terms the conditions which appear to justify an exception being made to the principle of the 48-hour week and the general limits within which variations might be confined. It is suggested that further enquiries should be made by the International Lebour Office. Labour Office.

Labour Office.

In the case of continuous industries, as, for example, iron smelting, the limitation of hours to 48 per week would present great difficulties. The Committee recommend for these industries a provision that on an average over one month or less, the hours of work shall not exceed 56 in the week. With regard to repairing staff, caretakers, &c., whose duties are of an intermittent or exceptionally light

whose duties are of an intermittent or exceptionally light kind, the Committee suggest that the hours worked should not exceed 60 per week.

In regard to overtime, the Committee suggest that (a) in cases where the conditions are governed by the weather, or the materials handled are perishable, or where unforeseen pressure is likely to arise, the number of hours of overtime in the year should be limited to 150, and that payment at, say, time-and-a-quarter should be compulsory for all overtime; and (b) in cases where overtime is worked to expedite or increase production, or to meet pressure of orders or increase production, or to meet pressure of orders power to work overtime should be limited to certain indus tries comprised in a schedule appended to the proposed convention. If, however, the Conference consider it necessary to decide that in present circumstances the power to work overtime in the case of trades outside the schedule to work overtime in the case of trades outside the schedule cannot be entirely taken away, the Committee recommend that (1) the number of hours of overtime in the year be definitely limited, say to 150 for the next five years, and afterwards to 100; and (2) that payment at, say, time-and-a-quarter be made compulsory for all overtime.

The Committee suggest, in view of the progress that has been made recently with the adoption of the eight-hour day or 48-hour week, that it should be possible to bring the convention into general operation on 1st July, 1921.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The Committee is of opinion, after reviewing the information supplied as to the nature and extent of the problem mation supplied as to the nature and extent of the problem of unemployment in its international aspects, that more information is needed. The Committee therefore suggests that arrangements should be made to secure the co-ordination and extension of information on the subject of unemployment and its communication to the International Labour Office.

Labour Office.

With a view to promoting the international collection of information and its co-ordination, the Committee submit a draft clause which might be embodied in an International Convention, and a resolution suggesting that an International Commission should be set up to advise on the best method of collecting such information. A resolution is also submitted suggesting the formation of an International Commission to consider whether any measures can be adopted to regulate the migration of workers so far as regards the conditions of their employment.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

Owing to the variety of the laws in force in different countries respecting the employment of women before and after childbirth, and having regard to the need for further investigation, the Committee thinks it only possible to propose as a basis for a draft international convention the following principles:—(a) Prohibition of the employment of women in factories and workshops for a period of at least four weeks after childbirth; (b) adequate maternity have for the workshops and international conventions and international conventions. benefit for such women to secure proper maintenance and care of both mother and child during the period of her necessary absence from work before and after childbirth. The Committee suggest that this period should be calcu-

lated at not less than six weeks.

In regard to the question of employment of women at night, the Committee consider that the Conference should recommend adhesion to the Berne Convention of 1906 to all

States which are members of the League.

The Committee express the view that unhealthy processes can and ought to be made the subject of regulations based on the principles which the general experience of the different industrial countries has shown or may show to be effective. The regulations in force in the different countries are elaborate, and the Committee have not had sufficient time or information to promote a activity scheme. They time or information to prepare a satisfactory scheme. They accordingly recommend that the International Labour Office be instructed to continue their enquiries into the question as it affects all workers, male and female, and to prepare report and recommendations for the next and subsequent Conferences.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

The Committee submit for the consideration of the Conference a draft convention prohibiting the employment in industrial work of children below the age of fourteen years. A further draft convention based upon that which was adopted at Berne in 1913 is also submitted, proposing the prohibition of night-work by young persons under 18 years of age. With regard to the employment of young persons in inhealthy processes, the Committee make no special recomnendation, having regard to the fact that their recomnendation for further investigation in regard to the employof women in such processes covers all classes orkers, including young persons.

November, 1919.

THE BERNE CONVENTIONS.

The Berne Conventions.

The question of the extension and application of the Berne Convention of 1906 on the prohibition of night work for women has already been dealt with above.

The Committee considers that the Conference should recommend the adhesion of all members of the League to the Berne Convention of 1906, respecting the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of

REPORT OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON OLD AGE PENSIONS.

THE Departmental Committee appointed by the Treasury of April, 1919, "to consider and report what alterations,

in April, 1919, "to consider and report what alterations, if any, as regards rates of pension or qualification should be made in the existing statutory scheme of Old Age Pensions" have presented their Report.†

Old Age Pensions were first introduced in the year 1908. The rate was Is. to those whose yearly means did not exceed £21 a year (about 8s. a week), while reduced pensions were payable to those whose incomes exceeded £21 but did not exceed £31 10s. a year (about 12s. a week). The pensioner must have attained the age of 70; must be a British subject, resident in the United Kingdom; and must not be in receipt of Poor Relief (other than medical or surgical relief). There were also certain disqualifications for convicted criminals, for pauper or criminal lunatics, and al relief). There were also certain disqualifications wicted criminals, for pauper or criminal lunatics, and use who "had habitually failed to work accordingly

r those who "had habitually failed to work accordingly their ability, opportunty and need." Various changes, mostly of detail, were made by an mending Act of 1911. During the latter part of the war ad up to the present time an additional allowance of 6d a week has been given to pensioners whose means ont exceed the statutory limit (of £31 10s. a year); and disting pensions have not been reduced or revoked in insequence of increase of means if such increase was due to severe the statutory allowances or valuntary allotyments. (ii) equence of increase of means if such increase was the object of separation allowances or voluntary allotments; (ii) the increased cost of living; or (iii) to additional ings, provided that the total means do not exceed

he total number of persons in receipt of Old Age asions on the 31st March, 1919, was 920,198, of whom 706 were in receipt of the additional allowance granted ing the war. Over 90 per cent. of the pensions were the full value of 5s. The number of claims made during year ended the 31st March, 1919, was 142,084. The ear ended the 31st March, 1919, was 142,084. The ear of claims rejected, or pensions revoked, during the was 47,766; and in addition 6,615 claims lapsed, or withdrawn, &c. The number of pensioners who were ed to have died during the year was 105,746. The amount paid in pensions rose from £8,468,000 in the ended 31st March, 1910, to £12,607,000 in the year 31st March, 1916. The amount in the last financial ended March, 1919) was approximately £11,731,000, ch must be added the additional allowance, amounting 1997,000. £5.997.000.

The majority Report, signed by the Chairman and nine ter members of the Committee, makes the following

ther members of the Committee, makes the following ecommendations:—

(i) Rate of pension to be increased to 10s. a week, absorbing the additional allowance of 2s. 6d.

(ii) Abolition of means qualification.

(iii) Qualifying age to remain at 70, pending enquiry as to the possibility of extending the scope of the Insurance Acts. (The Committee emphasize the need for this enquiry, as an integral part of the whole question of "public assistance" on a reformed basis.)

(iv) Outdoor relief, or "home assistance," not to be a disqualification for receipt of pension.

Other recommendations deal with eligibility of aliens—a which connection it is recommended that the British-lorn wives of aliens should not be disqualified—with the unlifying period of residence, and with other matters. It is suggested that the "failure to work" qualification, which is virtually inoperative, should be abolished.

Seven members of the majority append reservations: five of the seven favour an increase in the amount of the penion (to 12s. 6d. or 15s.) and a reduction in the age to 65.

Seven members of the Committee present a minority eport, concurring in the increase of the rate of pension of 10s. (one of the seven recommends 12s. 6d.), and in certain the proposals of the majority, but not in the abolition of the means limit. They recommend, however, that the least limit should be doubled, i.e., that it should be £42 year for a full pension, and £63 a year for any pension that all.

⁹A Law recently passed (dated 26th August, 1919) authorises; the Belgian premium to declare its adhesion to this Convention, and prohibits the approximation, sale and storage, as well as the manufacture, of matches attaining white phosphorus.

† Cmd, 410. Price 3d, net.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1917.

THE following particulars relating to Industrial Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom are based upon Returns made direct to the Ministry of Labour, supplemented by information supplied by the Co-operative Union and the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

At the end of 1917 there were at work in the United Kingdom 1,465 Industrial* Co-operative Societies, with an aggregate membership of 3,831,896; ā total share, loan, and reserve capital of £81,770,273; a total trade (distributive and productive) of £272,746,849+; and a total profit—before deduction of interest on share capital—of £18,023,870 £18.023.879.

Excepting for decreases in the number of societies—due mainly to amalgamation—and in the amount of profit, these figures show considerable growth as compared with 1916, there being an increase in membership of 268,127, or 7.5 per cent.; in capital of £3,832,537, or 4.9 per cent.; and in trade of £35,221,714, or 14.8 per cent. The profit, on the other hand, showed a decrease of £934,509, or 4.9 per cent. As regards the increase in trade, it should be remembered that the higher level of prices has had an important bearing on the increased value of sales and transfers.

The total number of persons directly employed by the societies was 156,945,† and the total wages paid during the year amounted to £11,611,976,† compared with 154,622 employees and £10,391,245 in wages in 1916.

While some of the societies are engaged only in distribution and some only in production, others are engaged in both distributive and productive operations. In the following statistics, however, distribution and production are dealt with separately.

DISTRIBUTION.

At the end of 1917, 1,339 retail and two wholesale At the end of 1917, 1,339 retail and two wholesale Industrial Societies were engaged in distribution. These societies had an aggregate membership of 3,790,448; a total share, loan and reserve capital of £73,010,227‡; sales amounting to £216,951,643, and a profit on distribution—before deducting interest on share capital—of £17,114,849; while the total number of persons employed in distribution by the societies was 100,756, and the total wages paid £7.042,322.

In the following Table the sales for each of the years 1907–1917 are shown separately for the retail and for the wholesale Industrial Societies:—

Retail S		ocieties.	Wholesale Societies.		
Year.	Number.	Sales.	Sales of English Society.	Sales of Scottish Society.	
1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917	1,432 1,418 1,430 1,421 1,403 1,392 1,382 1,385 1,374 1,364 1,339	£ 68.109,376 69.785,798 70.423,359 71.861,383 74.812,469 78,878.658 83,607,043 87,979,898 103,073,321 121,853,932 142,158,236	£ 24,786,568 24,902,842 25,675,938 26,567,833 27,892,990 29,732,154 31,371,976 34,910,813 43,101,747 52,230,074 57,710,132	£, 7,603,460 7,531,126 7,457,136 7,738,159 7,851,080 8,391,258 8,964,034 9,425,384 11,383,076 11,499,037 17,083,275	

Of the total profit of £17,114,849, a sum of £15,922,596 was made by the retail Societies, and £1,192,253 by the two wholesale Societies. In the case of the retail Societies the greater part of the profit was distributed to the members as a dividend on purchases at an average rate of 1s. 8½d. in the £ in England and Wales, 2s. 5¼d. in Scotland, and 1s. 1d. in Ireland, the average for the United Kingdom being 1s. 9¾d. Compared with 1916 these rates of dividend showed a decrease of 5½d. in England and Wales, 4¾d. in Scotland, 2¼d. in Ireland, and 5¼d. for the United Kingdom. Non-members usually receive dividends at one-half these rates at one-half these rates.

The English and Scottish Wholesale Societies paid to members a dividend on purchases of 3d. and 5½d. in the £ respectively. This was a decrease of 2d. in the case of the English Wholesale Society and of 2½d. in the case of the Scottish Wholesale Society.

Profit-sharing with Employees.—Of the total 1,339 retail Societies, 132, employing 15,255 persons and paying wages amounting to £1,096,565 in their distributive departments, allotted out of the profits a total of £43,425 to their employees as a bonus on wages, this being equal to 4 per cent.

* i.e., excluding agricultural societies, credit banks, etc.
† These figures are exclusive of the number and wages of persons employed in agriculture by industrial societies, and of the sales and transfers of agricultural produce by these societies.
‡ These figures include the capital used in the productive departments of retail societies, and the profit upon the productions of these societies, the amounts of these items not being available separately. The capital used in the productive departments of the wholesale societies, £6,110,193, and the profit, £516,617, are not included.

466

PRODUCTION.

In 1917 there were 1,108 Industrial Co-operative Societies of various types engaged in production, consisting of 985 retail and 2 wholesale Distributive Societies having productive departments, and of 121 associations for production only; these consisting of 4 Corn-milling Scoieties, 39 Breadmaking and other Consumers' Societies, and 78 associations of workers.

39 Breadmaking and other Consumers' Societies, and 78 associations of workers.

The total number of persons employed by these societies was 56,169, the amount of wages paid during the year was £4,567,288, and the value of productions £55,786,431. Of the 56,169 persons employed in production 43·3 per cent. were men, 36·5 per cent. women, and 20·2 per cent. were young persons under 18 years of age.

In the following Table the sales and transfers of each group of societies, together with the totals for all the societies, are shown for each of the years 1907–1917:—

		Sales ar	nd Transfer	s of Production	ons.§		
	A	ssociations					
Year.	ments of I	re Depart- Distributive eties.	Productiv	e Societies.	Associa- tions of Workers.	Grand Total of all Societies.	
	Retail Societies.	Wholesale Societies.	Corn- milting Societies.	Baking and other Consumers' Societies.			
1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916	8.277,974 11.085,095 12.034,137 12,681,996 12,731,608 13,691,188 14,550,246 15,551,185 19,123,388 22,592,512 25,062,446	£ 8,102,980 8,464,021 8,993,922 9,399,283 9,615,748 10,630,583 11,211,882 11,211,882 11,350,906 21,742,062 25,220,394	£ 954,733 1,048,403 1,111,563 1,019,569 1,024,331 1,113,729 1,003,579 1,035,044 304,616 241,894 310,991	£ 762 949 880,670 906,823 992,940 1,020,801 1,137,565 1,270,579 1,291,950 1,5 8,872 1,764,125 1,938,854	£ 1,319,117 1,265,796 1,246,879 1,382,125 1,440,357 1,580,309 1,732,337 1,778,664 2,399,930 2,592,210 3,253,846	£ 19,417,753 22,743,985 24,293,324 25,478,913 25,832,845 28,153,374 29,768,623 32,264,944 40,687,712 48,932,803 55,756,431	

The total value of productions increased between 1907 and 1913 by £10,350,870, or 53·3 per cent., the largest increases being shown by the productive departments of the retail societies (75·8 per cent.), and by the Baking and other Consumers' Societies (66·5 per cent.). Since 1913 the value of the sales has been nearly doubled, but in considering this increase regard should be had to the general rise in prices which has taken place during the war. The decrease, since 1914, in the sales of the Corn-milling Societies is due to the absorption of several of the mills by the English Wholesale Society.

The following Table analyses by groups of industries the number of persons employed, the amount of wages paid, and the amount of sales and transfers of productions in 1917:—

	Associa	tions of Co	onsumers.	Associations of Workers.		
Groups of Industries.	No. of Em- ployees	Wages paid during 1917.	Sales and Transfers of Pro- ductions.	No. of Em- ployees	Wages paid during 1917.	Sales and Transfers of Pro- ductions
Food and Tobacco Clothing Soap, Candles and Starch Textiles Building, Quarrying & Woodworking Printing Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Industries	15,435 21,233 1,701 2,641 2,940 1,853 563 2,453	£ 1,535,310 1,455,99; 135,578 157,237 356,533 143,791 59,56) 147,427	£ 42.864,120 4,620,108 2,122,604 1,029,119 778,888 543,422 214,144 360,180	167 4,036 — 1,623 144 941 391 48	£ 15,010 289,595 — 129,672 17 021 87,453 32,428 4,679	£192,816 1,621,474 971,269 53,779 312,486 86,159 15,863
Totals, 1917 Totals, 1916	48.819 50,498	3,991,430 3,771,286	52,532,585 46,340,593	7,350 7,625	575,858 518,942	3,253,846 2,592,210
Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	}-3.3	+ 5.8	+ 13.4	- 3.6	+ 11.0	+ 25.5

A total profit of £908,887 was made upon industrial production by societies other than retail societies, the profits of the latter being merged in the general profit and therefore not separately ascertainable.

Of this total £516,617 was made by the wholesale Societies, £3,882 by the Corn-milling Societies, £149,274 by Breadmaking and other Consumers' Societies, and £239,114

Breadmaking and other Consumers' Societies, and £239,114 by the associations of workers.

Profit-sharing with Employees.—Of the 1,108 societies engaged in industrial production, 126, employing 10,432 persons in production, with wages amounting to £823,689, allotted a sum of £51,110 to these employees as a bonus on wages, this being equal to 6.2 per cent. Of the total amount £10,162 was allotted by 81 retail Distributive Societies, £7,533 by 3 Consumers' Productive Societies, and £33,415 by 42 associations of workers.*

§ In the case of retail and wholesale societies the productions are usually transferred from the productive to the distributive departments for sale by the latter.

* Twenty-six of these societies and five additional societies (four in England and one in Scotland) allotted in additional \$6,513 to Provident Funds for the benefit of their employees.

Associations of Workers: Share of Employees in Member. ship, Capital and Management.—Sixty-nine of the 78 associations of workers for production, with sales amounting to £3,227,210, or 99·2 per cent. of the total sales of the associations at work in 1917, made returns showing the extent to which their employees and others shared in the membership, capital, and management of the associations. The returns showed that the total membership of the 69 associations was 25,279, of whom 4,819, or 19·1 per cent., consisted of employees; 15,884, or 62·8 per cent., of other individuals; and 4,576, or 18·1 per cent., of other societies. Of the 7,254 persons employed by the associations, 4,819, or 66·4 per cent., were members of the associations employing them.

of the £889,839 share and loan capital, £157,124, or 17·7 per cent., belonged to employees; £340,505, or 38: per cent., to other individual members; and £321,597, or 36·1 per cent., to other societies. The remaining £70,613 or 7·9 per cent., consisted of loans from non-members including bank overdrafts.

The total number of directors or committeemen of the associations was 660, of whom 274, or 41.5 per cent., were employees of the associations; 255, or 38.6 per cent., were other individual members; and 131, or 19.9 per cent., were representatives of other (shareholding) societies.

Were representatives of other (shareholding) societies.

Other Societies.

In addition to the above societies there were also at work in 1917 three societies:—viz., a Co-operative Cab Society in England, and two Co-operative Motor Societies in Ireland, with an aggregate membership of 40, a capital of £2,993, trade amounting to £8,775, and a profit of £143.

COAL OUTPUT.

Provisional figures of the weekly tonnage output of coal during the five weeks ended 1st November are given below in continuation of figures published in previous issues of

		Date of the late of the late of	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		
District.	Week ended 4th Oct.*	Week ended 11th Oct.	Week ended 18th Oct.	Week ended 25th Oct.	Week ended lst Nov.
Northumberland Durham Yorkshire	126.731 440,256 612 742	218,683 580,669 662,195	224,355 630,209 764,024	228,286 658,516 770,448	207,198 603,382 748,679
Lancs, Ches. and North Wales	323,815	429,230	451,876	446,988	452,558
Derby, Notts. and Leicester Staffs., Shropshire,	363,395	433,303	574,123	571,281	571,656
Warwick & Worcs. South Wales & Mon. Other English Dists. Scotland	328,447 215,719 71,797 388,708	331,854 748,437 88,395 584,096	362,504 963,958 97,508 658,908	359,808 968,055 98,918 658,737	357,908 968,936 99,164 665,051
Total	2,871,610	4,076,862	4,727,465	4,761,037	4,674.532

STATE SUBSIDIES TO UNEMPLOYMENT FUNDS IN FRANCE.

A Decree† was signed on the 17th October, 1919, by the French President, which amends previous decrees relating to State subsidies to municipal and departmental unemployment relief funds.

ment relief funds.

Article VIII. of the Decree of 19th April, 1918, established the funds and fixed the amount to be paid to workers partially unemployed, in consequence of the lack of raw materials or coal, at three francs per day for adults and two francs per day for boys under 16 for each full day of unemployment. This article is now so modified by the new Decree that workers who are unemployed under the same conditions are to be paid 4.50 francs per day if they are adult males and three francs per day if they are boys under 16, provided that the total relief does not exceed half the wage locally current.

article III. of the Decree of 26th January, 1919, which established the State subsidy to relief funds for workers partially unemployed owing to lack of raw materials or coal from 1st February, 1919, to 15th November, 1919, at 60 per cent. of the amount paid in relief on condition that the employers contributed at least 20 per cent., is now modified by a provision that, from 16th November, 1919, to 15th March, 1920, the State subsidy is fixed at 40 per cent. and the employers' contribution at 30 per cent. From the 16th March onwards the State subsidy is fixed at 33 per cent. and the employers' contribution is to be not less than one third of the expenses resulting from relief paid to the staff. Article II. of the Decree of the 14th January, 1919, which was modified by the Decree of 26th January, 1919, and which provided that the State subsidy, for a period of 10 months dating from the issue of the Decree, should be 75 per cent. of the relief paid in cash within the limits of Article IV. of the Decree of the 19th April, 1918, is now further amended. The State subsidy for the period between the 16th November, 1919, and the 15th March, 1920, is now fixed at 50 per cent. of the amount of relief paid, and from the 16th March onwards at 33 per cent. of the amount of relief paid under the same conditions.

*Week of railway strike.

* Week of railway strike. † Journal Officiel, 18th October, 1919.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY ABROAD.*

November, 1919.

FRANCE.+

Commission, which meets at the Ministry A Commission, which meets at the Ministry of Agriculture, has been appointed to examine the possibility of adapting recent legislation fixing the maximum duration of the working day at eight hours (see Labour Gazette for May, p. 181; July, p. 276; and September, p. 372) to agriculture. It is stated that after long debate, the Comarission has been obliged to recognize that the eight-hour mission has been obliged to recognize that the eight-hour day is incompatible with the requirements of agriculture. Desirous of arriving at a practical conclusion, the Commission is studying at present a system whereby the legal duration of work is to be fixed at 2,500 hours a year.

HOLLAND.

In the issue of The Labour Gazette for August (p. 319) it was stated that a Bill had been adopted by the Second Chamber of the States General of Holland proposing to establish a maximum working day of eight hours for industry generally, with a shorter working time on Saturday, making a legal working week of 45 hours. This Bill has now passed the First Chamber by a unanimous vote.

PORTUGAL.§

PORTUGAL. §

Particulars of a Decree establishing a maximum working day of 8 hours for State and other administrative employees and commercial workers were given in The Labour Gazette for June last. The administrative regulations for the execution of this measure have now been issued by the Portuguese Minister of Labour, under date of 23rd September. The regulations are provisional and will remain in force for six months from the date of publication.

(1) Mercantile Establishments.—The regulations stipulate that work may be done and goods sold in shops or trading establishments only between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m.; on Saturdays the time may be extended to 11 p.m., but shifts must be organised so that employees do not normally work more than 8 hours nor more than 3 hours overtime. In banks the working hours must fall between 10 a.m. and fork more than 8 hours nor more than 3 hours overtime. In banks the working hours must fall between 10 a.m. and it p.m. Certain classes of shops, &c. (cafés, tobacconists, lairies, &c.) may remain open beyond the prescribed hours provided they organise shifts and that workers be not hormally employed more than 8 hours a day; in restaurants wertime is allowed up to 12 hours per week. Overtime is allowed for stocktaking and balancing accounts but hust be immediately reported to the Inspector of Labour. (2) Industrial Establishments.—In factories, workshops, mines and industrial employments and establishments work, is a rule, must not be carried on between 8 p.m. and a.m. and the ordinary working hours must not exceed 8 hours per week. Overtime may be worked in cases of urgency and force majeure. In stablishments working continuously shifts must be blishments working continuously shifts must be unised in such a way that no shift shall normally work e than 8 hours per day or 48 hours per week, or over-e exceeding 12 hours per week.

(3) Navigation, &c.—In maritime and inland navigation, shing and trades (e.g., seasonal) which by their nature an only be carried on in certain circumstances, the normal work-period may not exceed 48 hours a week and 18 hours

(4) Railways.—The normal workingtime is to be hours, but in certain branches, in order to secure moth working of the railway service, work may be permed in excess of 8 hours per day, providing the total persons of employment do not exceed 48 per week. ons under 18 years of age are not allowed to work

JAPAN.

JAPAN.

A despatch from H.M. Commercial Secretary at Yokohama, dated September 12th, reports that the length of the working day in factories came under discussion by the Osaka Industrial Association. A resolution was passed expressing the view that an eight-hour day be recognised in principle, but that the time required for meals, rest, and other intervals should not be included in this period. Extra work might be done, within certain limits, by mutual agreement between employers and employed.

A somewhat similar resolution was passed by the labour committee of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce; the eighthour day was agreed to in principle, but it was considered that it should not be made applicable to agriculture, other special industries. It was also resolved that the operation of this system should be deferred for a reasonable period in respect of those industries which are unable, without serious loss and inconvenience, to adopt it immediately on its establishment. A further resolution was to the effect that working hours might be extended within certain limits at the request of the workers themselves. corking hours might be extended within certain limits of request of the workers themselves. The view was seed that a 48-hour week would be prejudicial to the sets of Japan, where the practice regarding holidays materially from that obtaining in Europe and ca.

So articles under this heading in preceding issues of the current first Labour Gazette. forme Economique, 17th October. olk and De Telegran, 1st November, 1919. do Governo, 23rd September, 1919.

THE SPANISH LABOUR DEPARTMENT RE-ORGANISED.

On 14th October a Royal Decree was signed introducing certain amendments into the organisation of the Institute of Social Reforms, which is in effect the official Spanish Labour Department. This affords an opportunity of giving a short account of the constitution and functions of the Institute as now laid down

The Instituto de Reformas Sociales has been in existence for over sixteen years, its first establishment being authorised by a Royal Decree of 23rd April, 1903.

The Institute is entrusted with the study, initiation, and administration of all legal measures concerning labour, and is the advisory body of the Government in all matters relating to such legislation and to action in regard to social and economic problems. In pursuance of this object it is required "to study and investigate labour customs in Spain required "to study and investigate labour customs in Spain and foreign countries, both as factors of production and in their relation to capital, by compiling the necessary statistics, preparing technical and practical details preliminary to social and labour legislation." The Department has also to draft Bills and other legislative measures, either at the request of the Government or on its own initiative, to supervise the administration of existing laws by means of inspection and co-operation with the authorities, to promote by every possible means a general knowledge and to promote by every possible means a general knowledge and correct understanding among the people of existing social enactments, to study the effects of their application with a view to amendment in the light of experience, to compile the statistics necessary for its work, and to discharge whatever functions existing or future laws may entrust to it.

The Institute is subordinate to the Ministry of Home Affairs, but at the same time acts as a permanent advisory body to other Ministries.

The work of the Institute is carried out by three organisations: (1) The General Meeting (which assembles twice yearly), (2) the General Secretariate, (3) General Administrative Departments. As now constituted the General Meeting consists of 60 members, 12 of whom are appointed by the Government, 16 by the organisations which the Institute consider competent to exist 16 by the organisations. by the Government, 16 by the organisations which the Institute consider competent to assist, 16 by the employing and 16 by employed classes. Experts may be temporarily co-opted, without voting power. Parliament is to be directly represented. The 12 members to be appointed by the Government are to include two from each House of Parliament, and one each from the National Insurance Institute, the Royal Academies of Medicine, Moral and Political Science, Jurisprudence and Legislation. Women may vote and are eligible for any position in the Institute. The General Secretariate has charge of matters connected with election procedure, the general services of the Institute, the registration and keeping of documents, staff matters, and administrative relations with the Ministry of Home Affairs. There are two General Administrative Departments dealing respectively with (1) legislation and social action, (2) labour and inspection.

Two organisations must also be mentioned here whose duty is to assist the Institute outside the head office, namely, the Councils (Juntas) of Social Reform and the

Inspectorate.

The Local and Provincial Councils of Social Reform are committees which are formed to help in ensuring the observance of social laws in their respective areas of jurisdiction. Although their establishment was decreed by the Act of 13th March, 1900, relating to the protection of women and children, the process of compliance with the requirement has been very gradual. At the beginning of 1907 the Institute gave the number of Local and Provincial Councils as 2,900 and 27 respectively. No later figures are available. The local Councils consist of the representative of the civil authority, who acts as president, the parish priest and equal numbers of employers and workpeople. The provincial Councils are presided over by the Civil Governor and consist of representatives of the Local Councils with the addition of a medical expert. While the functions of the provincial Councils have chiefly an advisory character, the actual work of inspection and the carrying out of statistical investigations is assigned to the local Councils has

The field of work of the local and provincial Councils has been gradually extended by regulations which are collected by the Institute under the title "Instructions for the Work of Provincial and Local Councils of Social Reform."

A special factory inspection service was introduced by a Decree of 1st March, 1906, charged with enforcing the Accident Law of 1900, the Women's and Children's Protection Act of 1900, the Sunday Rest Act of 1904, and all other protective laws and decrees. On 1st January, 1907, this service was inaugurated by the appointment of six inspectors, while further appointments were contemplated. Amongst the duties of the Factory Inspection Headquarters are the compilation of statistics and of a yearly report of the inspectors.

LABOUR DISPUTES IN CATALONIA: SPECIAL COMMISSION APPOINTED.*

A LABOUR Commission, composed of an equal number of representatives of employers and workers, has been established by Royal Decree in Catalonia, to deal with the labour disputes prevalent in that district. The seat of the Commission is to be in Barcelona, and jurisdiction will be exercised over the four Catalonian provinces (Barcelona, Lerida, Gerona and Tarragona), where the Commission is empowered to establish delegations to establish delegations.

The new Commission is directly responsible to the Prime Minister; it ranks as an official body, and will represent the interests of capital and labour before the Government.

The functions of the Commission are (a) to hear the evidence in disputes between employers and workers in the evidence in disputes between employers and workers in the spheres within its jurisdiction, to endeavour to settle such disputes and to make Awards; (b) to fix minimum wages for each district in every trade or industry; (c) to report on existing and proposed social legislation and take the steps necessary for putting the latter into operation when placed on the Statute Book; (d) to fix working hours and overtime rates in each trade, particularly in connection with the adoption of the 8-hour day; (e) to make proposals to Government for legislation conducive to social peace; (f) to report on all matters referred to it by the Government and to co-operate for the greater efficacy of social legislation.

The voting lists or workers' register for the election of

The voting lists or workers' register for the election of members of the Commission shall include all workers of both sexes over 19 years of age who, being Spanish born or naturalised, reside in the district and having completed their apprenticeship, are or have been employed in some Spanish factory or workshop.

Spanish factory or workshop.

The employers who are qualified to vote are those whose names are included in a register to be compiled according to a certain specified classification by the Barcelona Chambers of Commerce, Navigation and Industry, the local Association of Employers for the Encouragement of National Labour, and by the provincial and local chambers of commerce in the four provinces.

On December 7th the election of members of the Commission will take place and on December 12th the elected members will be summoned to form the Commission and appoint officers; the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, however, will be provisionally nominated by the Civil Governor of Barcelona, if the Government so decide. A Permanent or Executive Committee and a Technical or Advisory Committee are to be appointed, and the Commission is also to have at its disposal a Technical Board to keep up to date a register of employers and workers and to keep a special a register of employers and workers and to keep a special register for the unemployed. Upon each committee there is to be equal representation of employers and workers.

The Labour Commission will begin to act on December 12th. Meanwhile, should any difficulties arise with regard to the application or interpretation of this Decree, solutions and proposals in regard thereto are to be submitted to the Government by the Provisional Joint Commission of Employers and Workers established on September 10th.

LABOUR DISPUTES IN BELGIUM, 1919.

The Revue du Travail for 1st October contains a statistical summary showing the number and magnitude of labour disputes reported to the Belgian Ministry of Labour during the first seven months of the present year. The data are admittedly incomplete. During the period January to July inclusive, 194 strikes were recorded affecting 55,370 workpeople (42,470 being actual strikers and 12,900 other workpeople forced to be idle). The industrial group most seriously disturbed, judging by the number of workpeople affected, was mining and quarrying (25,908 workpeople); in the metal trades 10,730 persons were affected, in the transport trades 4,683, in the textile 3,142, in the building 2,763, in the chemical 2,237, and in paper and printing 1,379.

Twenty-nine strikes, affecting 3,150 workpeople, ter-

Twenty-nine strikes, affecting 3,150 workpeople, terminated wholly in favour of the workpeople and 37, affecting 14,017 workpeople, wholly in favour of the employers, while 108, affecting 24,414 workpeople, ended in a compromise; in the case of the remaining 20 strikes the result was not

ascertained.

As to the method of settlement the Revue states that in 21 cases affecting 6,022 workpeople disputes were settled by the employers conceding the demands put forward by the strikers; in 119 cases, affecting 21,859 workpeople, by direct negotiations between employers and employed (or their respective organisations); in 21, affecting 6,922 workpeople, by the method of conciliation; in 14, effecting 6,160 workpeople, by arbitration. In the remaining 19 cases the method of settlement was not ascertained.

The lock-outs during the same period were 3 in number, 2,977 workers being affected. Two of these terminated in a compromise, and the third (a very small dispute) wholly in favour of the employer. Two lock-outs were settled by arbitration and the third by direct negotiation between employers and employed.

* El Sol. 12th October, 1919.

SOCIALISATION LAW APPLIED TO BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY IN AUSTRIA.

According to the Arbeiter-Zeitung of 21st September According to the Arbeiter-Zeitung of 21st September 1919, the Austrian Government decided on the preceding day to establish a socialised undertaking under the name of the "Associated Shoe and Leather Factories" (Vereinight Leder-und Schuhfabriken). This puts into practice, for the first time, the law concerning socialised undertaking passed by the National Assembly on 29th July, and described as the first practical step towards the socialist time of an important branch of industry.

tion of an important branch of industry.

The new concern will be formed jointly by the State, the Co-operative Wholesale Society as representative of urban consumers, and the Wholesale Purchase Society of the Agricultural Trading Association representing rural consumers. The State will hand over to the new undertaking the leather works at Brünn and the boot and shoe factory at Mittendorf, which were State-owned during the war, and a factory building in Vienna to which the plant from the Mittendorf factory will be removed. The Wholesale Purchase Company and the Agricultural Trading Association will furnish the capital for the undertaking.

Association will furnish the capital for the undertaking. The enterprise will be managed by a Board composed of three State representatives (one from the Ministry of Finance and two from the Ministry of Trade and Commerce); three members each from the Co-operative Wholesale Society and the Agricultural Trading Association, four representatives of the manual workers and salaried employees, of whom three will be chosen by the Works Committees and one by the Trade Union of Workers in the boot and shoe industry; and one member of the business management, which will be appointed by the Board. The establishment will, therefore, be directed entirely by representatives of the State, the consumers and the workers; no capitalist will take any part in the control. capitalist will take any part in the control.

The net profits of the undertaking will be allotted as follows: one quarter to the manual workers and salaried employees, one quarter to the State and one quarter each to the two Co-operative Associations. The workers' share will be handed over to the Works Committee which will decide independently as to the manner of its disposal.

Commenting on the above, the writer of the artic Commenting on the above, the writer of the artic states: "Quite recently there has been an attempt form a capitalistic trust under the directorship of the General Austrian Joint-Stock Boot and Shoe Compan (Schuhaktiengesellschaft). There is no doubt that the Austrian boot and shoe industry must be centralised if it not to succumb to foreign competition. But centralisati must be carried out, not by a capitalistic monopoly, but the interests of consumers and workers. This will be the tag of the new enterprise, which will be the largest in the idustry. About 900,000 pairs of boots and shoes should produced yearly in the two factories. This represents on third of the present production and one-seventh of the normal demand. It will also aim at bringing other under takings in the boot and shoe and leather industries under its content of the normal demand. It will also aim at bringing other und takings in the boot and shoe and leather industries under control. It is hoped to form a further jointly control concern, in collaboration with the Styrian Provinc Government, by taking over the boot and shoe factory Gösting. Large private concerns are also to be convertinto companies managed on socialised lines."

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED EX-SOLDIERS IN GERMANY.*

Under an Order of 9th January last, all public and private establishments, offices and administrations were bound to engage at least one disabled ex-soldier for each 100 persons employed, including officials, salaried employees and manual employed, including officials, salaried employees and many workers of both sexes. This proportion is now modified an Order, dated 24th September, 1919, which provid that one disabled ex-soldier must be engaged where the number of persons employed is 25 or over and not mothan 50, and one in addition for each further 50.

Under the earlier Order one disabled man was to be employed in agricultural undertakings in every 50 engaged. This clause is now repealed.

For the purpose of this Order a disabled person is on who is in receipt of a military disablement pension amounting to 50 per cent. or upwards of the full pension.

FRANCO-ITALIAN LABOUR AGREEMENT.†

The negotiations for the conclusion of a labour treaty be tween France and Italy have resulted in the signature of an agreement which will be submitted for approval to the Parliaments of the respective countries. The treaty enacts that the workers of either country, when employed in the other, shall be on the same footing as nationals in regard to labour conditions and shall enjoy the same benefits with reference to relief and insurance.

RETAIL PRICES:

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

MENTIONED BATES, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.

[N.B.—The figures below should be read in connection with the details given under each country in this and previous issues of THE LABOUR GAZETTE. In certain cases the omparison is not with July, 1914, e.g., Amsterdam (1913): or these reference should be made to the paragraphs under

the varie	Pe	Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices since July, 1914.					
Country.	July, July 1915. 1916	July, 1916.	July, July, 1916. 1917.	July, 1918.	July, 1919.	Latest figures available.	
	1010.	1010.	1011.	1010.	1010.	Rise.	Date.
UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent, 32	Per cent. 61	Per cent. 104	Per cent. 110	Per cent. 109	Per cent. 131	Nov., 1919
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Belgium (Brussels) Denmark	28 22 23* 21 5† 6§ 24 19 2†	32 42* 32 11 60 13§ 42 41 9	66 83 84** 42 72 37 114‡ 27\$ 81 78 43	87 106 144* 76 153 103 225 179 51\$ 168 122 64	267 112 161 188* 110 106 210 189 210 150 86	261 112 183 188 103 181 114 248 108 57 209 141 84	Aug. July, Oct. Sept. Sept. April Sept. Oct. Sept. Mar. Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept.
BRITISH DOMINIONS. Australia Canada India New Zealand South Africa.	31 5 8 12	30 14 10 19	26 57 16 27	32 75 31‡ 39 32	47 86 44	48 92 53 50 36	Sept. Oct. Oct. Oct. June

UNITED KINGDOM: PRICES AT 1st NOVEMBER.
Retail prices of the principal articles of food showed a
further increase at 1st November, prices at that date
averaging 131 per cent. above the pre-war level of July,
1914, as compared with 122 per cent. a month ago. The
corresponding percentage for 1st November, 1918, was 133.
For all items (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and
light, &c.) the increase at 1st November, 1919, averaged
125 per cent., as compared with 120 per cent. a month earlier
and between 120 and 125 per cent. a year earlier.
The increase since 1st October was largely due to the prices
of meat, which advanced 2d. per 1b. for most descriptions of beef and mutton. The prices of milk showed a
further increase, and on 1st November ranged generally
from 8d. to 1s. per quart, according to locality. Tea and
eggs were also dearer on 1st November than a month earlier,
but potatoes showed a reduction in price.

Food. UNITED KINGDOM: PRICES AT 1st NOVEMBER.

In the following Table is given a comparison of average prices of the articles of food included in the statistics in July, 1914, at the beginning of November, 1918 (just before the Armistice), and on 1st November, 1919. In making comparisons between prices at different times of the year, it is necessary to remember the seasonal variations in the prices of some articles:—

Article	Avera unless of	ge Price (herwise i	Average Inc. (+) or Decrease (-) at 1st Nov., 1919, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1918.	1st Nov., 1919.	July, 1914.	1st Nov. 1918.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.
Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen	0 93 0 62	1 8 1 3	1 8 3 1 3	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 04
Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4¾	1 8 1 23	1 53 0 113	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 0 \ 10\frac{1}{2} \\ + \ 0 \ 7 \end{array}$	$-\begin{array}{cc} -& 2\frac{1}{4} \\ -& 3 \end{array}$
Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10¼ 0 6½	1 8 ³ / ₄ 1 1 ¹ / ₄	1 9 1 11	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 01 + 01
Breast Bacon (streaky)** Flour Per 7 lb. Bread Por 4 lb.	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 6\frac{8}{4} \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 11\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	1 9 1 1 2 3 1 4 0 9 2 8 0 7	1 6 0 10 2 4½ 1 4 0 9%	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 0 \ 11\frac{1}{4} \\ + \ 0 \ 6 \\ + \ 1 \ 5\frac{1}{4} \\ + \ 0 \ 5\frac{1}{2} \\ + \ 0 \ 3\frac{3}{4} \\ + \ 1 \ 2\frac{1}{2} \\ + \ 0 \ 5 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 3 \\ - & 3 \\ + & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $
Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter per quart	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 1 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	2 8 0 7 0 8}	2 9 0 7 0 101	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} & + & 1^{2} \\ & + & 1^{2} \\ & + & 2 \end{array}$
Fresh Cheese (Canadian	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 2 \end{array}$	2 6 2 6	2 6½ 2 6¼	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 01 + 01 + 01
U.S.)*** Margarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes Der 7 lb.	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 8\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 4\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 8 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 6 \\ \hline 0 & 7 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 9\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 6 \\ + & 0 & 4 \\ + & 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} - & 2 \\ - & \binom{3}{4} \\ - & 1 \\ + & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$

Figures for 3rd Quarter.

The increases since July, 1914, in the average prices of the above articles of food ranged from about 50 per cent. for flour and 60 per cent. for bread to about 240 per cent. for granulated sugar and 330 per cent. for fresh eggs.

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 1st November in relation to the prices of July, 1914, for each of the articles included. Columns are also given showing the corresponding average percentages at 1st November, 1918, and 1st October, 1919:—

	1st Novem	Percentage In the percentage In the July, 191	compared	Corres	ure he
Article.	Large Towns	Small	United	United Kingdom.	
	(Popula- tions over 50,000).	Towns and Villages.	Kingdom.	1st Nov., 1918.	1st Oct., 1919.
Beef-British-	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	108 133	114 121	110 127	103 126	84 99
Ribs	145 150	143 137	144 144	175 206	107 102
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	104 117	104 98	104 108	102 166	85 79
Legs Breast	171 149 161	153 139 148	162 144 154	206 217 142	133 95 153
Fish Flour	152 50 65	128 54 59	140 52 62	167 52 55	139 52 61
Tea Sugar (granulated)	80 253 204	77 232 192	78 243 198	73 241 141	72 243 173
Butter— Fresh Salt	105 113	113 116	109	107	109
Cheese (Canadian or U.S.) Margarine	109	108 81 325	108 85 332	130 97 412	108 85 312
Eggs (fresh)	339	95	113	59	127

The average increase in prices, based on the cost of maintaining the pre-war dietary as regards the above articles, was 131 per cent., but the average increase in expenditure on such articles was estimated to be somewhat less, viz., 119 per cent., the difference between the two percentages arising from changes in dietary, as indicated by figures supplied by the Ministry of Food.

In the following Table these percentages are given in comparison with the corresponding figures for a month earlier, and for 1st November, 1918:—

		e Percentage	
		Small Towns and Villages	
) Level of retail prices of foregoing articles of food at 1st November, 1919 assuming same quantities at both dates	136	127	131
orresponding figures for 1st Oct., 1919 1st Nov., 1918	127 139	117 128	122 133
2) Expenditure on such articles of food at-1st November, 1919, allowing for estimated changes in consumption	123	115	119
orresponding figures for 1st Oct., 1919	117 101	108 33	113 97

The figures relating to the prices of the principal articles The figures relating to the prices of the principal articles of food are based on information collected from representative retailers conducting a working-class trade in 630 towns and villages, distributed throughout the United Kingdom, several retailers supplying information in each place. The total number of retailers applied to is about 5,500, but this number is not a full indication of the basis of the returns. In many cases the prices given by a retailer relate to several shops; in many cases, too, prices are so regulated by Food Control Orders or by voluntary understanding on the part of retailers that an article is sold at a uniform price throughout a locality. throughout a locality

Other Items.

Other Items.

Increases in rents of working-class dwellings have been limited by the Increase of Rent Restriction Acts and, for the same accommodation, rents generally are the same as before the war, except in so far as higher rents have resulted from increased rates; increases on this account, which up to the present half-year have been relatively small, have been included in the estimates of the general increase in prices and rents combined, which is given below.

As regards the prices of clothing, the statistics are designed to relate to the same qualities, or to corresponding qualities, so far as possible. Owing, however, to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in the stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price-changes, it is impossible to make an exact estimate of the increase in prices of clothing.

^{*} Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 29th September, 1919. † Il Sole, 4th October, and La Bataille, 25th October, 1919.

befrages.

le figures given relate to August.

gures for six months, April to September.

gures for June.

lis kind is seldom dealt with in a locality the Returns quote prices her kind locally representative.

170

From information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers (some with large numbers of branch establishments) located in different parts of the country, it is estimated that the level of prices of clothing, quality for quality, taking goods of the kind purchased by the working classes, averages over three times as high as in July, 1914.

Statements as to the prices of items of fuel and light in the principal towns show that, on the average, the retail prices of coal have rather more than doubled since July, 1914; the charge for gas has increased less than that for coal, but the price of oil has risen slightly more and the prices of candles and matches much more than those of coal. Taking the fuel and light group as a whole the increase is estimated at about 110 per cent.

All Items.

In order to arrive at a single figure representing the increase since July, 1914, in the prices of all the items taken together, the average increases in the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance, allowance also being made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers. The resultant figure for 1st November, 1919, is 125 per cent., this representing the average percentage increase since July, 1914, in the prices (including rents) of all the items included in the statistics, taking the same quantities and as far as possible the same qualities of the various items in 1919 as in 1914. Of the items which, for various reasons, have been omitted, some show greater increases items in 1919 as in 1914. Of the items which, for various reasons, have been omitted, some show greater increases than the average, others show smaller increases. The range of increases shown by the articles included is wide, varying from nil in the case of workmen's tickets on railways to 300 per cent. or more for eggs, matches and some articles of clothing and ironmongery. The increase of 125 per cent. for all items at 1st November compares with 120 per cent. at 1st October. If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted the increase is about 6 per cent. less at both dates.

It is not possible to supplement this comparison of the level of prices generally by a comparison of expenditure similar to that given above with regard to food, but combination of the average increase in expenditure on the

bination of the average increase in expenditure on the specified articles of food with the average increase in retail prices of other items (including rents) yields a resultant increase of between 115 and 120 per cent. as compared with between 110 and 115 per cent. at 1st October, 1919.

FRANCE.

Paris.* The index number representing the general level of retail prices of food in Paris during October, 1919, indicated a rise of 9.4 per cent., as compared with the preceding month, and was 183 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. The computation of the movement in the general prices level is based on the pre-war budget of a typical Parisian family of the working class, and it is assumed that no change has taken place in the standard of dietary throughout the period covered.

BELGIUM +

(a) Brussels.

The index number representing the general level of retail The index number representing the general level of retail prices in Brussels in August shows a decrease of 1.4 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, but an increase of 249 per cent. as compared with April, 1914. If prime necessaries (food and house-rent) alone be taken into consideration, the rise as compared with the pre-war level is 261 per cent.; for less necessary articles (including beverages and tobacco) the increase is 237 per cent.; and for clothing, footwear, lighting, and heating, 234 per cent. The index numbers upon which the above computations are based are "unweighted," all articles comprised in the above groups being assumed to be of equal importance.

(b) The Midland District.

The enquiries undertaken by the Belgian Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies with a view to the statistical computation of the fluctuations in the cost of necessaries have now been extended to the Centre (Midland) District. The method adopted is identical with that followed in the case of Brussels and Antwerp, as to which see The Labour Gazette for July p. 280

case of Brussels and Antwerp, as to which see The Labour Gazette for July, p. 280.

The general level of retail prices in the Midland District in September shows a decline of 0.5 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, but a rise of 267 per cent. as compared with April, 1914. Articles of prime necessity alone (food and rent) were also 267 per cent. dearer than in April, 1914; less necessary articles increased by 283 per cent., and clothing, footwear, heating and lighting by

* From information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the G-neral Statistical Department of France.

† Revue du Travail, 1st and 15th October, 1919.

‡ The district covered is the industrial centre of provincial Belgium, the principal town included being La Louvière. The importance of the Midland district depends principally upon the coal mining and iron and steel industries which are established there.

ITALY (a) Rome.*

The general level of food prices in Rome shows an increase of 3.5 per cent. in September, 1919, as compared with the preceding month, and an increase of 114 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. If the prices of other household necessaries (clothing, fuel, lighting, rent, &c.) be also taken into consideration, the general level in September shows an increase of 2.3 per cent. as compared with August, and an increase of 109 per cent. as compared with the pre-war level.

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

(b) Milan.†

The cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of living in Milan for one week in the case of a family consisting of five persons, at the prices current in October, 1919, was 6.8 per persons, at the prices current in October, 1919, was 6.8 per cent. higher than in September, and 223 per cent. higher than in the first half of 1914. The cost of food alone was also 6.8 per cent. above that of the previous month, and shows an increase of 248 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. The expenditure upon clothing in October was 275 per cent. above the pre-war figure, and that upon heating and lighting 120 per cent.; rent shows an increase of 8.3 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914.

NORWAY.

NORWAY.‡

The index number representing the total expenditure of a Norwegian family upon food, fuel, lighting, clothing, rent and taxation, &c., at the prices prevailing in July, 1919, show an increase of 2.0 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and of 180 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. In food alone the increase in cost since July, 1914, was 189 per cent., for fuel and lighting 235 per cent., for clothing 320 per cent., taxation 252 per cent., while for house rent the increase was 23 per cent. only. The figures are based on the standard of living of an average urban family which had (in 1914) an income of about £83 per annum, and are computed on the assumption that no change has taken place in such standard. Later information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Statistical Bureau shows that in regard to food alone the increase in expenditure in September was computed to be 198 per cent. greater than in July, 1914.

SWITZERLAND.§

According to figures compiled by the Statistical Bureau of the Union of Swiss Co-operative Societies, the general level of retail food prices in Switzerland on 1st September shows a decrease of 3.4 per cent. as compared with 1st June (the date of the preceding computation on the same basis) and an increase of 141.4 per cent. as compared with basis) and an increase of 141.4 per cent. as compared with 1st June, 1914. If certain other necessaries (fuel, lighting, soap) be included, retail prices fell by 4.4 per cent. as compared with the 1st June and were 150.0 per cent. above the pre-war level. The following Table shows the extent to which each of the categories of food, &c., has increased (or decreased) in price during the intervals referred to:—

Article or Group or Articles.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Cost of Identical Quantities on 1st September, 1919, as compared with		
	1st June, 1919.	1st June, 1914.	
Milk, butter, cheese Edible fats and oils Bread, flour and cereals. Peas, beans, lentils and rice Meat Eggs Potatoes Sugar and honey Coffee, tea and chocolate All foods	$ \begin{array}{r} -18.2 \\ -8.2 \\ +22.7 \\ -0.1 \\ -3.4 \\ \hline -3.4 \end{array} $	Per cent. +100 '0 +229 '7 +112 '7 +269 '7 +185 '9 +350 '0 + 92 '9 +179 '1 + 90 '2	
All above Articles	10·8 4·4	+231.8	

The foregoing computations are based on the assumption that the pre-war standard of consumption of the various articles was maintained at each of the later periods. No allowance is made for the reduction in expenditure due to State action in providing cheap food for the necessitous; in other words the specially reduced prices at which food has been supplied to such persons have not been considered in computing average prices sidered in computing average prices.

* Boliettino Mensile dell' Ufficio Muncipale di Roma, September, 1919.

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

‡ Meddelelser fra det Statistiske Centralbyraa, Nos. 9 ond 10, 1919.

§ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Verband Schweizerischer Konsum-Vereine and from Die Detailpreise der Schweizerischen Konsum-Vereine am 1 September, 1919. (Supplement to Schweizerischer Konsum-Verein, Basle).

HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM).*

The index number representing the total food-bill of work-ng-class families in Amsterdam, calculated at the prices arrent in September, 1919, shows a decrease of 1.7 per ant, as compared with the cost in the preceding month, but cent. as compared with the cost in the preceding month, but an increase of 103.2 per cent. compared with 1913. The cost of the food budget is computed on the assumption that no change has taken place in the dietetic standard throught the period covered.

CANADA.+

The estimated weekly expenditure upon food alone by a family of five in October, 1919, as computed from returns of retail prices prevailing in 60 towns in the Dominion, shows a slight decrease amounting to 0.8 per cent. when compared with that of the preceding month, but an increase of 91.5 per cent. upon the expenditure in July, 1914. If the total expenditure on food, fuel, lighting and rent be considered the October figures show a decrease of 4.1 per cent. as compared with the preceding month and a rise of 54.9 per cent. as compared with those of July, 1914. The difference in the extent of the rise since July, 1914, between food on the one hand and the total family expenditure on the other is due to the fact that while food, fuel and lighting have become considerably dearer, house rent in October, according to the Canadian statistics, was only about 10 per cent. higher than in the period immediately before the War.

NEW ZEALAND !

The index number of retail prices of food in October, 1919, based on returns relating to 25 representative towns in New Zealand, shows an increase of 1·3 per cent. when compared with the preceding month.

As compared with July, 1914, all three groups of food specified in the Table were dearer, the combined index number for October, 1919, being 50·1 per cent. above the pre-war level. In the computation of the general index numbers, regard is had to the relative importance of the various groups of commodities in household consumption before the war, and it is assumed that in this respect no change has taken place.

	Grou	ip of	Artic	les.	Increase in October, 1919, as compared with			
						Sept, 1919.	July, 1914.	
							Per cent.	Per cent.
Groceries							0.9	57.6
Dairy pr							1.5	41.3
Meat							2.0	47.0
(WEIGHT	L GROED PE	UPS	COM	BINEI E INC	REAS	E).	1.3	50.1

UNITED STATES.§

The general level of retail food prices in the United States in September shows a decrease of 2 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, but increases of 6 per cent. as compared with September, 1918, and of 84 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. In the computation of the general level the various articles of food are "weighted" according to their respective importance in household consumption, and it is assumed that no change has taken place in the standard of living throughout the period under review.

EMPLOYMENT ABROAD.

FRANCE.II

Operations of Employment Exchanges.—According to returns furnished to the Central Employment Exchange, the number of situations found by Exchanges during the week ending 25th October was 21,785, of which 17,161 were for men and 4,624 for women. These totals show an aggregate decrease of 725 on the previous week and an increase of 3,611 on the average weekly placings in September. The number of applicants for work who were not placed was 17,513, of whom 13,188 were men and 4,325 were women, a decrease of 599 on that of the previous week; of these applicants 48 per cent. were resident in the Seine Department (which includes Paris) and 12 per cent. in Alsace. The unsatisfied offers of employment amounted to 8,611, of which 4,183 were for men and 4,428 ounted to 8,611, of which 4,183 were for men and 4,428

formation supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the cipal Statistical Bureau of Amsterdam.

formation supplied through the courtesy of the Canadian Departof Labour, Ottawa.

formation supplied through the courtesy of the Government to the courtesy of the Government depart of New Zealand.

formation supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Compart of Labour Statistics, Washington, D.C.

for women, showing a decrease of 1,673 on the total for

The number of persons receiving unemployment relief according to the latest returns was 29,907; of these 63 per cent. were in Paris, 19 per cent. in the rest of the Seine Department and 9 per cent. in Haute Garonne.

SWITZERLAND.*

Employment in September.—According to reports received from the Swiss Employment Exchanges there was practically no change in the state of employment in September as compared with conditions prevailing in the preceding month. The majority of persons unemployed were to be found in the building trades (bricklayers, plasterers, tile-fixers and stonemasons being excepted), in the metal and engineering trades and among office and hotel and restaurant employees of both sexes. In the silk and embroidery industry the situation improved considerably, and there was an increased demand for labour in the woodworking, food preparation and clothing trades and in agriculture. In the aggregate there were 106 applicants for every 100 vacancies, as against 96.6 in September, 1918.

NORWAY.+

Employment in August.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of August in certain trade unions making returns to the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour, comparative figures being added for the previous month and for August 1918:—

	M	embersh	ip.	Percentage Unemployed.			
Group of Trades.	Aug. 31, 1919.	July 31, 1919.	Aug. 31, 1918.	Aug. 31, 1919.	July 31, 1919.	Aug. 31, 1918.	
Brickläyers and masons (Christiania) Carpenters, etc Painters (Christiania) Metal workers Boot and shoemakers Printers Bookbinders (Christiania) Cabinetmakers Bakers (Christiania)	883 1,530 450 10,049 903 2,531 919 680 490	850 1,530 400 9,819 929 2,525 885 667 485	805 1,395 562 9,817 967 2,325 £24 €70 425	2·7 — 1·2 — 0·2 1·3 — 2·0	2.6 0.1 0.3 1.5 0.1 	2·7 — 1·2 0·5 0·5 2·9 — 5·2	
Total	18,435	18,090	17,790	0.9	1.1	1.3	

CANADA.

Employment in August.—Returns relating to unemployment in August.—Returns relating to unemployment in August were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,389 labour organisations having a total membership of 190,751. For all occupations represented 2.33 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 2.40 per cent. in July, 1919. (Comparative figures for August, 1918, are not available.)

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

Group of Trades,	Member- ship reporting	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.		
	31 Aug., 1919.	Aug., 1919.	July, 1919.	
All trades reporting	190,751	2.33	2.40	
PRINCIPAL UNIONS. Building and construction. Mining, quarrying, and refining of ores Metals, machinery, and conveyances. Textiles, carpets and cordage Food, tobacco, and liquors. Leather, boots, shoes, and rubbers Steam railways Street and electric railway employees. Navigation § Teamsters and chauff urs. Pulp, paper, and fibre Printing, publishing, and paper goods.	28 762 11,708 24,916 5,992 4,168 3,826 49,055 10,117 11,434 3 713 4,95 8,883	2:86 0:45 5:39 0:87 5:42 0:37 1:42 1:39 5:05 2:26 1:07	3'88 0'47 4'84 0'60 1'83 0'06 1'83 0'14 3'99 1'25 0'34	

The slight improvement shown by the figures for August over those of the preceding month is stated to be due to a greater volume of employment in the building and construction and miscellaneous groups of trades. The transportation group, and the mining, quarrying and refining of ores group were also more active, although the improvement was very slight, while the manufacturing and mechanical industries were duller.

The provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta showed no improvement over July; Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick reported larger percentages out of work, while in Ouebec and British

larger percentages out of work, while in Quebec and British Columbia the alteration was small.

* Verband Schweizerischer Arbeitsämter: Monatsberichte der Zentralstelle eptember, 1919.

September, 1919.

† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour.

‡ The Labour Gazette, October, 1919. The Canadian Department of

bour, Ottawa. Includes marine engineers, dock labourers, and other bodies of workers.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

GERMANY.

GERMANY.

Employment in September.—As regards conditions in the month of September the October issue of Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (the journal of the German Department of Labour Statistics) reports that the enforced reinstatement of demobilised soldiers, of disabled ex-service men, and more recently also of returned prisoners of war, has affected the labour market both in regard to offers of situations and to demands for work, and that judged by the statistical returns, conditions prevailing in September showed on the whole an improvement upon those of the preceding month.

According to returns from 36 National Trade Unions, covering in the aggregate 4,249,275 members, 92,173 of these members (2·2 per cent. of the total) were out of employment at the end of the month, as against 3·1 per cent. in the pre-

at the end of the month, as against 3.1 per cent. in the preceding month and 0.8 per cent. in September, 1918. All the larger unions report a decline in unemployment as compared with the previous month.

	Member- ship reported	Percenta U	ge of Men nemploye	nbership d.
Unions.	on at end of Sept., 1919.	Sept., 1919.	Aug., 1919.	Sept., 1918.
All Unions making Returns	4,249,275	5.3	3.1	0.8
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:— Building trade operatives Painters Glass workers Metal workers (Soc. Dem.) Engineers and metal workers	271,034 40,509 41,070 1,131,275 105,218	1·1 3·8 3·2 1·1 0·9	2·2 5·4 4·0 2·7 1·0	0·1 0·3 1·6 0·1 0·2
(Hirsch-Duncker). Metal workers (Christian) Textile workers (Soc. Dem.). Hat makers Boot and shoe makers. Transport workers Printers (book and job) Printers and lithographers	198,609 317,967 18,220 77,331 450,830 58,423 26,282	0.7 6.8 19.3 1.1 2.3 4.0 5.4	0.8 9.5 22.0 1.7 2.8 4.4 0.6	0.0 5.5 25.8 0.6 0.2 0.7
(Soc. Dem.). Lith.graphers Bookbinders Saddlers and bagmakers Leather workers (Soc. Dem.). Wood workers (Soc. Dem.) Porcelain workers Bakers Brewery and corn-mill work-	15,983 64,363 21,764 25,365 334,083 35,448 53,588 67,118	6:4 2:7 11:8 1:9 1:4 5:3 8:0 1:8	11:0 3:0 17:9 1:8 6:7 9:1 1:8	0.7 1.0 1.1 0.4 3.7 1.7 0.2
ers. Tobacco workers Engine-drivers and firemen. Factory workers, irrespective of trade (Soc. Dem.).	29,126 271,48 498,538	18.5 2.8 1.1	0:6 1:8	3·4 0·2 0·2
State and municipal workers	234,990	0.3	0.4	0.1

The number of persons in receipt of out-of-work donation in 113 towns from which comparable returns have been utilised fell from 301,307 on 30th August to 265,960 on 27th September; the latter total includes 186,091 men (a drop of 24,457) and 79,869 women (a decrease of 10,890). It is pointed out that the number of persons entitled to out-of-work donation falls short of the total number of persons unemployed. unemployed.

Returns furnished by Sickness Insurance Societies show that on 1st October, 1919, the membership of these societies was greater by 30,694 (or 0.3 per cent.) than on 1st September. Male membership increased by 0.5 per cent. and female by 0.1 per cent. If the membership on 1st October, 1918, be represented by 100, the monthly variations since that date (except for a depression in November, 1918) show a continuous rise, the figure on 1st October, 1919, being 118.6. (Unemployed workpeople are excused from contributing to the sickness insurance societies, and the contributing to the sickness insurance societies, and the paying membership figures for these societies therefore furnish a measure of employment.)

Returns relating to Employment Exchanges during September show that for every 100 situations for men reported vacant there were 143 applications, as against 154 in the previous month; in the case of women the applications numbered 116 as against 136 in August. As regards particular trades the only marked increases in the number of applications occur in the mining metal metal. of applications occur in the mining, metal-smelting and salt-working group (where the applications were 40 per 100 situations vacant for men as compared with 32 in August) and in the hotel and restaurant service group (where the figure was 132 for men as against 122 in August). In the textile trades, in commercial employments, and in food preparation trades there were fewer applications in proportion to vacancies both for men and women. In agriculture the men applying for situations numbered 81 for each 100 offers (89 in August) and the women 37 (42 in August).

"On the whole the labour market in September presents an unmistakable appearance of increased activity, fewer unemployed and a steady decline in the applications for situations at the Employment Exchanges, both for men and women. This appearance is somewhat illusory, however, owing to the compulsory reinstatements referred to above. If the labour market were uncontrolled this improvement would certainly have led to increased production, at least in the principal industries. Signs of increased production are,

however, very slight, e.g., in coal mining (where the output was 6,510,000 tons in the Ruhr coalfield against 6,460,000 in August and 2,390,000 tons in Upper Silesia as against 1,400,000 in August) and rolling-mills (612,564 tons against 602,187 in August). The output of pig-iron and steel fell considerably short of the August total in all branches, and is to some extent due to strikes.

'It is worthy of note that about 50,000 metal workers in Düsseldorf have already decided in favour of a reversion to piece-work, while in the lignite mining in Central Germany individual collieries have voluntarily agreed to work Sunday shifts in order to relieve the coal famine which now prevails.

Employment in October.—The following particulars as to the state of the labour market in the middle of October are supplied by the Börsen-Zeitung of 24th October:—

"Apart from a few local improvements, which proved merely temporary, the situation in the German labour market in the middle of October is still unsteady and generally unfavourable. Delayed production and suspension of work in factories, necessitated by the persistent lack of soal and raw materials, as well as by strikes and ware sion of work in factories, necessitated by the persistent lack of coal and raw materials, as well as by strikes and wage agitations, continue to influence the labour market generally. The fuel supply is so inadequate that in large and small industries alike complaints are being made of the inability of manufacturers to meet the demand for goods. Extensions of works are impossible; in some cases restrictions have had to be introduced. The prevailing shortage of houses influences the labour market to a considerable extent, and makes it impossible to adjust local inequalities between supply and demand in the labour market. A certain dislocation has been caused by the return of prisoners of war and refugees. It has, however, been possible up to the present in the main to find suitable return of prisoners of war and refugees. It has, however, been possible up to the present in the main to find suitable employment for nearly all prisoners of war. The available supply of labour has been increased by the closing down of war departments and munition factories, and by further demobilizations from the army. At the same time a falling-off in the number of vacant situations has been noticed in certain localities.

"In spite of these unfavourable conditions there are on the whole increased indications in certain localities of a recovery and of gradually increased power of production in industry. In places where the supply of coal and raw materials is adequate employment has increased. Numerous factories have succeeded, thanks to the good sense of the workers, in re-introducing piecework and thereby increasing production.

ing production.

"The number of unemployed is still very large. The National Department of Statistics puts the total number of persons in receipt of out-of-work donations in August 550,000 to 650,000. The present total for about 150 of the larger towns is 356,000, as against 410,000 in the same towns at the beginning of September. The number of vacancies on the live register of the Labour Exchanges on 4th October was 78,704, as compared with 77,961 at the end of August; the number of applicants on the live register on 4th October was 187,614, as compared with 234,471 at the end of August. The total number of vacant situations has thus slightly increased, while the number situations has thus slightly increased, while the number of applicants for situations has decreased.

In agriculture there is still a great demand for labour, especially for women workers. Farm servants and migratory labourers are much needed. There is a lack of suitable workers for the potato and sugar-beet harvests and for threshing. In Westphalia, where labour was urgently needed, Russian prisoners of war had to be employed temporarily. There was no improvement in the demand for agriculturists of supervisory status (farmbailiffs, &c.).

'By far the most urgent demand for labour comes from the mining, smelting, salt-mining and peat-cutting in dustries. In the Rhenish-Westphalian coal-mining industry alone there were 23,478 vacancies on the live register, against which not a single application for employ-

ment was recorded.

"In nearly every other branch of trade and industry the supply of labour exceeds the demand. The situation the supply of labour exceeds the demand. The situation is especially unsatisfactory in metal working, engineering and tool manufacture; paper and leather; printing; textiles; food and tobacco; hotel and restaurant service; engine-tenders, stokers and unclassified factory workers; and the professions. By far the largest number of applicants appears in the section grouped as 'other wage work and domestic service.' While there has been a slight improvement in the building trade, in brick and tile making, by-products of forestry, woodworking, and the clothing and cleaning group of industries, there is still more or less a marked preponderance of applicants for work.

"The demand for female domestic servants, both in town and country, still exceeds the supply.

"In commercial employment conditions continue far from favourable. The proportion of applicants, especially men, is largest here. In Greater Berlin, for example, the situation is becoming steadily worse. The number of men and women seeking employment continues to increase, while the number of vacancies and engagements is decreasing."

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

OUT-OF-WORK DONATION

OUT-OF-WORK DONATION.

Since 26th September there has been a continuous upward movement in the number of persons recorded as unemployed in connection with the Donation Scheme; and at 31st October the number was 479,427, compared with 403,003 at October the number was 479,427, compared with 403,003 at October the number was put into operation to meet the gency Donation Scheme was put into operation to meet the unemployment caused by the railway strike, and the numbers claiming donation in Great Britain rose to a maximum of 676,171 on 9th October, while in addition about 85,000 workpeople were paid under the scheme by employers. After that date there was a rapid decrease in the number of claims to benefit, but, owing largely to other strikes (referred to later in this article), the figure on 17th October was still above that recorded for 26th September, and there were further increases in the succeeding weeks. Of the 479,427 persons claiming donation benefit at 31st October, 340,244 were ex-Service men, of whom the total demobilised at 31st October amounted to 3,561,064.

The following Table shows the number of unemployed persons whose Out-of-Work Donation policies remained lodged at Employment Exchanges, and had been signed within the preceding six days, at the dates specified:—

- 1 -lina				Demobilise Members H.M. Force	Grand Total.		
Week ending	Men.	Poys.	Wo- men.	Girls.	Total.	Mem H.M.	10(a).
Jan. 3rd 31st Feb. 28th Mar. 28th Apr. 25th	101.390	16,988	224,955	13,374	356,707	23,988	380,695
	177,361	22,562	399,864	25,362	625,149	53,554	678,703
	227,836	28,019	494,471	32,037	782,363	166,257	948,620
	209,486	26,461	488,655	29,380	753,982	306,263	1,060,245
	215,687	23,679	443,941	28,964	712,271	381,057	1,093,328
May 2nd 9th 16th 23rd 30th	214,761	23,040	422,890	29,242	689,933	403,467	1,093,400
	191,651	19,175	366,536	20,871	598,233	409,959	1,008,192
	178,284	16,845	312,373	17,023	524,525	403,356	927,881
	164,569	14,988	250,010	14,869	444,436	402,036	846,472
	150,250	12,912	207,897	13,231	384,290	386,921	771,211
June 6th 13th 20th 27th	135,317	10,405	169,621	9,880	325,223	385,652	710,875
	123,134	8.439	146,578	7,910	286,061	378,768	664,829
	116,158	7,551	132,649	7,491	263,849	381,247	645,096
	106,661	6,615	113,462	6,544	233,282	372,843	606.125
July 4th	96,472	5.905	100,576	6,077	212,828	366,197	579,025
,, 11th		5,341	91,413	6,155	199,381	365,768	565 149
,, 18th		4,985	83,755	5,707	187,209	362,982	550,191
,, 25th		5,226	72,813	5,354	177,221	363,663	540,884
Aug. 1st , 8th , 15th , 22nd , 29th	98,298 94,863 92,345	6,529 6,245 6,669 6,267 5,006	73,878 64,029 61.065 55,526 49,038	6,176 5,673 6,093 5,182 4,053	186.811 174,245 168.690 159,320 141,132	366,671 362,741 361,833 350,755 336,952	553,482 536,986 530,523 510,075 478,084
Sept. 5th 12th 19th 26th	66 686	4,008 3,236 3,111 3,151	40 701 36.230 34,448 32,915	3,041 2,471 2,334 2,230	119,863 108,623 103,450 100,731	326,751 311,959 305,253 302,272	446,614 420,582 408,703 03,003
Oct. 17th*	86,036	4,371	29,622	2,586	107,168	337,948	445,116
" 24th		6,551	30,396	2,672	125,655	343,672	469,327
" 31st		7,349	30,940	2,838	135,185	344,242	479 427

Of the demobilised members of H.M. Forces on 31st

Of the demobilised members of H.M. Forces on 31st October, 340,244 were men and 3,998 were women.

As regards the duration of payments, 94,335 of the 135,185 civilian policies lodged on 31st October were policies on which payment had been made for 1-78 working days; while extended policies, on which donation at reduced rates was being paid after the expiry of the first period of 13 weeks, numbered 24,149. Policies had been lodged for the waiting period but no payments made in 16,701 cases.

Of policies held by demobilised members of H.M. Forces, 46,969 were policies in respect of which payments had been made for over 26 weeks.

made for over 26 weeks.

Following is an analysis of policies remaining logged at 31st October, according to the duration of payments:—

Duration of Payments	Civilians.					Demobilis of H.M		Grand	
(in working days).	Men.	Boys.	Wo- men.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Wo- men.	Total.	Total.
Over 234 days 199-234 "157-194 "139-156 "121-139 "61-78 "49-80 "1-48 "Policies lodged but no paym't	3,880 3,685 9,350 7,455 6,328 52,023	46 42 166 238 285 5,344 1,228	- 1,959 1,491 3,279 2,991 1,945 15,576 3,699	70 45 136 141 151 1,858 437	5,955 5,263 12,931 10,825 8,709 74,801 16,701	4,763 11,678 30,462 43,290 75,527 151,658 22,876	1 12 63 221 589 2,740 372	4,764 11,690 30,515 43,511 76,116 154,398 23,248	4,764 11,690 30,515 54,729 99,872 237,908 39,949
TOTAL	94,058	7,349	30,940	2,838	135,185	340,244	3,998	344,242	479,427

Figures for weeks ended 3rd and 10th October superseded by those for Emergency Donation Scheme, 8te LABOUR GAZETTE for October, page 418.

The distribution of unemployment in the various industries, as indicated by the Donation records, is shown in the following Table. The serious effect on the state of employment resulting from the strike of iron moulders and that of steelworks bricklayers in Scotland is evident from the figures for the iron and steel, engineering and shipbuilding trades, but it would also appear that, apart from the influence of these disputes, the state of employment was not quite so good at the end of October as it was on 26th September, the day before the railway strike. With women and girls the most notable changes in the numbers unemployed were the decreases in the textile trades and the increase in commercial occupations. increase in commercial occupations.

Men and Boys. Women and Girls. Total.

		Men an	d E	loys.	W	omena	nd (dirls.	To	tal.	
	Industry, &c.	No. of Out-of- Work Dona- tion Policies Lodged at 31st Oct., 1919.	De as p	e.(+) or e.(-) com- ared with eth ept.,	O PL	No, of out-of- Work Dona- tion olicies odged at 31st Oct., 1919.	Dec as c pa w 26 Se	.(+) or .(-) com- red ith pt.,	No. of Out-of- Work Dona- tion Policies Lodged at 31st Oct., 1919.	Dec as o pa w 26 Se	(+) or c. (-) com- ored ith dth ept., e)19.
	INSURED										
	INDUSTRIES:	20,500	+	3,372		55	-	16	20,555	+ :	3,356
	Construction of Works Shipbuilding	3,237 15,421	++	350 3,774		1 21	- +	4	3,238 15,442	++	346 3,775
E STATE	Engineering and Ironfounding	89,593		36,328		1,426	_	194	91,019		6,134
	Construction of Vehicles	4,737	+	956		107	_	29	4,844	+	927
2000	Sawmilling Other Insured Work-	1,856	+	346		17		5	1,873	+	341
8668	rotal Insured under	27	To the	10					4 4		10
10000	Act of 1911	135,371	+4	5,116		1,627	-	247	136,998	+ 4	4,869
	Iron and Steel Manufacture	5,399	+	2,468		18	-	4	5,417	+ :	2,484
	Tinplate Manufac- ture	154 385	++	12 160		23 46	_	44 19	177 431	-+	32 141
	Anchors, Chains, Nails, Bolts, Nuts,					0.000					
	Rivets, etc	275 220	+-	39 12		169	_	61 5	444 226	=	22 17
	Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc, etc.	315	-	82		62	+	19	377	-	63
	Hardware & Hollow- ware Tools. Files, Saws,Im-	1,005	+	149		228	-	44	1,233	+	105
	plements. Cutlery Clocks, Plate. Jewel-	250	+	2		64	-	9	314	-	7
	lery Needles, Pins, Type-	342	+	2	- VIIIA	27	+	5	369	+	7
1	founding. Dies, etc. Electrical, Scientific etc., Appliances and	146	+	21		15		3	161	+	19
	Apparatus Miscellaneous .Metal	1,498	++	548		161 70	+	28 34	1,649 526	+	574 33
	Ammunition and Ex- plosives	456	+	24		100		4	321	+	20
	Chemicals	1,268	+	101		193	+	15	1,461	+	116
	Goods Brick. Tile and Arti-	1 017	+	191		162	+.	8	1,179	+	199
	ficial Building	444	+	106		59	-	33	503	+	73
1	Wooden Cases*		+	42		51			877	+	42
	Rubber and Manufactures thereof		+	36		151	_	27	634	133	9
1	Total Insured under	r							120,000		
1	Act of 1916 .		+	3,806	- -	1,595	=	211	16,299	+	3,595
	TOTAL, INSURED INDUSTRIES	150,075	+	48,922	-	3,222	=	458	153,297	+	48,464
	Uninsured Indus TRIES:-										
	Agriculture	9,055	+			152	+	31	9,207	3 30	966
	Mines and Quarries.	6,922	++	322		962 78 1,171	+	120 26 918		1+	5,270
1	Woollen and Worstee Other Textiles, in		++			162	-	167		+	458 218
	cluding Printing Dyeing, etc		+	534		1,951		1,399	7 267	_	865
	Commercial Food, Drink and	. 28,407	+			8,616	+	2,295	37,023	+	3,981
	Tobacco	7,645	++			1,818 2,924	++	127 244	9.463		1,682 1.875
	Domestic Offices and Services	. 20,100	+	1,925		7,348	9_	177	27,448	+	1,748
	General Labourers Factory Workers etc		+	9,946	No.	3,740	+	41	90,403	+	9,987
September	Other Uninsured In					5,632	100	897		20 28	950
100000	TOTAL, UNINSURE	D	-			24 554	-	1.000	200 100		27.000
	INDUSTRIES . GRAND TOTAL .	291,576		- 26,892 - 75,814		34,554		610			76,424
100000	GRAND TOTAL .	141,001		10,013		01,170		010	10,12		70,13
8	In addition	to tha	ah	OVA	+	horo	WO	0 9	t. 31st.	Oc	tohe

n addition to the above, there were at 31st October 38,092 persons receiving payment under the Donation Scheme in respect of short time. Of this number over 25,500 were in the Irish linen industry.

^{*} Excluding workpeople insured under the National Insurance Act, 1911.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade Unions with a net membership of 1,407,491 reported 36,566 (or 2.6 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of October, 1919, compared with 1.6 per cent. at the end of September, 1919, and 0.4 per cent. at the end of October, 1918.

Trade.	Member- ship at end of Oct., 1919, ex- cluding those ser-	at e	ployed nd of 1919.*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	ving in H.M. Forces.	Num- ber.	Per- centage	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Buildingt	100,779 176,491 475,688	685 262 26,269	0.7 0.1 5.5	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 0.5 \\ - & 0.1 \\ + & 3.1 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 0.2 + 0.1 + 5.4	
building. Miscellaneous Metal Textilest:—	69,144	726	1.0	- 0.5	+ 0.9	
Cotton Woollen and Worsted Other Printing, Bookbinding and	100,993 10,705 90,411 82,558	2,665 93 2,281 1,221	2.6 0.9 2.5 1.5	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.2 \\ -0.4 \\ -1.1 \\ +0.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.6 \\ -0.5 \\ +2.0 \\ +1.2 \end{array} $	
Paper. Furnishing Woodworking Clothing:—	35,161 50,067	261 503	0:7	$-0.2 \\ -0.4$	+ 0.8	
Boot and Shoe Other Clothing	71,114 88,919 13,755	455 773 114	0.8 0.8 0.9	+ 0:1 + 0:1	+ 0.6 + 0.8 + 0.9	
Pottery	1,265 35,847 4,594	256 2	0:7 0:0	$\begin{array}{c} -0.1 \\ +0.1 \\ -0.1 \end{array}$	+ 0:7	
Total	1,407,491	36,566	2.6	+ 1.0	+ 2.2	

RETURNS RECEIVED FROM EMPLOYERS.

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

(a) MINING AND METAL TRADES.

	Workpeople included		Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) as compared with a		
Trade.	in the Returns for Oct., 1919.	October, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Coal Mining	576,179 13,443	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5.68 5.74	Days 0.02 - 0.10	Days. - 0.08 - 0.03	
Pig Iron Finplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	31,000 26,500 103,979	Furnaces in Blast, 233 Mills Working 458 Shifts Worked (one week), 573,702	No. Not available + 24 Per cent 5.5	No 60 + 142 Per cent 9'3	

(b) OTHER TRADES.

	Num	ber empl	oyed.	Earnings.			
Trade.	Week ended 25th		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
加州北部	Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Linen Jute Hosiery Lace Other Textiles Bleaching, etc.	113,597 16,248 33,367 29,711 9,641 20,624 8,068 14,665 24,570	Per cent. + 1.5 + 0.8 + 1.4 + 0.4 - 0.6 + 0.7 + 3.0 + 1.7 + 1.7	Per cent, +20·1 + 9·8 +10·7 - 2·1 + 3·2 + 5·1 +21·3 +16·7 +13·3	262,229 37,843 72,770 40,608 16,298 35,694 15,361 26,203 75,594	Per cent. + 2.4 + 6.6 + 8.2 + 0.8 + 0.5 + 3.2 + 4.6 + 1.8 + 2.8	Per cent. +71.2 +39.7 +46.4 + 6.8 +31.9 +26.6 +47.3 +42.2 +44.2	
Total, Textiles	270,491	+ 1.3	+12.9	582.600	+ 3.3	+49.5	
Boot and Shoe Shirt and Collar ReadymadeTailoring Printing and Book	59,584 16,228 27,781	+ 1.2 + 1.9 + 1.7	+17:2 +14:5 + 0:7	133,877 23,067 46,927	+ 3.0 + 2.9 + 0.4	+40.5 +29.8 + 1.0	
binding Pottery Glass Brick Cement Pood Preparation	30,073 14,492 11,012 6,393 8,044 62,299	+ 1.7 + 1.9 + 4.0 + 0.4 + 3.2 + 0.8	+26.6 +12.1 +34.8 +36.1 +69.7 +40.1	79,009 30,365 31,415 17,842 2+,416 130,491	+ 2:9 + 6:7 + 7:9 + 1:4 + 4:0 + 2:1	+56.9 +32.5 +60.6 +63.5 +71.6 +68.2	
Grand Total	506,397	+ 1.3	+17.5	1,100,009	+ 3.2	+47.7	

* In the case of certain Trade Unions, 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

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

[Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages, in-

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT in October subsequent to the settlement of the railway strike was good generally. There was an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the collieries making Returns as compared

employed at the collieries making Returns as compared with the previous month, and of 23.0 per cent. on a year ago. Of the 576,179 workpeople included in the Returns for October, 293,402 (or 50.9 per cent.) were employed at pits working 12* days during the fortnight to which the Returns relate, and a further 203,021 (or 35.2 per cent.) at pits working 11 days or more, but less than 12 days.

The number of days worked per week showed a slight improvement in some districts, while in others there was a slight decline, the average for the United Kingdom being 5.68, as against 5.70 in September and 5.76 a year ago. In several districts time was lost owing to shortage of wagons. The following Table shows the number of workpeople

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

	emp	of Workp loyed at d in the I	Mines	Work	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.			
District.	Fort- night ended 25th	Inc.(+) o as com wit		Fort- night ended 25th	as compared			
	Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Northumberland Durham Cumberland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts and Leicester Staffordshire Warwick, Worcester and Salop Gloucester and Somerset North Wales South Wales	40,245 107,655 7,441 54,136 24,582 61,342 36,825 32,280 26,143 9,043 5,221 7,219 108,469	Per cent. +0.5 +0.7 +0.8 +0.1 +2.3 +0.0 +1.1 +1.7	Per cent. +25·2 +39·4 +16·5 +16·4 +16·8 +19·6 +11·9 +20·2 +15·7 +18·0 +21·2 +15·8	Days. 5.24 5.50 5.92 5.81 5.92 5.81 5.92 5.87 5.98 6.00 5.87	Days0'21 -0'09 +0'04 -0'03 +0'10 -0'01 -0'18 +0'29 +0'44 +0'16 -0'02	Days, -0.26 -0.03 +0.10 -0.05 +0.01 -0.03 -0.02 -0.34 -0.01 -0.02 -0.01 -0.02		
ENGLAND & WALES	520,601	+0.8	+22.2	5.71	-0.03	-0.07		
West Scotland	21,865 2,280 31,073	+1·4 -1·2 +1·7	+21.0 +20.1 +34.9	5·22 5·24 5·50	$+0.03 \\ -0.14 \\ -0.07$	-0.57 -0.14 -0.09		
SCOTLAND	55,218	+1.4	+28.4	5.38	-0.03	-0.16		
IRELAND	360	+2.3	+15.8	5.20	+0.53			
UNITED KINGDOM	576,179	+0.9	+23.0	5.68	-0.03	-0.08		

Returns received from mines employing 412,037 work-people in October, 1919, showed an increase of 5.5 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with October, 1913. The exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during October, 1919, amounted to 3,019,666 tons, or 57,113 tons more than in September, 1919, but 4,040,262 tons less than

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

	October, 1919 (Thousands of Tons).	September, 1919 (Thousands of Tons).	1913 (Thousands
Russia Sweden, Norway, Denmark	8 464	24 307	756 985 836
Netherlands and Belgium France Spain and Canaries Lialy	10 1,227 76 299	28 1,281 61 329	349 1,078 329 911
Austria-Hungary, Greece, Rumania, Turkey Egypt Brazil A gentina	11 145 3 60	10 139 6 62	297 229 148 297
Other Countries	2,730	2,677	6,739

* 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 the mines or works were open.

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

EMPLOYMENT at iron mines and at quarries (except china clay quarries) continued good on the whole, though it was adversely affected at the beginning of the month by the railway strike, and at quarries time was lost on account of unfavourable weather. Employment at shale mines was affected by a threatened dispute. It was dull at tin mines, and ranged from slack to very good at lead mines. Shortage of railway wagons was frequently reported.

MINING.

Iron-Returns received, relating to mines and open works at which 13,443 workpeople were employed in October, 1919, show increases, in the total number emoved, of 2.1 per cent. on the previous month, and 4.0 per cent. on a year ago.

	emplo	of Works oyed at M I in the R	ines in-	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
District.	Fort- night ended	night compared with		Fort- night ended	night compared wit		
	Oct., 1919.	Month	Year ago.	25th Oct. 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cleveland Cumberland and Lan- cashire Other Districts	7,127 1,921 686 3,709	Per cent. + 2.9 + 4.9 + 0.9 - 0.6	Per cent. + 4.4 - 4.7 + 35.8 + 3.5	Days. 5.75 5.92 5.07 5.76	Days 0.25 - 0.08 + 0.07 + 0.16	Days. - 0.25 + 0.76 + 0.01 - 0.01	
· All Districts	13,443	+ 2.1	+ 4.0	5.74	- 0.10	- 0.03	

Comparison with October, 1913, taking the same mines nd works at both dates, shows a decrease of 3 per cent, in the total number employed.

Shale.—A strike was threatened in the Linlithgowshire area towards the end of September, and before a settlement was reached arrangements had been made to shut down the retorts. As a consequence of the cooling down, operations in many of the mines and pits could not be resumed until about the middle of October, and the bulk of the workpeople were thus idle for fully half of the month.

There was a further decline in employment in the Cornish district, and conditions were reported as dull. Lead.—Employment continued slack in Flintshire, but very good in the Weardale district. At Darley Dale (Matlock) the dispute continued to keep operations practically at a standstill.

QUARRYING.

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

		ployed	Workpeo I at Quar I in the R	ries in-	Aver	age No. o l per wee Quarries	k by the
-		Fort- night ended 25th	Decrea	e (+) or se (-) d with a	Fort- night ended	Decrea	e (+) or se (-) d with a
		Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Oet., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Limestone Sandstone Granite Slate Basalt Whinstone All Quarrying	::::::	4,182 908 1,816 3,933 659 620	Per Cent. + 0.3 + 1.0 - 0.7 + 3.2 - 10.3 - 3.9 + 0.2	Per Cent. + 6.0 + 63.6 + 49.6 + 49.8 + 18.8 + 18.8	Days. 5:37 5:72 5:57 5:30 5:22 5:73	Days 0°35 - 0°08 - 0°19 - 0°50 - 0°25 + 0°14	Days 0'18 - 0'01 + 0'04 - 0'28 - 0'17 + 0'41

Taking those Returns in regard to which a comparison with October, 1913, is possible, the total number of work-people employed in October, 1919, shows a decrease of

Limestone.—Employment continued good at quarries producing limestone for blast furnaces and for cement; at other quarries it was again fairly good. In addition to the dislocation of transport caused by the railway strike the beginning of October, there were some complaints shortage of wagons throughout the month.

Sandstone.—Employment continued good on the whole, and there was a shortage of labour, chiefly skilled men. Granite (Road Material, Setts, &c.).—Employment remained good in quarries for road-making material; it declined to fair in quarries for paving setts, &c. Operations were considerably restricted by the shortage of railway wagons.

Slate.—Employment in North Wales was again good.
Basalt and Whinstone (Road Material).—Employment

• See note at foot of previous page.

continued good both at basalt and whinstone quarries, and there was some shortage of labour.

China Clay.—Employment was reported as bad at St. Austell and dull at Lee Moor, the lack of railway wagons for transport causing much unemployment.

PIG IRON.

EMPLOYMENT was good on the whole during October; most of the furnaces which were blown out as a result of the railway strike were re-lighted within a few days of its settlement: In Scotland, however, a number of furnaces were blown out for repairs. A slight shortage of labour was reported from some districts, and a shortage of material and of railway wagons was mentioned in some of the returns

District.	Number of included in in blast	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in October, 1919, on	
	October, 1919.	October, 1918.	A Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES— Cleveland	65 23 10 30	73 34 12 34	- 8 - 11 - 2 - 4
ampton	28 25 4 4	29 30 12 4	- 1 - 5 - 8
SCOTLAND	44	65	- 21
TOTAL	233	293	- 60

The imports of iron ore in October, 1919, amounted to 368,563 tons, or 102,178 tons more than in September, 1919,

but 229,075 tons less than in October, 1913.

The exports of pig-iron in October, 1919, amounted to 35,282 tons, or 2,902 tons more than in September, 1919, but 64,306 tons less than in October, 1913.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

DURING the first week of October many works were closed in consequence of the railway strike. Subsequently emon consequence of the railway strike. Subsequently employment was, on the whole, fairly good, but in several districts it was adversely affected by the strike of iron-moulders. Unemployment continued in the Ebbw Vale, Tredegar and Dowlais districts of South Wales owing to the prolonged strike of engineers and other skilled trades. Iron and steel works in the West of Scotland were rendered partially idle by a strike of bricklayers, but otherwise employment in Scotland, generally, was good, and a shortage of puddlers and of millmen was reported by a number of firms. A few firms in other districts reported a shortage of skilled labour. Difficulty in obtaining sufficient fuel was experienced in some instances. fuel was experienced in some instances.

The average number of shifts worked per man employed was 5.52, as compared with 5.51 in the previous month, and

with 5.74 a year ag	go.						
	emplo	Workpo yed by ing retu	irms	Aggregate number of Shifts worked.			
	Week ended 25th	Ine. (Dec. (comp wit	—) as	Week ended 25th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct., 1919,	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers TOTAL	10,952 528 1,170 7,704 35,071 4,506 7,429 11,604 25,015 103,978	Per cent. - 6.4 +10.2 -13.5 + 0.8 - 4.2 + 0.8 - 2.4 - 7.0 - 2.4	Per cent. - 7.5 -13.2 -26.0 +17.1 +14.1 - 98.9 -10.0 - 5.2 -5.6	62,190 2,745 5,548 40,088 184,518 24,672 41,911 67,002 145,028 573,702	Per cent. - 6:3 + 8:2 -16:8 + 4:2 - 3:7 + 3:4 -27:7 - 7:1 - 1:7 - 5:5	Per cent11.7 -15.3 -33.4 +19.0 + 9.2 -12.6 -51.8 -11.7 - 7.4	
DISTRICTS. Northumberland and Durham Cleveland Sheffield and Rother- ham Leeds, Bradford, etc Cumberland, Lancs, and Cheshire Staffordshire . Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth Total, England and Wales Scotland	12,998 10,482 24,420 4,057 8,421 10,534 5,255 9,627 85,794 18,185	$\begin{array}{c} + 0.2 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 3.2 \\ + 3.5 \\ -11.9 \\ + 8.6 \\ - 2.8 \\ + 1.6 \\ \hline -1.2 \\ -22.4 \\ \hline -5.7 \\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} +13.6 \\ -9.2 \\ -20.0 \\ +11.1 \\ -9.5 \\ +22.4 \\ +7.2 \\ +2.6 \\ \hline -4.0 \\ -12.6 \\ \hline -5.2 \end{array} $	70,454 59,196 136,781 22,457 44,824 56,424 28,950 53,812 472,898 100,804	- 1°3 - 0°9 - 3°6 + 2°9 -11°5 +11°8 - 0°2 + 2°8 - 0°9 -22°4	+ 8:2 -12:0 -23:7 +14:1 -13:5 + 19:0 + 5:0 + 0:5	
TOTAL	103,979	- 5.7	- 5.6	573,702	- 5.5	- 9.3	

ENGINEERING TRADES.

ENUINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades during October was very adversely affected by the strike of ironmoulders in nearly all centres of the industry in England, Ireland and Wales, which began on September 22nd and was still unsettled at the end of October. The great shortage of castings resulting from the strike compelled many works either to put their employees on short time or to reduce their staffs. The railway strike also had a serious effect upon employment during the first part of the month.

The following Table relates to workpeople (skilled and unskilled) who were insured against unemployment under Part II of the National Insurance Act. There was a large increase in every district in the numbers drawing out-of-work donation.

I	Division.		Number of Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 31st Oct., 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 26th Sept., 1919.
Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands S. Midlands and E S.E. Counties South-Western Wales Scotland	astern	 	 11,421 7,236 18,695 12,985 4,518 9,948 5,492 2,211 5,599 1,344 7,367 4,301	+ 1,540 + 3,100 + 10,215 + 8,021 + 2,944 + 2,308 + 2,867 + 614 + 1,791 + 455 + 1,320 + 989
UNITED KINGI	ром	 	 91,019	+36,134

On the Tyne and Wear employment was stated to be slack with much short time and unemployment. On the Tees, however, employment was described as fairly good, though not so good as in September. At Liverpool and Birkenhead short time was worked. In the Manchester district employment was seriously affected by the iron-moulders' dispute, and was only fair, while at Accrington, Blackburn, Bolton and Rochdale it was slack. At Oldham the effect of the ironmoulders' strike was not so serious, and employment was reported as fair.

the effect of the ironmoulders' strike was not so serious, and employment was reported as fair.

At Leeds there was an increase every week in the number of men suspended, while at Sheffield large numbers of men were reported to be out of employment.

In the Nottingham and Leicester districts employment was adversely affected by the dispute. At Gainsborough and Grantham conditions were reported as serious. At Derby there was a considerable amount of short time. At Birmingham a good deal of unemployment and short time were reported, while at Coventry employment was bad, especially in the case of the less skilled occupations. At Wolverhampton employment was described as very un-Wolverhampton employment was described as very unsettled. In the Eastern Counties a considerable amount of short time was worked, and in the Southern and Southwestern Counties and Wales employment was also adversely

affected by the dispute.

In Scotland employment was fair on the whole, the Scotlish Trade Unions not having participated in the dispute: there was, however, a decline compared with the previous month, partly due to the strike of bricklayers and

ioiners at steelworks.

At Belfast employment was reported to be bad, but at Cork fairly good.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

Employment in these trades declined during October, and was only fair on the whole. On the Tyne and Wear it was slack with rivetters, caulkers and platers, but good with joiners, shipwrights and drillers on repair work. The decline in this district was ascribed to the effects of the ironmoulders' strike and the cancellation of Government orders. At Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Stockton employment was good on the whole, and showed an improvement with joiners engaged on repair work, but there was a decline in the case of shipbuilders, smiths and strikers. It continued good at Hull, Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Wivenhoe. On the Thames-it was fair. On the South and South-West Coasts it was only moderate, while at the South Wales ports it was slack and worse than in the previous month. On the Mersey employment with shipwrights declined to fair. At Barrow, however, there was a shortage of shipwrights and rivetters.

On the Clyde employment showed a decline in some branches, partly owing to shortage of materials. It remained good with shipwrights at Aberdeen. Employment with chippers and painters at Leith was described as bad, and much worse than in the previous month. At Belfast employment was bad with several branches, but good with shipwrights, carpenters and painters. At Cork it was good with shipwrights, but with labourers it was only fair and worse than in September.

The following Table relates to workpeople (skilled and unskilled) who were insured under Part II. of the National Insurance Act. In nearly all districts there was a marked increase during October in the number of workpeople drawing Out-of-Work Donation:—

Division.			Number of Out-of-Work Donation Policies lodged at 31st Oct., 1919.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) as compared with 26th Sept., 1919.
London Northern Counties			353 2,405	$-\frac{22}{+1,173}$
37 (3 177)			2,581	+1,162
			300	
73 (35) 33		- (1-1-4)	47	
			98	
West Midlands			139	+ 31 + 68 + 27 + 23 + 454
S. Midlands and Eastern			122	+ 68
S.E. Counties	 		2,196	+ 27
South-Western	 2000		2,190	+ 23
Wales	 		1,284 3,889	
Scotland	 		5,889	+ 776
Ireland	 		2,028	- 76
UNITED KINGDOM	 		15,442	+ 3,775

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was good during October, being better than in September and showing a considerable improvement compared with a year ago. Most of the mills which closed down during the recent railway strike were able to resume work within a few days of its settlement; and in addition some works at Llanelly which had been idle as a result of the drought in that district were re-started during the month. Many firms reported a shortage of millmen, particularly of doublers, furnacemen and behinders, and it was stated that nearly one-third of the available tinplate mills are still idle for want of labour. A few firms complained of inadequate supplies of coal and steel bars, attributed in some cases to delays and difficulties in transport.

	Numbe	r of Work	s open,	Number of Mills in operation.			
Works.	At end of Oct	Inc. (Dec. (-		At end of Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	78 12	+ 2	+ 5	367 91	+19 + 5	+112 + 30	
TOTAL	90	+ 2	+ 5	458	+24	+142	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in October, 1919, amounted to 49,336 tons, or 1,590 tons more than in September, 1919, but 60,844 tons less than in October, 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued fairly good on the whole, though adversely affected at the beginning of the month by the railway strike and throughout the month by the ironmoulders' strike. Trade Unions with 69,144 members had 1.0 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of October, compared with 1.5 per cent. in September.

Brasswork.—Employment was again good on the whole, but the ironmoulders' strike continued to cause some unemployment and short time.

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

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—Employment in the cutlery and file trades at Sheffield was fairly good, showing a slight decline, on the whole, compared with September. It was good with edge tool makers at Wednesbury. With bit and stirrup makers at Walsall it continued good, but with saddle and harness furniture makers it declined to fairly good. At Redditch employment was good with needle makers, and very good with fishing tackle makers; with fish-hook makers it again declined to fair.

Tubes.—At Wednesbury employment was good; in South Wales it declined to fair.

Chains, Anchors, &c.—At Cradley there was an improve-

Wales it declined to fair.

Wales it declined to fair.

Chains, Anchors, &c.—At Cradley there was an improvement compared with September, and employment was good with anchor-smiths, and fairly good with cable chain and block chain makers. Short time was reported to be worked by anvil and vice makers at Dudley; employment with axle and spring makers was fairly good at Wednesbury.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment in London was again reported as bad, but slightly better than in September; at other centres it was fairly good generally.

again reported as bad, but slightly better than in September; at other centres it was fairly good generally.

Wire.—Employment remained good on the whole, but a shortage of material was reported from one or two centres.

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

Hollow-ware.—In the Midlands galvanised hollow-ware ware trade employment was again very good; in the castiron hollow-ware trade and in the tin and enamelled hollow-

ware trade at Wolverhampton it continued good.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Conditions remained fair generally,
the ironmoulders' strike continuing to cause some unem-

November, 1919.

the ironmoulders' strike continuing to cause some unemployment and short time.

The exports of cuttery during October, 1919, amounted to 1,898 cwts., or 287 cwts. less than in September, 1919, and 3,173 cwts. less than in October, 1913.

The exports of hardware during October, 1919, amounted 25,099 cwts., or 195 cwts. more than in September, 1919, at 62,415 cwts. less than in October, 1913.

COTTON TRADE.

In the cotton trade, in October, employment in the spinning section was fairly good and in the weaving section it was good; there was some improvement in both departments as compared with the previous month.

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

	W	orkpeopl	le.	Earnings.			
	Week ended 25th	Inc. (+)	or Dec.	Week ended 25th	Inc. (+)		
	Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing	14,108 26,521 51,306 10,723 10,939	Per cent. + 1.5 + 0.8 + 1.9 + 1.0 + 1.4	Per cent. +22.6 +20.8 +19.5 +15.9 +23.1	29,549 59,117 116,023 30,169 27,371	Per cent. + 2.5 + 3.0 + 2.1 + 1.9 + 3.1	Per cent. +59.7 +63.3 +80.7 +62.3 +74.4	
TOTAL	113,597	+ 1.2	+20.1	262,229	+ 2.4	+71.2	
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Hey-	5,611 8,420 10,489 18,386	+ 1.8 + 1.6 + 0.9	+20.9 +22.6 +21.0 +10.9	12,498 18,495 27,333 39,610	+ 4·1 + 1·9 + 2·8 + 2·1	+67.4 +71.8 +62.7 +56.4	
wood, Walsden, and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington	8,818 7,424 10,909	+ 2'8 + 1'3 + 2'6	+13·3 +17·4 +23·7	20,974 15,135 24,677	+ 7·1 + 3·5 + 1·4	+57.5 +60.9 +75.4	
and Darwen	15,084	+ 0.8	+26.2	37,143	+ 1.7	+89.5	
and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	13,755 4,850 4,649 5,172	+ 1.6 + 2.8 + 1.4 - 0.3	+34.6 +20.3 +11.2 +15.4	36,721 9,616 9,860 10,167	+ 0.9 + 2.8 + 1.7 + 1.8	+106.8 +66.4 +53.0 +57.9	
TOTAL	113,597	+ 1.2	+20.1	262,229	+ 2.4	+71.2	

In addition to the above figures, certain firms, employing 66,647 workpeople in October, 1919, gave information as to the numbers employed by them in October, 1913. The Returns showed a decrease of 14 per cent. in the number employed as compared with October, 1913.

In the Oldham district, employment in the spinning section continued fairly good. There was some unemployment among operative spinners owing to the insufficient supply of female labour in the cardroom and to the return of large numbers of demobilised spinners and piecers. In the weaving section employment was good. Employment in the Bolton district was good in all the principal departments, and there was an improvement in the weaving section as compared with the previous month.

In the Preston, Blackburn and Darwen districts employment with weavers was reported as good, and in the Preston

ment with weavers was reported as good, and in the Preston district there was some improvement as compared with September. In the Burnley district employment was also

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

Description.	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	fnc.(+) or Dec.(-)		
	1919.	1919.	1913.	A month Oct., ago. 1913.		
Imports (less Re-ex-	A		7	100/10		
Raw Cotton (100 lb.) Cotton yarn(1,000lb.) Exports of British Manufacture:	1,231,621 323	1,605,241 379	2,486,434 1,317	- 373,620 -1,254,813 - 56 - 994		
Cotton yarn (1,000 lb.) Cotton thread for	14,252	12,648	19,959	+ 1,604 - 5,707		
Cotton piece goods	1,887	1,493	1,852	+ 394 + 35		
(1,000 yd,)	393,246	277,793	630,937	+115,453 - 237,691		

Comparison with a year ago is affected by changes in rates of wager, cluding war bonuses

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT generally continued good in this trade during the month. In the Huddersfield and Dewsbury and Batley districts employment was good during the greater part of October and some overtime and nightwork was reported. In the Leeds district the operatives were well employed. In the Rochdale district employment was reported as good. In Scotland the supply of female labour was still insufficient and employment, on the whole, continued good.

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

	Workpeople.			Earnings.			
	Week ended 26th	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended 26th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct., 1919.	Month* ago.	Year* ago.	
Departments. Wool Sorting	484 3,758 6,316 4,650 1,040	Per cent 0.6 + 1.0 + 0.2 + 0.8 + 4.4	Per cent. +10.5 + 7.7 + 5.3 +18.6 + 8.9	£ 1,198 9,237 13.178 11,388 2,842	Per cent. + 4·2 + 7·7 + 5·6 + 5·7 + 12·0	Per cent. + 42:3 + 34:7 + 32:1 + 52:3 + 46:6	
TOTAL	16,248	+ 0.8	+ 9.8	37,843	+ 6.6	+ 39.7	
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury and Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	1,998 1,454 1,648 1,886	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.1 \\ +2.8 \\ +2.1 \\ -0.2 \end{array} $	+ 5.7 + 6.2 +11.9 + 2.4	5,993 3,946 4,341 4,857	+12:8 +12:3 +10:6 + 7:8	+ 45'2 + 36'4 + 47'8 + 4'4'8	
Scotland Other Districts	6,986 5,314 3,948	+ 1:0 + 1:4 - 0:3	+ 6.3 +13.3 +11.5	19,137 10,746 7,960	+10.9 + 2.4 + 2.6	+ 41.1 + 39.8 + 36.4	
TOTAL	16,248	+ 0.8	+ 9.8	37,843	+ 6.6	+ 39.7	

WORSTED TRADE.

Employment generally was good and improved further during the month in all the principal districts. A few firms, especially in the Bradford district, reported a shortage of certain classes of labour. In accordance with the recent agreement, systematic overtime amounting to twelve hours per week came into force in the wool-combing section of the trade in October.

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

				100				
	W	orkpeop	le?		Earnings			
	Week ended 25th	Inc. (-		Week ended 25th		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
4	Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	ear ago.	Oct., 1919.	Month* ago.	Year*		
Departments. Wool Sorting and		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Combing	4,610 16,026 6,306 3,550 2,875	+ 2.6 + 1.0 + 0.7 + 2.3 + 2.1	+20.0 +11.0 + 4.9 + 9.3 +10.6	14.398 27,987 14.663 9,178 6,544	+19.7 + 2.3 + 9.1 + 7.1 +11.3	+71.7 +43.9 +32.8 +35.6 +60.8		
TOTAL	33,367	+ 1.4	+10.7	72,770	+ 8.2	+46.4		
Districts.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other parts of West	15,986 5,429 2,838 3,236	+ 1.4 + 1.7 + 1.0 + 1.0	$+10.0 \\ +10.9 \\ +7.5$	37 826 10,982 5,377 7,809	+11.1 + 4.9 + +.1 +10.4	+49°5 +46°3 +48°0 +42°3		
Riding	2,617	+ 0.2	+12.5	4,789	+ 1.5	+37.6		
TOTAL, WEST RIDING Other Districts	30,106 3,261	+ 1.3 + 2.3	+10.5	66,783 5,987	+ 8.7	+47:1		
TOTAL	33,367	+ 1.4	+10.7	72,770	+ 8.5	+46.4		

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following Table summarises the statistics of imports (less re-exports) and exports of raw and manufactured

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

wool in October, 1919, in comparison with September, 1919

Description.	Oct. 1919	Sept., 1919	Oct. 1913	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
Description.			300, 2013	a Month	Oct., 1913.	
Imports (less Re- exports):— Raw wool (sheep or						
Jambs) 1,000 lb.	29,834	48,529	*	-13,695	+ 33,872	
yarn 1,000 lb. Exports of British Manufactures:	610	67	2,996	+ 543	- 2,386	
Wool tops 1,000 lb. Woollen varn 1,000 lb.	1,561 298	879 270	3,872 369	+ 682	- 2,311 - 71	
Worsted yarn 1,000 lb.	2,123	1,588	4,491	+ 28 + 535	- 2,368	
Woollen tissues 1,000yd Worsted tissues 1,000yd	10,862 2,833	9,780 3,025	7,344 4,011	+ 1,082 + 808	$+\ 3,518$ $-\ 1,178$	
Flannels and Delaines						
Blackets 1,000yd. pairs	527 79,523	294 50,340	79,842	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 233 \\ +29,183 \end{array}$	$-\frac{142}{319}$	

HOSIERY TRADE,

In the hosiery trade employment was good during October, after the termination of the railway strike, and was slightly better than in September. A shortage of yarns was reported in the principal districts.

The following Table summarises the information received

from those employers who furnished Returns

	W	orkpeop	ole.	Earnings.			
District,	Week ended 25th		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.†	
Leicester Leicester Country Dist. Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts	11,149 1,623 4,742 2,106 1,004	Per cent. + 1'3 + 0'5 - 1'1 + 1'2 + 2'1	Per cent. + 5.7 + 10.2 + 0.5 + 9.2 + 4.6	£ 20,082 2,822 7,436 3,868 1,486	Per cent. + 4'3 + 2'4 + 2'2 + 1'1 + 1'0	Per cent. +28.2 +31.3 +21.8 +30.1 +28.5	
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	20,624	+ 0.7	+ 5.1	35,694	+ 3.5	+ 26.6	

At Leicester and in the surrounding district employment continued good but some short time was worked owing to difficulties in securing yarns; the supply of female labour was insufficient. In the Nottingham and Derby district there was also some shortage of yarn but employment continued good generally in both the power frame and the hand frame sections. In Scotland the operatives continued well employed

The following Table relates to the exports of hosiery in October, 1919, as compared with September, 1919, and October, 1913.

Description.	Oct.,	Sept.	Oct.,	Inc.(+)0			
Description.	1919.	1919.	1913	A Month oct., 1913.			
Cotton Hosiery doz. pairs Woollen Hosiery doz. pairs	117,425 119,541	78,201 63,648	56,776 164,778	+39,224 +55,893	+ 60,649 - 45,237		

JUTE TRADE.

During October employment in Dundee and district was reported as good and about the same as at the end of the preceding month; it was better than a year ago. A shortage of all classes of labour still continued.

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

	W	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
Departments.	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week				
	25th Oet., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year†	
Preparing	2,231 2,426 3,208 1,776	Per cent 1.3 - 0.2 - 0.5 - 0.2	Per cent. + 9·1 + 2·8 - 2·4 + 7·6	£ 3,612 3,483 5,288 3,915	Per cent. + 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.2 + 1.4	Per cent. +45°3 +32°6 +27°4 +26°5	
TOTAL	9,641	- 0.6	+ 3.5	16,298	+ 0.2	+31.9	

* In October, 1913, the re-exports of raw wool exceeded the imports by 4,038,000 lb. † Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages, including war bonuses. The above firms also gave information as to the numbers employed by them in October, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 4 per cent. in the numbers employed in October, 1919, as compared with October, 1913.

The following Table summarises the imports (less reexports) of raw material and the exports of jute yarn and piece goods in October, 1919, in comparison with September, 1919, and October, 1913:—

Description.	Oct., 1919.	Sept. 1919	Oct. 1913	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
Description.	000,1010.	ct., 1919. Sept., 1919. Oct., 1913	A month ago.	Oct., 1913.		
Imports (less Re- exports) of Jute (tons) Exports of British	26,259	9,266	30,769	+ 16,993	4,510	
Manufacture:— Jute yarn lb. Jute piece goods (100 yds.)	3,361,200 143,425	1,505,000 146,310	3,245,600 149,963	+1,856,200 - 2,885	+ 115,600 - 6,538	

LINEN TRADE,

EMPLOYMENT during October continued very slack in Ireland and much short time was reported, largely owing to the general shortage of flax and yarn. In Scotland, employment showed little change compared with September. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

	w	orkpeop	le.		Earnings	
	Week ended 25th		+) or -) on a	Week ended 25th	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oet., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	4,715 8,882 8,807 4,652 2,655	Per cent 0.3 - 1.0 + 1.7 + 1.1 + 1.5	Per cent 7.5 - 1.2 - 4.3 + 5.2 + 0.9	£ 6,491 10,164 12,109 8,061 3,783	Per cent 1.6 + 0.3 + 3.0 - 2.2 + 6.2	Per cent, + 5.9 + 7.8 - 0.6 + 18.9 + 7.6
TOTAL	29,711	+ 0.4	- 2.1	40,608	+ 0.8	+ 6.8
DISTRICTS. Belfast	12,452 8,104	+ 0.3	$-3.6 \\ -1.5$	16,002 9,808	+ 0.1 + 2.7	+ 2·2 + 2·4
Total, Ireland	20,556	+ 1.1	- 2.8	25,810	+ 1.1	+ 2.3
Fifeshire	2,292 6,578	$-\frac{1.4}{-0.7}$	$\frac{-3.1}{+0.7}$	3,397 10,944	+ 0.1 + 0.3	+ 16.9
Total, Scotland	8,870	- 0.9	0.3	14,341	+ 0.5	+ 15.5
England	285	- 3.4	- 6.6	457	+ 4.8	+ 24.5
United Kingdom	29,711	+ 0.4	- 2.1	40,608	+ 0.8	+ 6.8

In addition to the above figures certain firms, employing 28,254 workpeople in October, 1919, gave information as to the numbers employed by them in October, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 15 per cent. as compared with the earlier date.

The following Table summarises the imports (less reexports) and exports of raw material and of linen yarn and piece goods in October, 1919, in comparison with September, 1919, and October, 1913:—

Description.	Oct.,	Sept.	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
	1919.	1919.	1913.	A month ago.		
Imports (less Re-exports):— Flax tons, Linen Yarn lbs.	1.042	1,338	2,613†	- 296	- 1,571	
	236,103	42,879	2,310,570	+193,224	-2,074,467	
Exports of British Manufacture: Linen Yarn lbs. Linen Piece Goods (100 yds.)	1,725,500	1,286,300	1,411,700	+439,200	+ 313,800	
	85,488	70,877	174,900	+ 14,611	- 89,412	

SILK TRADE.

DURING October employment in the silk trade continued good and was better than a year ago. A shortage of certain classes of labour, dressers, spinners, &c., was reported. In the West Riding employment continued good. At Macclesfield and Congleton employment was good generally; at Leek it was reported as fair, with some short time owing to shortage of raw materials. In the Eastern Counties employment showed little change compared with the preceding month; it was reported as good at Norwich and Yarmouth and as fair at Halstead, Sudbury and Braintree.

* Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages, including war bonuses, † Of the flax imported in October, 1913, 1,997 tons were from Russia

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

	W	orkpeop	le.	I	Carnings		
	Week	Inc. (-		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	25th Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year* ago.	
BRANCHES. Throwing spinning Weaving Story specified TOTAL	1,023 2,456 2,552 1,798 483 8,312	Per cent 0.6 + 1.2 + 0.2 + 2.4 + 2.1 + 1.0	Per cent. + 3.4 + 7.8 + 8.5 + 9.4 + 29.8 + 8.9	£ 1,138 4,491 4,047 3,049 915 13,640	Per cent. + 1·1 + 2·3 - 0·0 + 0·4 + 0·8	Per cent. +31·1 +31·6 +30·7 +38·9 +52·8 +34·1	
DISTRICTS. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macelesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland TOTAL	2,464 2,447 2,279 1,122 8,312	+ 1.2 + 1.7 + 0.4 - 0.1 + 1.0	+ 9.4 + 9.6 + 9.4 + 5.3 + 8.9	4,825 3,964 3,484 1,367	+ 2·1 - 0·6 + 0·9 + 1·7 + 0·9	+31'3 +41'0 +29'5 +37'7 +34'1	

In addition to the above figures, certain firms employing 4,881 workpeople in October, 1919, also gave information as to the numbers employed by them in October, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 6 per cent. as compared with October, 1913.

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

100				Inc.(+) or	r Dec. (-) on		
[escription.	Oct., 1919 Cept., 1919		Oct , 1913	A month ago	Oct., 1913.		
Imports (less re-exports) Raw silk lb. Thrown silk lb. Spun silk yarn lb. Silk broadstuffs yd. Exports of British	184,283 14,045 25,280 6,810,608	105,532 5,219 24,687 6,338,692	107.462 34,527 34,492 8,928,768	+ 78,751 + 8,826 + 593 + 471,916	- 9,212		
Manufactures: Spun Silk yarn lb. Silk broadstuffs yd.	39,515 647,389	28,510 537,821	128,439 1,137,726	+ 11,005 + 109,568			

LACE TRADE.

During October employment was fair on the whole in the levers branch and better than in the previous month; in the curtain branch it was good and in the plain net branch fairly good. There was a general marked improvement compared with a year ago. In all the principal districts a shortage of various classes of labour was reported.

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

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.		
			Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		
	25th Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Branches: Levers Curtain Plain Net Others	1,811 1,826 3,516 915	Per cent. +6'1 +0'8 +2'9 +2'1	Per cent. +16.5 +33.9 +22.9 + 4.7	£ 4 095 3,593 6,317 1,356	Per cent. +7.5 +2.3 +5.0 +0.5	Per cent. +45.5 +65.3 +44.4 +27.2
TOTAL	8,068	+3.0	+21.3	15,361	+4.6	+47.3
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying Districts Other English Districts Scotland	1,131 3,021 1,120	+1.6 +5.1 +4.6 +0.4	+ 8.6 +31.4 +24.8 +40.5	4,944 2,927 5,448 2,042	+3·2 +7·7 +6·4 -0·5	+31.5 +68.0 +46.6 +68.8
TOTAL	8,068	+3.0	+21.3	15,361	+4.6	+47.3

In the Nottingham district employment showed a distinct improvement in the levers section and was reported as fair; peratives in the curtain and plain net sections were well imployed. In the Long Eaton district employment was eported as fairly good, and as about the same as a month ago. In Scotland, employment continued fairly good.

^oComparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages luding war bonuses.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

In these trades employment on the whole was fair and better than in September, except in the early part of the month, when it was somewhat affected by the railway strike. In Yorkshire and Lancashire the supplies of coal were inadequate, and there was a shortage of dyes.

were inadequate, and there was a shortage of dyes.

In the bleaching section employment in October showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. In the printing section in England employment was good and better than a year ago, while in Scotland it was fair and slightly better than in September.

With woollen and worsted dyers in the Huddersfield district employment was reported as good and as better than during the previous month; but in this section generally a considerable number of Trade Union operatives were on short time. With cotton dyers employment continued slack. In Leicester, Nottingham and the surrounding districts employment continued good in all departments, and some overtime was reported in the dyeing and finishing sections. finishing sections.

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

	Workpeople.			I	Carnings	
	Week	lnc. (Dec. (-		Week ended 25th	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	25th Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year* ago.
Trades Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishing,	2,470 752 12,417	Per cent. + 1.6 + 1.8 + 2.1	Per cent. + 9'1 +14'8 +14'6	£ 5,539 2,413 44,118	Per cent. + 3.4 +10.2 + 2.7	Per cent. +36.6 +46.2 +45.8
and other Depart- ments Not specified	7,068 1,863	+ 1:4 + 0:1	+13.5	18.391 5,133	+ 3.1	+44.6
TOTAL	24,570	+ 1.7	+13.3	75,594	+ 2.8	+44.5
Districts: Yorkshire Lancashire Scotland Ireland Other Listricts	12,267 7,815 1,815 630 2,043 24,570	+ 2.1 + 1.9 - 1.8 + 1.8 + 1.4 + 1.7	+15.6 +11.0 + 9.9 +12.1 +12.7 +13.3	44,297 20,555 3,904 1,132 5,706 75,594	+ 2 4 + 3 · 7 + 1 · 8 + 5 · 0 + 2 · 9 + 2 · 8	+46.0 +42.1 +35.4 +47.4 +43.9 +44.2

CARPET TRADE.

In this trade employment during October continued fairly good and was somewhat better than a year ago. In the Kidderminster district a little short time was reported owing to waiting for yarns, but employment on the whole showed little change compared with the preceding month. In the West Riding and in Scotland employment continued fairly good fairly good.

Returns from firms employing 6,353 workpeople in the week ended 25th October and paying £12,563 in wages showed an increase of 2.7 per cent. both in the numbers employed and in the amount of wages paid compared with a month earlier. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 28.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 52.1* per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The exports of carpets and carpet rugs in October, 1919, amounted to 288,700 square yards, or 37,400 square yards more than in September, 1919, but 360,300 square yards less than in October, 1913.

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole but was hardly so good as a year ago. Very little overtime was reported, and in a few districts a certain amount of short time was worked. Trade Unions with 13,755 members reported 0.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, compared with 0.8 per cent. in September and 0.2 per cent. a year

With skinners, tanners and curriers employment was good on the whole, but quiet, with some short time, in the Bristol district. With saddlers and harness makers it was fairly good, except in certain branches at Walsall, where a considerable number of workpeople were stated to be unemployed. With fancy leather workers employment was good

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

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

In this trade employment continued good on the whole during October, but there was some short time in the lasting and finishing departments in several districts owing to the continued shortage of female labour in the closing

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

	w	orkpeor	ole.		Earning	e.
District.	Week Inc. (+) or needed Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
,	25th Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year* ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES:— London Leicester Leicester Country District Northampton	1,828 11,296 2,646 7,829	Per cent. + 0.2 + 1.5 + 0.6 + 1.9	Per cent. +13.8 +17.7 +18.5 +24.5	£ 4,423 28,141 5,629	Per cent. + 0.3 + 2.7 + 2.1 + 3.1 + 2.4	Per cent. +25.5 +41.5 +31.2 +62.1 +35.3
Northampton Country District Kettering	8,309 3,596 2,671 4,217 1,531 1,584 2,208 4,174	+ 0.8 + 1.6 + 2.2 + 0.3 + 1.1 - 1.2 + 2.6 + 0.5	+16.6 +15.6 +19.5 +18.5 +10.9 + 6.9 +19.8 +12.5	18,086 8,403 5,744 8,604 3,198 3,487 4,919 8,518	+ 2·8 + 1·1 + 3·5 + 0·6 - 1·8 + 8·4 + 3·0	+41.8 +42.1 +42.7 +23.7 +21.0 +48.7 +37.8
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and District Other parts of England and Wales	927 3,157	+ 0.4 + 1.5	+27.9	1,759 6,303	- 0.7 +11.5	+40·7 +39·9
ENGLAND AND WALES	55,973	+ 1.1	+16.8	126,486	+ 3.0	+41.1
SCOTLAND	2,961 650	+ 1.2 + 3.2	+26.7 + 6.4	6,172 1,219	+ 3.9 + 4.5	+33.5
UNITED KINGDOM	59,584	+ 1.5	+17.2	133,877	+ 3.0	+40.2

In Leicester, Wellingborough, Norwich and Kings-wood some short time was reported among the male operatives owing to the insufficient supply of female labour in the closing departments; otherwise employment was, on the whole, good in these districts. At Northampton, Kettering and Leeds employment continued fairly good, while at Bristol, at Stafford and in Scotland generally it

The exports of boots and shoes in October, 1919, amounted to 61,805 dozen pairs, or 13,589 dozen pairs more than in September, 1919, but 100,111 dozen pairs less than in October, 1913.

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

In this trade employment during October showed a further slight improvement and was much better than a year ago; on the whole it was good in England and fairly good in Scotland and Ireland. A shortage of labour, especially of female machinists, was reported in England and Scotland, the shortage being most marked in London and Manchester.

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

Residence of the second	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings		
District.	Week ended Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week Inc. (Dec. (-			
	25th Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
London Manchester Rest of Yorks, Lancs. and Cheshire South Western Counties Rest of England and Wales Glasgow Londonderry Belfast Rest of Ireland	4,003 1,774 1,830 1,772 1,196 2,103 1,919 797 834	Per cent. + 1.6 + 3.4 + 1.6 + 1.7 + 0.7 + 1.0 + 3.2 + 3.1 + 2.5	Per cent. +22.6 +12.6 +16.2 +11.9 +17.7 +11.7 + 3.1 - 0.5	£ 6,070 3,087 2,236 2,177 1,734 3,130 2,679 1,027 927	Per cent. + 0.2 + 5.0 + 3.5 - 0.8 + 2.4 + 6.5 + 5.6 + 5.1 + 0.9	Per cent. +27.9 +24.6 +30.1 +32.6 +26.6 +31.7 +52.0 +19.6 +13.9
TOTAL, UNITED KING- DOM	16,228	+ 1.9	+14'5	23,067	+ 2.9	+29.8

In addition to the above figures, certain firms, employing 6,516 workpeople in October, 1919, also gave particulars as to the numbers employed by them in October, 1913, These Returns showed a decrease of 20 per cent. as compared

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

TAILORING TRADE.

BESPOKE.

London.—During October employment continued fairly good. Returns from firms paying £15,243 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor) during the four weeks ended 25th October, showed an increase of 4.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with the previous month, and of 34.6* per cent. as compared with a year ago. Several firms reported a shortage of labour.

Other Centres.—At Birmingham, Glasgow and Aberdeen employment was reported as good; at Sheffield, Liverpool and Edinburgh it was fair.

READY-MADE

In this branch employment during October continued good on the whole and was slightly better than in September. As compared with a year ago, there was little change taking the country as a whole, but there were large increases and decreases in different districts. Over 40 per cent. of the firms making Returns reported a shortage of female labour, the demand being greatest at Leeds.

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

	Indoor Workpeople.								
	Numl	er Emp	loyed.	Earnings.					
District.	Week ended 25th		+) or -) on a	Week ended 25th Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
	Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.*			
Leeds Manchester Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire. Bristol North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol), South Midland and Eastern Counties.	7,470 3,603 3,892 1,480 1,545	Per cent. +4·1 -0·8 +2·0 +1·2 +2·3 +0·7	Per cent. +18.6 - 4.5 + 3.8 +13.6 +29.7	£ 12,481 7,037 6,456 2,136 2,372 3,943	Per cent + 4.5 + 13.3 + 3.9 - 0.9 + 0.3 + 3.1	Per cent. +24.5 + 8.5 +18.8 +21.4 +49.4 + 4.0			
London	3,752 1,727 1,886	-0.5 +2.2 +1.7	$ \begin{array}{r} -26.3 \\ -6.8 \\ +1.1 \end{array} $	6,617 3,129 2,756	-19.6 + 3.7 - 0.1	-44.0 + 0.8 +12.2			
UNITED KINGDOM	27,781	+1.7	+ 0.7	46,927	+ 0°4	+ 1.0			

In Leeds employment continued fairly good. At Bristol, Manchester and Glasgow employment continued good on the whole. In London some short time was reported, and employment was only fair and not so good as a month ago or a year ago.

FELT HAT TRADE.

During October employment in this trade continued good and was rather better than a year ago. At Denton employment was reported as good, 10 per cent. of the operatives covered by the returns received were on overtime at the end of the month, and 20 per cent. were on short time, but the short time was entirely due to a shortage of females in the trimming department which caused a restriction of work in other sections. At Stockport and in Warwickshire employment continued good.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

DURING October employment with all classes of dressmakers in London was fairly good, and showed little change compared with the preceding month; the supply of skilled labour was insufficient. Returns from retail firms, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,929 dressmakers in the week ended 25th October, showed an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with September, and of 28.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. With milliners in the West End employment was better than a month ago and a year ago.

ago and a year ago.

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

In these branches employment in London continued good.
Firms employing 3,759 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 25th October showed a decrease of 1·3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2·6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

At Manchester employment continued fairly good. Firms employing 4,777 workpeople in the week ended 25th October showed an increase of 2·2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2·6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

At Glasgow employment was fair on the whole, though

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

about 13 per cent, of the workpeople reported on were on short time throughout the month. Firms employing 1,822 workpeople in the week ended 25th October showed no workpeople in the week ended 25th October showed no change in the number employed compared with the previous month, and an increase of 5.6 per cent. compared with a

November, 1919.

year ago. At all three centres a shortage of machinists, &c., was CORSET TRADE.

Employment in this trade continued good and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms, mainly in England, employing 5,469 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 25th October showed an increase of 3·1 per cent. in the number employed compared with September, and of 19·5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT remained good on the whole during October, and was a little better than in September. Returns were received from trade unions covering 85,228 workpeople, of whom 0.9 per cent. were stated to be unemployed in October, as compared with 1.2 per cent. in September.

MILL SAWING AND MACHINING.—Employment with mill sawyers was fairly good on the whole during October, and in some districts it showed a slight improvement on the

revious month.

FURNISHING.—Employment was good with all classes in this trade and showed improvement in Birmingham, Manchester and other districts where it had previously been affected by disputes.

chester and other districts where it had previously been affected by disputes.

COACH BULLDING.—Employment continued good. A considerable amount of overtime was worked, and a shortage of men was reported from some districts.

COOPERING.—Employment remained good during October, and overtime was worked in some localities.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Employment continued good with basket-makers and brush-makers, and fairly good with wheelwrights and smiths and packing case-makers.

The imports of hewn wood during October, 1919, amounted to 217,902 loads, or 6,988 loads less than in September, 1919, and 289,687 loads less than in October, 1913.

The imports of sawn or split wood during October, 1919, amounted to 759,396 loads, or 122,680 loads more than in September, 1919, but 145,213 loads less than in October,

The imports of furniture woods, hard woods and veneers during October, 1919, amounted to 25,079 tons, or 1,459 tons less than in September, 1919, and 19,674 tons less than in October, 1913.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade showed a decline in October as compared with the previous month, but was still generally good. Hardly any short time was worked, and very little overtime.

The decline in the state of employment was largely due to seasonal causes, unsettled weather curtailing outdoor operations, and mainly affected painters, who have been exceptionally well employed in recent months. Some slackness was again reported by plasterers in certain districts. The shortage of materials especially cement, delay in transport, and high prices continued to militate against the commencement of new undertakings.

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

nation policies lodged in each occupation and in each geographical division:

	* 1				≟,				Number of Out-of- Work Dona- tion Policies lodged at 31st Oct., 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compare with 26th Sept. 1919.
0			Occ	UPAT	IONS.					San Tale San Tale
Carpe	nters				-3				1,811	+ 318
Masor	ayers						2.00	-	711	+ 102
Plaste	18							3	778	- 42
Painte	rers			***					760	- 48
Pluml)Org						1		2.681	+1,773
Other	skille	i	eupat						1,366	+ 103
		u occ	upat	ions				00.00	1,451	- 373
Labor	rers			2					2,892	+ 304
									11,343	+ 1,565
AI	L OC	CUPA	TION	s				••	23,793	+ 3,702
Londo			DI	VISIO	NS.					1
North	Onn C								6,641	+ 2,144
North	ern C. West	ounti	ies		C				575	+ 229
Yorks	hiro	ern							2,337	+ 246
rast	Midles	in							712	+ 178
nest	Midla	- L.							399	+ 57
13. TALL	llande	L area	East						915	+ 154
			East						2.076	+ 508
		ern							1,544	491
"ales					3				3,344 567	+ 394
Scotla	nd								1,522	+ 128 + 410
Irelan	D								3,161	$+410 \\ -1,237$
UI	VITED	KIN	GDOI							
-		1	DON			21			23,793	+ 3,702
				THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON	STATE OF THE PARTY	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	STATE OF THE PARTY NAMED IN			-

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK TRADE.

Employment was good on the whole during October and about the same as in the previous month. At Nottingham the strike of brickmakers continued throughout the month. Employment continued fair in Denbigh and Flint and fairly good in Bedfordshire. At Stourbridge it was good and better than a month ago, and there was also an improvement in Cambridgeshire and Norfolk. In the Peterborough district employment continued very good. A shortage of various classes of labour was reported by some employers, mainly in Yorkshire and in the West Midland district. A scarcity of fuel was also mentioned, while in some cases there was stated to be a shortage of railway wagons.

railway wagons.

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

	W	orkpeop	ole.	Earnings.			
Districts.	Week	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	25th Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and	2,200	Per cent.	Per cent. + 7'4	£ 6,424	Per cent. + 0.3	Per cent. +28'6	
Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern	1,946	+ 1.5	+48.7	4,985	+ 5.0	-1-88.9	
Counties. South and South-West	1,127	-1.0	+61.9	3,523	-1.3	+105.1	
Counties and Wales. Other Districts	1,120	+ 4.7	+74.5	2,910	+ 1.0	+86.3	
Total	6,393	+ 0.4	+36.1	17,842	+ 1.4	+63.2	

Returns from firms employing 5,597 workpeople in October, 1919, showed a decrease of 1,025 (or 15.5 per cent.) in the number employed as compared with October, 1913.

CEMENT TRADE.

Employment continued very good generally; a considerable amount of overtime was worked in the Thames and Medway district, where a shortage of fillers and loaders

Returns from firms employing 8,044 workpeople in the week ended 25th October showed an increase of 3·2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4·0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 69·7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 71·6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Returns from firms employing 4,467 workpeople in October, 1919, showed a decrease of 663 (or 13 per cent.) in the number employed as compared with October, 1913.

The exports of cement during October, 1919, amounted to 35,179 tons, or 6,729 tons more than in September, 1919, but 28,329 tons less than in October, 1913.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in all branches of the pottery trade during October and a shortage of labour, especially of placers in earthenware manufacture, was frequently reported. A shortage of fuel was reported by many employers; an inadequate supply of raw materials, namely, clay, stone and flint, was also frequently mentioned.

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

	W	orkpeop	le.	.]	Earnings.			
	Week ended 25th			Week ended 25th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,799 11,107	+ 1.6	+7:3 +10:3	3,975 23,031	+ 2:2 + 7:0	+14.0 +30.4		
Other branches (including unspecified)	1,586	+ 3.7	+35.0	3,359	+10.3	+88.6		
TOTAL	14,492	+ 1.9	+12.1	30,365	+ 6.7	+32.5		
DISTRICTS. Potteries	11,459 3,033	+ 2:2 + 0:9	+13:4 + 7:5	23,526 6,839	+ 7.5 + 4.1	+39.3		
TOTAL	14,492	+ 1.9	+12.1	30,365	+ 6.7	+32.5		

Returns from firms employing 13,373 workpeople in October, 1919, showed a decrease of 1,613 (or 11 per cent.) in the number employed as compared with October, 1913. The exports of chinaware, earthenware and pottery in October, 1919, amounted to 109,570 cwts., or 7,869 cwts. less than in September, 1919, and 221,927 cwts. less than in October, 1913

482

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good on the whole during October, and a number of firms reported a scarcity

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

	w	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
	Week			Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	25th Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
BRANCHES.	8,175	Per cent. + 5.0	Per cent. +41.2	£ 24,330	Per cent. + 9.5	Per cent. +69.7	
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) Other Branches	2 188 649	+ 2:0	+19:2 +20:2	5,711 1,374	+ 3·2 + 1·1	+33:2 +47:6	
TOTAL	11,012	+ 4.0	+34.8	31,415	+ 7:9	+60.6	
DISTRICTS.							
North of England Yorkshire Lancashire	960 5,040 1,311	+ 2.3 + 2.0 + 10.9	+56.9 +27.9 +41.7	2,843 14,415 3,441	+ 6·3 +10·1 +17·7	+85.7 +53.1 +89.4	
Worcestershire and Warwickshire Scotland	869 1,163	+ 1.6 + 4.1	+29.7 +54.0	2,303 3,392	+ 8.8	+39:1	
Other parts of the United Kingdom	1,669	- 1.4	+32.1	5,021	+ 0.7	+51.2	
TOTAL	11,012	+ 4.0	+34.8	31,415	+ 7.9	+60.6	

With glass bottle makers generally, employment was good and showed a slight improvement on the previous month. In Yorkshire there was a demand for skilled men, but the shortage of fuel continued. Employment remained good for flint glass makers and cutters, and the latter were again reported to be working overtime at Birmingham. Plate glass bevellers were well employed at Birmingham. Employment showed a decline with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens and it was only moderate with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear.

The exports of glass bottles during October, 1918, amounted to 24,752 gross, or 5,969 gross more than in September, 1919, but 70,526 gross less than in October, 1913.

The exports of all the other manufactures of glass during

The exports of all the other manufactures of glass during October, 1919, amounted to 39,360 cwts., or 16,696 cwts. more than in September, 1919, but 47,287 cwts. less than in October, 1913.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

The state of employment during October in the paper, printing and bookbinding trades generally continued about the same as in the previous month. It was not so good, on the whole, as in October of last year.

Compared with September employment with letterpress printers showed a slight decline in London and in a few provincial towns, particularly Newcastle, Birmingham and Bristol, but elsewhere it remained approximately the same. Although a considerable amount of overtime was still worked in London, some men were unable to obtain employment; in the provinces overtime was occasionally worked. In the lithographic printing trade employment in a few provincial centres was reported to be slightly better, but on the whole the state of employment was about the same as in

September.
There was a further slight improvement in the state of employment in the bookbinding trade, and in some provincial towns it was reported as being good, a little overtime being worked.

In the paper trade employment generally remained good and a shortage of skilled labour was occasionally reported. The scarcity of coal is still affecting some of the mills, while in a few instances a shortage of other materials was

reported.

The following Table summarises the Returns received from Trade Unions relating to unemployment

	of Unions		Percentag ployed at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
	at end of Oct., 1919.	Oct., 1919.	Sept., 1919.	Oct., 1918.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Printing Bookbinding :	 63.365 11,665	1.5	1.2	0.3	+ 0.3	+ 1:2 + 1:9

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

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

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

			W	orkpeop	le.	Wages.				
	-				Week ended 25th	ded		Week ended 25th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
			Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago,*		
Paper Printing Bookbinding	· · · · · ·		13,500 11,017 5,556 30,073	Per cent. + 1.5 + 2.4 + 1.2 + 1.7	Per cent. +18.9 +38.4 +25.1 +26.6	£ 35,709 32,191 11,109 79,009	Per cent. + 2.2 + 4.3 + 1.4 + 2.9	Per cent. +55.0 +65.6 +40.9 +56.9		

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

Description.	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
Description,	1919.	1919.	1913.	A month ago.	Oct., 1913.	
Imports: Wood Pulp for paper making tons Paper cwts.	97,988 1,019,690	89,677 851,961	94,805 1,192,655	+ 8,311 +167,729	+ 3,183 -172,965	
Exports of Paper ewts.	87,073	85,396	291,645	+ 1,677	-204,572	

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

APART from some dislocation at the beginning of the month due to the railway strike, the state of employment in these trades continued good on the whole. In the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery trades employment continued good generally and a considerable amount of overtime was reported, but in some factories employment was somewhat restricted by the continued shortage of raw

In the sugar refining trade conditions remained good,

overtime being worked to a considerable extent.

Makers of biscuits and cakes generally stated that employment was good, but short time was worked in some districts. In the jam and marmalade trade employment was again fairly good, but a lack of fruit and sugar was reported.

reported.

It was also fairly good in the bacon curing, preserved meat and pickle and sauce trades. Complaints of the shortage of glass bottles continued.

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

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
Trade	Week		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	25th Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Years ago.	
Sugar Refining, etc Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery Biscuits, Cakes, etc Jams, Marmalade, etc	7,687	Per cent.	Per cent. +24'8	£ 24,914	Per cent.	Per cent. + 50'4	
	24,846 15,204 8,958	+ 2.6 - 0.1 - 2.5	+99.5 +41.2 + 8.8	46,510 31,707 16,124	+ 5·1 + 1·9 + 1·9	+154.5 + 72.0 + 21.3	
Bacon and Preserved Meats Pickles and Sauces, etc.	4,841 783	+ 3.7	-20.9 + 3.3	10,009 1,227	+ 5.6	+ 18.1	
TOTAL	62,299	+ 0.8	+40.1	130,491	+ 2.1	+ 68.5	

AGRICULTURE.†

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE favourable weather during October enabled good progress to be made with agricultural operations except in a few places, where the ground was too hard and dry

The demands for unskilled labour were generally met, but a shortage of all types of skilled workers still existed in many parts.

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

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

No particular deficiency occurred in most of the Northern nd North-Western counties, but there were general nortages in parts of Durham and Cheshire, and some lditional temporary labour was also needed in Lancashire

November, 1919.

and Yorkshire.
In the Midlands, the labour supply was usually sufficient, but parts of Shropshire and Stafford, Derby and Northampton reported a scarcity of both skilled and casual labour, and there was a shortage of skilled men

in Warwick.

The Eastern, Southern and South-Western counties were usually adequately supplied, but skilled workers were still in demand in many places; and in parts of Devon, Cornwall and Somerset temporary workers were difficult to

Labour was scarce in Brecon and parts of Cardigan, but otherwise, except for an occasional deficiency of skilled men, the supply was fairly adequate in North and South

The supply of labour in most districts approached the normal, but both regular and casual workers were still very scarce in various parts of Scotland, especially in the Highlands. Skilled ploughmen and cattlemen were much in demand in Dumfries.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed an improvement on September and was generally good at all the principal fishing ports except Aberdeen, where, owing to the continuance of the trawler dispute, operations were practically at a standstill

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

	Quant	ity of fish	landed.	Value.			
<u> </u>	Oct.,	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
	1919.	Oct., 1918.	Oct., 1913.	1919.	Oct., 1918.	Oct., 1913.	
Fish (other than	Owts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	
shell):— England & Wales Scotland Ireland	2,076,011 156,650 112,317	+ 29,379	- 84,918	220,401	+ 589,427 - 79,060 - 63,175	7 02,000	
TOTAL Shell Fish	2,344,978	+1,027,035	-2,106,602 -	2,782,360 57,924	+ 447,192 + 5,133	+1,013,482 + 20,816	
TOTAL VALUE	-	-	-	2,840,284	+ 452,325	+1,034,298	

East and South Coasts.—In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment with fishermen continued good, but with fish curers it declined to moderate.

At Hull employment was good and showed a further improvement. At Grimsby employment continued good. At Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft the herring season was in full swing and all branches were fully employed. Off the coasts of Devon and Cornwall conditions continued good, and february products and gurers were good, and fishermen, packers, carters and curers were

Scotland.—At Aberdeen the trawling industry continued to be at a standstill owing to the dispute. At Peterhead employment was again good; at Fraserburgh and Macduff it improved to good, except with fish dock labourers at Fraserburgh, who were only fairly well employed.

SEAMEN.

The demand for seamen at the end of October showed a slight improvement in several districts, but, on the whole, the supply was still in excess. It was, however, reported from the North-East Coast and the Bristol Channel that some difficulty was experienced in securing men for weekly engagements on coasting vessels.

On the Thames, employment at the end of October was brisk and considerably better than a month earlier, the supply being usually about equal to the demand. At Liverpool and on the Clyde, also, employment was good and better than a month earlier, though the supply of seamen continued to be greater than the demand. At Leith, on the North-East Coast of England and at Hull employment remained moderate, at Southampton and Plymouth it was fair, and on the Bristol Channel it was moderate; in all these districts the supply was either equal to or somewhat in excess of the demand. In Ireland, employment was slack.

Returns from 28 Mercantile Marine offices show that men available for employment on 31st October numbered 18,130, as compared with 19,274 on 30th September.

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

	Numb	er of Sea	men* sh	ipped in	October	, 1919.
Principal Ports.	0-4	Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a	Ten	nonths e	ended
	Oct., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct. 1919.	Oct. 1918.	O :t 1913.
ENGLAND & WALES: East Coast— Tyne Ports	1,755 229 347 1,046 15	- 813 - 14 - 50 + 81 - 35	+ 225 - 45 + 74 - 39 - 39	18,900 2,764 3,169 10,588 422	16,531 2,908 2,564 9,033 864	27,213 4,140 3,191 14,364 1,080
Bristol†	1,305 715 2,732 425	+ 376 - 274 - 533 + 113	+ 853 - 127 - 509 + 115	7,816 8,342 31,438 3,236	5,925 7,065 32,047 3,005	12,228 8,744 43,632 4,684
Other Ports— Liverpool London Southampton	11,960 8,198 3,936	- 501 - 134 + 1	-1,122 +2,759 +3,193	122,958 64,633 24,036	107,299 51,681 8,354	175,233 86,603 49,925
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	515 251 3,113	- 532 - 95 + 213	+ 219 - 55 + 677	6,820 3,076 21,812	2,328 1,337 21,353	4,007 2,677 46,136
IRELAND: Dublin Belfast	58 481	+ 12 + 306	+ 45 + 86	684 2,601	619 2,925	600 2,094
TOTAL	37,081	-1,879	+6,310	333,295	275,838	486,551

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole in October, but showed much variation as between different ports.

London.—Employment was fairly good during the month and slightly better than in September. The following Table shows the average number of labourers employed at the docks and at the principal wharves in London in October, 1919, in comparison with the previous month and with a

	Average Da Docks a	aily Numbe	r of Labo ipal Wha	ourers emp	oloyed in ondon.	
	Ir	Docks.			Total Docks and Principal Wharves.	
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.		
Week ended— 4th Oct	9,198 9,169 9,728 9,983	3,681 4,124 3,669 3,694	12,879 13,293 13,397 13,677	8,442 8,711 8,984 9,004	21,321 22,004 22,381 22,681	
Average for 4 weeks ended 25th Oct., 1919	9,519	3,792	13,311	8,786	22,097	
Average for Sept., 1919	9,992	3,823	13,815	8,723	22,538	
Average for Oct., 1918	5,051	1,794	6,845	5,976	12,821	

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks in October was 2,287, as compared with 2,440 in September, 1919, 1,418 in October, 1918, and 1,551 in October, 1913.

East Coast.—Employment was fairly good and somewhat East Coast.—Employment was fairly good and somewhat better than in September on the Tyne and Wear and at Blyth, Hull and Grimsby. At Hartlepool, Stockton and Middlesborough, however, it had declined and was described as slack. Employment was good and showed improvement at Yarmouth and Lowestoft. It continued good at Ipswich.

Southern and Western Ports .- At Plymouth and at the Bristol Channel ports employment was moderate and worse than in September. It was fair at Manchester, and very good at Liverpool.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was good and showed some improvement at Glasgow, but it was slack at Ayr. It was fair but not so good as in September at Belfast. Employment remained good at Cork and fair at

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

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

The average daily number of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 7th November showed an improvement on that of the previous month. Owing, however, to the moulders' strike there was an increase in the number of workpeople applying at Exchanges and in the number whose applications were still unsatisfied. The figures for the four weeks ended 7th November are compared in the following Table with similar periods throughout the year 1919. It will be observed that the unsatisfied demand for work was at its maximum in April when the demand for work was at its maximum in April, when the figure was well over a million, owing mainly to the effect of demobilisation of the Forces. Since that date the corresponding figure has dropped to 595,000. During the whole period 1,672,781 vacancies were notified by employers, and of these 1,094,449 were filled by the Exchanges.

Four Weeks ended	Applies	ations by	Vacancies Filled, From Work-	Applications outstanding at end of period		
	Work- people.	Employers.			From Employers	
7th Feb 7th March 11th April* 9th May 6th June 11th July* 8th Aug 5th Sept 10th Oct.* 7th Nov.†	547,806 589,325 822,675 501,482 385,298 457,867 368,499 341,241 473,443 409,952	160,406 179,383 233,385 162,202 182,106 186,439 126,401 149,254 161,280 131,975	99,043 111,199 148,607 103,607 116,324 125,080 86 095 101,542 108,836 94,116	792,426 1,004,681 1,166,913 1,119,221 836,130 690,437 654,656 560,502 580,255 594,516	126,851 122,509 121,167 121,283 120,904 109,595 98,163 96,500 91,336 85,813	

It is not yet possible to analyse in detail the totals given above for the four weeks ended 7th November, but full statistical details are available for the five weeks ended 10th October, and in the following notes the principal points that emerge are dealt with:—

Applications from workpeople.—The daily average number of applications from workpeople (15,781) showed an increase of 1,563, or 11.0 per cent., over the previous month, mainly due to the unemployment caused by the railway strike and the moulders' dispute. Of this daily average, men accounted for 10,298, women for 3,569, and juveniles 1,914. Among men there was an increase of 18 per cent., and among women 3 per cent.; among juveniles there was a decrease of 7 per cent.

The increase in the average number of applications from men was common to all trades except building, which showed a slight decrease. It was particularly marked in the case of engineering and shipbuilding, mining and quarrying, and transport (conveyance of men, goods, &c.). Of the total applications received from men, 25 per cent. were in engineering and ironfounding, 13 per cent. in transport trades, 8 per cent. in the building trades, and 17 per cent. from general labourers. Among women

*Five weeks period.
† The figures for November are preliminary and subject to revision, and no details are available for analysis. See also other figures on p. 461.

there was a decrease in agriculture and in textiles, but all the other trades showed a slight increase. Of the total applications received from women during the month, 34 per cent. were accounted for by domestic service, 12 per cent. by commercial and clerical employments, and 10 per cent. by grant factory workers. general factory workers.

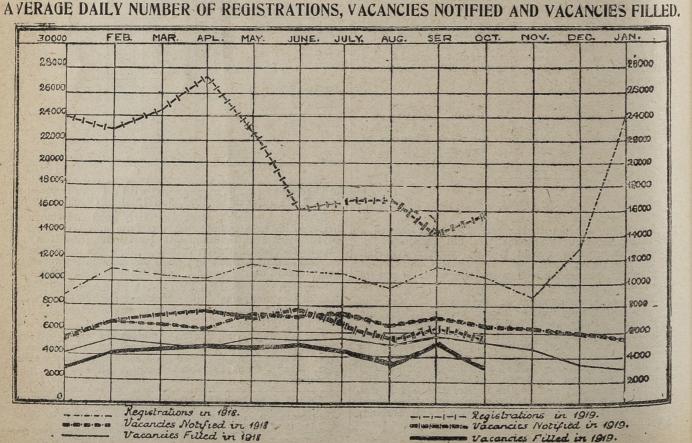
November, 1919.

Vacancies notified.—Concurrently with an increase in Vacancies notified.—Concurrently with an increase in applications for work there was a decrease in the daily average number of vacancies notified, which amounted to only 5,376, compared with 6,219 in the previous month. Of this daily average, 2,340 vacancies were for men, 2,056 vacancies for women, and 980 for juveniles. The decline amounted to about 19 per cent. both for men and juveniles, and to 3 per cent. for women. As regards men, there was a decrease in every group of trades except domestic service, the decrease being very marked in the building and engineering and shipbuilding trades and for general labourers. Of the total vacancies notified for men, about 22 per cent. were in engineering, shipbuilding and continue that were that were in engineering shipbuilding and continue that were tha labourers. Of the total vacancies notified for men, about 22 per cent. were in engineering, shipbuilding, and construction of vehicles, 22 per cent. in building, 14 per cent, for general labourers, and 9 per cent. in the transport trades. Among women, the average number of vacancies showed a decrease in all trades except domestic service and agriculture, which were higher than a month earlier. The most noticeable decreases were in textiles and in food, drink, &c., manufacture. About 60 per cent. of the total number of vacancies notified were for domestic service.

Vacancies filled.—The daily average number of vacancies filled during the period was 3,628, compared with 4,231 in the previous month, the decline being attributable largely to the dislocation in industry caused by the railway strike. The decline was greatest among juveniles, with whom it amounted to 24 per cent.; among men there was a decline of 16 per cent., and among women of 5 per cent. There was little change in the proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified during the month, as compared with the previous month, the percentage for October being 67.5 compared with 68.0 in September. Of the men placed, 21 per cent. were in engineering, shipbuilding, and construction of vehicles, 20 per cent. in building, and 10 per cent. In transport, while 16 per cent. were general labourers. Practically every trade showed a decrease over the previous month in the number placed, the most marked being in engineering, shipbuilding, &c., and among general labourers. Vacancies filled.—The daily average number of vacancies

Of the women placed in work, over 50 per cent. were in domestic service, 9 per cent. in agriculture, and 6 per cent. in textiles. Compared with a month earlier, there was a considerable increase in the numbers placed in agriculture, and the number of vacancies filled in domestic service and in the dressmaking trades also showed increases. The other crowns showed decreases groups showed decreases

As regards juveniles, there were 10,970 vacancies filled by boys, of which 2,790 were in conveyance of goods, &c., and 2,360 were in engineering trades; and 9,883 vacancies filled by girls, of which 1,939 were in domestic service, 1,184 in commercial occupations, and 942 in the dressmaking trades. The general trend of the figures in 1919, in comparison with those of 1918, is brought out in the following Chart:—



wacancies Filled in 1919. NOTE -The curves in this Chart are based on the figures of the General Register for a period ended early in the month stated at the head of the Chart.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of trade disputes beginning in October was 53, as compared with 90 in the previous month, and 79 in October, 1918. In these new disputes about 13,000 workpeople were directly, and 12,000 indirectly, involved. In addition, over 600,000 workpeople (mainly in the railway service and in iron foundriest) were involved in disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, giving that of nearly 630,000 workpeople involved in disputes in were still in progress at the beginning of the month, giving a total of nearly 630,000 workpeople involved in disputes in 0ctober, 1919, as compared with about 640,000 in September, 1919, and 68,000 in October, 1918. In the following Table the new traded disputes for October are summarised by groups of trades:-

No. of Disputes.	No. of Work- people involved.
6 5 4 5 7 3 5 13 5	262 4,349 3,608 14,490 378 150 262 1,481
53	25,141
90	587,664
79	60,400
	6 5 4 5 7 3 5 13 5 5

Causes.—Of the 53 new disputes, 32, directly involving 4,500 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; seven, directly involving over 1,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; seven, directly involving nearly 1,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; two, directly involving over 3,500 workpeople, in sympathy with other disputes; and five directly involving nearly 3,000 workpeople, on other involving nearly 3,000 workpeople, on other

questions.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 26 new disputes, directly involving about 10,000 workpeople, and 28 old disputes, directly involving 7,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, eight, directly involving nearly 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople, 14, directly involving about 3,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 32, directly involving 13,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case

of 17 other disputes, directly involving about 5,000 work-

people, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in October by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to about 2,594,000. In addition, that month amounted to about 2,594,000. In addition, 1,941,000 working days were lost owing to disputes (e.g., that in the ironfounding industry†) which began before October and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total aggregate duration in October of all disputes, new and old, was 4,535,000 days, as compared with 2,954,000 days in September, 1919, and 282,000 days in October, 1918. It should be noted that October, 1919, included five days of the railway dispute.†

TRADE DISPUTES IN FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1918 AND 1919.

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

ggregate Duration n Work- ng Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.
438,000	1000		
912,000 108,000	137 198 27	24,000 893,000 4,000	555,000 7,346,000 123,000
792,000	158	309,000	6,581,000
525,000 651,000 289,000 249,000 44,000	117 52 66 115	79,000 489,000 16,000 571,000	1,697,000 8,154,000 194,000 3,859,000 105,000
220,000 76,000	51 46	24,000 7,000	920,000
50,000 186,000 104,000	35 144 96	26,000 67,000 20,000	262,000 795,000 252,000
1.044.000	1,253	2,537,000	30,957,000
	651,000 289,000 249,000 44,000 220,000 76,000 50,000 186,000	651,000 52 289,000 115 249,000 115 44,000 51 76,000 46 50,000 35 186,000 144 104,000 96	651,000

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN OCTOBER.

Occupations and Locality.§	Estimated Number of Work- people Involved.		Date when Dispute	Duration in Working	Cause or Object.§	Result.§
	Directly.	Indi- rectly.§	began.	days.	Experience of the second	
BullDING TRADES:— Carpenters and joiners—St. Helens and District.	450	•	18 Sept.	33	For advance in wages to 2s, per hour and increased overtime rates.	Wages to be advanced to 1s. 10d., 1s. 11d. and 2s. per hour as from 31st Oct., 1919, 3rd Jan., 1920, and 1st May, 1920, respectively.
COAL MINING:— Miners, etc.—Rhondda	1,635		23 Oct.	5	Dispute arising out of alleged em-	Amicable settlement effected.
Miners, etc.—Glasgow (near)	2,0	00	15 July	71	ployment of a non-unionist. For alteration in starting hour from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
METAL, ETC., TRADES:— Engineers and other skilled tradesmen in iron and steel works, iron and steel workers, etc.—South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1,200	10,000	1 July	101	For a flat rate of wages of £5 per week.	Rate of £4 10s. per week granted, men to retain the right to the supply of coal at cheap price for domestic use.
Bricklayers and joiners in steel, etc., works, steel workers, etc.— West Scotland.	580	12,000	2 Oct.	38	For advance in wages	Bricklayers resumed work pending negotiations.
Engineers, etc. (locomotive construction, etc.) - Derby.	3,500		3 Oct.	2	Dispute arising out of refusal of certain fitters to repair engines manned by volunteers during railway strike,†	Work resumed on termination of railway strike,
Joiners (ship repairing) and joiners' helpers—Southampton.	800	160	9 Aug.	55	For advance in wages	Advance in base rate of ls. per week granted.
Gold, silver, etc., workers—Bir- mingham,	1,000		1 Oct.	4	For recognition of the National Union of Gold, Silver and Allied Trades and adoption of certain minimum rates of wages, etc.	Agreement arrived at between representatives of employers and of the National and the Birmingham Unions fixing minimum time rates of wages, etc., and providing for consideration of proposals as
WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES:-				5	《 图》 " 是	to piecework, etc.
Cabinetmakers, chairmakers, uphoisterers, polishers, etc.— Manchester District and North- East Lancashire.¶ OTHER TRADES:—	2,500		27 June	106	For advance in wages, a 44 hour working week, and other concessions.	Modified advance in wages granted (See p. 492).¶
Trawler officers and crews—Milford Haven and Swansea.	1,0	00	27 Aug.	55	Dispute as to wages, etc	Work resumed pending arbitration.
LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES:— Head and assistant school teachers — North Riding of Yorkshire,	900		1 July	60	For recognition as permanent of the whole of an offered advance in salaries instead of a part thereof.	Work resumed pending arbitration.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggreted duration (i.e. number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others. &c.) exceeded 100 days, for particulars of the strikes in the railway service and in the ironfounding industry (both of which were in progress at the beginning of October date of which continued throughout the month), see LABOUR GAZETTE for October (pages 416-418 and 439).

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 the duration of the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

On 28th July a lock-out was declared at High Wycombe, Birmingham, Nottingham, Bristol and other centres to enforce the termination of the pute in Lancashire (see Labour Gazette for August, p. 338). At most of the centres involved in the lock-out work has now been resumed on alagreements granting advances in wages. At High Wycombe, however, where the greatest number of workpeople were employed, no settlement reported.

At the time of going to press it had not been reported whether the joiners also had resumed work.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

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

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

Wages.*

The changes in rates of wages reported as having operated in October resulted in an increase of nearly £100,000 in the weekly wages of about 500,000 workpeople. Of these over 270,000 were engaged in the textile trades, and about 100,000 in pig iron and iron and steel manufacture.

The following Table shows the effect of the changes reported for the industries covered by the statistics (see note above) in the ten completed months of 1919:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week.
Building Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Pig Iron Manufacture Iron and Steel Manufacture Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing Transport (excluding Railways)† Printing, Paper, &c. Woodworking and Furniture Glass, Brick, Pottery, Chemical, &c. Food, Drink and Tobacco Gas, Electricity and Water Supply† Other Miscellaneous Local Authority Services*†	229,000 1,110,000 48,000 26,000 106,000 393,000 142,000 457,000 379,000 257,000 136,000 82,000 115,000 154,000 77,000 139,000 157,000	£ 109,700 585,700 25,000 13,200 70,900 83,900 50,200 84,600 95,600 54,300 34,300 31,300 25,800 41,600 18,300 34,900 36,300 1,395,600
10TAL	4,007,000	1,590,000

The principal changes taking effect in October affected workpeople in the woollen and worsted industry in Yorkshire, and tramway and omnibus employees. In the woollen and worsted industry increases were given both in the basis rates of wages and also in the "cost of living wage," applying to all the most important bodies of workwage," applying to all the most important bodies of work-people in the sorting, combing, spinning and weaving branches, and raising the "cost of living wage" in most cases from 107 per cent. to 115 per cent. for time-workers, from 85\(^3\)4 per cent. to 92 per cent. for male pieceworkers, and from 91 per cent. to 97\(^3\)4 per cent. for female pieceworkers. Tramway and omnibus workers obtained a further war wage advance of 4s. per week in the case of men and women 18 years of age and over, and 2s of men and women 18 years of age and over, and 2s. per week in the case of boys and girls under 18, making a total war advance in most cases of 34s. per week for men.

Other important increases affected iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, who obtained an increase of 10 per cent., making their wages 1622 per

cent. above standard; and workpeople in the dyeing and finishing trades in Yorkshire, whose basis rates and "cost of living wage" were both increased.

Of the increases taking effect in October, 25, affecting 94,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; 9, affecting 41,000 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation; 27, affecting 94,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales; and the remaining 73, affecting over 270,000 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In 19 cases the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work. preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work:

Hours.*

The changes during October in the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work affected about 7,000 workpeople, whose hours were reduced by an average of nearly 7 per week.

The effect of all the changes reported during January—October, in the trades covered by the statistics (see note

above), is shown below:

Groups of Trades.	Number of Workpeople affected.	Aggregate reduction in weekly hours.
Building	179,000	812,000
Coal Mining	1,060,000	5,217,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	27,000	112,000
ig Iron Manufacture	28,000	322,000
ron and Steel Manufacture	101,000	1,464,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding	1,339,000	8,711,000
Other Metal	182,000	1,223,000
extile	902,000	6,488,000
lothing	191,000	945,000
ransport (excluding Railways)	393,000	4,751,000
Printing, Paper, &c	187,000	740,000
Voodworking and Furniture	70,000	330,000
Hass, Brick, Pottery, Chemical, &c.	251,000	1,595,000
ood, Drink and Tobacco	149,000	956,000
as, Electricity and Water Supplyt	35,000	275,000
Other Miscellaneous	161,000	914,000
ocal Authority Services*†	101.000	775,000
TOTAL*	5,356,000	35,630,000

Of the changes in October, 5, affecting about 500 work-people, were arranged by arbitration or conciliation, and the remaining 13 cases, affecting about 6,500 workpeople, by direct negotiation. In 2 cases the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

In addition to the changes in wages and hours included in the above figures, revisions took effect in October in the wages, and conditions of employment of agricultural

wages and conditions of employment of agricultural labourers in England and Wales. Particulars of these are given in the article on p. 463.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN OCTOBER, 1919.

Trade.	Locality	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations,	Particulars of change.					
Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses.									
	NORTHERN COUNTIES:— Newcastle-on-Tyne and Tyneside Districts.‡		Plumbers employed by master plumbers	Increase of 14d. per hour (1s. 93d. to 1s. 11d.). (See § note below.)					
	YORKSHIRE:- Driffield	1 Oct.	Building trade operatives	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change : crafts-					
	Wakefield LANCASHIRE AND	13 Oct	Plumbers	men, ls. 6d.; labourers, ls. 3d. (See § note below.) Increase of 14d. per hour (ls. 84d. to ls. 10d.). (See § note below.)					
	CHESHIRE:— Bolton	31 Oct.	Concretors and asphalters	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 6d to 1s. 8d.). (See § note below.)					
Detline	MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES:— Brentwood	4 Oct	Pelalaman anatan ad dana	, the state of the					
Building Trades (Brentwood	4 000	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, painters, scaffolders, timbermen and labourers.	Increases to rates of 1s. 6d. per hour for mechanics; 1s. 5d. per hour for painters; 1s. 4d. per hour for scaffolders and timbermen; and 1s. 3d. per hour for					
	Bristol	lst pay day after 26th May ¶	Labourers	labourers. Increase of ½d, per hour (ls, 5d, to ls, 5½d.).					
	Cheltenham	00.0-4	Plumbers	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d.) . (See § note below.)					
		1 May**	Bricklayers, masons (banker hands), carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers and plasterers.	Increase of 4½d. per hour (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 8d.††)					
			Masons (fixers)	Increase of 4d, per hour (1s. 4d, to 1s. 8d, tt).					

Labourers Increases to rates of 1s. 5d.tt per hour for scaffolders, navvies, and hod carriers, and of 1s. 44d.tt per hour

for other labourers.

* See note at head of page.

† Workpeople employed by municipal tramway, gas, electricity and water undertakings are included under "Local Authority Services" and not under "Transport" or under "Gas, etc. Supply," as the case may be.

‡ Including Blaydon, Blyth, Gateshead, Jarrow, North and South Shields, and Wallsend.

§ The rates quoted in this case, though agreed upon between the Employers' Associations and the Trade Unions concerned, have not been approved by the Minister of Labour, as substituted rates under the provisions of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Acts.

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

¶ The new rate of wages, which took effect from the date shown, received the approval of the Minister of Labour during October.

†† These rates are inclusive of all bonuses.

Painters employed by master builders ...
Painters employed by master painters ...

1 May **

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

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

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

	MIDLANDS AND EASTERN COUNTIES—(continued). Norwich	10 Oct., {	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters, plumbers plasterers and painters.	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: all round machinists, 1s. 6d.; painters, 1s. 4d.; other classes 1s. 5d. (See * note below.) Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 0½d. to 1s.2d.). (See * note
	5	1 Aug.†	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and plasterers.	below.) Increases to a rate of ls. 7½d. per hour. (See * note below.)
	South - EASTERN AND SOUTH - WESTERN	l Aug.‡	Painters	Increases to a rate of 1s. 61d. per hour.
	COUNTIES:— Andover	1st pay day after 2 Oct.	Building trade operatives	Uniform rates adopted of 1s. 3d. per hour for mechanics; 1s. 2d. per hour for painters; and 1s. per hour for labourers, (See Award No. 796 on p. 496.)
	Ascot and District (in- cluding Bracknell, Cramborne, Sunning- dale, Sunninghill and	3 Oct.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders and labourers.	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: plasterers, 1s. 6½d.; paintrrs, 1s. 4½d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 6d.; scaffolders, 1s. 4d.; labourers, 1s. 3d.\$ (See * note below.)
	Winkfield). Brighton	4 Oct.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders and labourers.	Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: masons (fixers), ls. 6\(\delta\). (painters, ls. 5\(\delta\).; other tradesmen, ls. 6\(\delta\).; scaffolders, ls. 4\(\delta\).; labourers, ls. 3\(\delta\).
	Camborne and Redruth Eastbourne	1 Oct. 3 Oct.	Masons and bricklayers	Increase of ld. per hour (ls. to ls. ld.). (See *note below.) Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: mechanics, ls. 6d.; painters, ls. 5d.; scaffolders and timbermen, ls. 4d.; labourers, ls. 3d. (See *note below.)
	East Grinstead and District.	18 Oct.	Building trade operatives	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: mechanics, ls. 4d.; painters, ls. 3d.; scaffolders and timbermen, ls. 2d.; labourers, ls. 1d. Increase of l½d, per hour. Rates after change: scaf-
	Epsom	1 Oct. 4 Oct.	Scaffolders and labourers	folders, 1s. 4½d.; labourers, 1s. 3½d. (See * note below.) Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change:
	Guildford and District	4 Sept.	joiners, woodcutting machinists, plasterers, and labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and	tradesmen, ls. 5d.; labourers, ls. 3d. Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change:
	Guildford, Godalming. Haslemere, & Woking.	13 Oct.	joiners, slaters, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, labourers, etc. Plumbers	mechanics, ls. 6d.; painters, ls. 5d.; scaffolders and timbermen, ls. 4d.; labourers, ls. 3d. Increase of 4d. per hour. (ls. 3d. to ls. 7d.) (See * note below.)
	Okehampton	1st pay after 21 Oct.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, painters and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen 1s, 2d. labourers, 1s. (See Award No. 836 on p. 496.) Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: brick-
Trades ntinued).	Reigate, Redhill and District.	11 Oct.	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, painters, scaffolders and labourers.	layers and carpenters and joiners, ls. 6d.; painters, ls. 5d.; scaffolders, ls. 4d.; labourers, ls. 3d. (Seenote below.) Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change:
	Southampton	Week ending 26 Sept.¶	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and painters. Scaffolders, timbermen and labourers	bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and plumbers, ls. 6d.; woodcutting machinists and sawyers (skilled), ls. 6½d.; other machinists and painters, ls. 5d.\$. Increase of l½d. per hour. Rates after change:
	Teignmouth {	lst pay day after 1 Oct. 24 Oct.	Bricklayers, masous, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers and painters. Labourers	scaffolders and timbermen, is, 3d.; labourers, is, 2½d.; Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, is, 2d.; other tradesmen, is, 3d. (See A ward No. 832 on p. 496.) Increase of 2d. per hour (10d. to is.). Increase of 3d. per hour in standard rate (is, 4d. to
	Windsor, Eton, Slough, and District.	25 Oct.	joiners, plumbers and plasterers. Painters and labourers	ls. 7d.), into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted. (See * note below.) Increase of 3½d. per hour in standard rate, into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted. Bates after change: painters, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 4d. (See * note below.)
	WALES AND MONMOUTH- SHIRE:-		Scaffolders and timbermen Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and	Increase of 4d, per hour in standard rate (1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d.), into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent, on earnings previously granted. (See * note below.) Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.). (See * note
	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire.**	17 Oct. {	joiners, plasterers, painters, and also (except at Cardiff) plumbers.	below.) Increase of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour (1s. 4\(\frac{1}{2} \)d. to 1s. 5d.). (See * note below.)
	RELAND:- Belfast	1 Oct	Painters	Increase of $\frac{2}{4}$, per hour (1s. $8\frac{5}{47}$ d, to 1s. $8\frac{3}{47}$ d.). (See * note below.)
	Tralee	Oct.	Carpenters and joiners	Increase of 10s, per week (63s, to 70s.). (See * note below.)
	SCOTLAND:—	lst pay period after	Carpenters	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.). See Award No. 833 on p. 496.)
	Inverness District	20 Oct. 15 Sept.†† 1st pay period after	Plumbers	Increase of 2d. per hour (ls. 4d. to ls. 6d.). (See * note below.) Prescribed rate fixed at ls. 6d. per hour. (See Award No. 804 on p. 496.)
	Forres, Nairn, Elgin and Buckie Districts and Craigellachie.	6 Oct. 1st pay period after	Masons	Prescribed rate fixed at 1s. 4d, per hour. (See Award No. 804 on p. 496.)
stone Mining	Northamptonshire	6 Oct. 1st full pay after 20 Oct.	lronstone miners and quarrymen	Increase of 10 per cent. on gross earnings, granted in June last, raised to 17½ per cent.; the further increase of 7½ per cent. being subject to a maximum increase of 1s. 1½d. per shift.
The rates	uoted in this case, though	agreed upor	between the Employers' Associations and	the Trade Unions concerned, have not been approved by the

The rates quoted in this case, though agreed upon between the Employers' Associations and the Trade Unions concerned, have not been approved by the roll Labour as substituted rates under the provisions of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Acts. The new rates took effect from the date shown, but were not paid by Government Departments until October. The new rate of wages, which took effect from the date shown, received the approval of the Minister of Labour during October. Tabour "

The new rates, which came into operation on the date shown, by agreement between the Employers' Associations and Trade Unions concerned, p. 440 of The I.ABOUR GAZETTE for October), were approved by the Minister of Labour as substituted rates during October.

The new rates of wages, which took effect from the date shown, received the approval of the Minister of Labour during October.

Including Aberavon, Aberdare, Abergavenny, Barry, Cardiff, Ebbw Vale, East Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, Llanelly, Merthyr, Neath, Portypridd, Port Talbot, Rhondda and Rhymney Valleys, and Swansea.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations	Particulars of change.
7737	Changes	in Rate	es of Wages, and War Bonus	ses—(continued).
	Rossendale and Whit- worth Valley Districts.	17 Oct.	Quarrymen, masons, sawyers, machinemen, engine-men, locomotive-men rope-runners, navvies and labourers.	Increases of 2d. per hour to men paid at hourly rates of wages, and of 10 per cent. to men on guaranteed weekly wages. Navvies and labourers to be paid the current district rate of wages with a minimum of 1s. 4d. per hour.
	Rowsley, Matlock, What- standwell, Tansley and Darley Dale. Northamptonshire	7 Oct.	Stonecutters, labourers, &c	Increase of 3½d. per hour to stonecutters, and of 2½d. per hour to labourers. Rates after change: stonecutters, ls. 4½d.; labourers, ls. 2d. per hour. Increase of 10 per cent. on gross earnings, granted in June last, raised to 17½ per cent.; the further increase of 7½ per cent. being subject to a maximum increase of 1s. 1½d. per shift.
Quarrying	Llanddulas and Llysfaen	pay after 20 Oct. Ist full pay after 1 Oct.	Limestone quarrymen	Increase of 10 per cent, to men 18 years and over (to be paid for any week in which the weekly earnings of piece-workers average more than £3), granted in Folymany, last concelled, and on its constant.
	Cleveland and Durham	5 Oct. {	Blastfurnacemen	wages, of 16 per cent. to men 18 years and over, and one-half of this amount to boys under 18, granted in substitution. Increase, under sliding scale, of 20% per cent., making wages 158 per cent. above the standard of 1879, plus a war bonus of 9d. to 18. 4d. per shift, plus a war
	West Cumberland	1st full pay in Oct.	Cokemen and by-product workers	wage of 1s. 6d. per shift, Increase, under sliding scale, of 31½ per cent., making wages 206 per cent. above the standard of 1889, plus a war bonus of 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d. per shift. Increase, under sliding scale, of 31½ per cent., making
	North Lancashire North Staffordshire	5 Oct. 7 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen	wages 201 per cent, above the standard, plus a war bonus of 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d. per shift. Increase, under sliding scale, of 28½ per cent, making wages:—Tonnagemen: 179½ per cent above the standard.
Pig Iron Manu-	South Staffordshire	6 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen	dard, plus a flat make-up bonus of varying amounts. Daymen: 179½ per cent., plus a war bonus of 3d. to 7d. per shift. Increase, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent., making wages 162½ per cent. above the standard of 1908.
idutare.		1st full pay after 20 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen	June last, increased to 17½ per cent.; the further increase of 7½ per cent. the further increase of 7½ per cent. being subject to a maximum increase of 1s 11d per shift.
	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire.	1 Oct.	Blastiurnacemen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 15 per cent, making wages:—Daymen: 121½ per cent, above the standard of 1895, plus 1s. 3d. or 1s. per shift, plus 10d, per day to those whose earnings do not exceed 55s. per week. Tonnagemen: 136½ per cent, above the standard of 1895, plus 10d. per shift to those whose earnings do not exceed 55s. per week.
	Consett, Jarrow and Newburn.	1 Oct.	Steel millmen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 25 per cent. making wages at Consett: 125 per cent. above the standard; Jarraw: 120 per cent. above the standard; Newburn: 117½ per cent. (rollers) and 107½ per cent. (heaters) above the standard. Increase, upder sliding scale, of 10 per cent., making
	Midlands (including parts of South York-shire and South Lancashire). England and Wales	6 Oct. {	Iron puddlers	the puddling rate 13s. 6d. per ton plus 162½ per cent, making the puddling rate 13s. 6d. per ton plus 162½ per cent, Increase, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent, making wages 162½ per cent, above the standard of 1908. Increase, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent, making wages 167½ per cent, above the standard of 1891.
	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire.	1 Oct.	Iron and steel workers and mechanics	Increase, under sliding scale, of 15 per cent., making wages: Daymen: 121½ per cent. above the standard of 1895, plus 1s. 3d. or 1s. per shift, plus 10d. per day to those whose earnings do not exceed 55s. per week. Tonnagemen: 136½ per cent. above the standard of 1895, plus 10d. per shift to those whose
Iron and Steel Manufacture	South Wales	30 June†	All classes of workpeople engaged in Siemens steel manufacture:— (a) Earning up to 20s. per week (b) Earning from 20s. Id. to 30s. per week (c) Earning from 30s. Id. to 60s. per week	earnings do not exceed 55s.* per week. Additional war bonus of 12½ per cent., making the total bonus now paid as follows:— (a) War bonus of 125 per cent. (b) War bonus of 140 per cent. (c) War bonus of 139 per cent. to those earning 30s. 1d. per week, with a reduction of 1 per
			(d) Earning from 60s, ld, to 130s, per week	cent. to 110 per cent. for each additional is. earned up to 60s. per week. (d) War bonus of 109½ per cent. to those earning 60s. 1d. per week with a reduction of ½ per cent. to 75 per cent. for each additional is. earned up to 130s. per week.
	West of Scotland	6 Oct. {	(e) Earning over 130s, per week Steel millmen, gas producer-men, charge-wheelers, engine-men, cranemen, and firemen. Forge and tyre millmen	(e) War bonus of 75 per cent. Increase, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent., with which is merged, in the case of the lower paid men, the flat rate advances previously granted, making wages 132½ per cent. above the standard. Increase, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent., making
	Southampton	13 Oct.	Carpenters and joiners in shipyards	wages 102½ per cent. above the standard. Increase of 1s. per week in base rate. Rate after change: Base rate 40s. 6d. per week, plus a war wage of 28s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. (See A ward No. 845 on p. 497.)
	Belfast	1 Sept.‡	Joiners, cabinetmakers, polishers, and woodcutting machinists in shippards. Sawyers in shippards	Increase of 5s, per week. Rates after change: joiners, cabinetmakers and woodcutting machinists, 77s. 3d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent.; polishers, 75s. 7½d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. (See Award No. W.A. 7524 on p 505.) Increase of 6s, per week. Rate after change: 75s, per week plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. (See Award No. Week plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. (See Award No. Week plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. (See Award No. Week plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. (See Award No. Week plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. (See Award No. Week plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. (See Award No. Week plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. (See Award No. Week plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. (See Award No. Week plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. (See Award No. Week plus a bonus of 12½ per cent.)
Shipbuilding Trade		25 Sept.‡	Plumbers in shipyards	Increase of 6s. 6d. per week. Rate after change: 7ls. per week plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. (See Award
	Londonderry <	1 Sept.;	Joiners and woodcutting machinists in shipyards.	71s. 9d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent.; spindle hands, etc., 71s. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. (See Award No. W.A. 7518 on p. 499.)
	Birmingham, Wolver-	1 Sept.‡	Edge tool workers:— Women and girls (except those em-	No. W.A. 7519 on p. 499.) Increases of 5s. per week to women 18 years and over (subject to the maximum rate not exceeding 35s. (subject to the maximum rate not exceeding 35s. and of 2s 6d per week to girls under
Other Metal Trades	hampton, Wednes- bury, Oldbury, Stour- bridge, and Cannock Districts.	1st pay after 14 Oct.	ployed in warehouse). Women and girls employed in warehouse.	la years. (See Award No. 818 on p. 497.) Increases of 3s. per week to women 18 years and over (subject to the maximum rate not exceeding 35s. per week), and of 1s. 6d. per week to girls under 18 years. (See Award No. 818 on p. 497.)

* The 55s. per week referred to is based on the standard rates plus 45 per cent.
† This increase was granted under an agreement made in October to date back to 30 June.
‡ The changes took effect from the dates shown, under an award issued in October.

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

Date from which

Trade,	Locality.	which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
	Changes	in Rate	es of Wages, and War Bonu	ses(continued).
Other Metal Trades (continued).	Glasgow, Coatbridge, and Airdrie.	lst pay in May* {	Women and girls employed in tube manufacture: Women 18 years of age and over Girls under 18 years of age Coppersmiths	Prescribed rate fixed at 24s, per week plus war advance of 1ls, per week, and an increase of 5s, per week added to the prescribed rate. (See Award No. 840 o 1 p. 497.) Prescribed rates fixed at 20s, per week for girls 17 to 18 years of age, 18s, for those 16 to 17 years, 16s, for those 15 to 16 years, and 14s, for those under 15 years, plus in each case a war advance of 5s, 6d.; and an increase of 2s, 6d, per week added to prescribed rates. (See Award No. 840 on p. 497.) Increase of 1d, per hour. Rate after change: 1s, 14d, per hour plus war wage of 2ls, 6d, per week plus a bonus of 12½ per cent.
	Plymouth Burnley	20 Oct.	Farriers	to doormen to a flat rate of 1s. 6d. per hour to normen to a flat rate of 1s. 6d. per hour.† Increases to rates of 82s. 6d. per week for front men
Cotton Industry,	Bradford, Halifax, Hul-	Pay preceding pay day in week ending 9 Aug.	machines. Wool sorters:— Timeworkers	and 70s. per week for back men. Basic rate fixed at 103d. per hour, to which is added the "cost of living wage," previously granted, of 107 per cent. on 30s. (32s. 1d.). New basic rates fixed for Colonial wool, treated as consisting of 100 parts as compared with the 69 55 parts for the "cost of living wage" previously granted, and an increase of 10 per cent. on current basic rates for English wool, the basic rates being treated as 100 parts plus this 10 per cent., as compared with 69 55 parts for the "cost of living wage." Increase of 3s. 7d. per week, (60s. to 63s. 7d.)
	dersfield and Dews-{bury.	Pay pre-ceding lst pay day in Sept.*	establishments. Wool sorters: Timeworkers	"Cost of living wage" previously granted increased from 107 per cent, to 115 per cent, on basic rates, subject to a maximum increase of 34s, 6d. "Cost of living wage" previously granted increased from 69.55 per cent, to 74.75 per cent, on basic rates.
		Pay preceding pay day in week ending 9 Aug.* Pay preceding pay day in week	Warehousemen employed in topmaking establishments. Mohair and alpaca sorters:— Timeworkers	Increase of 2s. 5d. per week (63s. 7d. to 66s.). Basic rate fixed at 10%d. per hour, to which is added the "cost of living wage" previously granted of 107 per cent. on 30s. (32s. 1d.). Increase of 10 per cent. on current basic rates, wages after change consisting of 100 parts basic wage, 10 parts advanced basic wage, and 85% parts "cost of
Woollen and Worsted Industry,	West Riding of York- shire.	ending 9 Aug.* Pay preceding 1st pay day in Sept.* Pay preceding 1st pay day in Sept.*	Mohair and alpaca sorters:— Timeworkers	"Cost of living wage" previously granted increased from 107 per cent, to 115 per cent, on basic rates, subject to a maximum increase of 34s, 6d. "Cost of living wage" previously granted increased from 85\(^3\) per cent, to 92 per cent, on basic rates.
		Pay pre- ceding pay day in week ending 8 Aug.* Pay pre- ceding 1st pay day in Sept.*	Men, women and youths employed in the wool-combing, and wool-scouring and carbonising industries (including warehousemen, but excluding overlookers).	Increases over ratal wages paid in November, 1918, of 6s. 7d. per week to men and 4s. 4d. per week to women and youths, and, conditional on full overtime being worked up to five hours per week on day turn and seven hours on night turn, bonuses of 2s. per week to men and 1s. 6d. per week to women and youths. Additional war wage of 2s. 5d. per week to men and 1s. 8d. per week to women and youths, the gross wages (exclusive of overtime bonuses) to be treated as consisting of 100 parts basic rates, 10 parts increased basic rates and 115 parts "cost of living wage."
		Pay preceding pay day in week ending 8 Aug.* Pay preceding pay day in week ending 8 Aug.*	Overlookers and improvers in wool carding and combing establishments. Workpeople employed in the worsted spinning industry: Timeworkers (members of General Union of Textile Workers other than those covered by Award No. 618).‡	Bonus of 3s. per week, conditional on full overtime being worked up to five hours per week on day turn and seven hours per week night turn. Minimum rate after change for overlookers, 49s. per week plus war wage of 32s. 10d. plus overtime bonus of 3s. Increases in basic rates in operation on 1 July equivalent to those which took effect from 1st pay day in April under Award No. 618; for drawers, rovers and reducers, twisters, winders, reelers, women warpers and beamers, spinners and doffers, such
Em	Yorkshire {	Pay preceding pay day in week ending 8 Aug.**	Pieceworkers	increases to carry "cost of living wage," Increase of 10 per cent. on basic wages, such increase to carry "cost of living wage," with the further provision that the new basic rates shall be raised, where necessary, to yield the minimum weekly rates set out in the following schedule based on an average of four weeks' full time working: 1st drawers 20s., 2nd drawers 19s. 4½d.; rovers and reducers, 18s. 9d.; twisters, 19s. 4½d.; winders, 18s. 1½d.; reclers, 20s.; and warpers and beamers, 21s. 10d. The total earnings after the addition of the above 10 per cent., treated as consisting of 100 parts basic wage and 91 parts "cost of living wage" and normal scale of piece-rates to be increased, where necessary, to yield a sum equivalent to such 100 parts.

The changes took effect from the dates shown, under an arrangement made in October

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

2 For particulars relating to Award No. 618 referred to above, see pp. 341 and 350 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for August.

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

Frade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
	Changes		s of Wages, and War Bonus	ses—(continued).
		Pay preceding lst pay day in Sept.*	Workpeople employed in the worsted spinning industry.	"Cost of living wage" previously granted increased from 107 per cent. on basic rates to 115 per cent. for -time-workers (subject to a maximum of 34s. 6d per week) and from 91 per cent. to 97% per cent for piece-workers.
Woollen and Worsted Industry (continued).	Yorkshire—continued.	Pay preceding pay day in week ending 8 Aug,*	Workpeople employed in woollen spinning, woollen and worsted manufacturing, and mungo and shoddy industries (including dyers, millers, etc., employed by manufacturers).	Increase of 10 per cent. on basic rates except for power loom tuners on time-rates, who received an increase of 6s. per week (making their minimum inclusive rate 83s. 6d. in the principal districts); and full minimum rates for adult males made payable at 21 years of age where previously payable at 21 New scale of basic wages adopted for males in dyeing, milling, scouring and finishing departments (to which the increase of 10 per cent. applies) varying from 10s. per week at 14 years by amounts increasing at each half year of age to 20s. at 18 years and to 28s. 10½d. at 21 years, subject to the condition that the basic ratals at any firm shall not average less that 27s. 6d. per week in the dyeing department, taker separately, or the milling and scouring department taken separately.
		Pay preceding lst pay day in Sept.*	Workpeople employed in woollen spinning, woollen and worsted manufacturing and mungo and shoddy industries (including dyers, millers, scourers, etc., employed by manufacturers).	"Cost of living wage" previously granted increase from 107 per cent. on basic rates to 115 per cent for time-workers (subject to a maximum of 34s, 66 per week); from 853 per cent. to 92 per cent. for mal piece-workers; from 91 per cent. to 973 per cent. to female piece-workers; and from 644 per cent. to per cent. for pressers and blanket raisers (except those employed on rugs, who received the same a other piece-workers).
Linen Thread Industry.	Johnstone and Kilbirnie Nottingham	1st pay after 24 Oct. 1st pay day after	Roughers and sorters	Increase as war wages of 3s. per week. Inclusive rates after change: roughers, 6ls. 6d.; sorters, 6ls. 6d. (See Award No. 841 on p. 498.) War bonus of 40 per cent., previously granted, increased to 50 per cent.
	Nottingham and District Darvel, Newmilns, Galston, Stewarton, Kilmarnock, and Glasgow. Nottingham, Derby and West of England (including Chard, Ilmin-	lst pay day in Oct. lst pay day in Oct. lst pay day in Oct. lst pay day after 20 Oct.	Lace makers and male auxiliary workers (curtain section). Pattern readers, correctors, press and piano punchers (curtain section). All classes of operatives employed in the lace curtain section. Lace makers (plain net section)	War bonus of 40 per cent. on pre-war rates, previously granted, increased to 70 per cent. War bonus of 45 per cent. on pre-war rates, previously granted, increased to 75 per cent. War bonus of 60 per cent. on pre-war rates, previously granted, increased to 90 per cent. Increase of 20 per cent. on earnings.
Lace Industry.	ster, Tiverton and Barnstaple). Long Eaton, Ilkeston, Heanor, Beeston and Derby Districts.	lst pay after 23 June.;	Lace makers (levers section) Auxiliary workers in levers section (except slip winders).	Variations and additions made in minimum pier rates adopted last April, resulting in net increases from 5 to 10 per cent., and day work rate of 8d, phour plus 30 per cent. fixed for alterations oth than making racks, running in carriages, or tylt in warps when occupying three or more consecutive in warps when occupying three or more consecutive of a bonus of 15 per cent, at rates to be inclusive of a bonus of 15 per cent, at estimated to result generally in an average increa of 15 to 25 per cent. Rates after change for wome 18 years and over: brass winding, 8d, per hou drumming, stripping, mending, and beaming, 6 per hour. (See Award No. 822 on p. 498.) Derby slip winding piece list adopted, and rates in
Upholstery Trimmings etc., Manufacture.	Derby and District. London	1 Oct. 1st pay day after 25 Sept. *	Auxiliary workers in levers and plain net sections. Workpeople employed in the fancy and upholstery trimmings trade: Timeworkers: Men 21 years of age and over	creased to 7½ per cent. above the list. (See Awar No. 822 on p. 498.) Increase (on reduction in hours) of 15 per cent. opiece prices. § Minimum rates established of 1s. 6d. per hour for weavers and 1s. 5d. per hour for spinners at twisters. Minimum rates established of 8d. per hour for tass
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland, and certain firms in Yorkshire.	lst full pay in Sept.‡	Pieceworkers and outdoor workers Machine calico printers	and fringe hands, embroideresses and weaver, at 6d. per hour for power machine assistants. Increase of 20 per cent, on current rates, "Cost of living wage" increased, under sliding sea from 2.638 per hour to 6d. per hour (approximately making a total war advance of 20s. per week pl 6d. per hour. (See Award No. W.A. 6842/4 on p. 50)
Textile Dyeing, Finishing and Printing.	Bradford	Pay preced- ing pay day in week ending 9 August.‡	Workpeople in the grey room, stock, pattern, and making-up and packing departments: Men 19 years of age and over	women paid four-fifths or more of basic wage part to men for the same work) and an increase of 101 cent. granted on ne wbasic rates, which (exclusive the later of the same work) are subject to the "cost of living the later of the same work).
		Pay preceding lst pay day in Sept.;	All workpeople er an arrangement made in October.	wage" of 107 per cent, previously granted increase "Cost of living wage" previously granted increase from 107 per cent. to 115 per cent. on basic ragic exclusive of above 10 per cent.), provided that. maximum increase does not exceed 34s. 6d. week. Minimum rate after change for men 24 years and over 66s. 5d.

This change took effect from the date shown, under an arrangement made in October.

† In the Saddleworth district the total war increase was limited to a maximum of 33s. per week for adult male time and piece workers, 20s, 8d. per with for female time-workers and 24s, 10d. per week for female piece-workers, while the previous "cost of living wages" were raised from 88½ per cent. for weavers, from 78.2 per cent. to 84 per cent. for female piece-workers (other than weavers) and for time-workers under 21 years to amounts of per cent. for those 13 and under 16 years, 87.8 per cent. for those 16 and under 19 years, and 101.7 per cent. for those 19 and under 21 years.

‡ This change took effect from the date shown under an Award issued in October

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

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations,	Particulars of change.					
Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses—(continued).									
1			Workpeople in dyeing and finishing establishments: Timeworkers	Increase of 8 per cent. on basic rates, and "cost of					
Textile Dyeing, Printing, etc. (continued).	Yorkshire (except Hebden Bridge)	Pay preced- ing pay day in week ending 20 Sept.*	Pieceworkers	living wage" increased from 107 per cent. on previous basic rates to 115 per cent. on enhanced basic rates. New scale of basic wages t (inclusive of increase of 8 per cent.), adopted for boys and youths varying from 11s. per week at 14 years of age by amounts increasing at each half year of age to 21s. at 18 years of age and to 30s. 3d. at 21 years. Increase of 5 per cent. on basic rates, and "cost of living wage" increased from 85\(^3\) per cent. on previous basic rates to 92 per cent. on enhanced basic rates, subject to the condition that the piece rates shall be increased, where necessary, to yield a minimum of 25 per cent. over time rates before					
(Kendal	4 Oct.	Tailors and tailoresses in bespoke trade	a minimum of 25 per cent. over time rates before the addition of the "cost of living wage." Increase of 1½d. per "log" hour (7d. to 8½d.).					
	Bradford	lst pay day in Oct.	Tailors and tailoresses (pieceworkers):— On Bradford "log" Not on Bradford "log"	Increases to make a total advance of 70 per cent. on original "log" rates, with an addition of 30 per cent., calculated on original rates plus 70 per cent. Increases to make a total advance of 121 per cent. over pre-war rates.					
	Various towns in Lanca- shire (excluding Liver- pool)‡ and Todmorden and Skipton.	1st pay day after 27 Oct.	Tailors and tailoresses	Increases to make a total advance of 100 per cent. over pre-war rates, the latter being reckoned, in the case of women, at minima of 21s., 18s., and 15s. 6d. per week for work classed A, B, and C respectively, making the new rates 42s., 36s., and 31s. per week respectively.					
11			Workpeople employed in bespoke tailor- ing trade:— Timeworkers on weekly wages	Increases of 12s. 6d. per week to men and 3s. per week					
			Male timeworkers on hourly wages	to women. Minimum rate after change for men: 75. TRATES Adopted of 1s. 104d., 1s. 9d. and 1s. 8d. per hour for work classed First, Second, and Third re-					
Tailoring Trade.	Liverpool 30 June and 4 Oct.\$	(including ladies' tailors). Tailoresses, machinists, etc	spectively. Rates adopted of 42s. per week or 11d. per hour, 38s. per week or 10d. per hour, and 33s. 4d. per week or 9d. per hour for work classed First, Second and Third respectively; girls receiving 42s. per week or more to have a minimum increase of 3s., and those receiving 38s. and under 42s., a minimum increase of						
		-/	Male pieceworkers (including ladies' tailors).	2s. 6d. Rates adopted of 111d., 11d. and 101d. per "log" hour for work classed First, Second and Third re-					
			Female pieceworkers	spectively. Rates adopted of 10½d., 10d., and 9½d. per "log" hour for work classed First, Second and Third re-					
	Scotland (except Lanark-shire)**	13 Oct.	Tailors employed in bespoke trade	spectively. Increases of lad. or lad. per "log" hour for towns in Class I. ** of lad. or lad. per "log" hour for towns in Class II. ** and of ld. or lad. per "log" hour for towns in Class III. ** Rates per "log" hour after change: Class II. ** ls. and llad.; Olass II. ** lld. and lad.; Class III. ** log" hour established.					
	Lanarkshire	13 Oct.	Tailors employed in bespoke trade	and 104d.; Class III.** 104d. and 94d. Flat rate of 114d. per "log" hour established.					
Silk Hat Manu-	London, Denton, Stock-	1 Oct	Silk hat makers: - Bodymakers and finishers	War bonus of 4d. in the shilling, previously granted, increased to 7d. in the shilling.					
facture.	port, and Manchester. Denton	6 Oct.	Shapers, helmet makers, and felt finishers. Silk hat trimmers and stitchers	War bonus of 3d. in the shilling, previously granted, increased to 6d. in the shilling. Revised scale of prices adopted (with which is incorporated the bonus of 50 per cent. previously granted) resulting generally in increases of from 70					
Laundries	Preston	27 Oct.	Laundry workers (females)	to 90 per cent. on pre-war rates. New scale of minimum wages adopted, starting at 12s. per week for workers under 16 years of age, rising to 23s. per week for those 18 and under 19 years of age and to 28s. per week for those 21 years of age and over.					
Dock Labour	Belfast	20 Oct.	Dock labourers employed on cross-channel boats.						
	(Dublin	20 Oct.	Dock labourers employed on cross-channel boats; Weekly men						
Tramway and Omnibus Undertakings.	Great Britain††	Beginning of 1st pay period after 1 Oct.	Workpeople in the employment of tram- way and omnibus undertakings (exclud- ing those whose wages are regulated by movements in some other industry)	War advances previously granted increased by 4s. per week for men and women 18 years of age and over, and by 2s. per week for boys and girls under 18, making a total war advance, in most cases, of 34s. per week to men 21 years and over, and 29s. per week to men 18 years of age but under 21. (See Award No. 805 on p. 499.)					
	Yorkshire	Pay day in week beginning 20 Oct.	Lithographic artists and designers	Increases to make a total advance of 35s, per week over pre-war rates for all those in receipt of 90s, per week or under.					
Printing Trade.	Glasgow	18 Oct.	Compositors, machinemen, linotype operators, stereotypers, printers' assistants, process workers, etc., in daily newspaper offices.	Increase of 7s. per week to timeworkers, and of 15 per cent. to pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change (including 5s. bonus):—Morning papers: compositors and stereotypers, 9ls. 6d.; linotype operators 98s. 9d.; processmen, 87s.; Evening papers: compositors, 84s. 6d.; linotype operators, 90s. 9d.; stereotypers					
Furniture Trades,	Newcastle, South Shields and Sunderland.	30 Oct.	Cabinet makers, machinists, carvers, up-holsterers and polishers.	and process workers, 87s. Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 2s.).					

This change took effect from the date shown under an arrangement made in October.
The new scale for boys and youths did not apply to those employed by members of the Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.
Including Accrington, Bacup, Barrow, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Colne, Darwen, Fleetwood, Haslingden, Lancaster, Leigh, Chester, Nelson, Oldham, Padsham, Preston, Rochdale, Southport, Warrington, and Wigan.
The increases were to be retrospective to 30 June in the case of women workers, and in the case of men, 7s. 6d. of the timeworkers' increase and a lar proportion of the pieceworkers' increase took effect from the same date.

See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
The rates quoted are inclusive of all bonuses.
The changes described relate to men employed by members of the Scottish Federation of Merchant Tailors, the towns being divided as follows:—
The changes described relate to men employed by members of the Scottish Federation of Merchant Tailors, the towns being divided as follows:—
The changes described relate to men employed by members of the Scottish Federation of Merchant Tailors, the towns being divided as follows:—
The changes described relate to men employed by members of the Scottish Federation of Merchant Tailors, the towns being divided as follows:—
The changes described relate to men employed by members of the Scottish Federation of Merchant Tailors, the towns being divided as follows:—
The changes described relate to men employed by members of the Scottish Federation of Merchant Tailors, the towns being divided as follows:—
The changes described relate to men employed by members of the Scottish Federation of Merchant Tailors, the towns being divided as follows:—
The changes described relate to men employed by members of the Scottish Federation of Merchant Tailors, the towns being divided as follows:—
The changes described relate to men employed by members of the Scottish Federation of Merchant Tailors, the towns being divided as follows:—
The changes described relate to men e

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

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

	1	effect.		
	Changes	in Rate	es of Wages, and War Bonu	ses—(continued).
	Manchester	31 Oct. <	Wholesale and retail trades:— Cabinet and chair makers, carvers, upholsterers, male polishers, machinists (with 4 years' ex- perience), and mattress makers. Labourers Upholstresses and female polishers Glassworkers	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s 11d.). Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 41. to 1s. 7d.). Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 1½d.). Increase of 3d. per hour. Butes after a
	Birmingham and West Bromwich,	lst pay day after { 22 Oct.	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, chair-makers, french polishers, woodcutting machinists, etc.: Timeworkers Pieceworkers	Increase of 14d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 14d.). Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: bevellers, silverers and cutters, 1s. 11d.; brilliant cutters, 2s.; fitters, 1s. 9d.; packers, 1s. 8d. Increase of 2d. per hour to adults (1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.) and proportionate increases to boys and improvers. Increase of 10 per cent. on total earnings, making wages 89% per cent. above pre-war rates.
Furniture Trades	Bristol and Bath	29 Oct.	Female french polishers, & upholstresses Furniture trade operatives	proportionate increases to girls and improvers.
(continued)	Leicester	4 Oct.	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, and french polishers. Cabinet makers, woodcutting machinists	cabiret makers, upholsterers, &c., 82s. 10d, per week Increase of 12d. per hour (1s 82d, to 1s. 10d.). Increases to a minimum rate of 1s. 8d. per hour,
	Northampton	29 Sept.*	and upholsterers. Polishers (males) Polishers (females) Upholstresses	Increases to a minimum rate of 1s. 7d. per hour,† Increases to a minimum rate of 1s. 3d. per hour,† Scale of minimum rates fixed, varying according to efficiency, from 3d. per hour for 1st year to all the
	Nottingham	3 Oct.	Cabinet makers, carvers, chairmakers, french polishers, machinists, and upholsterers.	per hour for 5th year.† Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.).
	Reading Cardiff and Swansea	lst pay day after 27 Sept.* 11 Oct.	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, and french polishers. Furniture trade operatives	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.). Increase of 2d. per hour. Rate after change for
***	Liverpool and District (including Birkenhead,	1 Aug.‡	Men employed in the vehicle building	week. Increase of ld. per hour to skilled grades and at the
Coach- building.	Bootle, Gateacre, Great Crosby, Liscard, etc.).	7	and wheelwright trades.	per hour to other grades. Rates after change: wheelwrights, smiths, bodymakers, machinists, painters. &c., ls. 9½d.; vicemen, ls. 4½d.; brush hands and hammermen, ls. 3½d.; labourers, ls. 2½d.
Other Wood-	Aberdeen and Peterhead Nottingham	lst pay day in Oct 1st pay	Men employed in the vehicle building and wheelwright trades. Packing case makers	and wheelwrights, and of 2½d. per hour to trimmers and painters. Rate after change, ls. 8d. Increase of 5ld. per hour in standard rate into which
working Trades. { Glass Bottle	Aberdeen England	day in October. 18 Oct. 27 Oct.	Coopers	is merged the bonus of 6s. per week previously granted. Rate after change, ls. 6d. Increase of 4d. per hour (ls. 5d. to ls. 9d.). Base rates revised by incorporating in the tase rates
Manufacture.	United Kingdom	1st pay after 16 Oct.	&c., on three-shift system. Workpeople employed by drug and fine chemical manufacturers.	of 1910 the increase of 5 per cent. given in February, 1919, and a further increase of 5 per cent. and the current additions on the 1910 base rates of: (a) 70 per cent. under the sliding scale (excluding the 5 per cent. increase in February), and (b) 30 per cent. given to compensate for the introduction of the three-shifts system made applicable to the revised base rates. Weekly minimum rates for timeworkers made the guaranteed rates for pieceworkers of corresponding age and grade. Minimum rates (inclusive of war advances):—men 21 years and over: Class I, 60s. Olass II, 57s. 6d.; Class III, 55s.: women 18 years and
Industry.	United Kingdom§	8 Aug.§	Men (18 years of age and over), employed in the paint, colour, and varnish manu-	over: Class I, 40s.; Class II, 38s.; Class III, 35s.6d.; Class IV, 32s.6d. (See Award No. 825 on p. 498.) Increase, as war wages, of 4s. per week, making a total war wage advance of 34s. per week. (See
Brick-making	Peterborough	1 Oct.	facturing industry. Pressed brickmakers	Award No. 798 on p. 498.) Hourly rates and piece rates enhanced (on reduction in hours), so as to give the same weekly earnings for a 50½ hour week as for the normal week pre-
(Belfast	1 Oct.	Bread servers and deliverers	viously worked (56 hours).† Rates of remuneration adjusted so as to make total earnings not less than £0s, per week.
	East Cork (including Carrigtwohill, Castle- martyr, Killeagh and Midleton).	13 Oct.	Bakers ,etc	Increase of 13s. per week. Rates after change: foremen, 65s.; second hands, 61s.
,	Limerick	27 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the baking and confectionery trade:— Bakers and confectioners	Increases to a minimum rate of 60s. per week. (See Award No. W.A. 7556 on p. 501.)† Increases to a minimum rate of 62s. 6d. per week. (See
W. T. W.	Londonderry	1st pay day in Sept.	Jobbers	Award No. W.A. 7532 on p. 500.) Increase of 1s. 9d. per day. (8s. 3d. to 10s.) (See Award No. W.A. 7532 on p. 500.) Increases to a minimum rate of 45s. per week. (See Award No. W.A. 7532 on p. 500.)
Baking		4	Labourers	Increases of 4s. per week to men 18 years and over, of 2s. 6d. per week to women 18 years and over, and 2s. per week to boys and girls under 18. (See Award No. W.A. 7532 on p. 500.) Increase of 5s. per week. (See Award No. W.A. 7532 on p. 500).
	Newry	lst pay after 2 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the baking trade:— Bakers,	Increases of such amounts (usually 8s. per week over pre-war rates. (See Award No. 797 on p. 498.) Increase of 3s. per week. (See Award No. 797 on p. 498.)
	Liverneel and District	1 Sant II	Apprentices	Increases of 5s. per week to those with 3 years service or more, and of 3s. 6d. per week to those with less than 3 years' but more than 1 years service. (See Award no 797 on p. 488.) Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 2s.). (See Award No. 18 to 25.)
Other Food Trades.	Liverpool and District London (Smithfield)	1 Sept.	Joiners in flour mills	No. W.A. 2989/3 on p. 501.) Increase of 5s. per week. Rates after change: humpers. 65s; scalesmen and cutters, 75s (See Award No. 802 on p. 498)
* The change	took effect from the date sher "Changes in Hours of La	own under	an arrangement made in October.	

* The change took effect from the date shown, under an arrangement made in October.

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

† The increases took effect from the date shown under an Agreement supplementary to that described on p. 444 of the Labour Gazette for October.

| The changes took effect from the date shown under an Award issued in October.

§ The increases took effect from the date shown, under an Award issued in October, to which the National Federation of Paint, Colour, and Varnish Manufacturers were parties with the National Federation of General Workers,

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

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

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

Bradford and District .. | Pay day (| Coopers in breweries :-

Other Food Trades -cont.		in week ending 6 Sept.*	Timeworkers	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.).† Increase of 25 per cent. on pre-war list prices, making wages 100 per cent. above the list.†
			Workpeople employed in wholesale tex- tile warehouses (able-bodied em- ployees):— Packers, etc.§:—	
			Males	Scale of minimum rates of wages adopted, starting at 20s. per week at 16 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 30s. at 18 years, 50s. at 21 years, and 60s. at 25 years and over. (See Award No. 812 on p. 498.)
Other Miscellaneous Trades.	London	1 July‡ {	Females	Scale of minimum rate of wages adopted, starting at 20s, per week at 16 years of age and increasing with each year of age to 28s. at 18 years, and 35s. at 21 years and over. (See Award No. 812 on p. 498.)
Hades			Males	Scale of minimum rates of wages adopted, starting at 40s, per week at 18 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 60s, at 22 years and over. (See Award No. 812 on p. 498.)
			Females 18 years and over	Minimum rate of 30s. per week adopted. (See Award No. 812 on p. 498.)
	Glasgow and District	Oct.	Hairdressers	Increase of 10s. per week in minimum rate. Rate after change: 55s. plus commission of 1d. in the 1s. on takings from 70s. to 90s. and 4d. in the 1s. on takings 90s. and over.
(Great Britain	(See p. 491.)	Employees of tramway and omnibus undertakings.	(For particulars of these increases, see under Tramway and Omnibus Undertakings, p. 491.)
	London	Beginning of 1st pay	Metropolitan Water Board employees	Increase, as war wages, of 4s. per week to men 18 years of age and over; and of 2s. per week to
Public Utility Services.	- 17 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	period after 1 June.‡		charwomen (part-time workers); making total war advances of 30s. per week for married men and single men 21 years of age and over; of 24s. per week for single men over 18 but under 21 years of age, and of 10s. per week for youths under 18. (See Award No. 801 on p. 499.)

Changes in Hours of Labour.

	Brentwood	4 Oct.	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, painters, scaffolders and timbermen, and labourers.	Decrease of 5½ hours per week in summer (55½ to 50), and a decrease in winter hours, making an average decrease for the year of about 4½ hours per week.¶
Building Trades.	Cheltenham	20 Oct. 1 May**	Plumbers	Decrease of 5½ hours per week in summer (55½ to 50.)¶ Decrease of 6 hours per week in summer (53 to 47), and a decrease in winter hours, making an average
	Andover	lst pay day after 2 Oct.	bers, plasterers, painters, and labourers. Building trade operatives	decrease for the year of about 41 hours per week. Decrease of 52 hours per week in summer (581 to 53), and a decrease in winter hours, making an average decrease for the year of about 41 hours per week.
	Ascot and District (in- cluding Bracknell, Cranbourne, Sunning- dale, Sunninghill, and Winkfield).	A STATE OF S	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders and labourers.	Decrease of 6½ hours per week in summer (56½ to 50), and a decrease in winter hours, making an average decrease for the year of about 5½ hours per week.¶
	Southampton,	Week ending 26 Sept.††	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, wood- cutting machinists and sawyers, plumb- ers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders and timbermen, and labourers.	Decrease of 6 hours per week in summer (53 to 47).
Farriery Lace Manufacture.	Plymouth Derby	20 Oct. 1 Oct.	Farriers	Decrease of 5 hours per week (53 to 48).¶ Decrease of 7 hours per week (55 to 48).¶
Tailoring	Liverpool	4 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the bespoke tailoring trade.	Decrease of 2 hours per week (50 to 48).¶
Woodworking Trades.	Northampton	29 Sept.*	Furniture trade operatives	Uniform week of 47 hours adopted, resulting in de-
Brickmaking	Peterborough	1 Oct. 27 Oct.	Pressed brickmakers	creases of from 1 to 9 hours per week.¶ Decrease of 5½ hours per week (56 to 50½).¶ Uniform day of 8 hours adopted. (See Award No. W.A. 7556 on p. 501.)¶
(Bradford and District	Pay day in week ending 6 Sept.**	Coopers in breweries	Decrease of 2 hours per week (50 to 48).¶
Local Authority Services.	South Shields	1 Oct.	Street sweepers, general labourers, and all manual employees.	Uniform week of 44 hours adopted, resulting in decreases of from 6 to 9 hours per week.

TES.—(1) Particulars of the following important changes in rates of wages which have been arranged to come into operation in November will be included in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December:—

ding Trade.—Increases of 2½d. per hour to tradesmen and 3d. per hour to labourers in London; also increases under a scheme for the North West Area at various towns in Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.

pering and Shipbuilding Trades.—Increase of 5s. per week to men 18 years of age and over.

g Trade.—Increase of 6s. per week to compositors, etc., in towns in England and Wales generally outside London.

(2) The Department has been notified that the increase in the rate of wages of plumbers at Liverpool, Birkenhead and District, referred to on p. 440 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, took effect as from 7th June under an arrangement made in July, and ratified on 12th August.

Increases in Minimum Wages under the Trade Boards Act.

o-ware Trade (Great Britain).—From 27th October, the minimum time rate for females was increased from 18s. for a week of 54 hours to 30s. 9d. for a week of 47 hours, the new minimum being subject to a proportionate increase or decrease according as the weekly hours are greater or less than 47; increases were also made in the minimum time rates for female learners.

The changes took effect from the date shown under an arrangement made in October.

See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

The changes took effect from the date shown under an Award issued in October.

The scale of wages shown for packers applied also to order and sales employees and general and departmental clerks.

The new scale awarded replaced one which had already been put into partial operation from the same date, and had been largely adopted by loyers. The rates quoted are on the brais that neither board nor lodging is provided.

See note ** on p. 486.

See note ** on p. 486.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES AND FATAL ACCIDENTS.

494

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS

The total number of cases* of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshops Act during October, 1919, was 24 of which 21 were due to lead poisoning and 3 to anthrax. There were 2 deaths in the pottery industry due to lead poisoning.

Four cases of lead poisoning including 1 death amongst house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during October but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

is not obligatory.

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

(a) Cases of Lead Poisoning.	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.
Among Operatives engaged in-	Mercurial Poisoning—
Smelting of Metals 3 Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering File Cutting Tinning of Metals White Lead Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works 6 Paint and Colour Works Coach and Car Painting 2 Shipbuilding Paint used in other Industries 2 Other Industries 3	Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making
TOTAL OF ABOVE 21	&c.) 1
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING 4	TOTAL, ANTHRAX 3

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS. (Based on Home Office and Ministry of Transport RETURNS.)

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment during October, 1919, was 313, an increase of 63 on the previous month, and

of 61 on a year ago.

The mean number in the five years 1914-18 was 273, the maximum being 305 and the minimum 252.

The distribution of such fatal accidents among the

various trades is as follows:- NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE	KILLED IN OCTOBER 1919.
	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
RAILWAY SERVICE.	(continued):
Brakesmen and Goods	Non-Textile—(continued):
Guards 1	
Engine Drivers 2	Gas 4
riremen	11 000
Guards (Passenger)	Olay, Diolic, co
Permanent Waymen 9	Chomicais
Porters 6	Haddarios
Shungers	1000
Mechanics	
Labourers	Laper, Illinoing, cc.
Wiscerrancous	Other Non-Textile In-
Contractors' Servants 2	dustries 47
MOTAL BALLWAY SERVICE 45	
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 45	TOTAL, FACTORIES AND
为自己的 在全义的对象。但因为美国国际经济	workshops 129
MINES. 107	
Underground	ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER
Surface 8	FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5-
TOTAL MINES 115	Docks, Wharves and
TOTAL, MINES 115	
20 feet deen 2	Quays 10 Warehouses 3
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 2	Buildings to which Act
	applies 8
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	applica
Textile-	THE WATER THE WILLIAM OF THE COMMON TO A C
Cotton 2	TOTAL UNDER FACTORY
Wool and Worsted 4	AOT, 88. 104-5 21
Other Textiles 1	1 :1 -t- mounted under
Non-Textile-	Accidents reported under
Extraction of Metals 10	Notice of Accidents Act,
Founding and Conversion	1894 1
of Motols II	Matal (avaluding Sea
Engineering and Loco-	Total (excluding Sea-
motive Engineering 10	men) 313

* Cases include all attacks, fatal or otherwise, reported to the Home ffice during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, aring the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported aring the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns The person affected in the Pottery Industry was a female,

motive Engineering ... Ship and Boat Building

PAUPERISM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

(DATA SUPPLIED BY THE MINISTRIES OF HEALTH IN ENGLAND AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD IN

IRELAND.)
The number of paupers relieved on one day in October, 1919, in the 35 selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 127 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 2 per 10,000 on the previous month, and of 4 per 10,000 on a year ago, and a decrease of 58 per 10,000 compared with October, 1913.

Compared with September, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 3,692 (or 1.6 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers increased by 2,348 (or 2.2 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers increased by 1,344 (or 1.1 per cent.). Twenty-ist districts showed increases, showed decreases, and three showed no change. The largest increases were in the Belfast district (11 per 10,000) and in the East Metropolitan district (6 per 10,000). No other change, either increase or decrease, exceeded 5 per other change, either increase or decrease, exceeded

10,000.

Compared with October, 1918, the total number of paupers increased by 8,436 (or 3.7 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 2,943 (or 2.6 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers increased by 11,379 (or 9.7 per cent.). Twenty-two districts showed increases, nine showed decreases, and four showed no change.

The most noticeable changes were increases in the Barnsley district (31 per 10,000), in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (21 per 10,000), and in the Newcastle district (14 per 10,000), and a decrease in the Central Metropolitan district (13 per 10,000).

Towns Tables Line	Paur	oers on o	one day	in	Increase Decrease	(+) or
Selected Urban Areas.*	Indoor.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popu- lation.	rate 10,000 Populat compare A mouth ago.	oer of ion as
		1				
ENGLAND & WALES.† Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District South District	8,088 9,509 2,715 8,804 16,155	1,428 4,491 890 3,996 9,509	9,516 14,000 3,605 12,800 25,664	118 140 271 195 134	+ 3 + 2 + 3 + 6 + 2	- 1 - 6 -13 - 4
TOTAL, Metropolis	45,271	20,314	65,585*	145	+ 3	-1
West Ham	3,642	7,615	11,257	141	+ 1	+ 2
Other Districts. Newcastle District	1,834	3,982	5,816	116	+ 2	+14
District Bolton, Oldham, etc Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District	844 3,039 1,427 6,711 7,786 1,610	2,188 2,314 4,260 4,096 8,538 1,314	3,032 5,353 5,687 10,807 16,324 2,924	116 65 126 102 139 78	+ 4 + 1 + 1 + 2 + 2 + 2	+11 -2 +7 +5 +3 +7
Halifax and Hudders- field Leeds District Barnsley District Sheffield District Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester District	947 1,923 697 2,100 1,434 1,541 1,608 1,004	1,742 2,061 3,845 2,542 4,402 3,418 3,559 1,580	2,689 3,984 4,542 4,642 5,836 4,959 5,167 2,584	69 82 138 91 177 119 107 108	$ \begin{array}{c c} -1 \\ +2 \\ +5 \\ +3 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ +2 \end{array} $	+ 1 + 4 + 31 + 9 + 1 - 3 + 5 - 3
Wolverhampton District	2,626 5,489 2,316 1,844	4,401 2,973 2,383 4,995	7,027 8,462 4,699 6,839	99 98 118 146	+ 2 1 + 3	+ 9 + 9 - 2 +10
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	46,780	64,593	111,373*	108	+1	+ 5
SCOTLAND.† Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock Dist. Edinburgh & Leith Dist. Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	1,010	14,559 1,691 3,625 1,595 1,777 1,342	17,001 2,252 4,665 2,116 2,116 1,578	177 115 115 105 124 149	+ 2 + 3 + 3 - 1 + 2 + 3	+ 7 - 2 +21
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	5,139	1 Tay 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19		145	+ 1	+ 3
IRELAND.‡ Dublin District Belfast District Cork, Waterford and Limerick District Galway District	3,648 2,516 2,582 238	785 3,591	3,301 6,173	257 75 248 121	+i1 + 1 - 1	+5 +11 +3 -2
TOTAL for the above Irish Districts	8,984	11,636	20,620	* 181	+ 5	+7
Total for above 35 Districts in Oct., 1919	109,816	128,74	238,563	* 127	+ 2	+4

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

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

‡ Excluding Casuals, but including persons maintained in Institute for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c., who are classified as not able-bodies

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN.

November, 1919.

responsibility for the training of disabled ex-service who were no longer in need of medical or surgical treatates the was transferred by Order in Council on May 9th, 1919, the Ministry of Pensions to the Industrial Training partment of the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Pensions to the Industrial Training partment of the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Pensions the responsibility of providing training for

tment of the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of referring the responsibility of providing training for domen still requiring treatment.

Ministry of Labour are thus empowered to provide inflat training for two classes of men, viz.: (a) discharged hose disability is attributable to or was aggravated by prvice; (b) discharged men whose disability existed at the discharged men whose disability existed at of their discharge, in cases where such men are nedically certified to be unfit to resume work in the which they were ordinarily engaged before enlistenable to resume such trade without diminution of

their earning capacity.
The Industrial Training Department of the Ministry of abour, in order to carry out their responsibility for the aining of disabled ex-service men, have divided the country to 17 Training Divisions, in each of which a Divisional irector of Industrial Training has been appointed. In ost of the Divisions there is a general Training Council presentative of the various bodies directly interested, industrial Training the Joint Disablement Committees set up by the of Pensions

following is a full list of the Divisions, with the names addresses of the Divisional Directors of Industrial

en Eastern y, Sussex)	(Kent,	Embankment, W.C.2. W. W. Finny, Esq., County Education Office, Penrhyn Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
E Counties Middlesex		 B. S. Gott, Esq., Middlesex Education Committee, Guildball Westminster

S.W.1 Major McCaw, 24, Gordon Square, Bloomsbury, Square, W.C.1.

MIDLANDS (Beds, . Mortimer, Esq., 24, Gordon Square, Blooms-bury, W.C.1. Herts, Hunts) ... R ST ANGLIAN (Cambs., Nor-

Major McCaw, † 24, Gordon Square, Bloomsbury, Suffolk) Square, W.C.1. DUTHERN (Oxon., Bucks., Berks., Hants) ...

TH WESTERN (Devon and Cornwall)

eshire and Westmor-

Warwick, Hereford)

D. T. Cowan, Esq., Educa-tion Offices, The Castle, Winchester. TH WESTERN (Somerset, Vilts., Dorset, Glos.) ...

Sir Robert Blair, L.C.C. Education Office, Victoria

Capt. E. E. Bond, 39, Roundstone Street, Trow-bridge.

Capt. H. K. Hitchcock, 10, The Crescent, Plymouth.

ANDS (Staffs., Salop, Worcester, Alderman James, Central House, 75, New Street, Birmingham. James Graham, Esq., Leeds Education Offices, Calver-ley Street, Leeds.

Notts., Derby,* (Lincs., Rutland, W. A. Brockington, Esq., 33, Bowling Green Street, Leicester. cester, Northants) WESTERN (Lancs.

> Chandley, Esq., † 70, Spring Gardens, Man-C. chester. (Northumber-

Durham, Cumber-Captain Telford Hewson, 3, St. Mary's Place, New-Castle-on-Tyne. Silyn Roberts, Esq., 59, Queen Street, Cardiff. LES (incl. Mon.) ... LAND (incl. Berwick-on-D. McNally, Esq., 12, Buck-ingham Terrace, Edin-

burgh.
Colonel Crozier, 65, Merrion
Square, Dublin.

sop and New Mills District of Derbyshire is included in the nal Director, to whom all communications should be sent.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) Workmen's Compensation Acts.

QUESTION ARISING UNDER THE ACT: ARBITRATION: "IF NOT SETTLED BY AGREEMENT": APPLICATION FOR ARBITRATION WHERE NO DISPUTE: JURISDICTION TO ENTERTAIN PRO-

WHERE NO DISPUTE: JURISDICTION TO ENTERTAIN PROCEEDINGS.

It is provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, that if any question arises in any proceedings under the Act as to the liability to pay compensation, or as to the amount or duration of compensation, the question, "if not settled by agreement" shall be settled by arbitration as prescribed by the Act. It has been held by the Court of Appeal that there must be a dispute between the employer and the workman before an arbitrator has jurisdiction to entertain proceedings under the Act. The Rules made under the Act provide that an application for the settlement of any matter by arbitration shall not be made unless and until some question has arisen between the parties and such question has not been settled by agreement.

A workman received a severe blow on the head by accident in the course of his employment in circumstances which admittedly entitled him to compensation under the Act. His wages amounted to £4 10s. a week and he was paid full compensation for eight weeks. He then returned to work and continued to work for several months, when he again became incapable for work, admittedly from the effect of the accident. No weekly payments were made, however, but negotiations were begun between the solicitors for the parties with regard to the payment of a lump sum in full settlement of all liability on the part of the employers. After some correspondence of the usual kind, as to the amount to be paid and accepted, a letter from the workman's solicitors not receiving a prompt reply they applied to the County Court for arbitration, and the case came on for hearing in due course. It was contended on the employers' behalf that as no dispute had arisen the judge had no jurisdiction to entertain the proceedings. The judge, however, proceeded and made an award of compensation.

The employers appealed.

The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal. They rejected the contention of the employers that they would have come to terms if a little more time had been allowed, and that, therefore, there had been no failure to settle by agreement and no dispute, so that the judge had no jurisdiction to make an award. A judge has discretion as to the exercise of jurisdiction where parties unreasonably rush into litigation, but there was nothing to show that the judge in this case should have exercised his discretion in the direction suggested.—Blank v. Electric and Ordnance Accessories Co., Ltd.—Court of Appeal.—27th October, 1919.

(2) Trade Union Acts.

EXPULSION FROM UNION: DISOBEDIENCE TO RULE: NO DELIBERATE DISOBEDIENCE: POWERS OF DISTRICT AND BRANCH COMMITTEES.

A foreman in the employ of an engineering company, whose factory was a controlled establishment under the Munitions Acts, was a member of a trade union. In 1915 this union made a rule that "no man be allowed to work aboard ship in the Port of London unless he has held a ticket for at least three months." The foreman engaged a fitter, who had not such a ticket but who alleged he was a member of the union, to work on one of H.M. ships in the Port of London. He thought it would be illegal under the Munitions Acts to refuse to take on such a man. For this act the district committee of the union on 20th April, 1918, passed a resolution expelling him from the union. This resolution was subsequently approved by the executive committee of the union.

The foreman was never told, nor was it ever clear, under

committee of the union.

The foreman was never told, nor was it ever clear, under what rule he was expelled. Apparently, however, it was under Rule 38 (b) for disobeying an order of the district committee. When the officials remonstrated with him he had refused to give an undertaking not to repeat the conduct objected to. The man engaged appears not to have been a member of a trade union, though the foreman believed his statement that he was a member.

The foreman then brought an action in the High Court, alleging that he had been wrongfully expelled from the union and asking for a declaration that since 20th April, 1918, he had been a member of the union and for an injunction restraining the union from acting upon or enforcing the resolution.

At the hearing it was contended for the plaintiff that there was no power to expel except for breach of a rule approved of by the executive council and that Rule 38 (b) had never been so approved of. The only rule applicable was Rule 41 (g) under which a member could be expelled who "brought discredit on the union." It was also contended that the district committee had no power to expel, the branch committee alone had such power and the rules the branch committee alone had such power to exper, the branch committee alone had such power, and the rules gave no appeal from the branch committee. For the union it was contended that the district committee had jurisdiction to expel and that their jurisdiction covered such an act as had been committed by the plaintiff. The judge gave judgment for the plaintiff, making the declaration and granting the injunction asked for. He decided that the district committee had no power to expel and that if they had they had acted against all justice in expelling the plaintiff when he believed the statement of the fitter engaged. The branch committee alone had power to expel, and they might have heard a complaint under Rule 41 (g), but they did not do so. As to the hearing by the executive committee, the plaintiff was not summoned to it nor even informed of it, and he was not bound by their decision. Therefore no tribunal which had any power under the rules had heard the complaint against the plaintiff.—Keeley v. Electrical Trades Union.—King's Bench Division.—16th October, 1919.

(3) Corn Production Act.

CORN PRODUCTION ACT, 1917: TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909:
WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURER: PAYMENT OF
WAGES BELOW PRESCRIBED MINIMUM: No COMPLAINT
BY WORKMAN: PROCEEDINGS BY OFFICER OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD: COMPLAINT NOT CONDITION OF

It is provided by the Corn Production Act, 1917, that any person employing a workman in agriculture must pay him wages not less than the minimum rate fixed under him wages not less than the minimum rate fixed under the Act. Any person contravening this provision is liable on summary conviction to a fine, and also may be ordered to pay to the under-paid workman the sum due at the minimum rate. The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries were empowered to establish an Agricultural Wages Board, the duties of whom include the fixing of minimum rates of wages. Any workman employed in agriculture may com-plain to the Agricultural Wages Board that the wages paid to him by any employer are at a rate less than the preplain to the Agricultural Wages Board that the wages paid to him by any employer are at a rate less than the prescribed minimum, and the Board must consider the matter of such complaint and may, if they think fit, take proceedings under the Act on behalf of the workman. Creating provisions of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, are incorporated in the Act; amongst which is a provision that any officer appointed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries shall have power in furtherance of special or general directions of the Board to take proceedings under the Act, and the Agricultural Wages Board may also take such proceedings in the name of any officer appointed by the Board.

An officer appointed by the Agricultural Wages Board

An officer appointed by the Agricultural Wages Board took proceedings under their directions against an employer of agricultural workmen for failing to pay such workmen at a rate not less than the minimum. No workman of the defendant employer had made any complaint.

At the hearing before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction it was contended on behalf of the defendant that proceedings could not be taken by the Agricultural Wages Board on their own initiative and in the absence of any complaint by any workman of the defendant.

by any workman of the defendant.

The justices held, however, that as there was no statutory provision forbidding proceedings it was open to any person to lay an information against any one acting in contravention of the Act, and that the Agricultural Wages Board had full power to take proceedings, whether or not any workman of the defendant had made a complaint. They thereupon proceeded to hear the case and on the facts convicted the defendant and inflicted a penalty. The defendant appealed dant appealed.

The High Court held that the conviction was right, and dismissed the appeal.—Harben v. Savill.—King's Bench Division.—15th October, 1919.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

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

Building and Allied Trades.

Building and Allied Trades.

Mechanics, Painters, and Labourers.—Bell and Co., Beale and Sons, Grace and Sons, Jenkinson and Co., Dunning and Manning, and R. Appleton and Son, all of Andover, v. the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet-makers and Joiners (on behalf of all classes of building trade operatives at Andover). Award—The mechanics, painters and labourers concerned to receive such advances, if any, as will bring their hourly rates up to 1s. 3d., 1s. 2d. and 1s. respectively for a working week of 53 hours; overtime, including Saturday, to be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours, time and a half for the next two hours, and double time thereafter until starting time; Christmas Day and Good Friday to be paid for the same as Sundays. Issued 2nd October. (796)

Masons.—The Inverness Master Masons' Association; the Forres Master Masons' Association; the Elgin Master Masons' Association; Alexander McGillivray, Nairn; G. Tolmie, Nairn; James Chapman, Nairn; D. Grant, Nairn; Alex. Milne and Sons, Buckie; A. Morrison, Buckie; Ogilvie Dawson, Buckie; John Dawson, Buckie; George Mair, Findochty; M. Boyle, Portnockie; George Paul,

Portnockie; John Longmoir, Cullen; Legge, Fochabers; and James Lawrence, Craigellachie. Award—The rates of the operatives concerned to be Is. 6d. an hour for the Inverness district, and Is. 4d. an hour for the Forres, Nairn, Elgin, Buckie and Craigellachie districts; claim for a 44-hour week not conceded. Issued 6th October. (804)

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES .- The Admiralty, the Wan Office, the Ministry of Munitions, the Air Ministry and H.M. Office of Works, on their own behalf and on behalf Office, the Ministry of Munitions, the Air Ministry at H.M. Office of Works, on their own behalf and on behalf the contractors of their respective Departments, v. t. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet-makers as Joiners, the General Union of Carpenters and Joiners, to Operative Bricklayers' Society, the Operative Plasterer Society, the Operative Plasterer Society, the Operative Plumbers, the National Amalgamated Hou and Ship Painters and Decorators, the United Builded Labourers' Union, the United Order of General Labourer the Navvies' and General Labourers' Union, the National Union of General Workers, and the National Union Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers. Decision—The rate set out in Awards Nos. 2197, 2394 and 230 issued by the Committee on Production, to be paid the work now in progress, but in the case of wo hereafter undertaken, such rates to be paid as fix for the districts to which they apply within the meaning of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act. 191 With regard to the payment of 9s., outworking allowar under the Award No. 2197 referred to, the Department is made to men not entitled thereto to bring the progression of the award The payment for travelling time to accord with the provisions of the award to accord with the progression by local rules (if any), or, alternatively The payment for travelling time to accord with the practice defined by local rules (if any), or, alternatively, by arrangement between the parties and the operatives' unions No order made in regard to wet time. Issued 8th October

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES.—The King's Lynn and District Building Trades Employers' Association v. the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives. Decision—The South-Eastern Board having determined certain rates for King's Lynn and district, which are still under consideration by the Minister of Labour for his approval; the present claim for a substituted rate is not established. Issued 10th September. (811)

Builders' Labourers.—W. Akers and Co., Croydon, v. the United Builders' Labourers' Union, representing John Thomas Gadd. Decision—Claim for a substituted rate not established. Issued 10th October. (814)

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES .- H.M. Office of Works, re-BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES.—H.M. Office of Works, representing Messrs. Cracknell, contractors, v. the Operative Bricklayers' Society, representing all classes of building trade craftsmen, and the Workers' Union, representing the labourers. Award—The tradesmen, painters and labourers concerned employed at Glemsford to receive an advance of \$\frac{3}{4}d\$, an hour; claim for 9s. a week country allowance not established. Issued 15th October. (819)

IRON AND COAL TRADE.—Walter Scott and Middleton, Ltd. v. the Redbourn Extensions Joint Works Committee. Decision—Claim for payment to employees of firm, on the extension of the Redbourn Hill Iron and Coal Co., of a good timekeeping bonus of 4s. a week, as from 27th January, 1919, not established. Issued 16th October. (821)

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES.—H.M. Office of Works, on behalf of George Pollard and Co. v. the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives. Award—From 20th June, 1919, the rates of pay of the tradesmen and labourers concerned to be 1s. 4d. and 1s. 2d. an hour respectively; claim for the bonus of 12½ per cent. on these rates not established. Issued 20th October. (831)

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES.—The Teignmouth and Dis Building Trade Operatives.—The Teignmouth and District Builders' and Allied Trades' Association v. the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives Award—From the first pay after October 1st, 1919, trades men and painters concerned to receive such advances awill bring their hourly rates up to 1s. 3d. and 1s. 2d. respectively. Issued 20th October. (832)

CARPENTERS.—The Inverness Master Carpenters' Association v: the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet makers and Joiners. Decision—Approval of the arrangement arrived at in June, 1919, to pay the men concerned 1s. 6d. an hour as from that date; the hourly rate to be further increased to 1s. 7d. an hour. Issued 20th October (833)

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES .- Blackford and Co., repr senting the Okehampton building trade employers, v. Workers' Union, representing the building trade operation. The substituted rates for the skilled men labourers concerned to be 1s. 2d. and 1s. an horizontal respectively. Issued 21st October. (836)

loyed at the National Pitch-coke Ovens, Darfield Main Colery, near Barnsley, to receive an advance of 2s. a day or lift, and workers under 16 years of age an advance of 1s. day or shift. Issued 29th October. (848)

PITCH-COKE OVEN WORKERS.—The Ministry of Munitions PHOH-COKE OVER WORKERS.—The Ministry of Munitions on Ferrous Department) v. the National Union of neral Workers. Award—From 9th January, 1919, the nearly concerned formerly employed at the Westerton tional Pitch-coke Ovens to receive an advance of 2s. a or shift, and workers under 16 years of age an advance a day or shift, in which the bonus of 7½ per cent. rnings is to merge. Issued 29th October. (849)

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

STEAM, ELECTRIC AND HYDRAULIC SERVICE MEN.—The Wales Siemens Steel Association v. the Iron and Steel Confederation. Decision—The claim of double tmen working on afternoon and night shifts to be paid shifts for five on the eight-hour shift system not add to. Issued 28th October, 1919. (844)

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

RASS Workers.—The Northern Employers Brassnders' Association v. the National Brassworkers and
tal Mechanics. Decision—Claim for an advance on
rates as already agreed to between the parties and
d as from 1st July, 1918, not established. Issued 3rd
ober. (799)

WOMEN WORKERS.—Sutcliffe, Speakman and Co., Ltd., eigh, Lancashire v. the National Union of General Vorkers. Award—The prescribed rate of the women conerned is the rate they received on 11th November, 1918, or which, in the case of those aged 18 years and over mployed in the foundry, a rate has been substituted for h prescribed rate by an advance of 5s. a week from January, 1919, under Order No. 260 (Statutory Rules d Orders, 1919); those not employed in the foundry at 18 years and under 18 years of age to receive advances 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively. Issued 6th October.

Women Machinery Cleaners.—The Oldham District ingineering Trades Employers' Association (representing lamuel Dodd and Sons, Ltd., Oldham) v. the National mion of General Workers. Decision—The advances ranted under the Award (No. 174) of the Court of Arbitration of 25th January, 1919 (Engineering and Allied Trades—Women Workers), or as extended by Order No. 260 Statutory Rules and Orders, 1919), are not applicable to the women and girls concerned. Issued 8th October. (806)

SAWYERS.—The Rennie Forrestt Shipbuilding, Engineerand Dry Dock Co., Ltd., Wivenhoe, Essex v. the lgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Decision—There is no prescribed rate of wages to the class of sawyers to which the employee ned belongs. Issued 10th October. (810)

BE WORKERS .- Wm. James Manufacturing Co., Ltd., with James Manufacturing Co., Ltd., enhall v. H. Walker and J. Myatt. Decision—e is no prescribed rate applicable to the class of ters to which H. Walker and J. Myatt belong in the ict in which they were employed. Issued 10th Octo-

WOMEN WORKERS, EDGE TOOL TRADE.—The Edge Tool anufacturers' Association v. the Amalgamated Society Gas, Municipal and General Workers. Award—The men over 18 years of age and girls concerned to receive vances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively, except those ployed in the warehouse who are to receive advances of ployed in the warehouse w and 2s. 6d. a week respectively. In the case of adult kers the Award not to apply to give a total wage in ess of 35s. a week. Issued 14th October. (818)

Machine Moulders, &c.—The Vono Co., Dudley Port, laffs v. the Workers' Union. Decision—The prescribed tes for the men concerned are their base rates plus all legeneral war advances plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. I earnings in the case of timeworkers, and 7½ per cent. I earnings in the case of pieceworkers. Issued 16th ctober. (823)

ELECTRICIANS.—H.M. Office of Works (on behalf of the mistry of Shipping) v. Electrical Trades Union. Award laim for country allowance not established. The rate im for country allowance not established. The rate 7d. an hour plus 12½ per cent. on total earnings to conto be paid to the electrical maintenance men concerned by the second at Chepstow for the work still in progress. In ase of work undertaken hereafter the rate payable to hat for the time being in force as fixed for the ct of South Wales (which includes Chepstow) by the Industrial Council for the Electrical Contracting stry. From 3rd April, 1919, improvers to be paid at specified in paragraph 9 of Working Rules agreed sen the National Federated Electrical Association and rical Trades Union (South Wales Branch), dated 18th mber, 1917. Issued 16th October. (824)

METAL, WIRE AND TUBE WORKERS.—The National Emvers' Federation (Metal Section) v. the Workers' Union,

the National Union of General Workers, and the National Society of Metal, Wire and Tube Workers. Decision—The question whether there should be three grades of wages applicable to the workers concerned could be settled between the parties themselves, and conferences should be held to consider an arrangement by agreement for the adjustment of the points of difference. Issued 16th October. (826)

SHELL MACHINISTS.—Vickers, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness v. the Barrow Engineering Trades' Joint Committee. Decision—The prescribed rate of wages applicable to the men concerned is 53s. 6d. a week plus a bonus of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on earnings. Issued 18th October. (829)

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MAKERS (WOMEN).—Thomas Green & Son, Ltd., Leeds v. the National Federation of Women Workers. Award—From the first pay after 3rd May, 1919, the women and girls concerned to receive advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively.—Issued 20th

Dressers:—The Scottish Steel Founders' Wages Associa-Dressers:—The Scottish Steel Founders' Wages Association, the National Light Castings Ironfounders' Association, the Ayrshire Founders' Association, the Bathgate Employers' Federation, the Dundee Association of Engineers and Ironfounders, the Kirkcaldy and District Engineering Masters' Association, the West of Scotland Iron and Steel Founders' Association, and the Aberdeen and District Engineering Employers' Association v. the Associated Iron, Steel and Brass Dressers of Scotland. Decision—Claim for an advance of 15s. a week to timeworkers and an equivalent amount to pieceworkers, not established. Issued 22nd lent amount to pieceworkers, not established. Issued 22nd

WELDED AND WELDLESS TUBE MAKERS .- The Engineering and the National Employers' Federations v. the Birming-ham and District Standing Joint Committee of the National Federation of General Workers. Decision—Claim for an advance of 15 per cent. on piecework rates not established; proposal of employers to make adjustments in the rates of pieceworkers according to the circumstances in individual cases approved. Issued 23rd October. (838)

DRILLERS AND HOLECUTTERS.—The Clyde Shipbuilders' Association v. the Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association. Decision—The claim for a 20 per cent. increase on Piecework Price Lists not conceded; under the Clyde Drillers' Piece Work—Price List of 4th September, 1918, six months' notice must be given before any alteration may be made on the prices fixed under the Price List. Issued 24th October. (839)

Women Tube Workers.—The Scottish Tube Makers' Wages Association v. the Workers' Union. Award—The prescribed rate of the women concerned aged 18 years and over is 24s. a week plus 11s. a week war advance, and in the case of girls varying from 14s. to 20s. a week according to age plus 5s. 6d. a week war advance; the women and girls concerned to receive an advance of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week, respectively, in excess of such prescribed rates from the first pay in May, 1919. Issued 24th October. (840)

DRILLERS (WATER TEST).—The Clyde Shipbuilders' Association v. the Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association. Decision—Claim for an advance of 3d. an hour, to drillers on water test, on the rate fixed under the Piece Work Price List of 4th September, 1918, in view of the disagreeable nature of the work, not established. Issued 24th October. (843)

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS .- The South Coast Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association v. the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners.

Award—From 13th October, 1919, the base rate of the carpenters and joiners concerned to be increased from 39s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. a week. Issued 28th October. (845)

DRILLERS AND HOLECUTTERS.—H. and C. Grayson, Ltd., Garston, Liverpool v. the Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association. Decision—Claim for 20 per cent. increase covered by the awards of the Committee on Production issued in June, August, and October, 1918, on Piece Work Price Lists, not established. Issued 29th October. (846)

Boilermakers.—The Dublin Dockyard Co., Ltd. v. the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Decision—Claim for an advance of 10s. a week to boilermakers working in boilershops of the Company, not established. Issued 29th October. (850)

DRILLERS AND HOLECUTTERS.—Vickers, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness v. the Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association. Decision—The drillers and holecutters concerned are not lieu workers, and do not come within the provisions of Award No. 369, relating to lieu workers, and are therefore not entitled to the compensating rate under that Award on the reduction of the normal working week from 53 to 47 hours. Issued 28th October. (851)

TELEGRAPH LINESMEN AND WIREMEN.—J. B. Saunders and Co., Electrical Engineers, Cardiff v. the Electrical Trades Union (South Wales Branch). Decision—The men concerned to be classified as contractors' men and paid the district rates agreed upon for the different classes of employees in the Electrical Contracting Industry. Issued 29th October. (852)

November, 1919.

BLACKSMITHS AND HAMMERMEN.—The Dublin Dockyard Co., Ltd. v. the Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society. Decision—Claim for 4d. an hour advance to blacksmiths and for one week's wages in lieu of a week's notice to be paid to all hammermen who were summarily the continuous works and the summarily and the state of the summarily and the summarily paid off owing to the smiths ceasing work, not established Issued 29th October. (853)

Brassworkers.—The London and District Association of Engineering Employers (representing the British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London) v. the London Federated Council of Brass and General Metal Workers. Decision—The prescribed rate applicable to the class of workmen concerned engaged in assembling metal cutters and welding blowpipes is 42s. 9d. a week plus a war advance of 28s. 6d. a week plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. Issued 31st October. (856)

Women Workers.—R. C. Whipp & Co., Beehive Foundry, Tividale, Staffordshire v. the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—From the first pay after 1st June, 1919, the women and girls under 18 years of age concerned to receive advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively. Issued 31st October. (857)

Bobbin and Shuttle Making Industry.—J. Dixon & Sons, Steeton, near Keighley v. the employees of the firm. Decision—The practice now in force for a working week of five days from Monday to Friday inclusive to be continued. Issued 31st October. (858)

Textile Trades.

MAINTENANCE WORKERS.—The Calico Printers' Association and F. Steiner and Co., Ltd., Church, near Accrington v. the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives. Decision.—The prescribed rate applicable to the joiners, masons, painters and slaters concerned is 1s. 4d: an hour. Issued 3rd October. (800)

Shop Assistants, &c.—The Wholesale Textile Association v. the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks. Award—Minimum rates fixed for ordermen and salesmen, general and departmental clerks and packers, ranging in the case of men from 20s. to 60s. a week, according to age, from 16 to 26 years, and for women from 20s. to 35s. a week from 16 to 21 years of age; minimum rates fixed for porters, ranging in the case of men from 40s. to 50s. a week, according to age, from 18 to 22 years, and for women 30s. a week; in the case of workpeople employed at 21 years of age and over, and who have not had any previous experience of the work, above rates may be paid by the employer for a period of six months and for a further period of six months 2s. 6d. below rates. The Award to take effect from the first pay after 1st July, 1919. Issued 10th October. (812)

SHOP ASSISTANTS, &c.—The Wholesale Textile Association v. the National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Award—Minimum rates fixed for ordermen and salesmen, general and departmental clerks and packers, ranging in the case of men from 20s. to 60s. a week, according to age, from 16 to 25 years, and for women from 20s. to 35s. a week, from 16 to 21 years of age; minimum rates fixed for porters ranging, in the case of men, from 40s. to 50s. a week, according to age, from 18 to 22 years, and for women 18 years of age and over 30s. a week; in the case of workpeople employed at 21 years of age and over, and who have not had any previous experience of the work, 5s. below the above rates may be paid by the employer for a period of six months, and for a further period of six months 2s. 6d. below the rates. The award to take effect from the first pay after 1st July, 1919. Issued 10th October. (813)

LACE TRADE, AUXILIARY WORKERS.—The Midland Counties Lace Manufacturers' Association v. the Amalgamated Society of Operative Lace Makers. Decision—The Auxiliary Workers' Agreement, and the Levers Twist Hands Variation Agreement together with Award No. 545 (slip winders) to take effect from the first pay after 23rd June, 1919. Issued 16th October. (822)

ROUGHERS AND SORTERS.—Finlayson, Bousfield & Co., Ltd., Linen Thread Manufacturers, Johnstone v. the Flaxdressers and Linen Workers' Trade Union and the Newmilns and District Textile Workers' Union and Friendly Benefit Society. Award—The rates of the roughers and sorters concerned to be 58s. 6d. and 60s. 6d. a week respectively plus an advance of 3s. a week on such rates; claim in respect of boys under 18, not established. Issued 24th October. (841)

ROUGHERS AND SORTERS.—W. and J. Knox, Ltd., Linen Thread Manufacturers, Kilbirnie, v. the Ayrshire Miners' Union. Award—The rates of the roughers and sorters concerned to be 58s. 6d. and 60s. 6d. a week respectively plus an advance of 3s. a week on such rates; claim in respect of boys under 18 years of age, not established. Issued 24th October. (842)

Transport Trades.

ADMIRALTY LABOURERS.—The Admiralty v. the National

Union of General Workers. Decision—Claim for payment of the 12½ per cent. bonus to transport workers loading and unloading coal formerly employed at Inverness not established. Issued 17th October. (827)

LABOURERS.—The British Docks Committee v. the National Union of General Workers. Decision—The prescribed rate of wages of the labourers concerned is 61s. a week. Issued

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

LABOURERS.—The Board of Trade Timber Supply Department v. the Workers' Union. Decision—Claim for a rate of 1s. 3d. an hour for unskilled labourers engaged on clearing ground at Carburton, Notts, not established. Issued 14th October. (817)

- LABOURERS AND SAWYERS.—The Board of Trade (Timber Supply Department) v. the United Builders' Labourers' Union. Award—The sawyer concerned, employed at North Mimms, to receive an advance of 1d. an hour; claim on behalf of labourers not established. Issued 15th October.

LABOURERS.—The Board of Trade (Timber Supply Department) v. the Workers' Union. Award—From the first pay after 1st August, 1919, the unskilled labourers concerned, employed at Longmoor, Hants, to receive an advance of 1d. an hour; claim in respect of skilled labourers not established. Issued 30th October. (854)

GANGERS. FELLERS, TEAMSTERS AND LABOURERS.-Th Board of Trade (Timber Supply Department) v. t. Workers' Union. Award—From the first pay after a August, 1919, the gangers, teamsters and labourers of cerned, employed at Churt and Black Lake, to receive an advance of 1d. an hour; no order made in respect fellers. Issued 30th October. (855)

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

PAINT, COLOUR AND VARNISH TRADE.—The National Federation of Associated Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers of Great Britain v. the National Federation of General Workers. Award—From 8th August, 1919, the men concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 4s. a week. Issued 3rd October. (798)

GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS.—The City Glass Bottle Co., Ltd., Canning Town v. the Glass Bottle Union of Yorkshire United Trade Protection Society. Decision—Claim for the extra advance of 5s. a week to London workers to be retrospective from May, 1918, not established. Issued 13th October. (816)

DRUG AND FINE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.—The Drug an Fine Chemical Manufacturers' Association v. the Amalgamated Society of Pharmacists, Drug and Chemical Worker mated Society of Pharmacists, Drug and Chemical Workers. Award—From first pay in August adult male workers in receipt of rates not exceeding 15s. above the fixed minimum rate of the class to which they may belong to receive an advance of 5s. a week; those receiving in excess of 15s. to receive such amount as to give them not more than 20s. above the existing minimum of their grades. The weekly minimum rates for timeworkers to be the guaranteed rates for pieceworkers according to age and grade. Other items of claim not established. Issued 16th October. (825)

Food and Drink Trades.

BAKING TRADE.—The Newry Master Bakers' Association v. the Irish Bakers' National Amalgamated Union. Award—The bakers concerned to receive such advance as will make their total war advance 26s. a week; the bread-servers, motor-drivers, van-drivers, yardmen, loftmen and bakehouse labourers to receive an advance of 3s. a week; apprentices, three years or more at the trade, to receive an advance of 5s. a week, and apprentices of less than three years but more than one year at the trade to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week. Issued 2nd October. (797)

BUTCHERS.—The Ministry of Food (representing the Smithfield Control Board) v. the Journeymen Butchers Federation of Great Britain. Award—The men concerned to receive an advance of 5s. a week. Issued 6th October (802)

BAKERS.—The Aldershot District Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., the Aldershot, Farnham and District Master Bakers' Association, the Farnham and District Industria Co-operative Society, Ltd. v. the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers. Decision—Claim for a substituted rate of wages for bread bakers and small goods men, women and juveniles employed in Aldershot, Farnham and district, not established Issued 9th October. (808) Issued 9th October. (808)

Bakers.—The Oxford and District Master Bakers' at Confectioners' Association, the Oxford Co-operative at Industrial Society, Ltd., and Butler Brothers v. the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectione and Allied Workers. Decision—Claim for a substitute rate of wages for bread bakers and small goods men, women

juveniles employed in Oxford and district not estab-

Public Utility Services.

WATERWORKS EMPLOYEES.—The Metropolitan Water board v. the National Union of Waterworks Employees and he National Union of General Workers. Award—From he National Union of General Workers. Award—From he first pay after 1st June, 1919, the men concerned aged he first pay after 1st June, 1919, the men concerned aged by years and over to receive an advance of 4s. a week; so years and over those under 18 years of age not establish in respect of those under 18 years of age not establish. in respect of those under 18
Issued 3rd October. (801)

TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS WORKERS.—The Conference of TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS WORKERS.—The Conference of Tramway and Light Railway Companies, the Municipal Tramways Association, Dover Corporation, Ipswich Corporation, Colchester Corporation, the London General Omnibus tom, Colchester Corporation, the London General Omnibus Company, the British Automobile Traction Co., Ltd. (London Undertakings), the National Steam Car Co., Ltd. (London Undertakings), and Thomas Tilling, Ltd. (London Undertakings) v. the National Transport Workers' Federation and its affiliated unions providing for tramway and omnibus workers. Award—From the first pay after 1st October, 1919, the workpeople concerned who are members of the National Transport Workers' Federation and its affiliated unions providing for tramway and omnibus workers, to receive advances of 4s. a week in the case of those 18 years and over, and 2s. a week in the case of those 18 years and over, and 2s. a week in the case of those under 18 years of age; in the case of the London General Omnibus Company, the British Automobile Traction Co., Ltd., the National Steam Car Company, Ltd., and Thomas Tilling, Ltd., the award to apply only to those grades of employees with respect to whom there are agreements between the Companies and the London and Provincial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers. Issued 7th October.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.—The Wycombe (Borough) Electric ght and Power Co., Ltd. v. the Electrical Trades' Union. to each adult male employee an advance over the prerates of 28s. 6d. a week plus 12½ per cent. on earnings. ed 20th October. (830)

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.—The London County Council v. he National Union of General Workers. Decision—Claim or an increase of 1s. 6d. a day or shift to all men employed n the main drainage, highways, fire brigade and asylum ervices of the London County Council, excluding men overed by the engineering trades' awards, not established sued 29th October. (847)

Miscellaneous Trades.

TAXICAB DRIVERS.—Campbells, Ltd., Motor Hirers, Aberdeen v. the Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association.

Decision—There is no prescribed rate for the class of men concerned employed in Aberdeen. Issued 17th October.

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

Building and Allied Trades.

PLUMBERS.—Glasgow Members of the Master Plumbers' ciation of Glasgow Members of the Master Plumbers' ciation of Glasgow and West of Scotland v. the Glasgow ges of the United Operative Plumbers' Association. Instrument of Rules and Regulations of the Working Time Glasgow and Suburbs and Paisley and District. Arbitor—Mr. James Macdonald. Adjustment (partly by ement)—Working hours, rates of wages and overtime holidays fixed, subject to certain conditions specified letail. Other conditions of service concerning country. tice, apprentices, operatives working on their own attention of wages, settlement of disputes, and tools. from the question of wages, these Rules and Regulated remain in force until 1st September, 1921; then shall remain in force until 1st September, 1921; then inable after three months' notice given prior to that These Rules and Regulations shall also apply to tives engaged on ship-plumbing work until 31st March, or until such time, not later than said date, as Rules uch operatives shall have been adjusted between the ed Operative Plumbers' Association, and an Association in course of formation) of Master Plumbers ged in Ship Plumbing work. Effective as from 1st 1919. Issued 14th October, 1919. W.A.

Miners.—W. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Bolton, v. Amalgaded Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners.

Perence—Whether the firm are liable to pay certain in their employ the 12½ per cent. bonus on the wages to them between 11th April and 1st September, 1918. trator—Mr. W. Addington Willis. Award—Claim not blished. Issued 27th October, 1919. W.A. 7083/2.

Mining and Quarrying.

Shale Oil Workers.—Scottish Oil Companies v. Federa-of Scottish Shale Oil Workers. Difference—Dispute

regarding hours of labour. Conference presided over by an Officer of the Ministry of Labour. Agreement—The present conditions and wages shall continue until the end of the year in order that there may be an opportunity to ascertain whether economies in connection with the undertakings are found to materialise to an extent that would enable the Industry to be carried on on a seven-hour basis. If the enquiry proves that the economic position of the Scottish Oil Industry is such as to allow the reduction of the hours to seven per day for underground workers and 46½ per week for surface workers at the mines, and 48 hours to oilworkers, with necessary adjustments in rates of pieceworkers, the same shall be given effect to forthwith. In the event of the enquiry not justifying the reduction in hours, it is hereby agreed that if and when wages in the coal industry are reduced, regard shall be paid to the difference in the hours worked by workers in the Scottish Oil Industry. In the event of it being unprofitable to continue operations, the Companies shall not be bound to do so after the end of this year. Financial statements will be prepared in relation to the working of the undertakings during the remainder of the year, and will be discussed by a sub-committee of the Companies' representatives and representatives of the Federation, and if the parties desire it, the Government will nominate an independent Auditor to meet the sub-committee and conduct any enquiry which may be found necessary early in January, 1920. No opposimeet the sub-committee and conduct any enquiry which may be found necessary early in January, 1920. No opposition is to be raised by the workers to the importation of oil. The Companies are not to be called upon to pay wages to men temporarily thrown out of employment owing to cooling down of retorts and consequent stoppage of work. This agreement shall not prejudice the right of either party to make representations to the Covernment with reacted to make representations to the Government with regard to the working conditions of the Shale Oil Industry. Agreed 26th September, 1919. W.A. 3977.

Quarrymen, &c.—Steetly Lime Co., Ltd. v. The Workers' Union. Difference—Claim on behalf of pieceworkers for an increase to 3s. a day as against 2s. 6d. at present being paid. Arbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—Claim established. Effective as from 11th July, 1919. Issued 18th October, 1919. W.A. 6643/2.

Quarry Workers.—Llandulas Limestone Co., Kneeshaw, Lupton & Co., and Raynes & Co. v. National Union of General Workers. Difference—Application for an advance of 30 per cent. to be added to the existing percentage rate. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. le Breton, K.C. Award—(1) The additional 10 per cent. previously awarded when the earnings of pieceworkers should average more than £3 per week shall cease. (2) An advance of 15 per cent. to men over 18, to be added to the existing percentage rate. (3) Half the above advance to boys under 18. Effective as from beginning of the first full pay after 1st October, 1919. Issued 21st October, 1919. W.A. 6648/2.

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.—The Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington v. Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation. Difference—Claim (1) for 10 per cent. advance on present earnings. (2) That future fluctuations of the Midland Wages Board should operate on base rates. (3) That time and a quarter or tonnage and a quarter be paid in respect of all overtime worked after completion of the eight-hour shift. Court of Arbitration—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. (Chairman), Mr. A. C. Ross, C.B.E., representing the Employers; the Rt. Hon. William Adamson M.P., representing Labour. Award—In full settlement of claims (1) and (2) an advance of 25 per cent. on present basic rates; such advance not to carry the 7½ per cent. This is without prejudice to the parties considering and fixing new basic rates to be governed by the operation of the Midland Wages Board Sliding Scale, in lieu of the present system of payment which the Court does not see its way to disturb. Claim (3) established. As regards tonnage rates, overtime to be reckoned as on an output of 20 tons per eight-hour to be reckoned as on an output of 20 tons per eight-hour shift. Effective as regards first part of award as from commencement of the week beginning 19th July, 1919; as regards overtime, as from commencement of first full pay after date hereof. Issued 18th October, 1919. W.A. 7580.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners.—North of Ireland Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated and General Union Societies of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners. Difference—Claim that the rate of wages should be £4 14s. per week, calculated at 2s. per hour. Arbitrator—Mr. James Andrews, K.C. Award—The wages of the men concerned shall be advanced by the sum of 6s. per week; such wages shall accordingly be 71s. 9d. + 12½ per cent. (= £4 0s. 9d.). Effective as from 1st September, 1919. Issued 7th October, 1919. W.A. 7518.

Woodcutting Machinists.—The North of Ireland Shipbuilding Co., Ltd v. The Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Difference—Claim for the same rates as those prevailing at the Belfast shipyards, namely, machinists £4 ls. 3d. per week, sawyers £3 17s. 8d. per week. Arbitrator—Mr. James Andrews, K.C. Award—

(1) An advance of 6s. per week to machinists, with additional 12½ per cent. bonus awarded in 1917. (2) An advance of 7s. per week to sawyers, with additional 12½ per cent. bonus. Effective as from 1st September, 1919. Issued 7th October, 1919. W.A. 7519.

PLUMBERS AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS.—The North of Ireland Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., v. The United Operative Plumbers' and Domestic Engineers' Association of Great Plumbers' and Domestic Engineers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland. Difference—Claim for an increase of 4d. per hour to the men concerned. Arbitrator—Mr. James Andrew, K.C. Award—An advance of 6s. 6d. per week to the men concerned; wages shall accordingly be 71s. + 12½ per cent. (= £3 19s. 10½d.). If the application to the Interim Court of Arbitration, which is due under the periodical revision of wages in the present month is made, the advance granted under this present Award shall be reduced to 3s. as from the date upon which the advance (if any) granted by such Court shall become payable Effective as from 25th September, 1919, being the date of the resumption of work after the strike. Issued 7th October, 1919. W.A. 7520.

Woodcutting Machinists and Sawyers.—Harland and Wolff, Ltd., and Workman and Clark, Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Arbitrator—Mr. James Andrews, K.C. Award—An advance of 5s. Mr. James Andrews, K.U. Award—An advance of osper week to woodcutting machinists; 6s. per week to sawyers. Such wages shall accordingly be as follows: woodcutting machinists 77s. 3d, \pm 12½ per cent. = £4 6s. 11d.; sawyers 75s. \pm 12½ per cent. = £4 4s. 4½d. Effective as from 7th October, 1919 (by agreement). Issued 7th October, 1919. W.A. 7521.

Joiners, Cabinetmakers and Polishers.—Harland and Joiners, Cabinetmakers and Polishers.—Harland and Wolff, Ltd, and Workman and Clark, Ltd. v. Amalgamated and General Union Societies of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners and the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Association, Polishers' Branch, No. 101, and Cabinetmakers' Branch, No. 46. Difference—Claim for the present hourly rate to be advanced to 2s. 6d. per hour. Arbitrator—Mr. James Andrews, K.C. Award—An advance of 5s. per week to the men concerned, making wages as follows: joiners and cabinetmakers 77s. 3d. + 12½ per cent. = £4 5s. 1d. Effective (by agreement) as from 1st September, 1919. Issued 7th October, 1919. W.A. 7524.

W.A. 7524.

Shipwrights and Boatbuilders.—Rochdale Canal Co., Manchester v. Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association. Difference—As to the rate of wages payable to shipwrights and boatbuilders employed by the firm at their Rochdale yard. Arbitrator—Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C. Award—The shipwrights and boatbuilders concerned shall be paid £3 8s. per week of 47 hours plus 12½ per cent. bonus on total earnings. Overtime shall be paid on the revised rate of wages on the scale now prevalent, namely, on ordinary days from 5.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. 1½ time, from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. 1½ time, from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. double time, and from Saturday night 10 p.m. to Monday morning 8 a.m. double time. The arrears payable under this Award shall be paid in two instalments, the first half on the second pay-day and the second half on the fifth payday after the date of this Award. Effective as from 1st August, 1919. Issued 9th October, 1919. W.A. 4840/2.

Textile Trades.

Textile Trades.

Calico Printers.—Society of Master Calico Printers v. Federated Board of English and Scottish Machine Calico Printers. Difference—Claim that the weekly rate of machine printers be increased to 100 per cent., plus the supplementary war grant over that of July, 1914, with a minimum weekly wage of 66\frac{2}{3} per cent.; if more than two-thirds of the week be worked all such time to be paid for with 50 per cent. of lost time unless it be lost on own account: that 14 days' holiday be allowed during the year with full wages. Court of Arbitration—Mr. Charles Doughty (Chairman); Mr. Archibald Edmeston representing the Employers; Mr. Frank Compston representing the Employers; Mr. Frank Compston representing Labour. Award—The weekly rate of Machine Printers shall be the rate prevailing on 4th August, 1914, plus the 20s. a week flat rate plus an increase of 2½d. for every one per cent. in the cost of living over the cost of living prevailing in July, 1914, as set out in the Board of Trade Gazette, with modifications as follows:—This 2½d. is fixed to-day, when the cost of living is 115 per cent. above the 1914 standard and amounts to 23s. 11½d. If the cost of living decreases below 115 per cent. the advance shall only 1914 standard and amounts to 23s. 11½d. If the cost of living decreases below 115 per cent. the advance shall only decrease at the rate of 1½d. for every one per cent. decrease. The rise or fall shall only be operative once in every three months. These wages will be calculated from the first full pay week in September, 1919, taking the increase in the cost of living as 115 per cent. above the 1914 standard. Other conditions of employment to remain as they are at present. This Award shall remain in force until the 1st September, 1920. Issued 13th October, 1919. W.A. 6842/4.

Clothing Trades.

FUR DYERS.—Frederick Smith & Co. v. National Warehousemen and General Workers' Union. Difference—

Amongst other matters, whether a certain employee discharged owing to his active relation to the Gen Workers' Union, or whether he was discharged owin a shortage of dyeing material. Conference presided by an Officer of the Ministry of Labour. Agreement-firm are prepared to reinstate the employee concerned, this attitude is not to prejudice any further discharges firm may make owing to trade difficulties. Regarding the matter application of the firm are willing to matter. firm may make owing to trade difficulties. Regarding tain other employees the firm are willing to meet the any time if they consider they have any grievant discuss. The compromise holds goods provided the resume work at usual starting time on Monday, October. Wages—An increase of 3s. per week to vove 18, except those women with less than three many and the sowers and a minimum wages. over 18, except those women with less than three month service, and two sewers, and a minimum wage of 45s, per week to men over 21. Agreement regarding wages is on temporary pending the decision of the Fur Trade Board Effective as from first full pay day following 20th October 1919. Agreed 15th October, 1919. W.A. 7539.

Transport Trades.

WATERMEN, LIGHTERMEN AND BARGEMEN. -Association Master Lightermen and Barge Owners (Port of London Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Ba Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Bargmen. Conciliation Committee presided over by Mr. A. Pilling, appointed by the Ministry of Labour. Agreement The Working Rules agreed upon are set out in detail at cover day work, overtime, night work and Sunday wo for Lightermen, Apprentices and Watchmen. The Grare is defined. The day's work shall be eight hours (8 a. at to 5 p.m., including meal times). The day's pay shall be: Lightermen 11s. 4d., Watchmen 10s. 4d. The Gener Rules deal with Meal Times, Orders, Holidays, Expense Handling Goods, Piece Work Gangs; and arrangement are made for modification of the Rules, for the settlement disputes, and for the termination of the Agreement of disputes, and for the termination of the Agreement a three months' notice in writing by either side. Opera as from 1st August, 1919. Agreed 24th July, 1919. 7905.

Labourers working on Oil-carrying Vessels.—Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Difference—Interpretation of Rule V, Clause 2 of National Amalgamated Union of Labour's Rules. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Dodd. Award—Labourers working on ded handling new and old materials in connection with the repairs of an oil carrying vessel, where the tradesmen receivers are to be considered as working with the text. repairs of an oil carrying vessel, where the tradesmen receiver a rates, are to be considered as working with the tramen and are entitled to receive the extra allowance per Rule V, Clause 2, in the working rules. Labourers long and unloading materials on the quay side to and fan oil-carrying vessel are not working with the trades in the true sense, and are not subject to the same to life and limb in case of an explosion as the men board, therefore they have not established their claim receive the extra allowance under Rule V, Clause 2. so far as it affects the work in question on or in connectic with the Sailing Ship "Calcutta" it is recommended the the award be made retrospective to the commencement Issued 21st October, 1919. W.A. 7143/2.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

TIMBER-YARD AND SAWMILL LABOURERS.—Plymouth Em TIMBER-YARD AND SAWMILL LABOURERS.—Plymouth Employers' Association v. The Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Difference—Claim that the timber yard labourers and sawmill labourers concerned shalped paid the rates given under the Court of Arbitration award No. 527 for the Sawmilling Industry. Arbitrator—Sir William Robinson. Award—Claim not established. It is, however, recommended that the parties should meet an endeavour to agree as to what advance should be given the men concerned, failing agreement the matter to be referred back to the Arbitrator. Issued 8th October, 1919 W.A. 4887/2.

Food and Drink Trades.

BAKERS.—The Londonderry Master Bakers' Association. The Irish Bakers', Confectioners' and Allied Trades nion. Difference—Application for (1) bakers and continuous and cont fectioners to receive an advance of £1 per week, with and-half for overtime; jobbers to receive 13s. per day, time-and-half for overtime; (2) bread-servers to rec minimum weekly wage of £2 10s.; country bread-ser receive 2s. per day for dinner: commission as at I with bread at wholesale price and a reduction of the high standard of sixty-five pounds to forty pounds to say high standard of sixty-five pounds to forty pounds to forty pounds to say high standard of sixty-five pounds to forty pounds to packers; (4) bakehouse labourers to receive an a making a minimum wage of £2 15s, with time-and-high standard pounds to the Arbitrator — Sir Dunbar Plunket Award—(1) Bakers and confectioners shall be paid a Award—(1) Bakers and confectioners shall be paid at the rate of 62s. 6d, per week with time-and-half for overtime; obbers shall receive 10s. per day with time-and-half for overtime; (2) bread-servers shall receive a minimum wage of 45s. with 1s. 6d. for dinner; claim for reduction of the standard for commission not established; (3) the wages of male packers over 18 shall be increased by 4s. per week female packers over 18 by 2s. 6d. per week, and male and female packers under 18 by 2s. per week; (4) the wages all bakehouse labourers shall be increased by 5s. with me-and-half for overtime. Claim for a minimum wage of established. Effective as from the first pay day in Issued 8th October, 1919. W.A. 7532. Limerick Master Bakers' Association v. Irish

AKERS.—Limerick Master Bakers' Association v. Irish (1978) National Amalgamated Union.—Difference—Applian for (1) an 8-hour day; (2) a weekly wage of 70s.; wertime and payment of boys; (4) double time for any sary work, sponges, &c., on Sundays; (5) double for Bank Holidays.—Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket on. Award—(1) an 8-hour day; (2) a weekly wage of (4) overtime at the rate of time-and-half; (4) double for Sundays and Bank Holidays. It was agreed that question of payment of boys should be settled by conce. Issued 8th October, 1919. W.A. 7556.

MILL MECHANICS.—The North Western District on of Flour Milling Employers, The Flour Milling Fig. Federation, and The Ministry of Food, Flour Control Committee v. The Joint Committee of Sering Societies, Liverpool District. Difference s Control Committee t. The ineering Societies, Liverpool District. Difference—in that the mechanics employed in the flour mills in the erpool District should be paid as follows as from the full pay in June: smiths 73s. 6d. per week plus 12½ cent. bonus; fitters and turners 73s. per week plus per cent. bonus; sheet metal workers 73s. per week s 12½ per cent. bonus. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, Award—Claim that the rate asked (i.e., the rate in prepairing establishments) is or has become the district e for general maintenance and repair work, whether on prepairing or not, has not been established; without the to consideration of the existing relation between to consideration of the existing relation between rates of these classes of men and similar classes em-yed in ship repairing establishments in the district. red 13th October, 1919. W.A. 2989/3.

BUTCHERS.—Manchester Abattoir Products Co., Ltd. Journeymen Butchers' Federation of Great Britain Ireland.—Difference—Application for certain advances alterations in working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. C. obty. Award—(1) Working week to consist of 48 hours oughty. Award—(1) Working week to consist of 48 hours or men, and 44 hours for the Female Section. (2) Minimum rates fixed of £3 8s. per week for Rop men or Gut en; ls. 1½d. per hour for other men. (3) An advance 2s. a week to the Female Section. (4) Overtime, in the se of men, to be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-arter; and double time on Sundays. (5) A week's diday with pay shall be granted after 12 months' connuous service. (6) Other working conditions to remain at present, with a certain proviso. (7) Above rates clude all War advances. Effective as from 1st September, 19. Issued 14th October, 1919. W.A. 7226/3.

BUTCHERS.—The Manchester Wholesale Meat Importers The Journeymen Butchers' Federation of Great Britain Ireland.—Difference—Application for an increase of per week for market porters and for wages of £1 a day s. per week for market porters and for wages of £1 a day casual labourers, if only one day is worked, and 30s. two days, when two days are worked consecutively. bitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—The wages of the emen shall be £3 5s. per week; extra hands, £3 per ek; casual labourers working for one day shall be paid the rate of the extra hand, plus 25 per cent.; when rking two consecutive days, at the rate of the extra hand, plus 16 66 per cent. Previous to the hearing, certain the working conditions were agreed upon viz. (1) Any nd, plus 16:66 per cent. Previous to the hearing, certain her working conditions were agreed upon, viz.: (1) Any ployee, after working four consecutive weeks as a casual bourer, shall be entitled to one week's notice. (2) One lek's holiday with pay to be allowed after 12 months' insecutive service. (3) For overtime, time-and-a-half to paid. (4) Station work—Employees are not to handle ods into or out of railway wagons. Effective as from the mmencement of the first complete pay week after 17th tober, 1919. Issued 17th October, 1919. W.A. 7226/2.

October, 1919. Issued 17th October, 1919. W.A. 7226/2.

BUTCHERS.—East Lancashire Wholesale Meat Supply Association, Limited, v. Journeymen Butchers' Federation of Great Britain and Ireland. Difference—Application for an increase of slaughtering and portering rates as settled by the Award dated 20th September, 1918. Arbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—Rates shall be as follows: Cattle—Slaughtering, 5s. (Jews (6s.); portering, 1s.; 1s. 9d. special for back line slaughter houses. Sheep—Slaughtering, 1s. 2d. (Jews, the same); portering 2d.; 3d. special for back line. Calves—Slaughtering, 1s. 9d. (Jews, the same); portering, 3d. Pigs—Slaughtering: hogs, 2s. 6d.; sows, 3s.; portering, 9d. per body. Casualty cattle, 10s. (inclusive rate); casualty sheep, 2s. (inclusive rate). The provisions relating to the guarantee of 15 beasts per man which applied to the Award of 20th September, 1918, are abolished. Effective as from commencement of first full pay week after 17th October, 1919. Issued 17th October, 1919. W.A. 7226/4.

BAKERS.—Michael Cahill and Others v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.—Supplementary Award to primer Awards of 30th September and 18th December, 1918 erence—Revision of the date when the increase of 7s. 6d. per week granted by the Award of 18th December, 1918, to the employee concerned should operate. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunkett Barton. Award—The said advance of 7s. 6d. shall operate from the first pay day after 30th September (in lieu of 1st September). Issued 22nd October, 1919.

Leather Trades.

Leather Trades.

Leather Workers.—Geo. Howe, Ltd., Redvales Tannery, Bury, v. Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers. Difference—Application for the increase of 5s. to male workers under Court of Arbitration Award No. 437 (Leather Trade) for the period from the first full pay in March, 1919, to 8th August, 1919. Conference presided over by an Officer of the Ministry of Labour. Agreement—The men concerned being in the employ of the firm for the full period 1st March, 1919, to 8th August, 1919, shall receive £3 4s. 8d. each in lieu of any amounts they may be entitled to for each in lieu of any amounts they may be entitled to for the same period under the above-mentioned award. The case of workers entering the firm's employ after 24th April, 1919, who have received other advances, shall receive sympathetic consideration. Issued 25th September, 1919. W.A. 7164.

Public Utility Services.

TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES.—The Southampton Corporation (Tramways Department) v. The National Union of General Workers. Difference—Application for double pay for Monday, July 21st, 1919 (which was (wrongly) expected to be a Peace holiday). Arbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—Claim not established, ordinary pay is all that is due. Issued 30th September, 1919. W.A. 6871/2.

ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERS.—Yorkshire Electric Power

ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERS.—Yorkshire Electric Power Co., Ltd., v. Electrical Power Engineers' Association. Difference—Question arising on the application of an Award (W.A. 9281), dated 27th February, 1919, viz., what proportion of increases given since July, 1914, are war advances. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—The question is to be determined in accordance with a certain Table of Formulæ, set out at length. Issued 2nd October, 1919. W.A. 1838/40.

ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERS.—Metropolitan Borough of Woolwich v. Electrical Power Engineers' Association. Difference—Claim by the Association for the increases granted by the Electrical Power Engineers' Award, dated 27th February, 1919, to be extended to its members employed as assistant engineers by the Council, Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—There is no substantial difference between the employees concerned and Junior Charge Engineers, as covered by Award W.A. 9281, and in the circumstances of the case they should be dealt with in the circumstances of the case they should be dealt with as if they were included in the provisions thereof, and not of Award 2772 (Committee on Production). It is recommended for consideration that the present payments for overtime and any other extra payments not usual in the case of Junior Charge Engineers, as so styled, be consolidated into a new rate for the employees concerned. Issued 2nd October, 1919. W.A. 1838/41.

2nd October, 1919. W.A. 1838/41.

Poor Law Employees.—Staines Board of Guardians v. The Poor Law Workers' Union. Difference—Application for the granting of bonuses in accordance with the awards to Civil Servants of the Conciliation and Arbitration Board. Arbitrator—Sir H. Courthope Munroe, K.C. Award—Subject to certain conditions as regards merger, part-time employees, rationed employees and workmen whose wages follow the wage movements of their class, the increases of remuneration by way of war bonus are to be in accordance with the scales fixed by the Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government employees in the Award No. 84, dated 31st March, 1919. Effective as from 1st April, 1919. Issued 2nd October, 1919. W.A. 6101/2.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—Hendon Urban District Council v. National Union of Corporation Workers.

Council v. National Union of Corporation Workers. Difference—Application for the Civil Service Bonus, Award No. 84, to be granted to the workmen in the Council's employ, the Council being of opinion that Award 84 does not apply to "Outside Workmen." Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—A further war advance of 3s. per week of 6 days to able-bodied employees over 18. It is recommended that the case of men who are not able-bodied be considered by the Council. Effective as from commencement of first full pay following 30th Avery 1010.

be considered by the Council. Effective as from commencement of first full pay following 30th August, 1919. Issued 2nd October, 1919. W.A. 6430/2.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.—Borough Council of Shoreditch v. National Association of Local Government Officers. Difference—Claim that Award No. 84 made by Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government employees and dated 31st March, 1919, be applied to the administrative, technical and clerical staffs of the Council who are not in receipt of a war hours at least council to administrative, technical and clerical staffs of the Council who are not in receipt of a war bonus at least equal to that granted by Award No. 84. Arbitrator—Sir H. Courthope Munroe, K.C. Award—Award No. 84 to be applied in full as from 1st April, 1919. Award not to operate so as to reduce earnings. Merger clause. Definition of "ordinary remuneration," as used in Award No. 84. Advances awarded are war advances, and are to continue for such period as Award No. 84 remains in force. Issued 3rd October, 1919. W.A. 6355/2.

Relieving Officer.—The Guardians of the Thame Union v. Relieving Officer. Difference—Application for payment of the full amount of the Civil Service scale of bonus to the relieving officer concerned. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—The relieving officer concerned to receive the full scale of war bonus granted by Award No. 84 to civil servants, to be based as constituting his ordinary remunera-

servants, to be based as constituting his ordinary remunera-tion on the amounts on which he contributes to the superannuation fund, excepting therefrom the amount of his fees as Registrar of Births and Deaths which are not paid by

the Guardians. Merger of present bonus of £35 per annum. Effective as from 1st April, 1919. Issued 6th October, 1919. W.A. 3773/2.

W.A. 3773/2.

ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERS.—The Charing Cross, West End and City Electricity Supply Co., Ltd., v. The Electrical Power Engineers' Association. Difference—Whether certain employees of the company are excluded from the operation of Award 9281 as not being technical engineers equal to, or superior to, a junior charge engineer. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Seven of the men concerned (two as from special dates) to be treated as covered by Award No. 9281. As regards three other men the claim has not been established, but it is not intended to convey that they are relatively inferior to the grade of junior that they are relatively inferior to the grade of junior charge engineer. They are simply not covered by the award in question. Issued 13th October, 1919. W.A. 1838/46.

1838/46.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS (Professional, administrative, technical and clerical staff).—Corporation of Brighton v. National Association of Local Government Officers. Difference—Application for the Civil Service scales of war bonus. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Subject to certain special provisions, advances granted in accordance with the full scale given in Award No. 84 of The Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government employees. Merger of existing bonuses. Effective as from 1st April, 1919. Issued 24th October, 1919. W.A. 6878/2.

MOTORMEN AND CONDUCTORS.—Belfast Corporation (Tramways Department) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Difference—Claim for a quarter of an hour for taking out and a quarter of an hour for putting in, all cars. Arbitrator—Mr. James Andrews, K.C. Award—The men concerned shall be entitled to an allowance of 15 minutes for signing on in the morning and of 15 minutes for signing off in the evening; and for each additional car taken out during the day a total period of 15 minutes shall be allowed for the joint operation of taking out and putting in such car. Effective as from and including the payweek which ended on Wednesday, 22nd October, 1919. Issued 25th October, 1919. W.A. 7853.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.—Metropolitan Borough Council of Hackney v. National Association of Local Government Officers. Difference—Claim that Award No. 84 of ment Officers. Difference—Claim that Award No. 84 of Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government employees, dated 31st March, 1919, be applied to the whole of the officers on the permanent establishment of the Council (with the exception of those in the electricity and other departments affected by the Awards of the Committee on Production) who are not in receipt of a war bonus at least equal to the Civil Service scale of war bonus. Arbitrator—Sir H. Courthope Munroe, K.C. Award—Award No. 84 to be applied in full as from 1st April, 1919; but not to operate so as to reduce earnings. Merger of any war bonuses or increases already given. Definition of "ordinary remuneration" as used in Award No. 84. Advances awarded are war advances and are to continue for such period as Award No. 84 remains in force. Issued such period as Award No. 84 remains in force. Issued 29th October, 1919. W.A. 7348/2.

GAS WORKERS.—Glasgow Corporation v. National Amalgamated Workers' Union. Difference—Whether the agreement arrived at between the National Gas Council and the National Federation of General Workers, dated 30th April, 1919, should be extended to the employees in the Gas Department of the Corporation. Arbitrator—Sheriff John Wilson, K.C. Award—Claim not established. Issued October, 1919. W.A. 6472/2.

Miscellaneous Trades.

TEACHERS.—Northampton Local Education Authority v. National Union of Teachers. Difference—Whether the remuneration of teachers employed in the public elementary schools should be increased; and if so, to what extent, in what manner, and as from what date. Arbitrator—Sir Cyril Jackson. Award—The remuneration of teachers concerned shall be increased and the recommendations of the Education Committee at their special meeting on 26th June, 1919, shall take effect with the following modifications:—

9, shall take effect with the following modifications:—

Head Teachers.—Boys and mixed departments—
Grade II: £260 (min.)-£300 (max.); Grade III: £270£315; Grade IV: £280-£330; Grade V: £300-£360.
Girls and infants—Grades I and II: £190-£220;
Grades III: £200-£230; Grade IV: £210-£250; Grade V: £240-£280. Increments to be at the rate of £10 a year. Assistants promoted to Headships, whose existing salary at the time of promotion is above the minimum of the grade, to be placed in such a position on the scale as will give an additional £10.

Certified Assistant Teachers.—1st year. men £130.

on the scale as will give an additional £10.

Certified Assistant Teachers.—1st year, men £130, women £120; 2nd year, men £140, women £130; 3rd year, men £150, women £140; 4th year, men £160; 6th year, men £180, women £170, women £160; 6th year, men £180, women £170; 7th year, men £190, women £180; 8th year, men £200, women £190; 9th year, men £210, women £200; 10th year, men £220, women £210; 11th year, men £230; 12th year, men £240; 13th year, men £250; 14th year, men £260. The commencing salaries of College Trained teachers to be—Men £150, women £140. No teacher to receive an

increment of less than £30 as from 1st April last, is understood that the Authority have agreed to g proportionate increases to their Technical Teach. The new scales shall take effect from 1st April, 18 and apply to teachers employed by the Authori 14th July, 1919, and thereafter appointed by Issued 8th October, 1919. W.A. 4949/2.

November, 1919.

TEACHERS.—Peterborough Local Education Authority Nation Union of Teachers. Difference—Whether the muneration of teachers concerned employed in puelementary schools should be increased beyond the schools. elementary schools should be increased beyond the scales already agreed to by the Authority, and if so, to what extent, and in what manner, and as from what date. Arbitrator—Sir Cyril Jackson. Award—The remuneration of teachers shall be increased beyond the scales agreed to by the Authority, and the following scales of salary shall be adopted.—

A. Schools with average attendance below 130.— Headmasters—Minimum £230, maximum £320. Head Mistresses.—Minimum £190, maximum £260.

B. Schools with average attendance above 130.—Head masters—Minimum £260, maximum £350.

Mistresses—Minimum £210, maximum £270.

Assistants promoted to Headships,, whose existing salary at the time of promotion is above the minimum of the grade, to be placed in such a position on the scale will give an additional £10. Certified Assista Masters.—Men, minimum £130, maximum £25 women, minimum £120, maximum £200. Uncertification Assistant Teachers.—Men, minimum £100, maximum £150; women, minimum £90, maximum £140. Sumentary Assistant Mistresses.—Minimum £70, mentary Assistant Mistresses.—Minimum £70, normul £110. The annual increments in each cas be £10. Head Teachers to be placed upon respective scales in accordance with their year service as Head Teachers: Assistant Teachers to placed upon their respective scales in accordance their years of service as assistant teachers, provided in each case the increment in the first or one subsequent year shall not exceed £50. Effective from 1st April, 1919. Issued 8th October, 1919.

PEAT FACTORY EMPLOYEES.—Lochar Ltd., Dumfries, The National Union of General Workers. Difference—(Whether Award No. 313 (Building Trades, Scotland) applied to the men concerned who are employed at Ironhirst Perfactory. (2) If not, whether there should be any advantor reduction of the rate per hour at present paid to sumen. (3) Whether time and a quarter should be paid fall time workers between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. Arbitrator Sheriff Hay Shennan. Award—(1) Items one and three the claim not established. (2) There should be an advantof three-farthings per hour on the present rates paid the men concerned. Effective as from the pay following the 20th October, 1919. Issued 27th October, 1919. W. 918/19.

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 and Allied Trades.

Building Trade Operatives (Bristol).—Bristol Association of Building Trade Employers v. National Federation of Building Trades Operatives. Agreement—As and from 1st May, 1919, the standard rate of wages for carpenters, joiners, masons, bricklayers, plumbers, wood-cutting machinists and plasterers to be 1s. 8d. per hour. Hours of Labour—from 1st January to 30th November inclusive, the working hours shall be 44 per week, during December the working hours shall be 41½ per week. The above rates to be inclusive of all war advances and bonuses. Approved 9th July, 1919. W.A. 4167.

Building Trade Operatives (Plymouth)—Plymouth and

Building Trade Operatives (Plymouth).—Plymouth and District Association of Building Trades Employers v. National Federation of Building Trades Operatives and the National Union of General Workers. Agreement—Rates of wages:—Painters 1s. 7d. per hour, labourers in the building trades 1s. 5d. per hour. Rates to be inclusive of all war advances and bonuses. Working hours to be 48 per week for the 8 summer months, and 44 per week for the 4 winter months. Effective on and from the seventh day of August, 1919. Approved 26th September, 1919, on the understanding that any further reduction in the working week shall not in itself constitute a reason for increased hourly rates, W.A. 3894.

Building Trade Operatives (Lewes).—Lewes Master

Builders and Allied Trades Association v. Lewes Branch of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives. Agreement—Rates of wages shall be:—Mechanics 1s. 3d. per hour, painters 1s. 2d. per hour, scaffolders and timbermen 1s. 1d. per hour, labourers 1s. per hour. Effective as from 22nd August, 1919. Approved 10th October, 1919. W.A. 6838.

W.A. 6838.

ASPHALTERS. (LONDON).—London Master Asphalters'
Association v. The National Union of Asphalte Workers.
Agreement—Rates of wages:—Spreaders increased to
1s. 7d. per hour, potmen and labourers 1s. 4d. per hour,

rentices 2d. per hour increase. 12½ per cent. bonus to merged into the above rates. (Agreement, but not noval, also states that the hours of labour shall be red from 56½ hours in summer and 50½ hours in winter ours per week winter and summer.) Approved ther, 1919. W.A. 7020.

ctober, 1919. W.A. 7020.

DING TRADE OPERATIVES (SOUTHAMPTON).—Southand District Building Trades Employers' Associanational Federation of Building Trades Operatives of wages:—Bricklayers, masons, nt—Rates of wages:—Bricklayers, masons, plasterers, carpenters and joiners, ls. 6d.; (spindle, fourcutter, tenon machines, &c.), other machinists and sawyers, ls. 5d.; painters, scaffolders and timbermen, ls. 3d.; labourers, Working hours to be 47 per week as from 26th er. Approved 27th October, 1919, on the undertath any further reduction in hours of work shall tself constitute a ground for increased hourly rates.

ING TRADE OPERATIVES (BRISTOL).—National Board illiation for the Building Trades. Decision (confirmision of South Western Conciliation Board)—Rate decision of South Western Concination Board)—Rate abourers shall be 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ per hour. Effective as from ast pay day prior to 26th May. Approved on advice Interim Court of Arbitration, 28th October, 1919. oval of the rate decided upon for painters was with-

do. W.A. 4167.
Building Trade Operatives (Brentwood).—South stern Centre Conciliation Board. Decision—Wages of eratives concerned shall be:—Mechanics, 1s. 6d. per ur; painters, 1s. 5d. per hour; scaffolders and timberen, 1s. 4d. per hour; labourers, 1s. 3d. per hour. The eat to which this applies shall be six miles radius from the entwood Town Hall, excluding any portion of the London eat coming within this. Hours of labour to be 50 per week in the summer months, and 44 per week during weeks in winter. Effective as from the first full pay week in October, 1919, and shall stand for 6 months. Suproved 29th October, 1919, on the understanding that y further reduction in hours shall not in itself constitute ground for increased hourly rates. W.A. 7201.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

COPPERSMITHS, BRAZIERS AND METAL WORKERS (EDIN-GH AND GREENOCK DISTRICTS).—The Scottish Copper-ths Employers' Association v. The National Society of opersmiths, Braziers and Metal Workers. Agreement— the men concerned in the Edinburgh and Greenock Disthe Glasgow District, who are in receipt of 1s. 1½d. per ur (for a 47-hours week) plus 21s. 6d. plus 12½ per cent. proved 8th October, 1919. W.A. 6841.

EERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES (MANCHESTER).—Manchester District Engineering Trades Em-Association v. Manchester District Committee of eration of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades. ment—The present practice of payments of double for working on Sunday, Good Friday and Christmas shall be maintained. Time and a quarter shall be to workers called upon to work on any 12 days of recognised holidays of the firms concerned. When is worked on any of the days referred to, present rates of the district shall be calculated on the anced rate paid on such days—that is, on time and a ter. Approved 29th October, 1919. W.A. 4240.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1919.

No. 1173.

WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) ACTS. RATES OF WAGES.

LABOUR UNDER SECTION 2 (3) OF THE WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) ACT, 1918 (8 & 9 GEO. 5, c. 61), AND THE WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION EXTENSION ACT, 1919 Wages (Temporary Ri (9 & 10 Geo. 5, c. 18).

thereas by an Agreement dated the 27th March, made the South Eastern Centre Board of Conciliation for the Iding Trades, it was agreed that in the Counties of the Surrey and Sussex the rates specified in the Schedule to should be substituted for the prescribed rates applicated the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Acts, 1918 1919, to building trades operatives of the classes mended whereas the second ways are the second whereas the second ways are the second ways and the second ways are the second ways and the second ways are the second ways and the second ways are the second ways are the second ways are the second ways and the second ways are the second ways are

and whereas the said Agreement was approved by the hister of Labour:

nister of Labour:

Now, therefore, the Minister of Labour, in pursuance the powers vested in him by the Wages (Temporary gulation) Acts, 1918 and 1919, and on the advice of the lerim Court of Arbitration, hereby orders and directs—that the variations affected by the said agreement of the 27th March, as set forth in the Schedule hereto, in districts where the prescribed or substituted rates of wages on December 31st, 1918, were such that the hourly rate of wages for mechanics was less than Is. per hour shall, as from the date of this Order, be binding on all workpeople, being workpeople engaged

on new construction work in the building trade to whom the prescribed or substituted rates in question are applicable, and the employers of those workpeople, in the Counties of Kent, Surrey and Sussex.

The Minister reserves power to revoke or vary this

Order.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1919.

R. S. Horne,

Minister of Labour.

Schedule.

AGREEMENT MADE THE 27TH DAY OF MARCH, 1919, BY THE SOUTH EASTERN CENTRE BOARD OF CONCILIATION FOR THE BUILDING TRADES IN RESPECT OF THE COUNTIES OF

Kent, Surrey and Sussex. That where wages of mechanics on 31st December, 1918, were-

Below 1s., be Grade D.

The new rates to be—
Grade D ... 1s. 2d. for mechanics.

Painters to be 1d. less than mechanics; scaffolders and timbermen to be 2d. less than mechanics; labourers to be 3d. less than mechanics.

To include all bonuses and percentages."

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

VARIATION OF GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES FOR FEMALE WORKERS.

THE Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain) have varied the general minimum time-rates for female workers, and the rates as varied are set out below:—

FEMALE WORKERS.

1. For female workers other than learners 30 9 per week

LEARNERS.

2. For female learners of under 15 years of age 3. For female learners of 15 and under 16 15 9 ,, ,,

years of age 4. For female learners of 16 and under 17 19 3 ,, ,, years of age 5. For female learners of 17 and under 18

years of age 23 3 ,, ,,
Provided that a female learner entering the trade over
the age of 16 may serve a period of one year as a learner
at the following minimum rates:—

First six months ... s. d.
Second six months ... 16 3 per week
Second six months ... 17 6 ,, ,,

Thereafter the minimum rate shall be that applicable to the worker's age.

The above general minimum time-rates are weekly rates based on a week of 47 hours, and subject to proportionate increase or deduction according as the hours worked are

increase or deduction according as the hours worked are more or less than 47.

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 24th October, 1919, confirming the above general minimum time-rates, as varied, and specifying 27th October, 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 abovementioned general minimum time-rates is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence; but in certain circumstances the

ing £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

Further particulars regarding the above-mentioned variations of the general minimum time-rates may be obtained from the Secretary, Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain), 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Chain Trade Board (Great Britain).

VARIATION OF GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES.

The Chain Trade Board (Great Britain) have varied the general minimum time-rates for hand-hammered chain-making from 4d. to 7½d. an hour and for dollied or tommied chain-making from 6d.—10d. to 1s. 5d.—1s. 11½d. an hour, and have varied the general minimum piece-rates correspondingly.

spondingly.

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 30th October, 1919, confirming the general minimum time-rates and general minimum piecerates, as varied, and specifying 3rd November, 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 is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence; but in certain circumstances the Trade Board may, in the case of timeworkers affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the general minimum time-rates.

Further particulars regarding the variation of the above-

mentioned minimum rates of wages may be obtained from the Secretary, Chain Trade Board (Great Britain), 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

VARIATION OF GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND FIXING PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME

The Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain) have varied the general minimum time-rates and have fixed piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers as set out below, and 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 30th October, 1919, confirming these minimum rates of wages as varied and fixed, and specifying 3rd November, 1919, as the date from which they 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.

(a) General Minimum Time-rates and Piece-work Basis Time-rates.

	GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES.		PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES.	
For Female workers under 15 yrs. of age " " " " of 15 & " 18 " " " " " 17 " 18 " " " " " 18 yrs. of age and upwards	Per week of 48 hrs. 5. d. 12 0 16 0 20 0 24 0 30 0	3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 7½d.	Per week of 48 hours. s. d. 15 0 20 0 25 0 30 0 37 6	

(ii) Male Workers.

	1 1 1					
	GENERAL TIME-	PIECE-WORE BASIS TIME-RATES Per week of 48 hours.				
The second second	Per week of 48 hrs.					
I. For male workers of 21 years of age and upwards employed as knife hands or press hands.	s. d. 56 0	s. d. 1 2	s. d. 70 0			
II. For all other male workers:— For male workers under 15 yrs. of age , of 15 & , 16 , , , , , , , , 17 , , 18 , , , 17 , , , , , , 17 ,	12 0 16 0 20 0 24 0 30 0 36 0 42 0 48 0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 3 & \\ 0 & 4 & \\ 0 & 5 & \\ 0 & 6 & \\ 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} & \\ 0 & 9 & \\ 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} & \\ 1 & 0 & \\ \end{array}$	15 0 20 0 25 0 30 0 37 6 45 0 52 6 60 0			

(b) Overtime Rates.

(i) For the first two hours' overtime on any day, except Saturdays, Sundays and customary Public and Statutory Holidays, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
 (ii) For overtime after the first two hours of overtime

(ii) For overtime after the first two hours of overtime on any day except Sundays and customary Public and Statutory Holidays, and for all overtime on Saturdays, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
(iii) For all time worked on Sundays and customary Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE TIME.
(iv) All hours worked in any week in excess of 48 shall be paid for as overtime, and the overtime rate shall be payable where on any day (not being a Sunday or customary Public or Statutory Holiday), the number of hours worked exceeds 9, or in the case of Saturday exceeds 5, notwithstandday), the number of hours worked exceeds 5, of in the case of Saturday, exceeds 5, notwithstanding that the number of hours worked in the week does not exceed 48.

Provided that where it is or where it may become the established practice of an employer only to require atten-

dance on 5 days a week, the overtime rate shall only be payable where on any day the number of hours worked exceeds 9½.

Provided also that where it is or may become the

exceeds 9½.

Provided also that where it is or may become the established practice of an employer to require attendance only on alternate Saturdays, the normal number of hours for the week in which attendance on Saturday is required shall be deemed to be 50. But in the application of these provisos, where the employer requires attendance on any day on which it is not the established practice of the employer to require attendance all time warked. day on which it is not the established practice of the employer to require attendance, all time worked on such day shall be paid for at TIME-AND-A-QUARTER for the first two hours, and TIME-AND-A-HALF thereafter.

For the purpose of such overtime rates the normal

For the purpose of such overtime rates the normal number of hours of work in the trade have been declared

On Saturday ... 5
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 variation and fixing of the above-mentioned minimum rates of wages may be obtained from the Secretary, Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain), 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Lace Finishing Trade Board.

VARIATION OF GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES.

Variation of General Minimum Piece-rates.

The Lace Finishing Trade Board have varied the general minimum piece-rates for Warp Lace and Hair Net Finishing, and 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 5th November, 1919, confirming these general minimum piece-rates and specifying 7th November, 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 data specified.

specified.

The penalty for paying wages at less than the abovementioned general minimum piece-rates is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence.

Further particulars regarding the above-mentioned general minimum piece-rates may be obtained from the Secretary, Lace Finishing Trade Board, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

PROPOSALS TO FIX OR TO VARY MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES.

PROPOSAL TO VARY GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND TO FIX OVERTIME RATES.

In any week On any day (other than Saturday) ... On Saturday

General Minimum Time-rates.

Male Workers.	iatio	n pi	roposed.
	9	d	per hour.
A. For male workers other than learners	1	12 1	Jel Hour.
B. For male learners of under 14 years of age		$3\frac{1}{2}$,,
For male learners of 14 and under 15		334	,,
For male learners of 15 and under 16 years of age		434	,,
For male learners of 16 and under 17 years of age		6	,,
For male learners of 17 and under 18		7	,,
years of age For male learners of 18 and under 19		9	,,
years of age		10	,,
years of age		LU	"

years of age Objections to the above proposals may be lodged with the Trade Board within two months from 28th October, 1919. Objections should be in writing and should be addressed to the Secretary, Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain), 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Tobacco Trade Board (Ireland).

PROPOSAL TO FIX GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND

The Tobacco Trade Board (Ireland) have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 17th October, 1919, to fix minimum rates of wages as set out below:—

(a) General Minimum Time-rates.

		1	VIVI C	TIG AA	orker	S.		Mary Control of the C	
								Per w	reek
								S.	d.
Workers	und	er 15	vears	of as	re			14	6-
Workers	of 1	5 and	under	16 v	ears o	of age		18	0
Workers	2003			17				22	0
"	"	7	"	18	"	"	3	26	0
"	"	8 ,,	,,	18 19	,,	"		32	6
"		0	,,	20-	"	"		38	0
,,	" 6	00	• ,,	97	"	"		43	0
"	77 6	01 700	re of c	21	nd in	wards		49	6
"	"	The state of the s						10	
		В	.—Fen	nale \	Worke	ers.			
								Per v	veek

									Per v	veek.
									S.	d.
Jorkers	111	nder	15	years	of	age			11	6
Jorkers	of	15 :	and	under	16	vears	of age		13	6
	100	16	,,	,,	17	,,	,,		16	0
"	"	17			18	,,	,,		19	6
"	"	18	"	"	19				25	0
"	"	19	3393	"	20	, ,,	"		27	0
"	"	20	"	"	21	"	"		29	0
"	"	21	"	re of o	CO	and i	ipwards		31	6
,,,	"		yea	mini	mu	m tim	o rates	are f	Charles and a	week

of 47 hours and are subject to a proportionate deduction according as the number of hours is less than 47, except that in the case of a whole-time worker employed by the

that in the case of a whole-time worker employed by the week or longer period where the number of hours customarily worked in the establishment agreed between the employer and worker is less than 47—

(a) the weekly wage payable and applicable shall not be less than that set out above;

(b) the weekly wage payable and applicable shall be subject to a proportionate deduction according as the number of hours of employment is less than the number customarily worked in the establishment; and lishment: and

(c) the weekly wage payable and applicable shall be subject to a proportionate increase according as the number of hours of employment up to 47 hours (excluding hours to which overtime rates are applicable as set out below) is greater than the number customarily worked in the establish-

(b) Overtime Rates.
Overtime rates for male and female workers of all ages

(a) For the first two hours overtime on any day except Sunday and customary public and statutory holidays, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.

holidays, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.

(b) For overtime after first two hours of overtime on any day except Sunday and customary public and statutory holidays, TIME-AND-A-HALF.

(c) For all overtime worked on Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays, DOUBLE TIME.

(d) For all hours worked in any week in excess of 47, the overtime rate shall be TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, except in so far as higher overtime rates are

except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the provisions of sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) above.

The Trade Board propose to declare that, for the purpose of such overtime rates, the normal number of hours of work per week shall be 47.

Objections to the above proposals may be lodged with the Trade Board within two months from 18th October, 1919. Objections should be in writing and should be addressed to the Secretary, Tobacco Trade Board (Ireland), Lord Edward Street, Dublin.

Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland).

PROPOSAL TO VARY GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND TO FIX PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES FOR FEMALE WORKERS.

THE Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland) have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 3rd November, 1919, to vary the general minimum time-rates for male workers other than learners from 8d. to 1s. 1½d. an hour and for female workers from 5d. to 7½d. an hour with corresponding increases in the general minimum time-rates for male and female learners.

They also propose to fix for female workers a piece worker.

general minimum time-rates for male and female learners. They also propose to fix for female workers a piece-work basis time-rate of 8d. an hour.

Objections to the above proposals may be lodged with the Trade Board within two months from 4th November, 1919.
Objections should be in writing and should be addressed to the Secretary, Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland), Lord Edward Street, Dublin.

Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland).

PROPOSAL TO VARY GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND TO FIX PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES FOR FEMALE WORKERS. HE Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland) have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 3rd November, 1919, to vary the general

minimum time-rates for female workers from 4½d. to 8d. an hour, with corresponding increases in the rates for female learners, and to fix a piece-work basis time-rate of 9d. an hour for female workers.

Objections to the above proposals may be lodged with the Trade Board within two months from 4th November, 1919. Objections should be in writing and should be addressed to the Secretary, Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland), Lord Edward Street, Dublin.

Lace Finishing Trade Board.

PROPOSAL TO VARY GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES.

The Lace Finishing Trade Board, having obtained the consent thereto of the Minister of Labour under Section 3 (5) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 7th November, 1919, to vary the general minimum time-rate from 5½d. to 7d. an hour with corresponding increases in the rate for learners, and to vary by the addition of 20 per cent. the general minimum piece-rates at present in operation, these variations to remain in operation for the period of one year from the date they become effective.

Objections to these proposals may be lodged with the Trade Board within two months from 8th November, 1919. Objections should be in writing and should be addressed to the Secretary, Lace Finishing Trade Board, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Ireland).

REGULATIONS, DATED 15TH OCTOBER, 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 IRELAND.

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

Regulations:—

1. A Trade Board shall be established in Ireland for the 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, riveted 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 23 and not more than 29 persons, of whom three shall be appointed members and the remainder representative members. The

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.

ment.
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:

The trade of the trade is carried on: (a) Ten members representing employers in the trade shall be appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such

employers. (b) Ten 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

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

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

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.

(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 re-making representing or dyeing or general preparation of the manufacture of furs or skins into garments, rugs or other articles; from the Board

11. At the end of two years from the date of the establishment of the Trade Board five representative members, to be chosen by lot from among the members representing employers, and five 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

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

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 (Ireland)."

18. Any question upon the construction or interpreta-tion of these regulations shall, in the event of dispute, be referred to the Minister of Labour for decision.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1919.

R. S. Horne, Minister of Labour

APPOINTMENT OF BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING TRADE BOARD (IRELAND).

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Trade Boards Act, 1909 and 1918, the Minister of Labour has established a Trade Board for the Boot and Shoe

Repairing Trade in Ireland as specified in the Trade Boards (Boot and Shoe Repairing) Order, 1919.

In accordance with the Regulations for the abovementioned trade, dated 15th October, 1919, the Trade Board

(1) Three appointed members, namely:—
Sir J. R. O'Connell, LL.D.,
Mr. Henry Oughton,
Mrs. M. C. Starkie.

(2) Ten 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

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

The Minister of Labour has appointed Sir J. R. O'Connell, LL.D., to be Chairman, Mr. Henry Oughton to be Deputy Chairman, and Mr. P. Ryan to be Secretary of the Trade Board.

Fur Trade Board (Great Britain).

REGULATIONS, DATED 25TH OCTOBER, 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 FUR 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 Fur Trade, as specified in the Trade Boards (Fur) Order, 1919, namely:—

The dressing, dyeing and making up of furs or of skins for furriers' purposes;

(2) The manufacture of furs or skins into garments, rugs or other articles;
(3) The re-making, 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;
(5) texcluding:—

excluding:—

(a) The making up of fur toys, purses, boots, shoes or

(b) The making of fur hats when carried on in association with or in conjunction with the making or trimming of men's, women's or children's head.

gear 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 promises.

premises.

2. The Trade Board shall consist of not less than 33 and not more than 39 persons, of whom three shall be appointed members and the remainder representative members. The representative members shall be members representing properties and members representing the respectively.

representative members shall be members representing employers and workers, respectively, in equal numbers, 3. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall be appoint by the Minister of Labour from among the members the Trade Board, and each of them shall (provided the continues to be a member of the Trade Board) ho office for a period of two years, but shall be eligible for representative.

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:—

various districts in which the trade is carried on:—

(a) Thirteen members representing employers in the various sections of the trade who are not habitually engaged in sub-contracting shall appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such employers.

Two members representing employers in the trade who are habitually engaged in sub-contractions of the way in the trade as a chambermaster.

ing (known in the trade as chambermaster shall be appointed by the Minister of Labor after considering names supplied by such

(b) Fifteen members representing workers in the various sections of 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 nece in order to secure proper representation of any class or classes of employers or workers, after giving the Trade Board an opportunity to be heard, appoint additional representative members to serve upon the Trade Board for a period not exceeding two years. The number of such additional representative members shall always be an even number, not exceeding six in all. Half shall be representatives of employers and half shall be representatives of workers tives of workers.

Any member representing employers who 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

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 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.

3. Any person vacating his seat on the Trade Board ler any of the preceding paragraphs or for any other son shall be eligible for re-appointment as a member to Trade Board. de Board.

Trade Board.

vacancy among members shall be filled in the same
as in the case of the original appointment to the

ry member of the Trade Board shall have one at any meeting of the Board the number of present representing employers and workers, ly, are unequal, it shall be open to the side which ly, are unequal, it shall be open to the side which majority to arrange that one or more of its shall refrain from voting so as to preserve Failing such an arrangement, the Chairman, absence the Deputy Chairman, may, if he thinks e, adjourn the voting on any question to another

of the Board.
Trade Board shall continue in existence until
by order of the Minister of Labour.
Trade Board may be known under the short
The Fur Trade Board (Great Britain)."

8. Any question upon the construction or interpreta-1 of these Regulations shall, in the event of dispute, be brief to the Minister of Labour for decision.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1919. (Signed) R. S. Horne,

Minister of Labour.

APPOINTMENT OF FUR TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the de Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, the Minister of Labour setablished a Trade Board for the Fur Trade in Great stain as specified in the Trade Boards (Fur) Order, 1919. In accordance with the Regulations for the aboventioned trade, dated 25th October, 1919, the Trade ard shall consist of : -

(1) Three appointed members, namely:-

Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Sir Shirley F. Murphy. Mrs. Margrieta Beer.

(2) (a) Thirteen members representing employers in the various sections of the trade, who are not habitually engaged in sub-contracting, appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such employers, due regard having been paid to the representation of the various branches of the above sections of the trade and of the various districts in which these

sections of the trade are carried on.

(b) Two members representing employers in the trade who are habitually engaged in subcontracting (known in the trade as chamber-masters) appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such

employers.

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

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

Button-Making Trade.

SPECIAL ORDER.

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 20th October, 1919, that from and after 28th October, 1919, the follow 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

to the Trade specified in the appendix to this Order. icle 2.—This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards on-making) Order, 1919.

Trade specified in the Appendix to the above notice tellers.

Button-making Trade—that is to say, the manufac-of buttons, button moulds, upholsterers' buttons or sterers' button-headed nails (excluding the shanks), any material by the processes of cutting, sawing, ping, pressing, turning, drilling, fancying, grinding, elling, polishing, japanning, lacquering, dyeing, colour-painting, varnishing, sewing, crocheting, or the cover-

(a) the manufacture of studs, links or parts thereof from any material other than metal, where such manufacture is carried on in association with

or in conjunction with button-making so as to provide a common or interchangeable form of employment for workers;

(b) the manufacture of shanks for buttons where carried on in association with or in conjunction with button-making;

(c) the carding of any of the above articles wherever carried on:

carried on;
(d) all despatching, packing, warehousing or other operations incidental to or appertaining to the manufacture of any of the above articles; but excluding :-

(e) the manufacture of wooden button moulds;

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

Coffin Furniture and Cerement-Making Trade.

SPECIAL ORDER.

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 28th October, 1919, that from and after 4th November, 1919, the following pro-

visions 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 (Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making) Order, 1919.

The Trade specified in the appendix to the above notice

is as follows: —
The Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making Trade, that

is to say:—

(a) the manufacture wherever carried on of Coffin

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

including : -

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

Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade

SPECIAL ORDER.

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 20th October, 1919, that from and after 28th October, 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

(Perambulator and Invalid Carriage) Order, 1919.

The trade specified in the appendix to the above notice

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

including:—

(a) the manufacture of fittings or accessories where made in association with or in conjunction with perambulators, invalid carriages, folding push cars, or wheels intended for use on these articles;

(b) the manufacture of wheels, excluding cycle wheels,

articles;
(b) the manufacture of wheels, excluding cycle wheels, intended for use on perambulators, invalid carriages, or folding push cars;
(c) the manufacture of motor cycle side car bodies where made in association with or in conjunction with perambulators invalid corrieges or folding

with perambulators, invalid carriages, or folding

push cars; ne repair of perambulators, invalid carriages, or folding push cars when carried on in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture thereof;

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

(f) packing, warehousing, or despatching, or other similar operations incidental to the manufacture of any of the above-named articles;

but excluding :-

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

Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Trade.

SPECIAL ORDER

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 20th October, 1919, that from and after 28th October, 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
(Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener) Order, 1919.

'Ine trade specified in the appendix to the above notice

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

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

including:—

(a) the capping of safety pins;
(b) the operation of pin sticking;
(c) packeting, boxing, or carding of any of the above articles wherever carried on;

(c) packeting, warehousing, or other operations, warehousing, or other operations.

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

Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Trade.

SPECIAL ORDER

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 29th October, 1919, that from and after 4th November, 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 (Stamped or Pressed Metal-wares) Order, 1919.

The trade specified in the appendix to the above notice

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

including:

hiding:—

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

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

but excluding:-

(a) the operations specified in the Trade Boards
(Hollow-ware) Order, 1913;
(b) the making of buttons or any operations incidental

thereto;
(c) the making of coffin furniture or any operations incidental thereto;
(d) the making of pins, hairpins, hooks and eyes, hair-curlers, snap fasteners, or safety pins, or any operations incidental thereto;
(e) the making of steel pens and the making of stationers' metal sundries, or other similar metal articles, when carried on as a subsidiary branch of work in assocation with or in conjunction with the making of steel pens, so as to provide a common or interchangeable form of employment for the workers;

ment for the workers;
(f) the mintings of coinage of the realm;
(g) the process of hand-embossing.

Waste Reclamation Trade.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MAKE SPECIAL ORDER.

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

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

Objections to the Draft Special Order must be sent to the Minister of Labour at the above address within 42 days from 4th November, 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

s as follows:—
The Waste Materials Reclamation Trade, that is to say:—
(1) The collecting, sorting or grading of the following materials:—rags; waste paper; paper stock; woollen, worsted, cotton, jute, flax, hemp or other textile waste; textile clippings or cuttings; used bags; sacks or sacking; scrap rubber; scrap iron or other scrap metals; fur cuttings; rabbit skins; bones or fat; used tins; broken glass or earthen-

bones or fat; used tins; broken glass or earthenware.

(2) The collecting, sorting or grading of the following articles when collected, sorted or graded in association with or in conjunction with the collecting, sorting or grading of the waste materials specified above:—discarded clothing (including head-gear or foot-gear); discarded textile articles; old ropes; used bottles or used jars.

(3) The following operations when carried on in association with or in conjunction with the collecting, sorting or grading of any or all of the waste materials specified in (1) above:—the ripping of worn clothes for rags; the picking of old ropes; the trimming of paper salvage; the washing of used bottles or used jars; the wash-

ripping of worn clothes for rags; the picking of old ropes; the trimming of paper salvage; the washing of used bottles or used jars; the washing of used tins; the breaking of scrap metal; the drying of rabbit skins; the making or repairing of sacks or bags; the willowing, pulling, scouring, carbonising, or putting down mixings of textile waste.

of textile waste.

(4) The operations of receiving, packing, compressing, teagling, craning, despatching or warehousing when carried on in association with or in conjunction with any or all of the above-mentioned

but excluding:

(a) Any or all of the above-mentioned operations when carried on in the establishment in which the waste materials are produced or in which they are used as raw materials for further manu-

(b) The making or repairing of sacks or bags when carried on in a factory or workshop engaged solely or mainly in the making or repairing of sacks

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MAKE SPECIAL ORDER.

Notice of Intention to Make Special Order.

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 above address within 42 days from 7th November, 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 Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade, that is to say—

1. The making of such articles as are specified in (a) and (b) below, from linen or cotton or mixed linen and cotton fabrics (excepting knitted fabrics), or from other textile fabrics when the work is carried on in establishments mainly engaged in the making of such articles from the beforeengaged in the making of such articles from the beforementioned fabrics, viz:

(a) Handkerchiefs (including mufflers or flags when made in association or conjunction with handkerchiefs).

(b) Bed-linen, towels, dusters, table-napery, bed spreads, tea-cloths, table-centres, sideboard-covers, cushion-covers, or similar household

articles;
including all or any of the following operations:—

(i) Hooking, cutting or tearing the material.

(ii) Vice-folding.

(iii) Machine hemming, hem-stitching, spoking, over-locking, tambouring, button-holing, and other plain or fancy machine stitching.

(iv) All processes of embroidery or decorative needlework done by machine, whether before or after the making of the articles of the description specified above.

the making of the affectes of the specified above.
The following processes if done by machine: thread-drawing, thread-clipping, topsewing, scalloping, nickelling and paring.
Ill processes of laundering, smoothing, folding, ornamenting, boxing, finishing, warehousing,

packing, and other similar operations incidental to or appertaining to the making of the articles of the description specified above.

2. The making-up in linen warehouses or in establishments mainly engaged in linen lapping, of linen or mixed inen and cotton or other textile fabrics in the piece, or of inen or mixed linen and cotton or other textile articles in the piece including: en or mixed lines and cotton of other textile articles from the piece, including:—
Measuring, cutting, lapping, ornamenting, boxing, warehousing, packing, and similar operations.

Milk Distributive Trade.

November, 1919.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MAKE SPECIAL ORDER.

Notice of Intention to Make Special Order.

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

Copies of the Draft Special Order may be obtained on application in writing to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, 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 11th day of November, 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 this Notice is as

The trade specified in the Appendix to this Notice is as

The trade specified in the Appendix to this Notice is as follows:—

The Milk Distributive Trade, that is to say:

1. (a) The wholesale or retail sale of fresh milk when carried on as a main or distinct business or as a distinct branch or department of a business.

(b) The sale of food or drink for consumption on the premises or of other goods when any such sale is carried on in association with and as a subsidiary part of such business, branch or department as aforesaid, if such sale involves the employment of workers who are principally employed in the sale specified in (a) above; and 2. (a) The following operations when incidental to the sales specified in (1) above—

(1) boxing, parcelling, labelling, weighing, measuring, checking, bottling, unpacking; (2) collecting, delivering, despatching, horse-keeping, cleaning vehicles;

(3) portering, lift or hoist operating, time-keeping, storing, stock-keeping, warehousing, cleaning premises;

(4) pasteurising, cooling, separating of milk;

(5) cleaning utensils or receptacles;

(6) blending, testing, sampling;

(7) other incidental operations;

(b) clerical work or canvassing when incidental to and carried on in conjunction with the work

(h) clerical work or canvassing when incidental to and carried on in conjunction with the work specified in 1 above. cluding any operations in—
the transport of goods by common carriers;

(b) any industry or trade concerned exclusively with carting and operations incidental thereto;
(c) post office business;
(d) agriculture within the meaning of the Corn Production Act, 1917.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

OCTOBER, 1919.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for Examination
Almondsbury (Gloucester) Dattford (Kent) Hailsham (Susex) Hanley (Staffs) Killough (Down) Luddenden (Yorks- W.Riding) Malton (Yorks) Port Glasgow (Renfrew) Vleeby (Lincoln) Wadebridge (Cornwall)	Dr. J. C. MacWatters, Almondsbury, Bristol. Dr. T. Farthing, Lifford House, Dartford. Dr. R. Stansfield, Brockles- bury House, Hailsham. Dr. A. P. Square, 16, Lich- field Street, Hanley. Dr. J. Adrian, Mervue Cottage, Coney Island, Ardglass. Dr. C. S. Ogilvy, Wayside House, Luddenden Foot. Dr. L. C. Walker, 42, Yorkersgate, Malton. Dr. W. F. Macarthur, 65, Princes Street, Port Glas- gow. Dr. H. G. Feltham, Pelham Road, Immingham. Dr. H. P. Sheppard, Wade- bridge,	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m. Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Surgery, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Surgery, 27, Birch Terrace, Hanley. (1) Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.; (2) Weekdays, except Saturdays, 2-3 p.m. Friday, 11 a.m1 p.m. Wednesday, 9.30-10 a.m. Surgery, Tuesday, 2-4 p.m. Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Surgery, Wednesday, 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Wan	ALL STATES OF THE STATES OF TH	

Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at ce of the Certifying Surgeon.

Young persons and children from factories and workshops in which am five are employed

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING OCTOBER.

[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, Feer Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Lid., 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.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Mining. (1) Mines and Quarries, 1918. Part 1. Divisional Statistics and Reports. Persons employed, output, accidents, &c. [Cmd. 339: price 9d.] (2) List of Mines in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man, 1918. Home Office. [Stationery Office publication: price 10s.] (3) Output of Coal at Coal Mines in the United Kingdom. (a) Return relating to the output in each week ended 31st May to 27th September, 1919. [H.C. 176-11: price 1d.] (b) Return of output for the four weeks ended 16th August, 1919, with the number of persons employed in the various districts. Board of Trade. [H.C. 175-11: price 1d.]

Agriculture and Fisheries. (1) Royal Commission on Agriculture. Minutes of Evidence (26th August to 3rd September, 1919). [Cmd. 365: price 1s. 6d.] (2) Annual Report of the Chief Veterinary Officer for the year 1918. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Stationery Office publication: price 3d.] (3) Agricultural Statistics, Scotland, 1917. Part II. Returns of Produce of Crops. With a Summary for the United Kingdom. Board of Agricultural Prices (Ireland). Return showing Annual Average Prices for 1881-1918. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [H.C. 201: price 1d.] (5) Milk Production. Report of Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Prices fixed by the Ministry of Food. With Proceedings and Evidence. [H.L. 161: price 6d.] (6) Representatives of Sea Fisheries Authorities under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888. Minutes of Proceedings at the Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting, Tuesday, 1st July, 1919. [Cmd. 373: price 3d.]

Transport. (1) Select Committee on Transport. (a) Index and Digest of Evidence (Irish Sub-Committee), Session 1918. [H.C. 130: price 6d.] (b) Report on the Metropolitan Area, with Proceedings, Evidence and Appendices. [H.C. 147: price 4s.] (2) Merchant Shipping Vessels (a) captured or destroyed, (b) damaged or molested by the Enemy, but not sunk. Period 4th August, 1914, to

(Losses). Return showing British Merchant and Fishing Vessels (a) captured or destroyed, (b) damaged or molested by the Enemy, but not sunk. Period 4th August, 1914, to 11th November, 1918. Admiralty. [H.C. 199: price 1s. Gd.] (3) Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom for the year 1917. With comparative Tables for the years 1913 to 1917. Board of Trade. [Cmd. 327: price 3s.]

Liquor Traffic. (1) Licensing Statistics, 1918. Statistics as to the Operation and Administration of the Laws relating to the Sale of Intoxicating Liquor in England and Wales. Home Office. [Cmd. 352: price 1s. 3d.] (2) Acquisition and Direct Control of Licensed Premises. Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31st March, 1919. Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic). [Cmd. 318: price 1d.]

Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic). [Cmd. 318: price 1d.]

Housing. (1) Schemes submitted to the Ministry of Health by Local Authorities and Public Utility Societies, dated 25th September, 1919. [Cmd. 355: price 6d.] (2) Powers and Duties of Local Authorities. [Stationery Office publication: price 2d.] (3) Manual on the Conversion of Houses into Flats for the Working Classes. [Stationery Office publication: price 1s.]

Pauperism and Distress. (1) Pauperism (England and Wales). Statement showing the Number of Persons Relieved on the last Saturday in April, May and June, 1919. [Stationery Office publication: price 1d.] (2) Deaths from Starvation or Accelerated by Privation (England and Wales). Return for 1918. Local Government Board. [H.C. 126: price 1d.]

Report on the Trade of Australia for the year 1918. By H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Australia. Cost of living, price fixing, housing, legislation, &c. [Cmd. 351: price 3d.]

Report on the Trade of South Africa for the year 1918.

Report on the Trade of South Africa for the year 1918. By H.M. Trade Commissioner at Cape Town. Census of production, cost of living; Act for establishment of Wages Boards and regulation of factories, &c. [Cmd. 357:

price 6d.]

Colonial Reports. Annual. No. 999. Weihaiwei, 1918.

[Cmd. 1-22: price 1d.] No. 1000. Zanzibar, 1918. [Cmd. 1-23: price 1d.] No. 1001. Hong-Kong, 1918. [Cmd. 1-24: price 2d.]

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH DOMINIONS.

India.—Publications of the Department of Statistics:—
(1) Prices of Country Produce and Salt in India, middle and end of July, middle and end of August, 1919. (2) Cotton Press Return, periods ended 15th and 30th June and 15th

July, 1919. (3) Foreign Sea-borne Trade during June and July, 1919. (4) Wheat Prices in India, to second half of July, 1919. (5) Wholesale and Retail (fortnightly) Prices, 15th and 31st July, 1919. (6) Index Numbers of Indian

July, 1919. (6) Wholesale and Retail (fortingity) Fires, 15th and 31st July, 1919. (6) Index Numbers of Indian Prices, 1861-1919.

Canada.—(1) The Labour Gazette, September, 1919. Industrial conditions during August, strikes and lock-outs, proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, prices and cost of living, recent labour laws of Canada and New Brunswick. Department of Labour. (2) Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, August, 1919. Field crops, prices of agricultural produce, &c. Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (3) National Industrial Conference of Dominion and Provincial Governments with Representative Employers and Labour Men on the subjects of Industrial Relations and Labour Laws, and for the consideration of the Labour Features of the Treaty of Peacetottawa, 15th-20th September, 1919. Official Report of Proceedings and Discussions. Contains copy of Report of Royal Commission on Industrial Relations. [Ottawa: J. de L. Taché, King's Printer.]

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

—Saskatchewan...The Public Service Monthly, September, 1919.

ber, 1919.

—Alberta....Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture, 1918. [Edmonton: J. W. Jeffery, King's Printer.]

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—(1) Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, June, 1919. Trade unions, unemployment, disputes, changes in wages, prices, rents, &c. (2) Labour and Industrial Branch Report. No. 9, July, 1919. Prices, purchasing power of money, wages, trade unions, and general industrial conditions, 1918. Bureau of Census and Statistics. [Melbourne: McCarron, Bird & Co., Printers.]

NEW SOUTH WALES .- (1) The Industrial Gazette, July,

Census and Statistics. [Melbourne: McCarron, Bird & Co., Printers.]

New South Wales.—(1) The Industrial Gazette, July, 1919. Prices, dislocations in industries, employment and unemployment, State labour exchanges, industrial awards and agreements, &c. Department of Labour and Industry. (2) Friendly Societies, Trade Unions, Building Societies, Co-operative Societies, and Transactions under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1910 and 1916. Report of the Registrar for the year 1918. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

Queensland.—(1) The Industrial Gazette, August, 1919. Supply of and demand for labour, industrial awards, labour exchanges, accidents, apprenticeship, &c. Department of Labour. [Brisbane: A. J. Cumming, Government Printer.]

(2) Industrial Peace Act Awards, 1919. Plastering Trade, 18th July. Life Assurance Agents, 23rd July. Wheaten Milling Industry, 24th July. Ambulance Transport Brigade, 31st July. Bacon Manufacturing, 17th July. Meat Industry, 8th August. Water Supply and Sewerage Board, 8th August. Builders' Labourers, 11th August. Gas Stoking, &c., 15th August. Storemen and Packers, 16th August. Asylum Employees, 14th August.

South Australla.—Determinations of Wages Boards, 1919, showing in brackets the dates of those altered thereby. Bedding, Mattresses and Overmantels, 25th March (28th September, 1916). Agricultural Machinery and Implement Makers, 7th February (16th August, 1917). Storemen, Packers. Porters. &c., 29th November, 1918 (25th October, 1917). Printing Trades, 6th February (7th November, 1918). Additional—Retail Grocery, Dairy Produce and General Stores, 24th September, 1918. New Determinations—Carriers and Drivers, 16th March, 1919. Aerated Water Makers, 27th February, 1919. Butchers, 13th March, 1919. New Zealand.—Monthly Abstract of Statistics, July and August, 1919. Prices, rents, pensions, &c. Government Printer.]

South Applica.—(1) Report of the Labour Department Statistician. [Wellington: Marcus Flasty Index Spartment Printer.]

Printer.]
SOUTH AFRICA.—(1) Report of the Labour Department for July, 1919. Employment vacancies, places found, &c.
(2) The Journal of Industries, August, 1919. Labour and industrial conditions in July, output of the mines in June. Ministry of Mines and Industries. [Pretoria: Government Printing and Stationery Office.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

INTERNATIONAL.—(1) International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics, No. 7-9 and No. 10, 1919. (2) International Review of Agricultural Economics, No. 6-7, 1919. [International Institute of Agriculture: Rome.]

United States (a) Federal.—(1) The Monthly Labour Review, August, 1919. Employment and unemployment, strikes and lock-outs January to March, conciliation and arbitration, wages and hours of labour, women in industry, prices and cost of living, a study of food costs in various cities of the United States, &c. Bureau of Labour Statistics. (2) Standards of Child Welfare. A Report of the Children's Bureau Conference, May and June, 1919. (3) Administration of Child Labour Laws. Part 3. Employment Certificate System, Maryland. By F. H. Bird and Fla A. Merrett. Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labour. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

—(b) State.—New York. (1) Special Labour Bulletin No. 95, September, 1919. Court Decisions in Workmen Compensation, August, 1916-June, 1919. State Industrial Commission. (2) Fourth Report of the Factory Investigating Commission, 1915. Vol. IV. Appendix VII.—Report on Vocational Training. Appendix VII.—The Cost of Living in New York State, by Dr. F. H. Streighted Appendix VIII.—Minimum Wage Legislation in Australiana, by Paul S. Collier. [Albany: J. B. Lyon Colling Printers]

Printers.]
—Massachusetts.—(1) Minimum Wage Commission.
Report on the Wages of Women in the Millinery Indust
(b) Statement and Decree, Wages of Women employed
the Canning and Preserving Occupation. [Boston: Wrige
& Potter Printing Co., State Printers.] (2) Forty-fi
Quarterly Report on Employment in Massachusetts, quarending 31st March, 1919. Massachusetts Bureau

Statistics.

—California.—Publications of the Commission of Imm gration and Housing. (1) Advisory Pamphlet on Cam Sanitation and Housing. (2) General Federation of Women

Sanitation and Housing. (2) General rederation of Wome Clubs—a suggested Programme for Americanisation. Germany.—Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, 30th July and 2 August, 1919. (Journal of the German Labour Depment.) Employment in June and July, 1919, composit of labour force, wages and hours of labour during the rederrees and laws affecting labour. National Statist

of labour force, wages and hours of labour during the war, decrees and laws affecting labour. National Statistical Office. [Berlin: Carl Heymann.]

Belgium.—Revue du Travail, 15th September and 1st October, 1919. (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department.) Employment in Belgium in August, labour disputes in July, retail prices at Brussels, 1914–19. Ministry of Industry, Labour and Commerce. [Brussels: 14, Rue d'Or.]

Switzerland.—Feuille Fédérale Suisse et Recueil da Lois Suisses (weekly). Issues from 24th September to 22nd October, inclusive. [Berne.]

Holland.—(1) Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, September, 1919. (Journal of the Central Statistical Bureau.) Employment in June, retail prices in August. (2) Bijdragen tot de Statistiek van Nederland, No. 276. Statistiek van de Toepassing der Kinderwetten over het Jaar, 1916. Statisties as to the application of the laws for child welfare in 1916. Central Statistical Bureau. [The Hague: Gebr. Belinfante.]

Norway.—Sociale Meddelelser. No. 6-7, 1919. Retail prices from July, 1914, to May, 1919; decisions of Wages Board as to wages, overtime and hours of shop assistants, &c.; activity of State conciliators during 1918. Department for Social Affairs. [Christiania: Steen'ske Forlas.]

Sweden.—Sociale Meddelanden. No. 6, 1919. (Journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs.) Employment in May; law of 30th May, 1919, limiting working hours in shops; retail prices in May. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner.]

Denmark.—(1) Social Forsorg, September, 1919. (Journal of the Unemployment Council, Workmen's Insurance Council, &c.) Text of law of 30th June, 1919, as to State

Denmark.—(1) Social Forsory, September, 1919. (Journal of the Unemployment Council, Workmen's Insurance Council, &c.) Text of law of 30th June, 1919, as to State subsidy in respect of communal public works for relieving unemployment. [Hellerup: Ahlmanns Allé 25.] (2) Statistiske Efterretninger, 20th September, 1919. Retail prices in September. Danish Statistical Department. [Copenhagen.] (3) Danmarks Vareindforsel og-Udforsel i and 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917. Statistics as to Imports and Exports from 1914 to 1917. (4) Kommune-og Havneregnskaber, 1910-11 to 1914-15. Statistics of the commune and of the ports for years from 1910-11 to 1914-15. Statistical Department. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel]. Spain.—Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales September, 1919. (Journal of the Spanish Labour Department.) Labour disputes during August. Department of Labour. [Madrid: Minuesa de los Rios.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1919.

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

Galvanised Corrugated Sheets and Fittings, Portsmouth: Lysaght, Glasgow.—Manhole Covers, Valves, &c., Osea Island. Ham, Baker & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Repairs and Painting Coastguard House, Stornaway: Ross and Mackenzie, Stornaway.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS (WAR OFFICE CONTRACTS

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS (WAR OFFICE CONTRACTS

Boots, Ankle: T. Bird & Sons, Ltd., Kettering.—Cases, Wood

Packing, &c.: A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Covers, Mestin: E. A. Hibbs & Son, Brightlingsea.—Disinfectants: Heppell Insectox Laboratories, London, W.—Polish: Day & Martins Ltd., London, E.—Ribbon, Silk: B. Laird & Co., Ltd., Coventry.

—Rope, Italian Hemp: Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Ropes, Horse, Drilling and Tapping of: W. Cooke & Co., Ltd. Shoes, Horse, Drilling and Tapping of: W. Cooke & Co., Ltd. Sheffield.—Tinware: Chatham & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton, S.E.; A. Lloyd & Sons, London, S.E.—Tools

J. Feaver, London, S.E.; A. Lloyd & Sons, London, S.E.—Tools
S. A. Daniell, Ltd., Birmingham.—Turbo Alternator, Rewinding, Testing and Erection of: General Electric Co., London, E.C.

WAR OFFICE.

November, 1919.

WAR OFFICE.

Works Services: Filling in Trenches, Knole Park, Sevenoaks: G. Eagleton, Ltd., Kent. Periodical Services and Repairs, Netley: Periodical Services and Repairs, Dover: Alfred Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Yorkshire. Periodical Services Gravesend: F. R. Hipperson, Norwich. Periodical Services and Repairs, Colchester: M. McCarthy, Clapham Services and Repairs, Richmond Barracks, Park. Periodical Services and Repairs, Marlborough Barbublin: Periodical Services and Repairs, Marlborough Barracks, Dublin: Thos. O'Mahony, Cork. Periodical Services and Repairs, York: G. A. Pillatt & Sons, Nottingham. Periodical Services and Repairs, Shorncliffe: Rowland Brothers, Periodical Services, Sheerness: G. E. Wallis & Sons. Periodical Services, Sheerness: G. E. Wallis & Sons, Maidstone. Maintenance of W.D. Buildings: Carlow: td., Mandstone.—Maintenance of w.S. Buildings. Carlow.

Dunphy, Carlow. Birr Barracks: H. Laverty & Sons, Ltd.,
elfast. Aldershot, North: Walter Read & Sons, Hants. South
ondon Division: West London Division: C. P. Roberts & Co.,
alston. Sandown: W. & H. Simmonds, Isle of Wight. Lanster: J. C. Vaughan, Hereford. Burscough: James Whittle,

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

Acid, Boric: Howards & Sons, Ilford.—Apparatus, Baudot:
Bros., Ltd., Westminster.—Apparatus, Telephone: PeelJonner Telephone Works Co., London, E.C.—Aether: Howards Acid, Borne: Howards & Sons, Inford.—Apparatus, Baudot.
Elliott Bros., Ltd., Westminster.—Apparatus, Telephone: PeelConner Telephone Works Co., London, E.C.—Aether: Howards
& Sons, Ilford.—Argenti Nitras: J. Matthey & Co., London, E.C.
—Asbestos: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale; Bell's
United Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Axleboxes: Hennicot
Steel Foundry, London, E.C.; Patent Axlebox Foundry Co.,
Wolverhampton; W. Shaw & Co., Middlesbrough.—Barium
Chlorate: T. Tyrer & Co., Stratford.—Blocks: Youngs, Birmingham.—Boilers: Robey & Co., Ltd., Lincoln; Marshall, Sons &
Co., Gainsborough; Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.—
Bolts and Nuts: C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston, Staffs.—
Bronze Wire: F. Smith & Co., Salford; Shropshire Iron Co.,
Hadley, Salop; T. Bolton & Sons, Oakamoor.—Brushes: Townson
& Mercer, Ltd., London, E.C.—Camphora: Whiffin & Sons, Ltd.,
London, E.C.—Casks: W. Ryan & Co., Bromley, E.—Chemicals:
Carnegie Bros., London, N.; W. J. Bush & Co., Hackney, N.E.;
Whiffin & Sons, London, E.C.; May & Baker, Ltd., Battersea,
S.W.; F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., Stratford, E.; T. Tyrer & Co.,
Stratford, E.—Chloroform: Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh
—Cleats: The British Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co.,
London, E.C.—Clocks: Gent & Co., London, S.W.—Cloth: J.
Chater & Sons, London, E.C.; The Winterbottom Book Cloth
Co., Manchester.—Cocks, &c.: B. Finch & Co., Ltd., London,
S.E.—Condensers: The Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co.,
Ltd., London, W.C.—Copper Wire: Elliott's Metal Co., Birmingham; The Shropshire Iron Co., Hadley, Shropshire.—Core Cable:
Siemens, Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.—Couplers: A.B.C.
Couplers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Cresol: Jeyes Sanitary Compounds
Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Druss: P. W. Mitchell, Ltd., Dundee.—Dynamometers: Heenan
Froude, Ltd., London, W.—Dynamos: J. Stone & Co., Deptford.—Engines: Lancashire Dynamos: Co., Ltd., Manchester. ms: P. W. Mitchell, Ltd., Dundee.—Dynamometers. Heenan Fronde, Ltd., London, W.—Dynamos: J. Stone & Co., Dept.—Engines: Lancashire Dynamo Co., Ltd., Manchester.—elets: G. Tucker Eyelet Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Fans, &c.: ritys, Ltd., London, W.C.—Fittings, Vacuum Brake: The Constitution, Ltd., London, W.C.—Fittings, Vacuum Brake: The Constitution of the Constitution Veritys, Ltd., London, W.C.—Fittings, Vacuum Brake: The Consolidated Brake and Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Gauges: The Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk.—Gear Wheel, &c.: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Glycerinum: Price's Patent Candle Co., Battersea.—Hats: Christy & Co., London, E.C.—Hearths, Fire: Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—Helmets: Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Bermondsey.—Ink Powder: P. & J. Arnold, Benwell Road, N.; T. Webster & Co., Liverpool.—Insulators: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Joists: Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbro'.—Lanterns: Falk, Stadelmann & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Machines: The Hardy Patent Pick Co., London, E.C.; Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Motor, &c.: Lancashire Dramo Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Musical Instruments: Hawkes & Son, London, W.—Muslin: L. Behrens & Sons, Manchester.—Paper: Wiggins, Teape & Co., Aldgate, E.; H. Reeve, Angel & Co., London, E.C.; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Ellam's Duplicator Co., London, E.C.; Hollingworth & Co., Lidd, Leyton; Spicer Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Spicer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Paraffinum Molle: Pilchers, Ltd., London, S.E.—Pen Nibs: Ormiston & Glass, Ltd., London, E.C.; Finks, Wells & Co. London, E.C.—Pines: The Steaten Leyer Links, Wells & Co. London, E.C.—Pines: The Steaten Leyer Links, Wells & Co. London, E.C.—Pines: The Steaten Leyer Links, Wells & Co. London, E.C.—Pines: The Steaten Leyer Links, Wells & Co. London, E.C.—Pines: The Steaten Leyer Links, Wells & Co. London, E.C.—Pines: The Steaten Leyer Links Wells & Co. London, E.C.—Pines: The Steaten Leyer Links Wells & Co. London, E.C.—Pines: The Steaten Leyer Links Wells & Co. London, E.C.—Pines: The Steaten Leyer Links Wells & Co. London, E.C.—Pines: The Steaten Leyer Links Wells & Co. London, E.C.—Pines: The Steaten Leyer Links Wells & Co. London, E.C.—Pines: The Steaten Leyer Links Wells & Co. London, E.C.—Pines: The Steaten Leyer Links Wells & Co. London, E.C.—Pines: The Steaten Leyer Links Wells & Co. London, E.C.—Pines: The Steaten Leyer Links Wells & Co. London, E. M. Leyton; Spicer Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Spicer & ms. Ltd., London, E.C.—Paraffinum Molle: Pilchers, Ltd., ms. Ltd., London, E.C.—Paraffinum Molle: Pilchers, Ltd., ms. Ltd., London, E.C.—Pipes: The Stanton Iron orks Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Macfarlane, Strang & Co., Ltd., asgow; Stewarts & Lloyds, Glasgow; Doulton & Co., Lambeth. Plates, Steel: D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; P. & W. aclellan, Ltd., London, E.C.—Pilers: Buck & Hickman, Ltd., andon, E.—Poles, Steel: British Mannesmann Tube Co., andon, E.C.—Punching Machine: Craig & Donald, Johnstone.—discopic Stands: Newton & Wright, Ltd., London, W.—bbons, Typewiter: Ellam's Duplicator Co., Ltd., London, C.—Rollers: Barford & Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough; Ruston Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Shafts: W. Beardmore & Co., Glasgow. Spanners: The British Tool and Engineering Co., Wolverhampton et and Iron Co., London, E.C.—Steel: The Wolverhampton et and Iron Co., London, S.W.—Stonebreaker Spares: W. H. Ster, Ltd., Leeds.—Stoves: Pryke & Palmer, London, E.C.—Tablets: The Davis & Co., London, W.; Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.—Tablets: New Molwich; S. & A. Calderara, London, E.C.—Tin

Cylinders: Excel Co., London, W.—Tools: J. Evans & Sons, Sheffield.—Tractor: The Saunderson Tractor and Implement Co., Ltd.—Transmitters, &c.: Creed & Co., Croydon.—Tubes: J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Birmingham; The British Mannesmann Tube Co., London, E.C.—Typewriter Accessories: Roneo, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tyres: Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Vices: Marsons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Vulcanizer Parts: Harvey, Frost & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Wagons: Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd., Motherwell, N.B.—Wheels and Axles: Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leeds; The Metropolitan Carriage and Wagon Co., Westminster.—Wood Wool: City of London Wood Wool Co., Hackney Wick, N.E.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Printing, Ruling or Binding: 1,500 Postmasters' Books; 20,000
Ship Blue Books; 600 Attendance Books; 3,500 Books; McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks. 3,000 Books; 2,500 Books; 300,000 Forms: W.P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 500,000
Forms: J. Dickens & Co., Ltd., Northampton. 11,500 Admiralty Tide Tables; 10,000 Record Books; 1,525 Public General Acts; 5,000 Leaflets; 9,000 Admiralty Tide Books; 4,000 Postmasters' Manual: J. Adams, London, E.C. 850 Volš. Chronological Tables; 5,000 Leaflets: Harrison & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. 1,000 Copies Geological Survey, Anglesey: Davidson, Clarke & Co., Ltd., London, N. 2,000 Copies AB. 480; 900 Books; 50,000 Jackets; 1,000 Memo. Books: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 4,000 Books: Lawrence Bros., Weston-super-Mare. 600 Copies of Abridgment of Death Duty Cases; 1,500 Vols. Chinese Art: Leighton, Son & Hodge, Ltd., London, E.C. 5,000 Straw-boards; 4,000 Reams Double, Foolscap-Ruling; 35,000 Books: Watson & Co., Eblot. 200,000 Out-of-Work Donation Policy Books: Willmott & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 600 Guard Books: Watson & Co., Eblot. 200,000 Out-of-Work Donation Policy Books: J. Corah & Son, Manchester. 300,000 Out-of-Work Donation Policy Books: J. Corah & Son, Manchester. 300,000 Out-of-Work Donation Policy Books: J. Corah & Son, Manchester. 300,000 Out-of-Work Donation Policy Books: J. Corah & Son, Manchester. 300,000 Out-of-Work Donation Policy Books: J. Corah & Son, Manchester. 300,000 Out-of-Work Donation Policy Books: J. Corah & Son, Manchester. 300,000 Out-of-Work Donation Policy Books: J. Corah & Son, Manchester. 300,000 Out-of-Work Donation Policy Books: J. Corah & Son, Ltd., Manchester. Re-Binding 200 Army Books: H. Richardson, Ltd., Charlton, S.E. 50 L.L. Binders burney Books: J. L. Binders and J. L. Manufalli, J. L. Manu Printing, Ruling or Binding: 1,500 Postmasters' Books; 20,000

POST OFFICE

Laying Conduits (Short lengths, non-continuous): City of London, J. A. Ewart, Ltd., Westminster, S.W.; Stepney, &c., J. A. Ewart, Ltd., Westminster, S.W.; Fulham, Battersea, Wandsworth and Merton, J. A. Ewart, Ltd., Westminster, S.W.; Camberwell, &c., W. H. Wheeler & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hornsey, &c., O. C. Summers, London, N.; Kensington, &c., O. C. Summers, London, N.; Finsbury, Holborn and Shoreditch, D. R. Patterson, Ltd., London, N.W.; St. Paneras, D. R. Patterson, Ltd., London, N.W.; Westminster and Chelsea, J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Westminster, S.W.—Laying Ducts: London-Manchester (Derby-Manchester, Section IV), J. F. Hodge & Co., Rednal, near Birmingham; London-Manchester (Old Stratford-Loughborough, Section III), W. Hodge & Sons, Birmingham.—Laying Ducts Laying Conduits (Short lengths, non-continuous): City of Section III), W. Hodge & Sons, Birmingham.—Laying Ducts and Pipes: London-Manchester (Old Stratford-Loughborough, Section V), W. Hodge & Sons, Birmingham.—Laying Ducts, Pipes and Troughing: Isle of Dogs, J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., West-

minster, S.W.; Enfield (Grange Park), Grounds & Newton, London, N.—Laving Ducts and Troughing: Streatham (Woodbourne Avenue), W. H. Wheeler & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Telephone Exchange Equipment Extension: Dublin: Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.—Conveyance of Mails: W. T. Hurrell, Witham, Essex; The Rennison Cycle & Motor Engineering Co., Leeds; The Pearson Cab & Posting Co., Ltd., Stourbridge; Mark Howe & Sons, Tiverton.—Apparatus, Protective: Phœnix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Manchester; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Beeswax; Hayes & Finch, Ltd., Liverpool.—Bends and Couplings: McDowall, Steven & Co., Ltd., Falkirk.—Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic: Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Castings, Joint Box: Tellight Lyon Co., Ltd., Falkirk, David King & Sons, Ltd. Possil-Telephonic: Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Castings, Joint Box: Falkirk Iron Co., Itd., Falkirk; David King & Sons, Ltd., Possilpark, Glasgow; McDowall, Steven & Co., Ltd., Falkirk.—Cells, Leclanche: Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Clips, Earth: Farmer & Co., Birmingham.—Coating Brass Bodies with Ebonite: India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London E.—Conduit: James McDougall, Ltd., Wednesbury.—Cords for Telephones: Phemix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cotton Goods: Lawley, Everett & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Parkyn & Co., Manchester.—Covers, Tyre: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham, Wilts.; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Ducts: Sharp, Jones & Co., Parkstone, Dorset.—Insulators: Bullers, Ltd., Hanley, Staffs; Taylor, Tunnicliff & Co., Ltd., Hanley and Stoke-on-Trent.—Pliers: George Plumpton, Ltd., Warrington; Posts, Marking: Excelsior Patent Stone Co., Finedon Sidings, Northants.—Pulleyweights: C. Lange, London, E.C.—Saddles, Galvanised: A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich.—Sleeves, Paper: Samuel O'Neill & Sons, Ltd., Castleton.—Solder: Eyre Smelting Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Quirk, Barton & Burns (St. Helens), Ltd., St. Helens.—Spindles for Insulators: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Suspenders, Cable: Spartan Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Thread: Anisworth & Sons, Ltd., Warrington.—Tubes, Air, for Cycles: David Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Wire, Bronze, Insulated: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—Wire, Copper: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor, Staffs; R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop; F. Smith & Co., incorporated in the London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd., Salford, Manchester; Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—Wire, Galvanized Iron: Rylands Brothers, Ltd., Warrington.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Asbestos Sheets, Slates, &c.: British Fibro-Cement Works, Ltd., London, E.C.—Axes, Felling, &c.: V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—Axles for Carriages and Wagons: J. Spencer & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Axleboxes for Carriages and Wagons: Patent Axlebox and Foundry Co., Ltd., Wolvich, S.E.—Bib Cocks, &c.: Guest and Chrimes, Ltd., Rotherham.—Blasting Powder: Curtiss and Harvey, Ltd., London, E.C.—Bolts and Nuts, Galvanized: W. Jack & Co., London, E.C.—Bolts and Nuts, Galvanized: W. Jack & Co., London, E.C.—Bolts, W.I.: Wilkes, Ltd., Darlaston.—Boring and Drilling Machine: J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow, near Rochdale.—Bridgework: Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay, R.S.O. Salop; Braithwaite & Co., London, S.W.; Horseley Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.; A. Findlay & Co., Ltd., Motherwell; J. Butler & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Buffer Guides and Ferrules for Wagons: F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., James Bridge Steel Works, near Wednesbury.—Cement: Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, London, E.C.—Couplers: A.B.C. Coupler, Ltd., Westminster, S.W.—Cranes: R. C. Gibbins & Co., Birmingham.—Dog Spikes: Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—Dredger and Spares: Fleming and Ferguson, Ltd., Paisley.—Drill, White Cotton: J. Kenyon & Sons, Ltd., Bury.—Drills, Twist: S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Drilling Machine: Wm. Asquith (1919), Ltd., Halifax.—Electrical Fittings: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Envelopes: Millington & Sons, London, E.C.—Felt, Asphalted: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Tittings for Railway Carriages and Wagons: Leeds Forge Co., Ltd., Leeds; Stableford & Co., Ltd., Coalville, near Leicester; J. Beresford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Fuse: Bickford, Smith & Co., Tuckingmill, Cornwall.—Hospital Fittings: Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—Impregnating and Testing Apparatus: Dryers, Ltd., Midd., Aston, Birmingham.—Fuse: Bickford, Smith & Co., Tuckingmill, Cornwall.—Hospital Fittings: Acc.: Glenfield and Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock.—Mortar Pans, &c.: G. Henfield and Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock.—Mortar Pans, &c.: C Asbestos Sheets, Slates, &c.: British Fibro-Cement Works, Ltd., London, E.C.—Axes, Felling, &c.: V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—Axles for Carriages and Wagons: J. Spencer & Sons, Ltd.,

Rice: J. A. Anderson & Co., London, E.C.—Springs: Ibbotson Bros. & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; W. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Spencer & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Stationery: Water. low & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Sheets: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Plates: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steelwork, &c.: J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol; F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Garston, Liverpool.—Switches and Crossings: Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd., Port Clarence, Middlesbrough; Darlington Railway Plant and Foundry Co., Ltd., Darlington.—Tarpaulins: J. McIlwraith & Co., Govan, Glasgow.—Telephones, &c.: British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—Tin, Block: Williams, Harvey & Co., Ltd., Bootle, Liverpool.—Turntables, Engine: Patent Shaft and Axletree Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Typewriters, &c.: Remington Typewriter Co., London, E.C.—Wagons, Goods: Stableford & Co., Ltd., Coalville, near Leicester; Metropolitan Carriage, Wagon and Finance Co., Ltd., Manach, Manach, Coattan, P. Carriage, Ltd. Manach, Manach, Co., Ltd., Co., Ltd., Co., Ltd., Manach, Co., Ltd., Co., Ltd., Co., Ltd., Manach, Co., Ltd., Co., Ltd Wagons, Goods: Stableford & Co., Ltd., Coalville, near Leicester; Metropolitan Carriage, Wagon and Finance Co., Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham.—Waste, Cotton: R. Garside, Ltd., Manchester.—Water Meter Fittings: Manchester Water Meter Co., Ardwick, Manchester.—Weighbridge: S. Denison & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.—Wheels and Axles: Newlay Wheel Co., Ltd., Bramley, Leeds; Owen and Dyson, Ltd., Rotherham.—Wire, Insulated: Hooper's Telegraph and India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.C.—Wireless Set: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Atd., London, W.C.—Wrappers, Chandu: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Beacon and Lickey Hostels, Adaptation, &c.:

Building Works: Beacon and Lickey Hostels, Adaptation, &c.:
Dover, Duke of York's School Building Works: Beacon and Lickey Hostels, Adaptation, &c.: J. E. Harper, Birmingham. Dover, Duke of York's School Alterations to Huts: R. J. Barwick, Dover. Edinburgh, General Post Office, Erection of New Public Office: G. & R. Cousin Edinburgh. Edinburgh, Royal Botanic Gardens, Additions and Alterations at Laboratory Buildings: W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd., Edinburgh. Greenwich, Alterations, &c., to various Houses: Leslie & Co., Ltd., London, W. Islington, Alterations, &c., to various Houses: Pitcher Construction Co., Ltd., Holloway, N. Lewisham, Alterations, &c., to various Houses: Leslie & Co., Ltd., London, W. Evictor Green Tower Street, E.C., Erection of a Telephone Exchange: Galbraith Bros., Ltd., Camberwell, S.E. North-West District Post Office, Erection and Completion: Gal. London, W. London, Great Tower Street, E.C., Erection of a Telephone Exchange: Galbraith Bros., Ltd., Camberwell, S.E. North-West District Post Office, Erection and Completion: Galbraith Bros., Ltd., Camberwell, S.E. Southwark, Alterations, &c., to various Houses: Leslie & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Engineering Services: Alexandra Palace, Electric Wiring: The Alpha Manufacturing Co., Balham, S.W. Edinburgh, Board of Agriculture, Heating Apparatus: Chas. Ritchie & Co., Edinburgh. Flax Factories, W.I. Fittings: Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierley Hill, Staffs.—Furniture: Tables, Kitchen: Heggie & Aitchison, Edinburgh.—Miscellaneous: Buckingham Palace, Re-drainage of Royal Mews: G. Percy Trentham, Ltd., London, E.C. Baskets, Newspaper: Alfred Hewett, Swanley, Kent. Edinburgh General Post Office, Structural Steelwork: Alexander Findlay & Co., Ltd., Motherwell. Glasses, Toilet: O. C. Hawkes, Ltd., Birmingham. Imperial College of Science, Laboratory Fittings: Baird & Tatlock (London), Ltd., Hatton Garden, E.C. Linoleum: New Shepley Linoleum Co., Ltd., Hooley Hill, near Manchester. Mount Vernon, Hampstead, Laboratory Fittings: Brown & Son, Holloway, N. Nelson Monument, Repairs: W. Larkins, Bow, E. Towels: Broadway Damask Linen Co., Belfast.—Painting, &c.: Admiralty: Wallace & Wallace, Woodford Green. Glasgow, Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders: William Brown, Glasgow. Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens: Arding & Hobbs. Ltd., London, S.W. Natural History Museum and Imperial Institute: Green & Abbott, Ltd., London, W.

PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

Bedding: Millar and Beatty, Ltd., Dublin.—Belfast District: Building Works and Supplies: W. Cochrane, Belfast. Building Supplies: Robb Brothers, Belfast. Painting Supplies: J. McManus, Belfast.—Chandlery: Hoyte & Son, Ltd., Dublin.—Carpets, Linoleum, &c.: Millar and Beatty, Ltd., Dublin.—Cleaning and Dyeing: Eustace Brothers, Dublin.—Electrical Works and Supplies, Dublin District: Handley and Robinson, Ltd., Dublin.—Office Furniture: T. R. Scott & Co., Ltd., Dublin.—Painting and Glazing Works and Supplies, Dublin District: T. Dockrell, Sons & Co., Ltd., Dublin.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Purchase of Old Clothing and Condemned Stores: S. Moses Sons, London, E.

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 con munications concerning subscriptions and sales) are H.1 Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. or branches (see Cover).

PRINTED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, AT 11-17, HARE STREET, E.2.