# LABOUR GAZETTE

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

#### PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Vol. XXVII.-No. 10.1

OCTOBER, 1919.

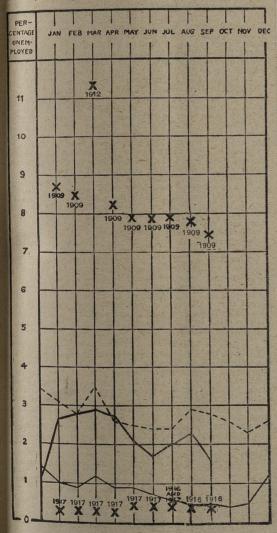
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# EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

x The crosses indicate the maximum and mininum 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 improved generally during September, and until the beginning of the railway strike was better than in any previous month of the present year, being good, or fairly good, in all the industries reported on except the linen trade, some branches of the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing

trades, and the fancy lace trade.

The railway strike, which began on 27th September and was settled on 5th October, resulted in a large amount of unemployment in the coal mining industry and in the great coal-using trades, e.g., the pig iron and iron and steel industries, which have not yet fully recovered from the effect of the stoppage; but many trades were not seriously affected. It is estimated that not less than 375,000 work-people were unemployed for varying periods as a result of the railway strike. This figure excludes workpeople who were only placed on short time. A full account of the railway dispute is given on pages 416-8.

Changes in wages which came into operation in September resulted in increases being obtained by about 210,000 workpeople, while reductions in hours of labour affected about 25,000 workpeople. The general level of retail prices of food and other items at 1st October was about 120 per cent. above the pre-war level, as compared with 115 per cent. a month

earlier. Employment.—The number of out-of-work donation policies lodged decreased from 478,084 at 28th August to 403,003 at 26th September, distributed as follows:—Civilians—Men 62,435, boys 3,151, women 32,915, girls 2,230; Demobilised—Men 300,251, women 2,021. Of the total number of civilians 29,734 were in receipt of the reduced donation paid after the expiry of the first period of 13 weeks' unemployment. During the railway strike the number of policies lodged rose to a maximum of 676,171 on 9th October. In addition to this num 676,171 on 9th October. In addition to this number 85,000 workpeople received donation direct from their employers.

their employers.

The number of men on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges at 10th October was 453,347, or an increase of 34,504 on 12th September; and the number of women was 97,057, or a decrease of 3,156 on the total at 12th September. The number of vacancies unfilled on 10th October was 34,178 for men and 43,600 for women, the corresponding figures for 12th September being 38,302. responding figures for 12th September being 38,302

and 45,022

Trade Unions with a net membership of 1,418,265, excluding those serving with H.M. Forces, reported 1.6 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 2.2 per cent. a month earlier and 0.5 per cent. a year earlier. The decrease in unemployment as compared with August is mainly due to the improved position in some branches of the textile trades, which were severely affected a month earlier by the coal strike in Yorkshire. These figures relating to unemployment among members of Trade Unions at the end of September may be taken as indicating the position

before the railway strike began to affect employ-

The following notes refer to the state of employment in the various industries prior to the railway strike. Particulars as to the effect of this dispute on industry are given in the special article dealing with the strike, and in some cases in the articles relating to employment in the various trades.

Employment at coal mines in September was good; the number of workpeople employed at the collieries included in the returns was slightly greater than in the previous month, and 22 per cent. greater than a year earlier. At iron and shale mines and at quarries employment continued good, and at tin mines it was fair. In the pig-iron industry and at iron and steel works employment was good on the whole. In the engineering trades it was fairly good until towards the end of the month, when it was affected by the strike of ironfounders. In the shipbuilding trades there was considerable variation, and on the whole employment was not so good as in August. At tinplate mills employment was good, though some mills remained idle owing to lack of water. In the other metal trades employment, taken as a whole, was fairly good, but not so good as in August.

In the cotton trade employment was fairly good on the whole, and showed little change in September as compared with the previous month. The woollen and worsted trades had largely recovered from the effect of the Yorkshire coal strike, and employment in these trades was good. Workpeople in the hosiery and silk trades were well employed. In the carpet trade employment was fairly good on the whole. In the lace trade there was some improvement. In the linen trade employment was still slack, and in the jute trade it was affected by disputes in the early part of September, though normal later. The bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades showed a considerable improvement, though there was still much short time in Lancashire. In the leather and boot and shoe trades employment continued good. In the clothing trades employment was usually good, or fairly good, and was better than in August.

Employment in the brick, cement and pottery trades continued good, and in the glass trades it was good, and much better than in August, when the Yorkshire glass bottle industry suffered severely from shortage of coal owing to the strike at the Yorkshire collieries. In the building, woodworking and furnishing, paper and printing, and food preparation trades employment continued good on the whole. With dock and riverside labourers it was fairly good, but with seamen only moderate. With fishermen it was good. The supply of unskilled agricultural labour was generally equal to the demand, but the shortage of skilled workers continued.

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour.

-The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department as having come into operation in September resulted in an increase of about £48,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 210,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected pottery workers in North Staffordshire, workpeople in the vehicle building and wheelwright trades, and tinplate workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire. Changes in hours of labour during September affected nearly 25,000 workpeople, whose recognised working time was reduced by an average of nearly seven hours per week.

Retail Prices.—The average increase in retail prices of the principal articles of food at 1st October was 122 per cent., as compared with July, 1914, the corresponding figure for 1st September being 116 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 October was about 120 per cent. as compared with 115 per cent. a month

# THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

October, 1919.

WAGES BEFORE THE WAR.

According to the Report\* on a general enquiry made by the Board of Trade into earnings and hours of labour in the railway service in 1907, the average weekly rates of wages for full time, the average actual earnings (in of the net effect of short time and overtime) and the age weekly hours of duty (exclusive of meal times and over-time) of "six-day workers" in certain of the principal grades of adult railway workers at October, 1907, were as stated below. The wages shown do not include the value of uniforms or other allowances in kind.

| Occupation.   | Average<br>Rates for<br>Full time.                                     | Average<br>Actual<br>Earnings.  | Average<br>Hours in a<br>Full Ordinary<br>Week,              |
|---|--|---|--|
| Engine Drivers Goods (suards and Brakesmen Passenger Guards Signalmen Firemen Shunters Porters (Goods) , (Coaching and Traffic) | s. d.<br>40 3<br>28 2<br>27 9<br>25 4<br>23 10<br>23 9<br>20 9<br>18 8 | s. d.<br>45 11<br>31 2<br>29 3<br>27 6<br>27 5<br>25 7<br>21 10<br>19 9 | 62°0<br>61°0<br>61°4<br>57°5<br>62°0<br>55°0<br>60°4<br>60°7 |

The figures given, it should be noted, represent averages for the United Kingdom generally and there was a considerable variation in the wages earned by individual men in each of the grades referred to. Thus, in the case of coaching and traffic porters, one-fourth of the total number of men were rated at 17s. or less, whilst one-fourth earned

20s. or more.

Between 1907 and 1914, increases in wages were granted to large numbers of railway employees, especially to men in the lower-paid grades. The effect of these increases on the average wages quoted above for men in the different occupations cannot be stated exactly, but it may be roughly estitions cannot be stated exactly, but it may be roughly estimated from the results of annual enquiries made by the Board of Trade as to the total earnings of all classes of workpeople employed by the principal companies, which showed that the average earnings per head rose from 25s. 9\frac{3}{2}d. in December, 1907, to 27s. 11\frac{1}{2}d. in December, 1913,—an average increase of 2s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. per head in the six years. To some extent this comparison may be affected by varying amounts of overtime in different years.

In December, 1913, the Trade Unions gave formal notice to the railway companies to terminate an agreement of Append 1911, under which a number of Conciliation Boards,

to the railway companies to terminate an agreement of August, 1911, under which a number of Conciliation Boards August, 1911, under which a number of Conciliation Boards, composed of representatives of the companies and their employees, established in 1908 to deal with questions of wages, hours, and other working conditions, had been continued with certain modifications for a further period of three years, and subsequently subject to 12 months' notice. The notices were due to expire at the end of November, 1914, and in the meantime the Unions proceeded with the preparation of proposals for amending the conciliation machinery and with a national programme of claims for considerable further improvements in working conditions, including an 8-hour day or 48-hour week, and substantial increases in wages.

increases in wages.

On 1st October, 1914, it was mutually agreed between the companies and the Trade Unions that in view of the special circumstances created by the outbreak of the war, the 1911 Conciliation Scheme should remain in force but should be terminable by either side at six weeks' notice. It was also agreed that "all existing contracts and conditions of service shall remain in operation and that no new agreements shall be made by the companies either with deputations of vice shall remain in operation and that he had shall be made by the companies, either with deputations or Conciliation Boards, during this supensory period."

INCREASES IN WAGES DURING THE WAR. Early in 1915, a claim was made for increased wages, on the ground of the increase in the cost of living, and in February a war bonus was granted of 2s. per week for men rated at 30s. or more and of 3s. per week for those at lower rates. This "bonus" was increased from time to time during the war and from August, 1917, was converted into "war wages" (to be taken into account in calculating payment for overtime, &c.). By November, 1918, the total war wage increase had been raised to 33s. a week for adult men and 16s. 6d. for boys under 18 years of age, at which level it has since remained. The stages by which the various instalments were granted are shown below:—

1915.—February: Bonus of 3s. to men with standard

1915.—September: Bonus raised to 5s.

1917.—April: Roung raised to 10s.

1918.—April: Roung raised to 15s.

1916.—September: 1917.—April: Bonus raised to 15s.
Bonus converted into war wage. August: November: War wage raised to 21s. War wage raised to 25s. 1918.—April: August: War wage raised to 30s. November: War wage raised to 33s.

The particulars given apply to men, 18 years of age and over, engaged in the manipulation of traffic, boys have generally received half the advances given to men. To mechanics, &c., employed in the railway engineering shops,

different increases have been given (amounting generally to 98s. 6d. over pre-war rates with a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings in addition). In September, 1918, when an increase of 5s. per week to men and women over 18 years of age and 2s. 6d. per week to boys and girls under 18 years of age and 2s. 6d. per week to boys and girls under 18 years was arranged, to have effect as from 5th August, it was also agreed that a joint committee should be set up to consider the question of the relationship of increases in cost of living to the wages of railwaymen; and in November, 1918, a sliding scale was arranged under which the war wage was, in future, to rise and fall with the index number of retail prices quoted regularly in the Labour Gazette. It wage was, in little, to rise and fair with the hidex number of retail prices quoted regularly in the *Labour Gazette*. It was as a result of the operation of this sliding scale that the war wage was increased to 33s. in November, 1918.

#### THE 8-HOUR DAY.

In August, 1917, during the negotiations which led to the conversion of the war bonus into war wages, one of the Trade Unions made a claim for recognition of the principle of an Shour day for railwaymen; and, after discussion, a pledge was given by the President of the Board of Trade that this matter should receive sympathetic consideration after the cessation of hostilities. In November, 1918, after the signing of the Armistice, notice was given by the National Union of Railwaymen to terminate the "truce of October 1914 with a view to bringing for National Union of Railwaymen to terminate the "truce agreement" of October, 1914, with a view to bringing forward a national programme for improved conditions, and early in December it was announced that the principle of an 8-hour day for all members of the wages staff had been conceded, to come into operation on 1st February, 1919. Existing conditions of service were to remain unaltered pending the decision of a Committee to be set up to review ges and other conditions of service of railwaymen in eat Britain and Ireland.

#### EVENTS PRECEDING THE STRIKE.

EVENTS PRECEDING THE STRIKE.

In March, 1919, an agreement was concluded between representatives of the Government, the Railway Executive Committee, and the Trade Unions, it, which increased rates were fixed for overtime, night duty and Sunday duty; and it was decided, inter alia, that the existing wages should be stabilised until 31st December, 1919, and that during 1919 any reduction of the war wage under the agreement of November, 1918, should be waived. As regards standardisation of rates of pay it was provided that "negotiations shall be continued for fixing new standard rates so as to ensure that all men throughout the country shall receive the same payment for the same work under the same conditions." This would involve a transfer of a part of the war wage to the permanent wage, but the Government agreed that up to 31st December, 1919, no man should receive less in weekly rate of wage plus war wage than he was then receiving. At the end of the year the whole situation was to be reviewed, the war wage being looked at in the light of the circumstances of the time.

After prolonged negotiations standard rates were agreed upon, in August, for drivers and motormen, firemen and assistant motormen, and engine cleaners, as shown below:—

Drivers and Motormen:—

| Drivers and Motormen: —         |      |      |         |      |
|---------------------------------|------|------|---------|------|
| 1st and 2nd years' service      |      | 12s. | 0d. per | dav. |
| 3rd and 4th years' service      |      |      | Od. per |      |
| 5th, 6th and 7th years' service |      |      | Od. per |      |
| 8th year and onwards            |      |      | 0d. per |      |
| Firemen and Assistant Motormer  | n:-  |      |         |      |
| 1st and 2nd years' service      |      | 9s.  | 6d. per | day. |
| 3rd and 4th years' service      |      |      | 6d. per |      |
| 5th year and onwards            |      | 11s. | 0d. per | day. |
| Engine Cleaners:—               |      |      |         |      |
| 16 years of age and under       |      | 48.  | 0d. per | dav. |
| 17 years of age                 |      |      | 0d. per |      |
| 18 and 19 years of age          |      |      | 0d. per |      |
| 20 years of age and over        | 92.6 |      | Od. per |      |

ses where these rates did not reach the existing com. and standard rate of wages and war wage, the difference war wage was to be added; the combined rate under the agreement to remain unaltered until December 31st,

Megotiations continued with a view to standardising the stee for other grades, and in September schedules were presented by the Board of Trade to the National Union Railwaymen showing the rates offered for various grades, rates proposed having been worked out on the basis the standard rates of pay of the whole of the men ged in the manipulation of traffic should be advanced, at the average, by approximately 100 per cent. on pre-war ates of wages, subject to a minimum wage of £2 per week. In the meantime, the balance of the war wage was to be outined to be paid. These proposals were rejected by the Union, who claimed that the new rate for each grade would be based on the highest standard rate already existplus 33s. war wage, with a mirimum of 60s. On the September an ultimatum was forwarded to the Government, threatening a stoppage of work unless a more favourable offer were made before noon on 25th September. A resolution was also adopted by the Trade Union on the 24th September providing that, failing further offers from the Government, the stoppage should take effect at midnight on the 26th September. Conferences took place on 25th and 26th September between the Prime Minister and other members of the Government and a deputation from the Executive Committee of the Union. In the course of these conferences the following proposals were made by the Government:—

(a) The average advance of 100 per cent. on pre-war rates (as proposed in the Board of Trade offer), to be maintained, even in the event of the cost of living falling to pre-war level.
(b) The pre-war wage, with an additional war wage of 33s., to be continued so long as the cost of living is 110 per cent. above the pre-war prices. (At the date of the negotiations prices were 115 per cent. above the pre-war level.)
(c) No reduction to take place until the cost of living has been brought down below 110 per cent. above pre-war prices and remained so for at least three months.

months.

(The effect of this proposal, in conjunction with the Agreement of March, 1919, would have been that no reduction would have been possible in 1919, and any reduction before April, 1920, would be practically impossible.)

(d) Should there be a reduction in the cost of living below 110 per cent, any change in wages to be

below 110 per cent., any change in wages to be determined either by using the sliding scale agreed to in November, 1918, or such other method as might be mutually agreed upon.

(e) Any cases of anomaly as between the different grades of workmen to be considered.

These proposals were not accepted as an adequate basis for a settlement, and a strike began at midnight on 26th September on railways throughout Great Britain. The strike did not extend to Ireland. The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, although not directly concerned in the dispute, supported the National Union of Railwaymen, and its members also ceased work. In all about 500,000 railway workers came out on strike. The stoppage of the railways in Great Britain was practically complete on 27th September.

NEGOTIATIONS LEADING UP TO SETTLEMENT OF THE STRIKE.

On 1st October a conference was arranged by the National Transport Workers' Federation, at which delegates were present from Trade Unions of general and postal workers, engineers, iron and steel workers, printers and railway clerks, together with representatives of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Porty. Party. After hearing statements by the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P. (General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen), and Mr. J. Bromley (General Secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen), the conference appointed a deputation to interview the Prime Minister with a view to the re-opening of negotiations. The Prime Minister agreed to meet the railwaymen's representatives, but intimated that in the opinion of the Government it would be impracticable in the opinion of the Government it would be impracticable to re-open the negotiations until work had been resumed. A meeting was accordingly arranged on the 1st October, and a series of discussions between the Government, the mediating Committee and the Union began. After various proposals and counter-proposals had been made and discussed, the mediating Committee had an interview with Mr. Bonar Law, on 4th October, in the absence of the Prime Minister, as a result of which a conference between the Government and the railwaymen's representatives was held on Sunday, 5th October, and the following terms of settlement were agreed upon: settlement were agreed upon:-

Work to be resumed forthwith.

Work to be resumed forthwith.
 On the full resumption of work negotiations shall be continued, with the understanding that they will be completed before December 31st, 1919.
 Wages will be stabilised in the United Kingdom at their present level up to September 30th 1920.
 Any time after August 1st, 1920, they may be reviewed in the light of the circumstances then within.

4. No adult railwayman in Great Britain shall receive

No adult railwayman in Great Britain shall receive less than 51s. so long as the cost of living is not less than 110 per cent. above pre-war level.
 The N.U.R. and A.S.L.E. and F. agree that the men shall work harmoniously with the railway servants who have remained at or returned to work, and the Government and the N.U.R. and A.S.L.E. and F. agree that no man shall be prejudiced in any way as the result of the strike.
 The arrears of wages which have been withheld in consequence of breach of contract will be paid after the resumption of work.

Work was resumed on 6th October.

#### THE EFFECT OF THE STRIKE ON INDUSTRY.

The effect of the railway strike was first apparent in the coal mining industry, which is peculiarly susceptible to a stoppage of transport facilities. In the very early days of the dispute a considerable number of pits were laid idle, and though at other collieries a certain amount of coal was stacked, each day of the strike showed an increase in the number of collieries closed or working with reduced staff. The district most severely affected wa<sup>o</sup> South Wales, where over 200 pits were laid idle.

The effect of the strike on coal output may be gathered from the following provisional figures relating to production in the weeks ended 27th September and 4th

| District,  | Week<br>ended<br>27th Sept.  | Week<br>ended<br>4th Oct.   | Percentage<br>Decrease.                 |
|--|--|---|---|
| Northumberland Durham Yorkshire Lancs, Ches, and N. Wales Derby, Notts and Leicester Staffs, Shropshire, Warwick & Worcester South Wales and Mon. Other English Districts Scotland | Tons. 222,961 645,013 712,547 424,736 555,043 323,335 915,814 94,672 587,313 | Tons.<br>126,731<br>440,256<br>612,742<br>323,815<br>363,395<br>328,447<br>215,719<br>71,797<br>388,708 | Per- cent. 43 32 14 24 35 + 2* 76 24 34 |
| Total  | 4,481,434  | 2,871,610   | - 36                                    |

The stoppage of coal supplies soon had an effect on the great coal-using trades, such as the pig iron blast furnaces, and iron and steel manufacture. By 1st October at least 25,000 workpeople at blast furnaces and iron and steel works, mainly in Yorkshire and the North of England, had been stopped, and the number increased each day as other districts became affected. The engineering trades were also affected, but not to the same degree as the trades mentioned above, and to some extent the discharges which took place in the engineering trades were due to the iron-founders' dispute. founders' dispute.

There was considerable unemployment in the textile industries in Yorkshire, especially at Bradford where stocks of coal were still low owing to the recent coal strike in Yorkshire. The cotton trade was not greatly affected, but in the hosiery trade at Leicester short time had to be resorted to for a few days. At certain ports a number of dock labourers were thrown out of work, and delays to shipping affected

As regards other industries, individual establishments were affected according to local circumstances which in the aggregate resulted in a considerable amount of unemployment for a short period; but in the main the duration of the strike was not long enough to cause much general unemployment.

The time occupied in restoring normal conditions after the return to work of the railwaymen varied with the industry. While in many cases work was resumed within two or three days of the termination of the strike, in others the return to ordinary conditions is still to be accomplished. This is particularly the case with blast furnaces; if such furnaces are damped down for even a short period some time may elapse before they can be put in working order, and in cases in which furnaces have had to be put out of operation entirely relining may occupy several weeks. The diminished output of pig iron during that period will, of course, restrict the raw material available for iron and steel works.

In view of the fact that a prolonged railway strike would inevitably result in a large volume of unemployment it was announced on 1st October that the Out-of-Work Donation Scheme would be continued with the following modifications, necessitated by the exceptional circumstances:

- (1) Ex-Service men, whether their claim to Out-of-Work Donation became operative before or after the commencement of the railway strike, will be paid the full amount of donation to which they are entitled, in accordance with the existing scheme.
- (2) All persons actually claiming Out-of-Work Donation immediately before the commencement of the railway strike and who are continuously unemployed during the strike, will be paid Out-of-Work Donation at the ordinary rates and according to the ordinary rules.
- (3) All civilians thrown out of employment after the commencement of the railway strike—provided that they themselves are not on strike nor identified with the strikers, either through working in the same establishment or being members of any organisations giving active support to the strike will receive Out-of-Work Donation at the

For married men and for widowers with a child or children under 15, 25s. a week.

For single men or widowers with no children

under 15, 15s. a week.
For women, 12s. a week.
For boys between 15 and 18, 7s. 6d. a week.
For girls between 15 and 18, 6s. a week.

Any donation paid at these special rates during the continuance of the strike will be in place of the donation payable under the ordinary scheme.

(4) It is one of the conditions of receipt of Out-of-Work Donation that there is no suitable employment available. During the continuance of the present strike, suitable employment in the cases of people fit to undertake it, will be held to cover the giving of assistance other than on the railways in the distribution of food and fuel and rendering necessary services in connection with the administration of public health. tration of public health.

The emergency scheme was dropped and the ordinary Donation Scheme reverted to on October 13th as regards new claims and on October 16th as regards existing claims.

In order that the measure of unemployment caused by the strike might be ascertained a record was kept of the number

of current claims to Donation and to Unemployment Insance Benefit in Great Britain, and the results are sho below:—

| October | 1st | <br>540,479 | October | 7th  |    | 665 878 |  |
|---------|-----|-------------|---------|------|----|---------|--|
| ,,      |     | 600,039     | ,,      | 8th  |    | 666,548 |  |
| ,,      |     | 635,764     | ,,      | 9th  |    | 676,171 |  |
| "       |     | 643,593     | "       | 10th |    | 664,371 |  |
| 3)      | otn | <br>662,688 | , ,,    | lith | 1. | 658,774 |  |

The foregoing figures compare with a total of 358,440 claims current at September 26th, the day before the strike began, except that this latter figure excludes a relatively small number of claims under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. In addition about 85,000 workpeople were paid under the emergency scheme by their employers. In round numbers, it may be taken that not less than 375,000 workpeople were unemployed for varying periods as a result of the second work and the second work and the second work are unemployed for varying periods. people were unemployed for varying periods, as a result of the railway strike, so far as claims in respect of unemployment are an indication. In addition to these, of course a considerable number of workpeople were placed on short-

# FACTORY REPORT FOR 1918.

The Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1918 has been issued.†

Hours of Labour.—It is pointed out in the Report that the great demand for all kinds of war equipment, and for articles previously supplied only from abroad, brought many requests to the Home Office for permission to work eventuals. overtime, or to introduce more than one shift, beginning of the War. These were dealt with un emergency clauses of the Factory Act, or under the of the Realm Regulations, and a certain number or requests were granted; but it was soon found that it be impossible to maintain the desired output if the hours at first adopted were continued. Accordingly, during the succeeding years of the War the Factory Inspectors were largely employed in investigations as to the best and most productive hours of work; and the latitude allowed by the special Emergency Orders of the Home Office has been gradually reduced or modified, until at the present time there are no women and young persons being employed beyond the weekly limit of hours allowed by the ordinary provisions of the Factory Act, and the employment of women on Sundays has practically ceased.

The past year has especially been marked by a great advance in the voluntary movement on the part of employers and workers to reduce hours of labour; many instances of this are given in the Report. nours at first adopted were continued. Accordingly

instances of this are given in the Report.

The reduction of hours has been brought about mainly by means of three different systems, viz.:—

(i) The one-break system, under which work begins after breakfast, and there is only one interval for meals.

(ii) The system of two shifts in the day, each shift

working from six to eight hours.

(iii) The five-day week system, no work being done on Saturdays

(i) The one-break system has been in force in certain industries for many years, particularly in London, where many of the workpeople live a long way from their work. During the past year, however, there has been a wide extension of the system in a variety of industries and in all parts of the country. all parts of the country.

Generally speaking, the experience of the change has been favourable. The proportion of sickness is frequently reduced, and, in particular, the amount of lost time has been very greatly reduced. The early morning quarter before breakfast was often of doubtful profit to the employer, an appreciable number of the workpeople being often early the conditions of the conditions are all the con often absent, and those present being sometimes unable to work at their full capacity. On the other hand, the employer's costs of production during these hours were at least as heavy as at any other time of the day.

least as heavy as at any other time of the day.

Under the new system the workrooms are better warmed by the time the factories open, and the workpeople get more sleep. They are often able to increase their output so much that in many cases the total output of the factory shows little or no decline, and the workpeople are less fatigued at the end of the day.

Almost without exception the employers who have tried the new system are in favour of it; very few having once tried the new system have reverted to the old, and in

t Cmd. 340. Price 9d. net.

these cases the reversion has almost always been due to the these cases the reversion has almost always been due to the objections of the workpeople. The principal objections sometimes made by workpeople (in so far as they do object) are that breakfast has to be taken very early (never later than 7 a.m., and often much earlier); that they can only get a light breakfast at such an hour, or that they have no appetite for breakfast at that time; that the interval between breakfast and dinner is too long; that the early breakfast means the consumption of coal and gas; and that it involves early rising and extra work for the housewife, particularly where another breakfast has to be prepared later, either for the children or for other members of the family working under a different system.

October, 1919.

later, either for the children or for other members of the family working under a different system.

It is suggested in the Report that where there is a works canteen these difficulties may be got over (a) by allowing the workpeople to take their breakfasts at the works, before starting; or (b) by allowing a short break for refreshments during the morning spell, or by sending round light refresh-

s in a tea wagon, as is done at some works.

Where two shifts are worked these are usually 6 or ours in length, and are arranged to fall between six in

hours in felight, and are arranged to fair between six in the morning and ten at night. The system is not permissible for women and young persons nder the ordinary provisions of the Factory Act, but has en authorised, in certain cases, under the emergency use of that Act, as extended by the Defence of the Realm clause of that Act, as extended by the Derence of the Realm Regulations, subject to various safeguards and restrictions. Since the War and the general adoption of the 47 or 48-hour week a considerable number of employers have expressed a desire to continue the system, and it would probably be adopted more generally if it were likely to be

probably be adopted more generally if it were likely to be permanently legalised.

The Factory Inspectors report that objections have only been raised by the workpeople in a very few cases; on the contrary those questioned at several factories have expressed themselves well pleased with the system.

The arguments advanced in favour of the system are that

increases the volume of employment and enables em-rers to avoid discharging workers, to absorb demobilised iers, and even to take on additional workers who have a discharged from munition factories; that it increases ut and reduces the cost of production; and that it

) The five-day week, with no work on Saturdays, has (iii) The live-day week, with no work on Saturdays, has been adopted in the jute industry in Scotland, but otherwise it has only been adopted in individual works in this or that industry; and, according to the Report, "there are no signs at present that it is likely to be very attractive o signs at present that it is likely to be very attractive rally either to employers or to workpeople." One over who had tried the system, and then exchanged it six-day week with an after-breakfast start and only break, found his output increased, in spite of a luction in working hours.

Prevention of Accidents.-It is pointed out in the port that in view of the increased amount of machinery ad during the War, of the adoption of new types of nes, of the increased number of persons employed tories, and of the introduction of female labour into esses hitherto confined to men, an increase in the ber of industrial accidents might have been expected. is, however, has not been the case. There has, indeed, en an increase in the more serious "machinery" cidents (which, it is suggested, may be due in part to edificulty of getting labour and materials for fencing technery), but these "machinery" accidents account for s than a third of the total number of accidents, and there is been an actual decrease in the second. a been an actual decrease in the number of non-chinery accidents. This is attributed to the greater e exercised by managers and foremen, and to the ension of the "Safety-First" movement, which seeks reduce accidents by continually directing the worker's ention to points of danger, and by enlisting his co-ration with the management in the prevention of delents. The formation of "safety committees" in cories, with some system of self-inspection, has proved by effective. effective.

Welfare" Work.—This section of the Report deals uch matters as:—Arrangements for preparing or g and taking meals, the supply of drinking water, modation for clothing, the provision of protective leg, facilities for washing, the provision of seats in some (not necessarily only for those who can sit at work the whole time, but also for machine minders there who can take occasional rests), ambulance and darrangements.

id arrangements, &c.

Home Office have certain compulsory powers, both emergency orders and also under the Police and cies (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act of 1916; but they of the active sympathy and co-operation of employers imployed for any general and substantial improvements direction direction.

lustrial Poisoning.—A statement given in this section e Report shows a very great reduction in the number ses of poisoning and toxic jaundice during recent but an increase in anthrax, as will be seen from the ng abridged summary.

he wool-using industries, which made it necessary to any wool that was available, including much of inferior

quality. A Departmental Committee, which reported last year, recommended certain measures for the protection of workpeople engaged in these industries, and a Bill based on these recommendations has recently become law.

|  | . Ca                             | ases Reporte                | Deaths Reported.               |             |                     |                           |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| <del>-</del>   | 1900.                            | Average of 1912-14.         | 1918.                          | 1900.       | Average of 1912-14. | 1918.                     |
| Lead poisoning Phosphorus poisoning Arsenic poisoning Mercurial poisoning Toxic jaundice Anthrax | 1,058<br>3<br>22<br>9<br>*<br>37 | 522<br>-4<br>14<br>**<br>57 | 144<br>3<br>3<br>9<br>34<br>72 | 38<br>8<br> | 33<br><br>*<br>7    | $\frac{11}{\frac{1}{10}}$ |

\* Not notifiable in these years. The numbers reported in 1916 were 206 cases and 57 deaths.

In the year 1900 more than half of the total number of case of lead poisoning occurred in two industries—white lead, and china and earthenware. In the former the number has fallen from 358 cases (with 6 deaths) in 1900 to nil in 1918: in the latter from 200 cases (with 8 deaths) to 11 cases (with an edeaths) deaths) to 11 cases (with one death)

# JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS.

SINCE the last supplementary list of Joint Industrial Councils was published in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, three more Councils have been established, namely, the Joint Industrial Councils for the Cable-making,

namely, the Joint Industrial Councils for the Cable-making, Quarrying, and Tramway Industries. Apart from Government Industrial Establishments and the Administrative and Legal Departments of the Civil Service, the total number of Joint Industrial Councils which have now been formed is 46; and the estimated number of workpeople employed in these 46 industries exceeds 2,500,000.

The progress made in the application of the Whitley Report to the Administrative and Legal Departments of the Civil Service was reported in the September issue of the Labour Gazette; and further progress has to be recorded in connection with the formation of Departmental Councils for Government Industrial Establishments. The Departmental Councils for the Admiralty and the Office of Works have held their first meetings, and the establishment of Departmental Councils for the War Office, the Ministry of Munitions, and the Stationery Office has been almost completed.

Joint Industrial Council for the Vehicle Building Industry has recently concluded a wages agreement. The agreement takes the place of an agreement, reached in January, 1919, which expired on 31st July. The new agreement lays down a schedule of minimum rates per hour agreement lays down a schedule of minimum rates per hour for the various categories of qualified men in the coach, motor-body, and wheelwright trade, and full details are given on page 444. The terms of the settlement are to remain in force till 1st March, 1920, and continue till such time as notice has been given by either side; notice to terminate or vary the terms or conditions of the agreement to be given not later than two months before the expiration of the agreement, and a conference to take place within twelve working days of the receipt of notice by either secretary of the Joint Industrial Council. The parties to the agreement are (i) the National Master Wheelwrights', Smiths', Coach, and Motor Body Builders' Association; the National Federation of Vehicle Trades; and the Scottish Vehicle Builders' Association (being the employers' side of the Joint Industrial Council); and (ii) the National Union of Vehicle Builders; the Amalgamated Society of Wheelwrights, Smiths, and Kindred Trades; and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists of Great Britain and Ireland (being the workpeople's side of the Joint Industrial Council).

The Joint Industrial Council for the Carpet Industry has also come to an agreement on wages, providing for an increase of 20 per cent. to time-workers and of 15 per

has also come to an agreement on wages, providing for an increase of 20 per cent. to time-workers and of 15 per cent. to piece-workers. Details were given on page 341 of the Labour Gazette for August.

The Joint Industrial Council for the Coir Mat and Matting Industry has adopted a resolution on holidays, to the effect that all manufacturers in the industry who have not already done so shall grant for the year 1919 to each worker with at least six months' service six days' holiday with full pay, or alternatively six days' extra pay. In the case of piece-workers the amount to be paid for the six days' holiday shall be calculated on the basis of the actual earnings for the preceding eight full working weeks.

The Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry has requested the Home Office to take action with regard to the following resolution:

"That, having regard to the danger to life and limb consequent upon the present faulty methods for unloading flour, &c., at bake-houses and other places of delivery, an enquiry should be instituted without delay

delivery, an enquiry should be instituted without delay with a view to incorporating such additional provisions in the various Factory Acts as may meet the situation,"

# INCREASES IN ARMY PAY.

Under the provisions of two Royal Warrants issued as Army Orders on 13th September, new rates of pay, half-pay and retired pay for officers, and increases in the pay and pension of soldiers, are established.

In the case of officers the new rates of pay, which operate as from the 1st July, 1919, are granted in consideration of the present high cost of living and will be subject, after five years, to revision, either upwards or downwards, to an extent not exceeding 20 per cent., according as the cost of living rises or falls. After 1st July, 1924, a further revision may take place every three years. These provisions do not apply to other ranks.

During the war increases in rates of pay were granted at various dates. In the following Table, however, the rates in force at August, 1914, and immediately prior to the operation of the new scales only are given for comparative purposes. It should be noted, however, in considering the comparison, that prior to the recent alterations, captains, lieutenants and second lieutenants received allowances of £2 a month for each child (up to a maximum of four) and majors received a similar allowance of £1 a month. These allowances were not in operation at August, 1914, and they will cease as from 1st January, 1920.

| Rank <sup>w</sup> and Date.                       | Regi-<br>mental<br>Pay.†         | Lodging,<br>Light and<br>Fuel<br>Allowance.       | Ration<br>and<br>Messing<br>Ailow-<br>ance. | Total<br>(including<br>eommand<br>pay for<br>LieutCol.). |
|---|----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| LieutCol., Aug., 1914<br>June, 1919<br>July, 1919 | per day.<br>23/-<br>28/6<br>47/6 | per day.<br>5/2<br>5/3 <sup>2</sup><br>8/6 or 5/4 | per day.<br>2/1<br>2/1                      | per day.<br>33/2<br>40/103<br>68/1 or 64/5               |
| Major, Aug., 1914                                 | 16/-                             | 3/9½  | 4d.   | 20/1½  |
| June, 1919  | 23/-                             | 3/11  | 2/5   | 29/4   |
| July, 1919  | 31/6                             | 8/6 or 3/11                                       | 2/1   | 42/1 or 37/6   |
| Captain, Aug., 1914<br>June, 1919<br>July, 1919   | 11/7<br>18/-<br>23/6             | 2/8<br>2/9<br>8/6 or 2/9                          | 4d. 2/5<br>2/1                              | 14/7<br>23/2<br>34/1 or 28/4                             |
| Lieutenant, Aug., 1914                            | 6/6                              | 2/5   | 4d.   | 9/3  |
| June, 1919  | 15/6                             | 2/6   | 2/5   | 20/5   |
| July, 1919  | 16/-                             | 6/6 or 2/6]                                       | 2/1   | 24/7 or 20/7   |
| 2nd Lieut., Aug., 1914                            | 5/3                              | 2/5   | 4d.   | 8/-  |
| June, 1919  | 14/-                             | 2/6   | 2/5   | 18/11  |
| July, 1919  | 13/-                             | 6/6 or 2/6  | 2/1   | 21/7 or 17/7   |

<sup>\*</sup> The rates quoted are the initial rates for each rank. In most cases officers received higher rates after certain periods of service.

† Including, at June, 1919, the bonus paid to all officers who had not been released by 1st May.

The new Warrant provides for lodging, light and fuel allowances for married officers at higher rates than for those unmarried, and also grants furniture allowance to married men. In the above Table, where two rates are quoted for July, 1919, the higher rate applies to married men and includes furniture allowance; the lower rate applies to unmarried men. As regards ration and messing allowances, no ration allowance was paid at August, 1914, but rations were allowed to those serving abroad; a messing allowance was paid, but this has been discontinued as from July, 1919.

The revised rates of pay for warrant officers, non-com-

The revised rates of pay for warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men also date from 1st July, 1919, and it is provided that, where transfer to the new rates involves a loss of emoluments, the soldier may continue to receive his old rates until circumstances render them equal

or less than the new rates.

The following Table shows a comparison between the new rates of pay for certain ranks in infantry regiments and those at the outbreak of war and at June, 1919.

|  | Regimen                  | ntal Pay                   | per day.   | Proficiency Pay per day (if qualified). |                                     |                                |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Rank.  | Aug.,<br>1914.           | June.<br>1919.*            | July,<br>1919.   | Aug.,<br>1914.                          | June<br>1919.                       | July,<br>1919.                 |
| Regimental<br>SergtMajor   | 5/-                      | 8/3                        | 14/-   | (after 2 years' total service) 6d.      | (after 6 months' total service) 6d. | (after 1 year's total service) |
| Regimental<br>Quartermaster-Sgt.                                 | 4/-                      | 6/9                        | 12/-   | 6d.                                     | 6d.                                 | _                              |
| Company<br>SergtMajor  | 4/-                      | 6/9                        | 10/-   | 6d.                                     | 6d.                                 | ×                              |
| Company<br>Quartermaster-Sgt.<br>Sergeant<br>Corporal<br>Private | 3/6<br>2/4<br>1/8<br>1/- | 6/3<br>4/7<br>3/9†<br>3/-† | 9/6<br>7/-<br>5/-<br>2/9<br>(3/6 after<br>2 years'<br>service) | 6d.<br>6d.<br>3d. or 6d.<br>3d. or 6d.  |                                     |                                |

<sup>\*</sup> Including bonus paid to all soldiers who had not been released by 1st May, but excluding war pay of 1d. per day for each year's service since 4th August, 1914.

In addition o the increases in pay, there have also been additions to the separation allowances. At August, 1914, the allowance for a wife for sergeants, corporals and privates was 7s. 7d. per week with an additional 1s. 2d. per week for each child. At June, 1919, the allowance for a wife was 15s. for sergeants and 12s. 6d. for corporals and privates, with extra allowances of 10s. 6d, for the first child, 8s. for the second, 5s. 6d. for the third and 4s. for each additional child. This scale remains in operation under the new Warrant, but it is subject to revision on 1st January, 1920. January, 1920.

#### COAL OUTPUT.

Provisional figures of the weekly tonnage output of coal during the five weeks ended 4th October are given below, in continuation of figures given in the September GAZETTE.

| District  | Week      | Week       | Week       | Week       | Week      |
|---|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
|   | ended     | ended      | ended      | ended      | endeds    |
|   | 6th Sept. | 13th Sept. | 20th Sept. | 27th Sept. | 4th Oct,  |
| Northumberland Durham Yorkshire Lancs. Ches. and                                      | 219,985   | 224,201    | 216,934    | 222,961    | 126,731   |
|   | 613,276   | 642,725    | 605,998    | 645,013    | 440,256   |
|   | 687,609   | 676,012    | 661,905    | 712,547    | 612,742   |
| North Wales   | 417,560   | 418,992    | 430,671    | 424,736    | 323,815   |
| Derby, Notts. and<br>Leicester  | 567,931   | 550,781    | 561,257    | 555,043    | 363,395   |
| Staffs., Shropshire Warwick & Worcs. South Wales & Mon. Other English Dists. Scotland | 343,872   | 338,129    | 337,262    | 323,335    | 328,447   |
|   | 934,492   | 921,187    | 922,632    | 915,814    | 215,719   |
|   | 95,473    | 92,630     | 96,067     | 94,672     | 71,797    |
|   | 629,665   | 625,159    | 617,582    | 587,313    | 388,708   |
| Total   | 4,509,863 | 4,489,816  | 4,450,308  | 4,481,434  | 2,871,610 |

#### NEW FRENCH MINING LAW.

NEW FRENCH MINING LAW.

The Journal Official of 11th September, 1919, publishes the text of a law (dated 9th September, 1919) which amends the law of April 21st, 1810, concerning Mining Concessions and Participation in Mining Profits by the State. The Principal Act of 1810 granted mining concessions in perpetuity. The Amending Act limits the period for which concessions may be granted to 99 years in respect of coal and lignite mines, and to not less than 50 and not more than 99 years in respect of other mines. Article 1 provides that concessions shall be granted for a stated period, and that profits shall be participated in not only by the State, but also by the workers (manual and non-manual), on the basis of a schedule which shall be attached to the instrument which establishes the concession. It further regulates questions of surface owners' rights and discoverers' rights in connection with mines worked by the State. It provides that mining property shall revert to the State on expiry of the concession period, and declares that mining concessions, which are granted for a fixed period, shall carry the rights of real estate, and, in the same manner as real estate, may be mortgaged.

Art. 2 consists of 12 paragraphs which determine the scope of the schedule referred to above. Thus, par. 9 provides that the schedule shall determine the general conditions for the participation in profits by the State and by the workers: par. 11 states that the schedule shall

provides that the schedule shall determine the general conditions for the participation in profits by the State and by the workers; par. 11 states that the schedule shall specify the conditions under which a scale of minimum wages to be paid to miners and other workers connected with a mine shall be drawn ap, applied and revised; par. 12 provides that the schedule shall lay down in detail the conditions, imposed by the concession, for the establishment and working of a joint committee of employers and employed

employed.

Art. 3 provides for the setting up of an Advisory Committee and determines its composition. It is to be composed of experts in mines administration, Members of the Council of State, Members of the Public Departments concerned, Mine-owners, Miners, and Members of Parliament. "The Advisory Committee must be appealed to for an expression of opinion on the conditions laid down in the standard schedule for mining concessions and on modifications of the same.

tions of the same.

Apart from such members of the Senate or Chamber of Deputies as may, on account of special aptitude or experience, be appointed to the Advisory Committee by the Minister, the Committee shall further comprise members elected every four years by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, viz., 5 by the former and 7 by the latter."

Article 4 provides for the issue of Public Administrative Orders dealing with matters of administration, such as the form of the standard schedule, the extent of financial control and conditions relating thereto, and the powers of State officials.

Public Administrative Orders will determine, inter alia, the administrative and financial conditions which shall apply to mines worked by the State. The Administrative Department entrusted with the working of State mines shall be subject to the same laws, liable to the same taxation and subject to the same general obligations as private holders of concessions holders of concessions

\* Week of railway strike.

# THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY ABROAD. SPAIN

(a) Industry and Commerce.

By Royal Decree, dated 21st August, a change has been made in the methods, which, according to the Royal Decree of 3rd April last, were to be employed for selecting those rd April last, were to be employed for selecting those stries and trades which are to be excepted from the leation of the general principle of the eight-hour day Spain. The original intention, as set out in the ler enactment [see Labour Gazette for May [52] and June (p. 227)], was that the selection of the less to be excepted should be made by a new kind of the less to be excepted should be made by a new kind of the less to be excepted should be made by a new kind of the less to be excepted should be made by a new kind of the less to be excepted should be made by a new kind of the less to be excepted should be made by a new kind of the less to be excepted should be made by a new kind of the less to be excepted should be made by a new kind of the less to be excepted from the less to be exc des to be excepted should be made by a new kind of at councils of employers and workers; and in order to allitate the organisation of these councils in time to make possible for them to report before 1st October a Royal aree of 24th May last entrusted the Institute of Social form (i.e., the Spanish Labour Department) with the coffixing a criterion for the election of the members should represent employers and workers respectively

t now appears that "insuperable difficulties have rented the Institute of Social Potential vented the Institute of Social Reform from carrying this task within the strict limits of the time appointed." e new Decree referred to above provides, therefore, that e work of determining the exemptions from the applicion of the eight-hour law shall be performed by the eady existing local Councils for Social Reform.\* Article 1 of the new Decree provides as follows:-

"The Local Councils for Social Reform, after taking the evidence both of the employers' and of the work-men's associations of each locality, shall submit pro-posals to the Institute of Social Reform before the 1st October of the current year as to what industries and trades are to form an exception to the rule of the maximum eight-hour working day, as established in general by the Royal Decree of the 3rd April last. The proposals shall state the reasons for the exemption and shall mention the arguments brought forward for and exemption. against exemption. In localities where there is an Inspector of Labour and a Delegate of Statistics of the Institute of Social Reform, their evidence shall be taken by the council before drawing up its proposals." Article 4 provides that :-

"The benefits of the maximum eight-hour working day shall be extended to all kinds of workers, both industrial and commercial, men and women."

Article 5 provides that:—
"The Institute of Social Reform shall decide definitively before the 1st January, 1920, regarding the proposals for exemption, and shall forthwith communicate to the Minister of the Interior a list of the exemptions for publication in the Gaceta and in the official Bulletins of the provinces."

#### (b) Railways.

A Royal Decree dated 27th August provides for the consti-ution of a special Joint Council to submit proposals to the overnment as to the best way of applying the eight-hour we to the working of the Spanish Railways. The Council ill consist of five representatives of the State, nominated irectly by the Minister of Public Works, for the purposes ctly by the Minister of Public Works, for the purposes residing over the sections of the Committee and acting mpartial mediators in any discussions that may arise; any four representatives of the railway companies, and see number of representatives of the staffs of these comies; both divided into groups of six, belonging to each he following departments, viz., permanent-way, traffic, and stock, and offices. The labour representatives of Committee are to be elected by direct suffrage of the ants and workmen of all kinds belonging to the respective departments in each company. departments in each company.

#### SWEDEN

According to Berlingske Tidende of 3rd October the Swedish Riksdag has finally passed a bill as to an eight-lour working day. The law is generally to become effective on 1st January, 1920, but its operation is to be deferred until 1st July, 1920, for establishments where continuous work is carried on. The law prescribes a working day of 8 lours, cr 48 per week. The daily hours may be increased to 8½ during the first five days of the week. The law is to operate in every establishment, in lustrial or otherwise, in which more than four workpeople are usually employed. Where the number of workpeople is less than four, the law is still to operate if the establishment is situated in a town with over 1,500 inhabitants. The law does not apply to work done for the State, in forestry and agricultural work, or to raffic work on railways; nor do the following persons come within its provisions, viz., commercial assistants, persons and other employees of superior rank, draughtsmen, book-

These Councils (Juntas) came into existence under an Act of 13th March' 00, and consist of the representative of the Civil Authority (who acts as tesident), the parish priest, and equal numbers of employers and workers the locality. Their chief function is to ensure observance of existing challegislation within their respective localities.

keepers or the like, as also porters, messengers or other minor office employees.

For the purpose of deciding questions that may arise as

to the classes of trades or persons coming under the opera-tion of the law a Labour Council is to be established, con-sisting of seven members nominated by the Government for a period of two years.

It is provided that the law shall be operative until 1923.

#### BELGIUM \*

As the result of negotiations between the associations of As the result of negotiations between the associations of employers and workpeople in the diamond industry of Antwerp, certain new conditions of labour were agreed upon, including a working week of 44 hours. Eight hours is to be the length of the normal day on five days of the week; on Saturday the hours are from 8 a.m. to noon only. These conditions are applicable not only at Antwerp, but also throughout the country in the case of firms affiliated to the employers' federation employers' federation

#### SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Factory Act of 18th June, 1914 (of which an account was given in the Labour Gazette for March, 1915), contained a section relating to hours of labour permitted to be worked in factories. This has now been repealed by a recent law dated 27th June, 1919, and new provisions are prescribed to the effect indicated below.

#### Hours of Labour.

Under the new law the hours of labour where workers are employed in a single shift are not to exceed 48 hours per week for any worker. In the previous law the maximum was fixed at 59, the hours to be worked on Saturdays and before holidays not exceeding nine. The new law provides that where less than eight hours are worked on provides that where less than eight hours are worked on Saturdays, the extra number of hours necessary to make up the 48 hours per week may be spread over the other working days. It is further provided that from 1st May to 15th September the working time must fall between the hours of 5 a.m. and 8 p.m., and for the rest of the year between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m.; while on Saturdays and on days preceding public holidays it must end at 5 p.m. at the latest. Evasion of these provisions by giving workers tasks to perform at home is prohibited, and workers are forbidden to work in the factorics, even voluntarily, during hours outside the limits prescribed.

Authority is reserved to the Federal Council to permit a maximum weekly working time of 52 hours in certain

maximum weekly working time of 52 hours in certain industries, if for urgent reasons such a measure is justithe strict in the first reasons such a measure is justified, particularly in cases where an industry, by adopting the strict day, would run the risk of being unable to compete with other countries on account of a difference in their hours of work. While arrangements are being made for the introduction of the 48-hour week the Federal Council may grant permission to work up to 50 hours per week during a transitional period not exceeding six months from the date when the new law comes into force, in the case of industries where the hours now worked are

The fease of industries where the hours now worked are appreciably longer than those prescribed by the new law.

The Federal Council also has power to reduce the hours of labour below 48 or 50 per week if the plant or processes of manufacture endanger the health or life of the workpeople as the result of the prescribed hours being too long.

Exceptionally, as in the former law, permission may be granted for extending the normal day by a specified number of hours and for a specified number of workpeople. Such extension, however, may not as a rule exceed two hours or be granted for more than 24 days in a year. (The limit in the previous law was 80 days.)

#### NIGHT AND SUNDAY WORK.

The provisions in the new law as to night and Sunday work amend in some details those contained in the law of 1914. Work at night and on Sundays is allowed only in exceptional cases. Workers must not be compelled against their will to work at night or on Sundays. Occasional work these times is convicted only in the state of the at these times is permitted only in cases where necessity is shown to exist. The hours of work must not exceed eight hours for any one worker, and the period covered by the work of one shift may not exceed nine hours (formerly ten) in 24. For establishments where work at night or on Sundays is permanently or periodically necessary, authorization is to be obtained from the Federal Council, which may declare a principal that for containing industries night resistance. declare as a principle that for certain industries night work or Sunday work is recognized to be an absolute necessity. In such cases the hours of labour must not exceed eight for In such cases the hours of labour must not exceed eight for any one worker, and the working period of a shift must not exceed nine hours in 24. In the former law the maximum was eight hours, to be extended exceptionally to ten; and the length of a shift was in no case to exceed 12 hours. Workmen employed at factories where night work is permitted must be free for 24 hours every Sunday. (The former law added the proviso that such period was to include the interval from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) In factories authorized to work on Sundays, or both at night

- \* Revue du Travail, 1st August, 1919. † Based on the text published in Feuille Fédérale Suisse, 2nd July 1919.

<sup>†</sup> The nominal rates at June, 1919, were 3s. 8d. for corporals and 2s 9d. or privates; but it was provided that no corporal should actually receive less than 3s. 9d., and no private less than 3s. Where proficiency pay was earned, 1d. or 3d. respectively of this pay was merged into the rates of 3s. 9d. and 3s.

and on Sundays, each worker must be free every other Sunday, and must be allowed a free day during the week preceding or following the Sunday on which he works. The rest days must be of at least 24 hours' duration. A new proviso states that in factories working continuously and on Sundays, the 52 rest days in the year may be apportioned in a different way from that indicated above, and a certain number may be reduced to 20 hours. The 52 days of rest must, however, include at least 26 Sundays. Shifts must be changed at least once a fortnight so that each workman may be occupied for equal periods on night and day work.

The new law is to become operative at a date to be fixed

# COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS IN GERMANY.

(a) Procedure for declaring Agreements universally binding\*.—Regulations concerning the keeping of a register of collective labour agreements at the German Ministry of Labour have been issued pursuant to the Order of 23rd December, 1918. They prescribe the nature of the entries, particularly with regard to the procedure for making certain agreements universally binding. Access to the Register of Collective Agreements and the documents is permitted to anyone during official hours at the Ministry of Labour. Certified copies may be had on request. Information regarding entries in the Register must immediately be furnished to the parties concerned, and must also be published in the journal Reichsanzeiger. No fees will be charged for registration.

(b) Progress of Collective Bargaining in Agriculture†.—In a report on the recent work of the German Ministry of Agriculture the Minister stated that 80 per cent. of the agricultural workers in Germany are working under conditions laid down in collective agreements. He added that this figure indicated a remarkable achievement when contrasted with the slow rate of progress in the application of the collective agreement principle so far recorded for the non-agricultural industries of the country.

# EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.1

The return of German prisoners of war has caused the German Ministry of Labour to revise the regulations issued by the Demobilisation Department with reference to the employment, discharge and payment of industrial workers and salaried employees. The Decrees of the Demobilisation Department of 4th and 24th January, 1919, are cancelled, and in their stead a new Decree is issued by the Ministry of Labour, concerning the employment and discharge of workers and salaried employees during the period of economic reconstruction. The object of the new Decree is to assist prisoners of war in the reconstruction. during the period of economic reconstruction. The object of the new Decree is to assist prisoners of war in the reconstruction of their economic existence by compelling employers to re-instate prisoners of war formerly in their employment. On principle, and in the first instance, the prisoner of war may demand to be re-instated by the employer in whose service he was when war broke out; but the new Decree provides for other possibilities. Previous Decrees limited this right to industrial workers employed in establishments with over 20 workers. The new regulations make no distinction between industrial and other workers (e.g., in agriculture), nor are they limited other workers (e.g., in agriculture), nor are they limited in application to establishments of a certain size. In certain cases the economic circumstances of the employer may render it impossible for him to re-instate ex-service men. The final decision in case of dispute rests, as before, with the Conciliation Board and the Demobilisation Com-

The special regulations with regard to spreading out employment, by shortening hours of labour, are now extended to include non-manual workers. Whereas previously the ex-service man had to report to his old employer within a fortnight, that period is now extended to six weeks in the case of prisoners of war and interned civilians.

•In addition to the special regulations for prisoners of war, the new Decree contains general regulations applicable to all workers, manual and non-manual, relating to dismissals, procedure in cases of labour disputes, &c. These may be considered provisional regulations for the transition period until the Works Council Bill, now before the National Assembly, becomes law Assembly, becomes law

# LABOUR UNREST IN THE UNITED STATES

For the week ending the 18th September the Department of Labour at Washington gave a list (admittedly incomplete) of 121 strikes in progress and 53 strikes threatened in the United States. Since that date the labour situation has not become any easier. The high cost of living i main factor in intensifying and spreading unrest and content. The National Industrial Conferences both Canada and in the United States have failed to arrive man factor of the National Industrial Conferences both in Canada and in the United States have failed to arrive at any reconciliation of the views of workers and employers as to "collective bargaining." The refusal of the Steel Corporations to recognise trade unions has led to a strike of steel workers, which affects the whole of the area south of the Lakes from Chicago to Buffalo and, according to the estimate of the union organisers, has involved some 370,000 workers. At the time of going to press, no sign of settlement is apparent. The question of nationalisation has been brought into prominence by the railwaymen's scheme, which is before the Legislature in the form of the "Sims Bill," introduced by a Democratic representative from Tennessee. A similar bill for the nationalisation of mines was ordered to be prepared by the United Mine Workers of America at their recent convention at Cleveland. Apart from these schemes both the miners and the railway shopmen are pressing wage-claims. A strike of miners has been called for the 1st November. A third feature of the situation is the growing proportion of "unofficial" strikes. The pace is being forced, not only by the I.W.W. or "One Big Union," but also by radical elements within the American Federation of Labour itself. Employers' schemes of "company union" and "employees representation" are everywhere breaking down, and strikes are now of common occurrence in establishments where such schemes have been in operation. Labour leaders complain of the use of company police and armed guards, of victimisation for trade union membership, and of restrictions on the right of assembly. Trade unions have been formed by many groups of middle-class workers—teachers, newspaper men, municipal and Government employees, &c. There are said to be police unions in 37 cities, and there have been strikes both of policemen and of firemen. For months there has been a constant succession of strikes of tramwaymen and workers on electric railways. Transport on a larger scale has been imped railways. Transport on a larger scale has been imped by strikes of maritime workers, of which the latest manifestation is the New York dockers' strike, which began on the 8th October. New York has suffered also during the present month from strikes of printers and of "teamsters" or carters.

# RECENT STRIKES IN JAPAN.

A RECENT despatch from H.M. Acting Vice-Consul at Osaka reports that the principal industrial district of Japan, of which Osaka is the centre, experienced a series of labour disputes during June, July and August last. While no accurate statistics are available as to the number of cases in which factories or workshops were closed on account of strikes, nor of the number of workpeople involved, some idea of the character and extent of the disputes in question is obtainable from the Japanese Press.

The whole movement, it appears, has been brought about The whole movement, it appears, has been brought about by the desire to obtain higher wages in order to meet the ever-increasing cost of living. In almost every case the workmen were met at least halfway by the employers, and though in some cases work was stopped for a day or two, in others there was no cessation. It appears that some 11,000 workmen employed in nine establishments struck work in July, and about 2,000 in six establishments during the first half of August.

It is stated that the average increase in wages demanded was about 30 per cent., though the demands took various forms owing to the fact that workmen are paid partly b daily wages and partly by allowances, while in a number of cases they receive the equivalent of money in the supply of rice at a price well below market rates.

Most of the actual or threatened strikes were restricted to the whole or a section of the workpeople of individual concerns. There were, however, instances of the combination of workpeople of specific trades: in one case of stone masons, numbering 4,700, and in another of coopers, comprising 1,200 workers. There was nothing in the way of a combined movement among workpeople belonging to a number of concerns engaged in the same industry. Such cooperation, in fact, is almost impossible so long as police regulations exist which prohibit the instigation of a strike. In a few cases a society known as the Yu-ai-Kai (Friendly Society), which aims at promoting the interests and welfare of the working-man, took up the case of its members and arranged terms with the employers, but in the case of a dispute at an electrical machinery works at Kyoto the society had to hand over the task of mediation to the Chief of Police. This strike lasted for five days, the longest of any in this district. Most of the actual or threatened strikes were restricte any in this district.

# RETAIL PRICES:

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

[N.B.—The figures below should be read in connection ith the details given under each country in this and pre-

| vious issues of The  |  |  |   |  |  |   |   |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|
|  | Pe   | Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices<br>since July, 1914. |   |  |  |   |   |  |  |
| Country.   | July,<br>1915.   | July,<br>1916.   | July, 1917.   | July, 1918.  | July,<br>1919.   |   | st figures<br>ailable.  |  |  |
|  | 1919.  | 1810.  | 1011.   | 1010.  | 1010.  | Rise.   | Date.   |  |  |
| UNITED KINGDOM   | Per cent.  | Per cent.  | Per<br>cent.<br>104   | Per cent.  | Per<br>cent.<br>109  | Per<br>cent.<br>122                           | Oct., 1919  |  |  |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Belgium (Brussels) (Antwerp) Denmark France (Paris) (other Towns) Holland(Amsterdam) Italy (43 Towns) (Rome) (Milan) Norway  Portugal (Lisbon) Spai Swede United Stat S | 28<br>22<br>23**<br>21<br>5†<br><br>6‡<br>24<br>19<br>2† | 46<br>32<br>42*<br><br>32<br>11<br>60                          | 66<br>83<br>84*<br>42<br>72<br>37<br><br>114<br>(Aug.)<br>72<br>27;<br>81<br>78<br>43 | 87<br>106<br>144*<br>76<br>153<br>103<br>225<br>179<br>51‡<br>168<br>122<br>64 | 267<br>273<br>112<br>161<br>188*<br>110<br>106<br>210<br><br>210<br> | 159<br>188<br>108<br>181<br>107<br>226<br>171 | July, 1919<br>July, 1919<br>July, 1919<br>Sept., 1919<br>Sept., 1919<br>Aug., 1919<br>Aug., 1919<br>Sept., 1919<br>May, 1918<br>Mar., 1919<br>Sept., 1919<br>June, 1919<br>Aug., 1919 |  |  |
| BRITISH DOMINIONS.<br>Australia  | 31   | 30   | 26  | 32<br>(June)   | 47   | 48  | Aug., 1919  |  |  |
| ('anada ia (Calcutta)  | 5 8  | 14<br>10   | 57<br>16  | 75<br>31<br>(Aug.)   | 86   | 94<br>54                                      | Aug., 1919<br>Sept., 1919   |  |  |
| New and<br>South A ca  | 12   | 19   | 27  | 39<br>32   | 44   | 48<br>36                                      | Sept., 1919<br>June, 1919   |  |  |

#### UNITED KINGDOM: PRICES AT 1st OCTOBER.

UNITED KINGDOM: PRICES AT 1st OCTOBER.

Retail prices of the principal foodstuffs rose from 116 per cent. above that level at 1st September to 122 per cent. above that level at 1st October, 1919. The most important movement was in the price of milk, which advanced by 23 per cent., the increase averaging over 2d. a quart in the large towns and 1½d. in smaller places. Fish averaged about 9 per cent. and eggs about 8 per cent. (4½d. per dozen) dearer at 1st October than a month earlier. Potatoes were 12 per cent. or 1½d. per 7 lbs. cheaper in the provinces on the average, but over 20 per cent. or 2½d. per 7 lbs. dearer in London, a fact which may be attributed to the railway strike. The average price of tea continued to advance, and that of bread was also higher on 1st October than on 1st September. The total rise in the average price of bread since August is about ½d. per 4 lbs.

In the total rise in the average price of bread since August s about \( \frac{1}{3} \)d. per 4 lbs.

In the following Table is given a comparison of average rices in July, 1914, at the beginning of November, 1918, ust before the Armistice, and on 1st October, 1919. In asking comparisons between prices at different times of he year it is necessary to remember the seasonal variations in the prices of some articles:—

| in the prices of so.  | me artic   | nes:—   |  |   |                                 |
|---|--|---|--|---|---------------------------------|
| Article   | per lb.  | Average Inc. (+)<br>or Decrease (-)<br>at 1st Oct., 1919,<br>as compared with |  |   |                                 |
|   | July, 1st Nov., 1914. 1918.                                |   | 1st<br>Oct.,<br>1919.  | July,<br>1914.  | 1st<br>Nov.<br>1918.            |
| P. A. P. L. S. A. M. A. | s. d.  | s. d.   | s. d.  | s. d.   | d.                              |
| Beef, British—<br>Ribs  | 0 03   | 1 0   | 1  | . 0 - 01  |                                 |
| Thin Floral   | 0 93 0 65  | 1 8   | $\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array}$  | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$  | $\frac{-2}{-2}$                 |
| Beef, Chilled or Frozen-  |  |   |  |   |                                 |
| Ribs  | 0 71 0 43  | 1 8<br>1 28<br>1 28   | 1 3  | + 0 74  | - 5                             |
| Thin Flank Mutton, British—   | 0 44   | 1 24  | 0 94   | + 0 5   | - 5                             |
| Legs  | 0 101  | 1 83  | 1 7  | + 0 83  |                                 |
| Breast  | 0 61   | 1 87 1 14   | 0 113  | + 0 5   | $-\frac{18}{4}$ $-\frac{18}{4}$ |
| Mutton, Frozen—   | 0 03   |   |  | . 0 01  |                                 |
| Legs  | 0 63 0 4   | 1 9<br>1 1<br>2 3<br>1 4<br>0 9<br>2 8<br>0 7<br>0 84                         | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$   | + 0 91  | - 5<br>- 5                      |
| Bacon (streaker)  | 0 111  | 2 3   | 2 41   | +15   | + 1}                            |
| per 7 lb.   | 0 101  | 1 4   | 1 4  | + 0 51  |                                 |
| Bread per 4 lb.   | 0 53   | 0 9   | 0 91   | $+03\frac{1}{2}$                                      | + 0}                            |
| Sugar (granulated)  | $\begin{array}{c c} 1 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$ | 2 8   | 0 7  | + 1 11 + 0 5  | - 01                            |
|   | 0 2 0 31   | 0 84  | $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 9\frac{1}{4} \\ 2 & 7\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 9\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ | + 0 6   | + 11/4                          |
| Butter-   | CONTRACTOR OF STREET                                       |   |  |   |                                 |
| Fresh   | $\begin{array}{c c} 1 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 2 \end{array}$ | 2 6 2 6   | 2 64 2 64  | $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | + 01 + 01                       |
| Cheese (Canadian or   | 1 2  | 2 6   | 2 63   | + 1 44  | + 03                            |
| US)+  | 0 88   | 1 8   | 1 6  | + 0 91  | - 2                             |
| Margarine   | 0 71   | 1 8<br>1 2<br>0 61<br>0 73  | 1 11   | + 0 6   | - 03                            |
| Eggs (fresh) each<br>Potatoes per 7 lb  | 0 14   | 0 61  | 0 5  | + 0 34  | - 11                            |
| per 7 lb.   | 0 43   | 0 7%  | • 0 11   | + 0 64  | + 31                            |
|   |  |   |  | The state of the state of                             | With the same of the            |

ures for 3rd Quarter.

crease, tures for six months, April to September.
e figures given relate to August.
gures are for June.
ace lst October there has been a general increase in the price of hich would further raise the percentage from 122 to about 128.
this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality the Returns quote or another kind locally representative.

The increases since July, 1914, in the average prices of

The increases since July, 1914, in the average prices of the principal foodstuffs ranged from about 50 per cent. for flour and 60 per cent, for bread to about 240 per cent. for sugar and over 300 per cent, for eggs.

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

|  | 1st Octob  | Average Percentage Increase at<br>1st October 1919, as compared<br>with July, 1914. |  |   |  |  |
|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| Article.   | Large<br>Towns<br>(Popula-<br>tions over<br>50,000). | Small<br>Towns and<br>Villages.   | United<br>Kingdom.                               | ing figure for<br>the United<br>Kingdom at<br>1st Nov., 1918. |  |  |
|  | Per cent.  | Per cent.   | Per cent.  | Per cent.   |  |  |
| Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—              | 81<br>102  | 88<br>95  | 84<br>99   | 103<br>126  |  |  |
| Ribs   | 108  | 105<br>97   | 107<br>102                                       | 175<br>206  |  |  |
| Legs   | 84<br>85   | 85<br>72  | 85<br>79   | 102<br>106  |  |  |
| Legs   | 141<br>99<br>158<br>154<br>50<br>65<br>74            | 125<br>91<br>149<br>123<br>54<br>58   | 133<br>95<br>153<br>139<br>52<br>61<br>72<br>243 | 206<br>217<br>142<br>167<br>52<br>55<br>73<br>241             |  |  |
| Sugar (granulated)<br>Milk   | 253<br>184   | 232<br>162  | 173  | 141   |  |  |
| Fresh Salt Cheese (Canadian or U.S.) Margarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes | 105<br>113<br>108<br>90<br>326<br>149                | 113<br>116<br>107<br>81<br>298<br>104   | 109<br>114<br>108<br>85<br>312<br>127            | 107<br>112<br>130<br>97<br>412<br>59                          |  |  |

The average increase in prices, based on the cost of main-The average increase in prices, based on the cost of maintaining the pre-war dietary as regards the above articles was 122 per cent., but the average increase in expenditure on such articles was estimated to be somewhat less, viz., 113 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, for a year earlier and for 1st November, 1918, the date nearest to the Armistice for which prices returns were collected:—

| Average Percentage as compared with J   |      |
|---|------|
| Large Small Towns<br>Towns. and Villages  |      |
| (1) Level of retail prices of foregoing articles of food at 1st October 1919.  assuming same quantities at both dates | 122  |
| Corresponding flaures for 1st Sept., 1919 119 112   | 116  |
| ,, 1st Oct., 1918 134 124   | 129  |
| ,, ,, 1st Nov., 1918 139 128  | 133  |
| (2) Expenditure on such articles of food at 1st October, 1919, allowing for estimated changes in consumption 117      | 113  |
| Corresponding figures for 1st Sept., 1919 106 99  | 103  |
| 1st Oct., 1918 93 86  | - 89 |
| ", ", 1st Nov., 1918 101 93   | 97   |

The foregoing figures relate to articles of food only. The average level of house-rents has only increased slightly, but the prices of other items have advanced so substantially, but the prices of other items have advanced so substantially, prices of clothing especially having increased proportionately much more than those of food, that the general increase in the prices of all the items ordinarily entering into the working-class family budget (including food, rent, clothing, fuel, and light, &c.) between July, 1914, and 1st October, 1919, is estimated at about 120 per cent., taking for this calculation the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of the various items in October, 1919, as in July, 1914. The corresponding percentage for 1st September, 1919, was about 115. 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 specified principal articles of food with the average increase in retail prices of other items (including rents) yields a resultant increase of between 110 and 115 per cent., as compared with over 105 per cent. at 1st September, 1919.

FRANCE.\*

FRANCE.\* The index number representing the general level of retail prices of food in French towns with over 10,000 inhabitants (but not including Paris) during the third quarter of

\* From information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the General Statistical Department of France.

<sup>\*</sup> Soziale Praxis, 24th July, 1919. † Vossische Zeitung, 23rd September, 1919. ‡ Frankfurter Zeitung, 6th September, 1919.

1919 showed a decrease of 1.7 per cent. as compared with the second quarter of 1919, but a rise of 188 per cent. as compared with the third quarter of 1914.

As regards Paris, the latest data refer to the month of September, 1919, when the level of retail food prices was 8.7 per cent. higher than in the preceding month, and 159 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. La both cases the computation of the meanwant in the general prices level is based on tion of the movement in the general prices level is based on the pre-war budget of a typical Parisian family of the work-ing class, and it is assumed that no change has taken place in the standard of dietary throughout the period covered.

#### ITALY.

#### (a) Rome.\*

The general level of food prices in Rome shows an increase of 0.4 per cent. in August, 1919, as compared with the preceding month, and an increase of 107 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 August house of decrease of 0.22 per cent. shows a decrease of 0.2 per cent. as compared with July, but an increase of 105 per cent. as compared with the pre-

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) Wilan +

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 September, 1919, was 4.8 per cent. higher than in August, and 202 per cent. higher than in the first half of 1914. The cost of food alone shows an increase of 7.3 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 226 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. The expenditure upon clothing was the same as in the provious month, reaching clothing was the same as in the previous month, reaching a level of 224 per cent. above the pre-war figure. Expenditure upon heating and lighting shows no change as compared with August, but continued to be 120 per cent. higher than in 1914. Rent remained unchanged as compared both with August and with the first half of 1914.

#### HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM).‡

The index number representing the total food bill of working-class families in Amsterdam, calculated at the prices current in August, 1919, shows a decrease of 1.8 per cent. compared with the preceding month, but an increase of 106.7 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 throughout the period covered.

#### NORWAY. §

The index number representing the total expenditure of a Norwegian family upon food, fuel, lighting, clothing, rent, taxation, &c., at the prices prevailing in May, 1919, showed a fall of 1 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, but a rise f 159 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. For food alone the cost in May was 171 per cent. greater than in July, 1914; for fuel and lighting, 214 per cent. greater; clothing, 257 per cent.; taxation, 252 per cent.; while for house rent the increase was 22 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. The index number representing the total expenditure of a

#### SWEDEN.

At the prices prevailing in September the cost of maintaining the standard pre-war budget of a typical Swedish household in the matter of food, fuel and lighting represents a decrease of 1.3 per cent. upon the cost at the prices current in the preceding month, but an increase of 209 per cent. in comparison with July, 1914. The "typical family" is one consisting of a man and wife and two children, and having an expenditure (in 1914) of about £111 per annum. The above figures relate to the principal towns of Sweden taken together, but if the same budget be taken to apply to Stockholm alone, September shows a decrease of 0.6 per cent. as against August, 1919, but an increase of 219 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

#### CANADA.¶

The estimated weekly expenditure upon food alone by a family of five in August, 1919, as computed from returns of retail prices prevailing in 60 towns in the Dominion, shows an increase of 4.8 per cent. upon that of the preceding month, and of 94.5 per cent. upon the expenditure in July, 1914. If the total expenditure on food, fuel, lighting

\*Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Office of Labour, Rome,
† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Office of Labour, Milan.
† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Statistical Bureau of Amsterdam.

§ Sociale Meddelelser, No. 5-6, 1919, Journal of the Norwegian Department for Social Affairs, Christiania.

| Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Bureau of Social Statistics, Stockholm.
| Information supplied through the courtesy of the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa. \*Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Office of

and rent be taken, the August figures show an increase of 3.8 per cent. as compared with the preceding month and of 61.4 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 of the other is due to the fact that while food, fuel and ligh the other is due to the fact that while food, fuel and lighting have become considerably dearer, house rent in August, according to the Canadian statistics, was only about 2 per cent. higher than in the period immediately before the War. NEW ZEALAND.\*

The index number of retail prices of food in September, 1919, based on returns relating to 25 representative towns in New Zealand, shows an increase of 0.2 per cent. when

in New Zealand, shows an increase of 0.2 per cent. when compared with the preceding month.

As compared with July, 1914, all three groups of food specified in the Table below were dearer, the combined index number for September, 1919, being 48.1 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.

| Group of Articles.                                  | Increase (+) or Decrease (-)<br>in September, 1919, as com-<br>pared with |                         |  |
|---|---|-------------------------|--|
|   | August, 1919.   | July, 1914,             |  |
|   | Per cent,   | Per cent.               |  |
| Groceries   | +2·4<br>-2·4<br>+2·1  | +56·1<br>+39·6<br>+44·1 |  |
| ALL GROUPS COMBINED (WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE INCREASE). | +0.5  | +48'1                   |  |

#### UNITED STATES +

The general level of retail food prices in the United States in August was 1 per cent. higher than in the preceding month and 88 per cent. above the level of 15th July, 1914. In the computation of the general level the various articles of food are "weighted" according to their respective importance in household consumption, and it is assumed that no change has taken place in the standard of living throughout the period under review. out the period under review.

# EMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES. GERMANY.

Employment in August.—" The return of prisoners of war commenced in the month of August. If these prisoners, released from forced labour in foreign countries, have come back with the fixed determination to do all in their power to assist in the work of reconstruction at home, this will be a step towards an improvement in labour conditions. At present, however, there is a widespread lack of desire to work. Evidence of this is to be found in the withdrawals from callings entailing heavy work, as, for example, mining, in the frequent changes of occupation, in the efforts to reduce still further the hours of work in coal, iron and potash mines, in the diminished output, and finally in the numerous strikes. Only in those occupations where the piece-work system has been introduced is any improvement shown.

"Notwithstanding the shortage of coal in Germany resulting from the strike in the Ruhr district in April last, and although delivery of coal to the Entente should now commence, the miners in Upper Silesia went on strike for about 14 days during September. These workers had derived greater benefits from the introduction of the 8-hour shift than the miners in most other districts and they had greater benefits from the introduction of the 8-hour shift than the miners in most other districts, and they had finally obtained a 7½ hour shift from bank to bank. This, however, did not restrain them from striking. The stoppage resulted in an estimated loss of 881,000 tons of coal, 38,000 tons of steel, and 21,000 tons of rolling mill products, as compared with the output for the previous month. This is irrespective of the considerable loss of wages, the interruption of other work, and the resultant increase of unemployment.

districts in August was over one million tons less than in July. Though the daily output has recently increased, the supply of coal to consumers leaves much to be desired. Railways, gas and electrical works and other industrial establishments, which at this time of the year have usually obtained the greater part of their winter supplies, have sufficient only for a few days, or, in the best conditions, for a few weeks

few weeks.
"The lack of coal, raw materials and electrical power has brought about the restriction of work or the closing down of many branches and works. It is often impossible to avoid extensive dismissal of workpeople, but frequently workpeople remain at their posts though there is no work for them, the result of which is that unemployment appears to be less than it really is.

\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Government Statistician of New Zealand.
† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington, D.C.
† Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 26th September, 1919.

"Concurrently with the reduction in the output of coal, production in other directions shows decreases. According production in other directions shows decreases. According to estimates made by the Federation of German Iron and to estimate made by the output of pig-iron diminished by Steel Manufacturers the output of pig-iron diminished by 5,849 tons, of steel by 56,648 tons, and of rolling-mill products by 16,837 tons, as compared with the previous month. The deliveries of the pig-iron manufacturers were estimated an August to amount to 124,451 tons, as compared with 40,312 in July. The reduction was due in great part to the decrease in the supply of trucks. On the other hand he deliveries of half-manufactured iron, railway materials, showed a slight increase. showed a slight increase.

, showed a sight increase.

According to reports from 34 trade unions, covering a lamembership of 4,264,179, there were at the end of gust 130,215 members (or 3·1 per cent. of the total) out work. In the preceding month the corresponding pertage was 3·3, and in August, 1918, 0·7. Unemployment refore on the whole has not increased. When, however, and female workers are considered separately, notee and female workers are considered separately, note-thy differences become apparent. Among male workers thy differences become apparent. Among male workers in playment dropped from 2.8 per cent. to 2.6 per cent., le for female workers it rose from 4.2 per cent. to 4.8 cent. When industrial groups are taken separately, increase of unemployment from 7.8 per cent. to 9.5 per t. is shown for the textile industry. As on previous sions unemployment is greatest in the clothing industry, figure being 17.2 per cent, as against 19.1 per cent. in ty. In the transport trade, unemployment dropped 5.1 per cent. to 2.8 per cent.

"Returns relating to Employment Exchanges during August show that for every 100 situations there were 154 applicants in the case of men, as against 151 in July. In the case of women there were 136 applicants as against 140 in July. The increase of male applicants is attributed the conclusion of the harvest season and the return of soners of war."

#### NORWAY.\*

Employment in July.—The following Table shows the ercentage of members reported unemployed at the end of une and July in certain trade unions making returns to he Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of abour, comparative figures being added for July, 1918:—

|  | Me  | embersh   | ip.  | Percentage<br>Unemployed.                                |   |  |  |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| Group of Trades.   | July 31,<br>1919.   | June 30,<br>1919.   | July 31,<br>1918.  | July 31,<br>1919.  | June 30,<br>1919.   | July 31,<br>1918.                                |  |
| Bricklayers and Masons (Christiania) Carpenters, etc. Painters (Christiania) Metal Workers Boot and Shoemakers Printers Bookbinders (Christiania) Cabinetmakers Bakers (Christiania) | 850<br>1,530<br>400<br>9,819<br>973<br>2,525<br>885<br>667<br>485 | 830<br>1,498<br>400<br>9,771<br>975<br>2,529<br>889<br>670<br>475 | 801<br>1,390<br>546<br>10,002<br>1,000<br>2,309<br>818<br>660<br>420 | 2·6<br>0·1<br>0·3<br>1·5<br>0·2<br><br>1·4<br>1·2<br>1·6 | 3:0<br>1:2<br>0:3<br>1:1<br>0:3<br>0:2<br>1:9<br>2:1<br>2:5 | 2·7<br>—<br>1·2<br>0·4<br>0·1<br>4·4<br>—<br>1·9 |  |
| Total  | 18,134  | 18,037  | 17,946   | 1.1  | 1.1   | 1.0  |  |

#### SWEDEN.

Employment, January to March, 1919.—The issue of Sociala Meddelanden (the journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs) No. 5, 1919, gives the following particulars as to unemployment among members of Swedish Trade Unions at the beginning of January, February and March, 1919, respectively. (Corresponding data for 1918 have been added from an earlier issue of the journal):—

| Unions.  | Member-<br>ship   | Percentage Unemployed on lst of Month.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| onions,  | reporting<br>at March<br>1st, 1919.   |  | Feb.,<br>1919.   | Mar.,<br>1919.   | Jan.,<br>1918.   | Feb.,<br>1918.   | Mar.,<br>1918.   |  |
| All Unions Making Returns.   | 107,150   | 7:3  | 7:5  | 7.6  | 5.8  | 6.0  | 5.0  |  |
| PRINCIPAL UNIONS:  Bricklayers and Masons Blast Furnacemen, etc. Foundrymen Tinplate Workers, etc. Engineering Operatives Textile Workers Boot, Shoe and Leather Workers Tobacco Workers Sawmill Workers Woodworkers Municipal Workers Municipal Workers General Workers and Factory Operatives (trades not distinguished) | 1,924<br>8,131<br>3,339<br>1,404<br>24,504<br>2,070<br>3,762<br>1,335<br>4,013<br>5,402<br>8,019<br>5,526 | 18.4<br>0.8<br>4.0<br>6.1<br>2.3<br>16.0<br>0.8<br>7.3<br>0.1<br>2.6<br>4.3<br>4.2 | 46.7<br>1.2<br>3.8<br>9.4<br>3.3<br>18.4<br>5.8<br>5.9<br>0.1<br>4.2<br>6.0<br>2.2 | 44.0<br>1.6<br>4.3<br>14.6<br>4.4<br>19.9<br>4.8<br>10.6<br>0.1<br>2.7<br>8.0<br>2.1 | 38·0<br>0·6<br>1·3<br>4·8<br>1·7<br>19·4<br>4·9<br>8·3<br>1·0<br>4·0<br>2·1<br>2·1<br>21·8 | 32·4<br>0·6<br>2·6<br>8·2<br>2·5<br>17·0<br>4·0<br>7·1<br>0·1<br>2·0<br>5·4<br>3·6 | 16:4<br>0:7<br>2:6<br>14:2<br>2:7<br>19:5<br>0:5<br>7:1<br>1:3<br>5:4<br>1:9 |  |

<sup>6</sup> Information supplied by the Statistical Office of the Norwegian partment of Labour.

#### HOLLAND.\*

Employment in June.—Returns relating to employment in June were received by the Dutch Statistical Office from Trade Union and other unemployment funds with a total insured membership of 250,942. Of these 7,673 were performing military duty, or were on strike, locked out, sick, &c., leaving 243,269 as the number concerning whom returns could be utilised. The proportion of such members out of work during the month was 10·2 per cent., as compared with 10·3 per cent. in the preceding month and 8·7 per cent. in June, 1918.

|   |  |                          |                           |                           | A SETTLEMENT   |                          |                          |
|---|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Group of Trades.  | r of Mem-<br>insured<br>Unemploy-<br>June, 1919. | Und                      | rcents                    |                           | Average Days<br>Lost per Week<br>per Member<br>Unemployed. |                          |                          |
|   | Number<br>bers i<br>against U<br>ment in J       | June.<br>1919.           |                           |                           | June,<br>1919.   | May.<br>1919.            |                          |
| All Unions paying Unem-<br>ployment Benefit and Muni-<br>cipal Unemployment Funds<br>making Returns.                    | 243,269  | 10.3                     | 10.3                      | 8.7                       | 5.4  | 5.2                      | 4.6                      |
| Working in Diamonds Printing, Lithography, &c. Building (including Road- making). Metal, Engineering and Ship- building | 9,198<br>59,809                                  | 8.8<br>1.9<br>3.5<br>6.1 | 10·2<br>1·9<br>3·8<br>5·8 | 20:5<br>0:7<br>4:7<br>7:7 | 5:4<br>5:9<br>4:9  | 5:4<br>5:9<br>5:0<br>4:4 | 5.6<br>5.9<br>5.0<br>3.2 |
| building  | 20,182<br>32,269†<br>11,431                      | 13.2                     | 18.6<br>42.4<br>4.1       | 21.7<br>16.4<br>2.2       | 4·6<br>5·7<br>5·4  | 4·9<br>5·9<br>5·7        | 4·4<br>5·0<br>5·7        |

#### SWITZERLAND.

Employment in August.—According to the monthly report on the demand and supply of labour issued by the Central Office of the Union of Swiss Labour Exchanges there was no decided change in the general condition of the labour market. The demand for workpeople in the building and allied trades increased somewhat, and a slight improvement in employment took place in various branches of the textile industry, but, on the other hand, there was considerable unemployment among workers in the metal considerable unemployment among workers in the metal and woodworking trades, and among workpeople of both sexes in the clothing and food preparation trades, as also among hotel and office employees, shop assistants and unskilled workers. In agriculture the number of offers of situations was unusually small. The largest numbers of workpeople reported unemployed were 2,948 at Baslé and 2,443 at Zurich; the labour exchanges of Central and West Switzerland reported few out of work. On the whole for every 100 vacancies there were 118.5 applicants, as compared with 92.6 in August, 1918.

## CANADA. §

Employment in July.—Returns relating to unemployment in July were received by the Department of Labour from 1,201 labour organisations having a total membership of 161,658. Members out of work on account of trade disputes or disability are not included. For all occupations represented 2.40 per cent. of the members were unemqueoused 12.3 quim pereduces se 'Ainf jo pue equip se period in June, 1919. (Comparative data for July, 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-<br>ship<br>reporting   | Percentage<br>Unemployed at end<br>of Month.                                 |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
|  | 30 July,<br>1919.  | July,<br>1919.   | June,<br>1919.   |  |
| All trades reporting   | 161,658  | 2.40   | 2.57   |  |
| PRINCIPAL UNIONS. Building and construction Mining, quarrying, and refining of ores Metals, machinery, and conveyances Food, tobacco, and liquors Clothing and laundering Leather, boots, shoes, and rubbers Steam railways. Street and electric railway employees Navigation Pulp, paper, and fibre Printing, publishing, and paper goods | 20,958<br>10,337<br>21,103<br>3,925<br>1,632<br>1,551<br>45,796<br>6,638<br>13,171<br>3,540<br>6,838 | 3·88<br>0·47<br>4·84<br>1·83<br>0·06<br>1·83<br>0·14<br>3·99<br>0·34<br>1·66 | 4.71<br>0.58<br>4.69<br>1.90<br>0.32<br>0.19<br>1.98<br>0.55<br>2.93<br>1.61<br>1.64 |  |

\* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th Sep-mber, 1919.

tember, 1919.
† A large proportion of these (over two thirds) were eigar makers of whom 71.2 per cent, were unemployed in June and 67.7 per cent, in May.
‡ Verband Schwetzerischer Arbeitsämter: Monatsberichte der Zentralstelle, August, 1919. Zurich.
§ The Labour Gazette, August, 1919. The Canadian Department of Labour,

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

# UNITED STATES.\*

The following tabular statements showing the volume of employment in representative manufacturing establishments in 13 selected industries in the United States in August as compared with (a) the preceding month and (b) August, 1918, are compiled from reports received by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics.

# (a) August, 1919, as compared with July, 1919.

|   | Number<br>of Es-<br>stablish- | Number of Work-<br>people. |                            |  | Earnings.†                  |                   |                            |  |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Industry.   | ments<br>Report-<br>ing.      | July,<br>1919.             | Aug.,<br>1919.             | Inc.(+)<br>or Dec.<br>(-).                           | July,<br>1919.              | Aug.,<br>1919.    | Inc.(+)<br>or Dec.<br>(-). |  |
| Iron and Steel  | 96                            | 154,025                    | 159,945                    | Per cent. + 3.8                                      | £<br>1,899,825              |                   | Per cent. +17.9            |  |
| Railway and<br>tramway car<br>building and<br>repairing | 45                            | 48,213                     | 44,236                     | - 8.3  | 527,576                     |                   | -12:3                      |  |
| Automobile - manufacturing                              | 41                            | 107,525                    | 110,686                    | + 2.9  | 625,615                     | 640,288           | + 2.3                      |  |
| Cotton manufac-<br>turing                               | 58                            | 57,813                     | 57,855                     | + 0.1  | 217,032                     | 215,657           | - 0.6                      |  |
| Cotton finishing<br>Hosiery & under-<br>wear            | 16<br>55                      | 14,522<br>26,305           | 14,156<br>26,454           | $\frac{-2.2}{-2.2}$                                  | 67,483<br>89,131            | 66,488<br>92,933  |                            |  |
| Woollen<br>Silk<br>Men's ready-made                     | 48<br>36<br>39                | 47,128<br>12,787<br>10,515 | 46,680<br>12,665<br>10,323 | $\begin{bmatrix} -1.8 \\ -1.0 \\ -1.0 \end{bmatrix}$ | 205,626<br>91,148<br>51,108 | 94,871            | + 4.1                      |  |
| Boots and shoes<br>Cigar manufac-                       | 62<br>44                      | 50,706<br>13,040           | 52,210<br>10,905           | +3.0   | 222,689<br>45,667           | 238,740<br>39,969 |                            |  |
| turing<br>Leather manu-                                 | 34                            | 17,153                     | 17,336                     | + 1.1  | 82,298                      | 89,775            | + 9.1                      |  |
| facturing<br>Paper making                               | 50                            | 24,991                     | 25,455                     | + 1.9  | 116,214                     | 124,978           | + 7.5                      |  |

The figures in the above Table show that in seven industries there was an increase in the number of persons in August as compared with July, and in six cases a decrease. The largest increase (3.8 per cent.) is shown in iron and steel, while the greatest decrease (16.4 per cent.) appears in cigar manufacturing.

Increases in the total amount of pay-roll are shown in nine industries and decreases in four. The most important increase is one of 17.9 per cent. in iron and steel, while decreases of 12.5 and 12.3 per cent. are shown in cigar manufacturing and in railway and tramway car building and repairing, respectively.

# (b) August, 1919, as compared with August, 1918.

|   | Number<br>of Es-<br>tablish- | Nun                        | ber of V                   |                         | Earnings.†                  |                             |                            |  |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Industry.   | ments<br>Report-<br>ing.     | Aug.,<br>1918.             | Aug.,<br>1919.             | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-).   |                             | Aug.,<br>1919.              | Inc. (+)<br>or Dec.<br>(-) |  |
| Iron and steel                                      | 102                          | 181,126                    | 155,406                    | Per cent.               | £<br>2,354,652              | £<br>2.129.599              | Per cent.                  |  |
| Railway and tramway car building and repairing.     | 46                           | 59,577                     | 44,551                     | -25.2                   | 769,608                     |                             | -39.4                      |  |
| Automobile manufacturing.                           | 47                           | 108,058                    | 127,664                    | +18.1                   | 607,605                     | 741,454                     | +22.0                      |  |
| Cotton manufac-<br>turing.                          | 61                           | 56,376                     | 59,177                     | + 5.0                   | 188,452                     | 219,712                     | +16.6                      |  |
| Cotton finishing<br>Hosiery and<br>underwear.       | 17<br>60                     | 14,102<br>30,221           | 14,380<br>28,667           | $\frac{+2.0}{-5.1}$     | 57,339<br>90,498            |                             | +17.8                      |  |
| Woollen<br>Silk<br>Men's ready-                     | 48<br>37<br>35               | 46,456<br>11,816<br>20,476 | 46,680<br>12,687<br>17,025 | + 0.5<br>+ 7.4<br>-16.9 | 195,939<br>72,103<br>70,922 | 210,349<br>95,136<br>88,855 |                            |  |
| made clothing.<br>Boots and shoes<br>Cigar manufac- | 65<br>46                     | 56,365<br>16,363           | 58,251<br>10,927           | +3:3                    | 201,785<br>44,483           | 263,349<br>40,152           | +28·6<br>- 9·7             |  |
| turing.<br>Leather manu-                            | 31                           | 17,360                     | 17,336                     | - 0.1                   | 76,523                      | 89,775                      | +17:3                      |  |
| facturing.<br>Paper making                          | 51                           | 27,494                     | 26,373                     | - 4:1                   | 124,772                     | 129,608                     | + 3.9                      |  |

When the figures for August, 1919, are compared with those of identical establishments for August, 1918, increases are shown in the number of workpeople employed in six industries and decreases in seven. The greatest increase (18·1 per cent.) is shown in automobile manufacturing and the greatest decrease (33·2 per cent.) in cigar manufacturing

Ten of the 13 industries show an increase in the aggregate earnings in August, 1919, as compared with August, 1918. Increases of 31.9, 28.6, and 25.3 per cent. appear in silk, boots and shoes, and men's ready-made clothing, respectively. A decrease of 39.4 per cent. is found in railway and tramway car building and repairing, while cigar manufacturing and iron and steel show respective decreases of 9.7 and 9.6 per cent.

# STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

[Note.—The statistics given in this article and other articles relating to the state of employment all relate to periods preceding the railway strike, except where otherwise indicated. A special article on page 416 deals with the effect of the railway strike on employment.

#### OUT OF WORK DONATION.

The number of persons recorded as unemployed in connection with the Donation Scheme decreased from 478,084 at 29th August to 403,003 at 26th September. About three. quarters of the latter total, viz., 300,251, were ex-service men, of whom the total demobilised amounted to 3,315,486

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

| Week ending                       |   |  |   | Demobilised<br>Members of<br>H.M. Forces.      | Grand   |   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|
|                                   | Men.  | Boys.  | Wo-<br>men.   | Girls.   | Total.  | Demo<br>Mem<br>H.M.                                 | Total.  |
| ,, 31st<br>Feb. 28th<br>Mar. 28th | . 101,390<br>. 177,361<br>. 227,836<br>. 209,486<br>. 215,687 | 16,988<br>22,562<br>28,019<br>26,461<br>23,679 | 224,955<br>399,864<br>494,471<br>488,655<br>443,941 | 13,374<br>25,362<br>32,037<br>29,380<br>28,964 | 356,707<br>625,149<br>782,363<br>753.982<br>712,271 | 23,988<br>53,554<br>166,257<br>306,263<br>381,057   | 380.695<br>678.703<br>948.620<br>1,060,245<br>1,093,328 |
| , 9th<br>, 16th<br>, 23rd         | 214,761<br>191,651<br>178,284<br>164,569<br>150,250           | 23.040<br>19,175<br>16,845<br>14,988<br>12,912 | 422,890<br>366,536<br>312,373<br>250,010<br>207,897 | 29,242<br>20,871<br>17,023<br>14,869<br>13,231 | 689,933<br>598,233<br>524,525<br>444,436<br>384,290 | 403,467<br>409,959<br>403,356<br>402,036<br>386,921 | 1,093,400<br>1,008,192<br>927,881<br>846,472<br>771,211 |
| " 13th :                          | : 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   |
| " 11th                            | 100,270   | 5.905  | 100,576   | 6,077  | 212,828   | 366,197   | 579,025   |
|                                   | 96,472  | 5,341  | 91,413  | 6,155  | 199,381   | 365,768   | 565 149   |
|                                   | 92,762  | 4,985  | 83,755  | 5,707  | 187,209   | 362,982   | 550,191   |
|                                   | 93 828  | 5,226  | 72,813  | 5,354  | 177,221   | 363,663   | 540,884   |
| , 8th                             | . 100,228   | 6,529  | 73,878  | 6,176  | 186,811   | 366,671   | 553,482   |
|                                   | 98,298  | 6,245  | 64,029  | 5,673  | 174,245   | 362,741   | 536,986   |
|                                   | 94,863  | 6,669  | 61.065  | 6,093  | 168,690   | 361,833   | 530,523   |
|                                   | 92,345  | 6,267  | 55,526  | 5,182  | 159,320   | 350,755   | 510,075   |
|                                   | 83,035  | 5,006  | 49,038  | 4,053  | 141,132   | 336,952   | 478,084   |
| " 12th .                          | 72,113  | 4,008  | 40.701  | 3,041  | 119,863   | 326,751   | 446,614   |
|                                   | 66,686  | 3,236  | 36,230  | 2,471  | 108,623   | 311,959   | 420,582   |
|                                   | 63,557  | 3,111  | 34,448  | 2,334  | 103,450   | 305,253   | 408,703   |
|                                   | 62,435  | 3,151  | 32,915  | 2,230  | 100,731   | 302,272   | 403,003   |

Of the demobilised members of H.M. Forces on 26th September 300,251 were men and 2,021 were women.

As regards the duration of payments, 58,822 of the 100,731 civilian policies lodged on 26th September 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 29,734. Policies had been lodged but no payments made in 12,175 cases.

Of policies held by demobilised members of H.M. Forces, 31,503 were policies in respect of which payments had been made for over 26 weeks.

Following is an analysis of policies remaining lodged at 26th September, according to the duration of payments:—

| Duration of<br>Payments  |  |   | Civilia  | ns.   |   | Demobilised Members<br>of H.M. Forces.                                |  |   | Grand  |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| (in working days).   | Men.   | Boys.   | Wo-<br>men.  | Girls.  | Total.  | Men.  | Wo-<br>men.                            | Total.  | Total.   |
| Over 234 days 199-234 " 157-198 " 139-156 ", 121-138 " 79-120 " 61-78 " 49-60 " 1-48 " Policies lodged but no paym't | 4 614<br>4,061<br>9,484<br>7,043<br>5,082<br>25,059<br>7,092 | 59<br>60<br>184<br>227<br>181<br>1,817<br>623 | 3,649<br>2,371<br>4,835<br>3,650<br>2,173<br>12,080<br>4,157 | -<br>135<br>100<br>182<br>210<br>110<br>1,190 | 8,457<br>6,592<br>14,685<br>11,130<br>7,546<br>40,146<br>12,175 | 2,118<br>7,664<br>21,662<br>} 55,161<br>84,542<br>} 108,849<br>20,255 | 4<br>55<br>261<br>507<br>11,034<br>160 | 2,118<br>7,668<br>21,717<br>55,422<br>85,049<br>109,883<br>20,415 | 2,118<br>7,668<br>21,717<br>70,471<br>110,864<br>157,575<br>32,590 |
| TOTAL  | 62,435   | 3,151   | 32,915   | 2,230   | 100,731   | 300,251   | 2,021                                  | 302,272   | 403,003  |

The distribution of unemployment in the various industries, as indicated by the donation records, is shown in the following Table. The number of workpeople so recorded the following th the following Table. The number of workpeople so recorded as unemployed decreased between 29th August and 26th September in every industry except shipbuilding; there were large decreases in the iron and steel, engineering\* and textile industries solved in the conditions and textile industries solved in the conditions and textile industries. were large decrease in the front and steer, engineering and iron founding, and textile industries, which at the end of August had been affected by the Yorkshire coal strike.

Men and Boys. Women and Girls. Total.

October, 1919.

|  | менан  | d boys.  | мощена   | thu Giris.   | 10   | 681.   |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Industry, &c.  | No. of<br>Out-of-<br>Work<br>Dona-<br>tion<br>Policies<br>Lodged<br>at 26th<br>Sept.,<br>1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 29th Aug., 1919. | No. of<br>Out-of-<br>Work<br>Dona-<br>tion<br>Policies<br>Lodged<br>at 26th<br>Sept.,<br>1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with 29th Aug., 1919. | No. of<br>Out-of-<br>Work<br>Dona-<br>tion<br>Policies<br>Lodged<br>at 26th<br>Sept.,<br>1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 29th Aug., 1919. |
|  | 2000   |  |  |  |  |  |
| INSURED INDUSTRIES:                                    | 17,128   | - 2,708  | 71   | + 2  | 17,199   | _ 2,706  |
| Building<br>Construction of                            | 2.887  | - 293  | 5  | - 13   | 2,892  | - 306  |
| Works  | 11,647   | + 771  | 20   | <b>—</b> 20  | 11,667   | + 751  |
| Engineering and<br>Ironfounding                        | 53,265   | - 9,727  | 1,620  | <b>—</b> 493   | 54,885   | -10,220  |
| Construction of Vehicles                               | 3,781<br>1,510   | - 91<br>- 326  | 136<br>22  | - 79<br>- 6  | 3,917<br>1,532   | - 170<br>- 332   |
| Sawmilling<br>Other Insured Work-                      | 37   | - 6  |  |  | 37   | _ 6  |
| people<br>Total Insured under                          |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Act of 1911  | 90,255   | <u>- 12,380</u>  | 1,874  | <del>- 609</del>                                       | 92,129   | <u>-12,989</u>   |
| Iron and Steel Manu-<br>facture                        | 2,931  | - 5,750  | 22   | - 15   | 2,953  | - 5,765  |
| Tinplate Manufac-                                      | 142<br>225   | - 349  | 67<br>65   | - 137<br>- 106   | 209<br>290   | - 486<br>- 1,143                                       |
| Wire Manufacture<br>Anchors, Chains,                   | 240  | <b>— 1,037</b>   | 00   | - 100  | 200  | - 1,145  |
| Nails, Bolts, Nuts,<br>Rivets, etc                     | 236<br>232   | - 47<br>- 74   | 230<br>11  | - 231<br>- 5   | 466<br>243   | - 278<br>- 79  |
| Brass<br>Copper, Tin, Lead,                            | 397  | - 141  | 43   | + 8  | 440  | <b>—</b> 133   |
| Zinc, etc.<br>Hardware & Hollow-<br>ware               | 856  | - 213  | 272  | <b>—</b> 33  | 1,128  | - 246  |
| Tools, Files, Saws, Implements. Cutlery                | 248  | - 96   | 73   | - 11   | 321  | _ 107  |
| Clocks, Plate. Jewel-                                  | 340  | - 83   | 22   | _ 20   | 362  | _ 103  |
| Needles, Pins, Type-<br>founding. Dies, etc.           | 125  | - 53   | 17   | _ 20   | 142  | _ 73   |
| Electrical, Scientific<br>etc., Appliances and         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apparatus<br>Miscellaneous .Metal                      | 952<br>455   | - 254<br>- 72  | 123<br>104   | - 58<br>- 59   | 1,075<br>559   | - 312<br>- 131   |
| Ammunition and Ex-<br>plosives                         | 197  | - 62   | 104  | + 7  | 301  | - 55   |
| Chemicals<br>Leather and Leather                       | 1,167  | <b>—</b> 337   | 178  | - 29   | 1,345  | - 366  |
| Goods<br>Brick, Tile and Arti-                         | 826  | <b>— 2</b> 04  | 154  | <del>-</del> 60  | 980  | - 264  |
| ficial Building Materials                              | 338  | - 648  | 92   | - 58   | 430  | - 706  |
| Sawmilling, Machined<br>Wood work and<br>Wooden Cases† | 784  | - 24   | 51   | - 34   | 835  | - 58   |
| Rubber and Manu-<br>factures thereof                   | 447  | <b>–</b> 56  | 178  | - 74   | 625  | <b>—</b> 130   |
| Total Insured under                                    | 711  | - 00   | 110  |  | 020  | 130  |
| Act of 1916  | 10,898   | <b>9,500</b>   | 1,806  | <del>-</del> 935                                       | 12,704   | -10,435  |
| TOTAL, INSURED IN-<br>DUSTRIES                         | 101,153  | -21,880  | 3,680  | - 1,544  | 104,833  | -23,424  |
| UNINSURED INDUS-<br>TRIES:-                            |  |  |  |  |  | A STREET   |
| Agriculture<br>Conveyance of Men,                      | 8,120  | - 660  | 121  | - 46   | 8,241  | - 706  |
| Goods and Messages<br>Mines and Quarries               | 75,133<br>6,600  | - 7,354<br>- 1,505                                     | 842<br>104   | - 183<br>- 69  | 75,975<br>6,704  | - 7,537<br>- 1,574                                     |
| Cotton Woollen and Worsted                             | 4,072<br>1,439   | - 1,942<br>- 4,859                                     | 2,089  | -3,151 $-6,235$  | 6,161  | - 5.093<br>- 11,094                                    |
| Other Textiles, in-<br>cluding Printing,               | -,   | 1,000  | 020  | 0,200  | 2,100  | 12,002   |
| Dyeing, etc<br>Commercial                              | 4,772<br>26,721  | - 2,681<br>- 1,469                                     | 3,350<br>6,321   | - 2,030<br>+ 407                                       | 8.122<br>33,042  | - 4,711<br>- 1,062                                     |
| Food, Drink and<br>Tobacco                             | 6,090  | - 278  | 1,691  | _ 313  | 7.781  | - 591  |
| Dress Domestic Offices and                             | 5 550  | - 551  | 2,680  | - 499  | 8,230  | - 1.050  |
| General Labourers,                                     | 18,175   | - 1,181  | 7,525  | - 2,029  | 25,700   | - 3,210  |
| etc. Workers,  | 76,717   | - 6,588  | 3,699  | - 935  | 80,416   | - 7,523  |
| Other Uninsured In-<br>dustries                        | 31,295   | - 6,181  | 4,735  | - 1,325  | 36,030   | - 7,506  |
| TOTAL, UNINSURED INDUSTRIES                            | 264,684  | - 35,249   | 33,486   | -16,408  | 298,170  | -51,657  |
| GRAND TOTAL  | 365,837  | -57,129  | 37,166   | -17,952  | 403,003  | -75,081  |
| TIL C  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 / 20   |

The foregoing figures are exclusive of persons recorded for the purposes of the Donation Scheme as being on short time. These numbered 29,863 at 12th September, the latest date for which figures are available, 27,122 of these being in the "silk, flax, linen, &c." branches of the textile industry.

# TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED

Trade unions with a net membership of 1,418,265 reported 23,265 (or 1.6 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of September, 1919, compared with 2.2 per cent. at the end of August, 1919, and 0.5 per cent. at the end of September, 1918. The figures given for September, 1919, may be regarded as indicating the position before the railway strike affected employment.

| Trade.  | Member-<br>ship at end<br>of Sept.,<br>1919, ex-<br>cluding<br>those ser- |                             | ployed<br>ad of<br>1919.* | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)<br>in percentage<br>Unemployed as<br>compared with a |   |  |
|---|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|--|
|   | ving in<br>H.M.<br>Forces.  | Num-<br>ber.                | Per-<br>centage           | Month ago.  | Year ago.                                 |  |
| Building†   | 108,857<br>172,692<br>489,885   | 525<br>350<br>11,984        | 0.2<br>0.2<br>2.4         | +.0.6<br>- 0.6  | + 0.1<br>+ 0.5<br>+ 2.3                   |  |
| building. Miscellaneous Metal Textiles; :— Cotton | 68,999<br>93, <b>7</b> 27   | 1,027<br>2,668              | 1.2<br>2.8                | + 0.5<br>- 0.2  | + 1.5                                     |  |
| Woollen and Worsted<br>Other                      | 9,869<br>87,582<br>78,796   | 3,170<br>1,002              | 1.3<br>3.6<br>1.3         | -11.6   | + 1.0<br>+ 3.4<br>+ 1.0                   |  |
| Furnishing Woodworking Clothing :—                | 34,720<br>53,641<br>79,033  | 299<br>725<br>413           | 0.9                       | $\begin{array}{c c} -0.1 \\ +0.6 \\ +0.1 \end{array}$                     | -0.5                                      |  |
| Boot and Shoe Other Clothing Leather              | 79,033<br>88,680<br>12,146<br>1,202<br>34,095<br>4,341                    | 867<br>101<br>1<br>200<br>6 | 0.8<br>0.8<br>0.8<br>0.9  | - 0·1<br>- 0·5<br>- 0·1   | + 0.8<br>+ 0.6<br>+ 0.1<br>+ 0.6<br>+ 0.1 |  |
| Total   | 1,418,265   | 23,265                      | 1.6                       | - 0.6   | + 1.1                                     |  |

# RETURNS RECEIVED FROM EMPLOYERS.

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

|  | Workpeople                  |   | Inc. (+) or<br>as compar            |                                     |  |
|--|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Trade.                                   | Returns for<br>Sept., 1919. |   | Month ago.                          | Year ago.                           |  |
| Coal Mining                              | 486,968<br>14,670<br>4,866  | Days Worked<br>per week<br>by Mines.<br>5'66<br>5'87<br>5'44    | Days.<br>+ 0.03<br>+ 0.10<br>+ 0.34 | Days.<br>- 0.03<br>- 0.03<br>- 0.56 |  |
| Tinplate and Steel Sheet  Iron and Steel | 25,000<br>110,715           | Mills Working<br>434<br>Shifts Worked<br>(one week).<br>609,918 | No. — 1 Per cent. + 3.0             | No.<br>+ 117<br>Per cent.<br>— 41   |  |

|   | Numl   | oer emplo   | oyed.  |  | Earnings.  |   |  |  |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Trade.  | Week   |   |  | Week   | Inc. (+) or<br>Dec. (—) on a   |   |  |  |
|   | Sept. 1919.  | Month ago.  | Year<br>ago.   | 27th<br>Sept.,<br>1919.  | Month   ago.   | Year ago.   |  |  |
| Textiles:— Cotton   | 107,334<br>15,870<br>29,647<br>29,903<br>9,971<br>21,078<br>6,962<br>12,018<br>21,546<br>254,329 | Per cent.<br>+ 1.6<br>+ 2.7<br>+ 5.6<br>+ 2.1<br>- 0.1<br>+ 1.5<br>+ 2.0<br>+ 1.8<br>+ 5.1<br>+ 2.4 | Per cent. +17.6 + 7.9 + 9.9 - 3.9 + 4.5 + 2.6 +12.8 +14.7 +11.5                      | 248,527<br>34,837<br>60,718<br>40,175<br>16,647<br>35,468<br>12,796<br>21,422<br>65,816  | Per cent. + 2·3 + 5·5 + 16·8 + 4·8 + 6·5 + 2·0 - 1·7 + 14·0 + 5·5                      | Per cent. +70°3 +30°9 +37°6 + 4°3 +14°9 +17°1 +34°3 +47°0 +43°2 +45°0         |  |  |
| Boot and Shoe Shirt and Collar Readymade Tailoring Printing and Bookbinding and Paper Pottery | 57,407<br>15,422<br>26,406<br>24,249<br>12,910<br>9,411<br>5,052<br>7,542<br>60,706              | + 0.9<br>+ 3.9<br>+ 1.3<br>+ 4.7<br>+ 2.0<br>+23.6<br>+ 4.4<br>+ 2.2<br>+ 2.4<br>+ 2.7              | +15·2<br>+11·1<br>-1·6<br>+25.1<br>+7·8<br>+29·3<br>+34·5<br>+63·0<br>+47·0<br>+15·8 | 127,150<br>21,707<br>45,499<br>61,987<br>25,747<br>25,717<br>13,520<br>22,565<br>131,925 | + 3·3<br>+ 6·6<br>+ 0·1<br>+11·8<br>+ 5·3<br>+28·8<br>+10·7<br>+ 4·2<br>+ 5·6<br>+ 5·9 | +40.5<br>+31.0<br>+ 4.3<br>+60.0<br>+32.1<br>+55.7<br>+63.8<br>+80.7<br>+78.6 |  |  |

\* 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 and plumbers.

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

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

<sup>\*</sup>Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Com-missioner of Labour Statistics, Washington, D.C.

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

The ironmoulders' strike had not seriously affected employment at Excluding workpeople insured under the National Insurance Act

# 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 during September continued good. There was an increase of 1,467 (or 0.3 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed at the collieries making Returns as compared with the previous month, and of 89,329 (or 22.5 per cent.) on a year ago. These and the following figures are exclusive of Yorkshire (see † note below).

Of the 486,968 workpeople included in the Returns for September, 209,770 (or 43.1 per cent.) were employed at pits working 12 days\* during the fortnight to which the Returns relate, and a further 214,201 (or 44 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 most districts compared with August, the average for the United Kingdom being 5.66, compared with 5.63 in August and 5.69 in September, 1918.

The period covered by the Table given below was not affected by the railway strike, but in the last two or three days of September and early in October short time and partial or complete stoppages were reported by many collieries from this cause, South Wales being especially affected.

The following Table shows the number of workpeeple

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

|  |  | The Real Property  |   |   | C 10 10 0 8   | 06 1000  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|
|  | emp  | of Workp<br>loved at<br>d in the                                 | Mines   | Aver  | Average No. of Days<br>worked per week by<br>the Mines.   |  |  |  |
| District.†   | ended with a   |  | Fort-Inc.(+)orDec.(-<br>nigh<br>as compared<br>with a                       |   | pared   |  |  |  |
|  | Sept.,<br>1919.  | Month ago.   | Year<br>ago.  | Sept.,<br>1919.   | Month ago.  | Year ago.  |  |  |
| Northumberland Durham Cumberland Lancashire and Cheshire Porbyshire Notts and Leicester Staffordshire Warwick. Worcester and Salop Gloucester and Somerset North Wales South Wales | 45,0 0<br>108,826<br>4,306<br>55,145<br>33,794<br>35,309<br>23,176<br>8,841<br>4,718<br>7,143<br>110,306 | Per cent. +0·2 +0·1 -0·8 +0·6 +0·3 -1·9 -1·7 -1·6 +0·4 +1·5 +1·7 | Per cent. +25·1 +29·3 +19·9 +20·0 +13·2 +20·7 +14·3 +15·2 +17·0 +13·7 +21·0 | Days.<br>5:40<br>5:57<br>5:96<br>5:92<br>5:75<br>5:49<br>5:60<br>5:43<br>5:80<br>6:00<br>5:86 | Days.<br>+0:05<br>+0:16<br>+0:03<br>+0:03<br>-0:05<br>+0:25<br>-0:38<br>-0:18<br>+0:07<br>+0:09 | Days0.07 +0.15 +0.16 +0.04 -0.09 -0.24 +0.06 -0.47 -0.08 +0.01 -0.04 |  |  |
| ENGLAND & WALES  | 436,594  | +0.3   | +21.9   | 5.69+   | +0.03   | -0.01  |  |  |
| West Scotland<br>Lothians<br>Fifeshire   | 19,765<br>1,632<br>28,625  | $ \begin{array}{r} -0.5 \\ +1.2 \\ +0.7 \end{array} $            | +19:5<br>+30:2<br>+34:3   | 5·22<br>5·40<br>5·58  | +0.13<br>+0.13<br>+0.13   | -0.01 $-0.01$ $-0.30$  |  |  |
| SCOTLAND   | 50,022   | +0.5   | +28.0   | 5.43  | +0.06   | -0.15  |  |  |
| IRELAND  | 352  | +0.8   | +17:3   | 5.27  | -0.18   | - 0.53   |  |  |
| UNITED KINGDOM   | 486,968  | +0.3   | +22.2   | 5.66+   | +0.03   | -0.03  |  |  |

The exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during September, 1919, amounted to 2,962,553 tons, or 495,688 tons more than in August, 1919, but 3,539,025 tons less than in September, 1913.

| The principal countries of   | destinati                                     | ion of coa                                 | I were:—  |
|--|---|--|---|
|  | September,<br>1919<br>(Thousands<br>of Tons). | August,<br>1919<br>(Thousands<br>of Tons). | September,<br>1913<br>(Thousands<br>of Tons).   |
| Russia Sweden, Norway, Denmark Germany Netherlands and Belgium France Spain and Canaries Italy Austria-Hungary, Greece, Rumania, | 24<br>307<br>                                 | 10<br>240<br>25<br>966<br>47<br>320        | 668<br>845<br>833<br>319<br>1,040<br>271<br>811 |
| Turkey Egypt Brazil Algentina Other Countries  | 10<br>139<br>6<br>62<br>430                   | 8<br>142<br>8<br>70<br>335                 | 211<br>258<br>159<br>267<br>515                 |
| TOTAL  | 2,677   | 2,171                                      | 6,197   |

\* 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.

† Yorks is again omitted from the Table owing to the comparison with August being affected by the recent strike; the Returns received however show that in South Yorkshire 59,152 workpeople were employed 591 days per week in the fortnight ended 27th September, 1919, as compared with 49,432 workpeople working 5'92 days in September, 1918. For West Yorkshire the corresponding figures are, 16,727 workpeople employed 5'73 days, compared with 14,408 workpeople working 5'90 days.

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

Both in mines and in quarries considerable dislocation was Both in mines and in quarries considerable dislocation was caused at the end of September by the railway strike, resulting in some instances in complete stoppage of work until the settlement. For the month as a whole, however, employment in the iron and shale mines continued good, and at tin mines it was fair; at lead mines it showed wide local variations, as in August. In the quarries it continued good generally, and there was a demand for more labour of all grades.

#### MINING.

Iron.—Returns received, relating to the same mines and open works, show that 14,670 workpeople were employed in September, 1919, an increase of 0.5 per cent. on the previous month, and of 1.1 per cent. on a year ago.

|                                  | emplo                   | of Works<br>oyed at M<br>I in the R | ines in-                 | Average No. of Days<br>worked per week by<br>the Mines.*   |                  |          |  |  |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|------------------|----------|--|--|
| District.                        | Fort-<br>night<br>ended | night compared with a               |                          | Fort- night ended  Increase (+) Decrease (-) compared with |                  | e (-) as |  |  |
|                                  | Sept.,<br>1919.         | Month ago.                          | Year<br>ago.             | 27th<br>Sept.<br>1919.                                     | Month ago.       | e (+) or |  |  |
| Cleveland<br>Cumberland and Lan- | 7,262                   | Per<br>Cent.<br>- 0.5               | Per<br>Cent.<br>+ 1.2    | Days. 6.00   | Days.            |          |  |  |
| cashire                          | 3,251<br>680<br>3,477   | + 1.1                               | - 6.8<br>+ 27.3<br>+ 4.8 | 6:00<br>5:65   | + 0.57<br>+ 0.48 | - 0.97   |  |  |
| All Districts                    | 14,670                  | + 0.5                               | + 1.1                    | 5.87   | + 0.10           | - 0.03   |  |  |

Comparison with September, 1913, taking the same mines and works for both dates, shows that 12,999 workpeople were employed in September, 1919, against 13,097 in September, 1913, a decrease of 0.7 per cent.

Shale.—The returns received from firms employing 4,866 workpeople in the fortnight ended 27th September, 1919, show that the number employed was 0.6 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 5.6 per cent. less than a year ago. The average number of days per week worked by the mines was 5.44, an increase of 0.34 compared with August, 1919, but a decrease of 0.56 compared with September, 1918. Comparison with September, 1913, shows a decrease of 7.1 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed.

Tin.—Employment in the Cornish district was reported as fair, but again showed a decline compared with the previous month. At the end of the month there was some

vious month. At the end of the month there was some unemployment due to the shortage of coal.

Lead.—Employment continued to be slack in Flintshire, and very good in the Weardale destrict.

# QUARRYING.

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

|           | ploye   | Workped<br>d at Quar<br>d in the F                                       | ries in-  |   | Average No. of Days<br>worked per week by the<br>Quarries                   |   |  |
|-----------|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|
|           | Fort-<br>night<br>ended  Increase (+) or<br>Decrease (-)<br>compared with a |  | Fort-<br>night<br>ended   | Increas<br>Decreas<br>compare                         |   |   |  |
|           | 27th<br>Sept.,<br>1919.   | Month ago.   | Year<br>ago.  | 27th<br>Sept.,<br>1919.                               | Month ago,  | Year ago.   |  |
| Limestone | 4,535<br>915<br>2,114<br>3,568<br>789<br>582<br>12,493                      | Per Cent.<br>+ 2.0<br>+ 2.5<br>+ 9.6<br>+ 2.5<br>+ 8.7<br>+ 6.8<br>+ 4.0 | Per<br>Cent.<br>+ 8°1<br>+ 65°2<br>+ 62°7<br>+ 82°8<br>+ 64°7<br>+ 26°8<br>+ 39°9 | Days.<br>5.68<br>5.77<br>5:44<br>5:78<br>5:51<br>5:60 | Days.<br>+ 0.16<br>+ 0.80<br>- 0.17<br>- 0.21<br>+ 0.19<br>- 0.29<br>+ 0.03 | Days.<br>+ 0.27<br>+ 0.27<br>- 0.31<br>- 0.21<br>+ 0.02<br>+ 0.89<br>- 0.10 |  |

Taking those Returns in regard to which a comparison with September, 1913, is possible, the total number of work-people employed in September, 1919, shows a decrease of about 30 per cent.

Limestone.—Employment was good at quarries producing mestone for blast furnaces, and for cement; at other

limestone for blast furnaces, and for cement; at other quarries it was fairly good.

Sandstone.—Employment continued good generally. There was a shortage of labour of all grades.

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

Slate.—In North Wales employment improved to good.

Basalt and Whinstone (Road Material).—Employment was good at basalt and whinstone quarries; in the latter case there was an improvement on August.

China Clay.—Employment was reported as bad at St. Austell and Lee Moor, the works being short of coal.

#### PIG IRON.

EMPLOYMENT was generally good during September until the beginning of the railway strike on the 27th. Returns received show that a large number of furnaces were put out of operation in the majority of the principal districts, but owing to the variations in the dates at which different firms were affected the usual statistical table showing the number of furnaces in blast on the last day of the month is not given. is not given.

The imports of iron ore in September, 1919, amounted to 266,385 tons, or 403,353 tons less than in August, 1919, and 263,017 tons less than in September, 1913.

The exports of pig iron in September, 1919, amounted to 32,380 tons, or 2,099 tons more than in August, 1919, but 74,145 tons less than in September, 1913.

# IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

Throughout the main part of the month employment was good on the whole, though in some districts unemployment is stated to have resulted from the strike of ironmoulders. Steelworks were partially closed down in Ebbw Vale and Dowlais districts of South Wales in consequence of a strike of craftsmen. An insufficiency of puddlers was reported from Scotland, and a few firms in other districts reported a scarcity of labour. A shortage of coal was reported by several firms. In the last days of September and the beginning of October many works closed in consequence of the railway strike, and a considerable amount of unemployment resulted.

According to Returns relating to 110,715 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended 27th September, 1919, was 609,918, showing an increase of 8 per cent. on the previous month, but a decrease of 4·1 per cent. on a year ago. The average number of shifts worked was 5·51, as compared with 5·50 in the previous month and with 5·72 a year ago.

No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns. Aggregate number of Shifts worked. Week ended 27th Sept. 1919. Week ended 27th Sept. 1919. compared with a compared with a Month Year ago. Month Year ago. Per cent. Per cent. 11,697 479 1,352 7,643 36,631 4,469 10,344 12,480 25,620 rnaces
bible Furnaces
beemer Converters
dling Forges
ing Mills + 7.0 + 3.5 +19.0 -15.3 + 2.3 + 3.8 ng and Pressing . TOTAL 110,715 + 2.8 - 0.4 | 609,918 +3.0 - 4.1 leveland ... heffield and Rotherham
Leeds, Bradford, etc.
Cumberland, Lancs. and
Cheshire
Stafford-hire ther Midland Counties Vales and Monmouth Total, England and
Wales
Scotland

| 110,715 | + 2.8 | - 0.4 | | 609,918 | + 3.0 | - 4.1

Returns from firms employing 84,659 workpeople in September, 1919, showed an increase of 17,512 (or 26 per cent.) in the number employed as compared with September,

#### ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades during September continued fairly good, but towards the end of the month it became adversely affected by two labour disputes, viz., the national railway strike and the general strike of ironfounders. This latter strike, which commenced on 22nd September, in nearly all centres of the industry in England, Ireland and Wales, had on the whole the greater effect on the engineering trades, though several large works were closed and others reduced their staffs or went on short time in the week of the railway strike.

week of the railway strike.

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

|                 | Divi | sion.        |       |        |       | Number of<br>Out-of-Work<br>Donation<br>Policies<br>Lodged at<br>26th Sept.,<br>1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 29th Aug., 1919. |
|-----------------|------|--------------|-------|--------|-------|---|--|
| London          |      |              |       | 4.     |       | 9,881   | - 584  |
| Northern Count  | ies  |              |       |        |       | 4,136   | - 29   |
| North-Western   |      |              | 25000 |        |       | 8,380   | - 1,793  |
| Yorkshire       |      | 3000         | ×     |        | 30.00 | 4,964   | -5,347   |
| East Midlands   |      | 4            |       |        |       | 1,574   | - 276  |
| West Midlands   |      | 59997        | 55000 |        |       | 7,640   | - 1,683  |
| S. Midlands and |      | ern          |       | 7      | 100   | 2,635   | - 113  |
| S.E. Counties   |      |              |       |        |       | 1,597   | - 21   |
| South-Western   |      | The State of |       |        |       | 3,808   | + 247  |
| Wales           |      | 40.          | 7     | 110000 |       | 911   | + 37   |
| Scotland        | 9.00 | 1            |       |        | 3     | 6,047   | - 562  |
| Ireland         | 1    |              |       |        |       | 3,312   | - 96   |
| UNITED KIN      | GDON | ı            |       |        |       | 54,885  | -10,220  |

On the Tyne and Wear the ironfounders' strike had a On the Tyne and Wear the ironfounders' strike had a considerable effect, many men of other occupations being rendered idle. Or the Tees the effect was not so keenly felt, and employment on the whole remained good. At Liverpool and Crewe employment was good on the whole. At Oldham, Blackburn and Bolton prior to the ironfounders' dispute it was fairly good, and better on the whole than in the previous month. At Leeds employment was gradually recovering during the month from the effect of the strike of Yorkshire miners, and up to the end of the month the effect of other disputes was not very serious. At Wakefield short time was worked through shortage of coal. Employment at Sheffield was only fair.

In the Nottingham and Lincoln district employment was

Employment at Sheffield was only fair.

In the Nottingham and Lincoln district employment was generally fairly good, while at Derby it was good. By the end of the month a considerable amount of unemployment had been caused at Birmingham by the railway workers' and ironfounders' disputes; prior to these disputes employment was fairly good. At Wolverhampton employment was good, especially in the motor car and motor cycle industry, but the general engineering, locomotive and electrical branches felt the effects of the strike of ironfounders. In the Eastern and Southern countries employment declined to

the Eastern and Southern counties employment declined to fair, while in South Wales it was reported as slack.

Employment was good at Dundee and fairly good at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. At Glasgow an improvement was reported in the case of brass moulders and iron moulders. At Belfast there was a decline, but at Cork there was an improvement.

# SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

The state of employment during September showed considerable variation as between different districts, and on the whole it was not so good as in the previous month. It was generally fairly good on the Tyne and Wear, but a decline was reported in the case of caulkers, rivetters, platers, platers' helpers and shipwrights; on the other hand overtime was worked by joiners on repair work, especially on the Wear. Employment continued good at Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Stockton, as also at Hull, Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Wivenhoe. There was a decline on the Thames, the South and South-West Coasts and the Bristol Channel, employment at the South Wales ports being de-Thames, the South and South-West Coasts and the Bristol Channel, employment at the South Wales ports being described as slack, and as affected by the strikes of railwaymen and ironfounders. On the Mersey, employment, as in August, was very fair with shipwrights, but very slack with drillers; at the end of the month overtime was much reduced in consequence of the railway strike. At Barrow a shortage of shipwrights, painters, sailormen and french polishers was reported.

a shortage of shipwrights, painters, sailormen and french polishers was reported.

On the Clyde employment was fairly good, but with shipwrights it was not so good as in August. It remained good with shipwrights at Aberdeen. At Belfast the state of employment varied considerably for the different occupations; shortage of material and the general strike of ironfounders were stated to have had an adverse effect. At Cork employment was fairly good, and showed a slight improvement.

<sup>\*</sup> See note\* at foot of previous column.

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

|   | Division |      | Number of<br>Out-of-Work<br>Donation<br>Policies<br>lodged at<br>26th Sept.,<br>1919.      | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 29th Aug., 1919.  |
|---|----------|------|--|---|
| London Northewestern Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands S, Midlands and S.E, Counties South-Western Wales Scotland Ireland |          | <br> | <br>375<br>1,232<br>1,419<br>165<br>23<br>67<br>71<br>95<br>2,173<br>830<br>3,113<br>2,104 | - 30<br>+ 44<br>+ 218<br>- 186<br>- 6<br>- 18<br>- 6<br>+ 3<br>+ 618<br>+ 198<br>+ 171<br>- 255 |
| UNITED K  | INGDOM   | <br> | <br>11,667   | + 751   |

According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Ship-building Returns, the merchant tonnage building in the United Kingdom at the end of September, viz., 2,816,773 tons, had increased by 293,000 tons as compared with June, and was nearly 1,070,000 tons more than the work in hand 12 months ago. The largest increase had taken place on the Clyde, in which district there were, at the end of September, 992,298 tons under construction. The total commenced during the September quarter amounts to 714,000 tons and includes many large vessels. At the end of September the were building 151 vessels of 6,000 tons and upwards, as compared with 129 at the end of June. The output during the quarter ended September, however, shows a decrease of about 112,000 tons as compared with that of the previous quarter. In September, 1913, it may be added, the merchant tonnage under construction was 1,987,254 tons, so that the present figures show an increase of nearly 42 per cent. on those of 1913.

# TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADES.

During the main part of the month employment remained good on the whole, and was better than a year ago. At Llanelly, however, many tinplate and sheet mills worked intermittently during the month owing to the prolonged scarcity of water. A shortage of various classes of millmen was still reported by several firms, and it was stated that some mills were idle for want of labour.

The railway strike resulted in the closing down of a number of works, while in others the staffs were reduced. In many cases, however, mills were able to keep working, having a stock of steel bars and of coal sufficient to last a few days.

The following Table relates to the end of September:—

|                      | Numbe            | r of Work         | s open,          | Number of Mills in operation. |            |                  |  |  |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------------|--|--|
| Works,               | At end of Sept., | Inc. (<br>Dec. (- | +) or<br>-) on a | At end of Sept.,              | Inc. (     | +) or<br>-) on a |  |  |
|                      | 1919.            | Month ago.        | Year ago.        | 1919.                         | Month ago. | Year<br>ago.i    |  |  |
| Tinplate Steel Sheet | 76<br>12         | - 1               | + 4 + 1          | 348<br>86                     | -'1        | + 93<br>+ 24     |  |  |
| TOTAL                | 88               | -1                | + 5              | 434                           | -1         | +117             |  |  |

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in September, 1919, amounted to 47,746 tons, or 10,540 tons less than in August, 1919, and 52,390 tons less than in September, 1913.

# MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

Considering this group of trades as a whole, employment during September continued to be fairly good, although showing some decline upon the previous month, as the iron-moulders' strike and the Yorkshire coal strike adversely affected employment. In many districts the railway strike subsequently caused a shortage of coal and raw material. In some cases works were closed down temporarily, but more frequently short time was resorted to until conditions became normal. Trade Unions with 68,999 members had 1.5 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of September, compared with 1.0 per cent. in August.

August.

Brasswork.—Employment continued good on the whole, but the ironfounders' strike caused some unemployment.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—At Blackheath and Halesowen employment among nut and bolt makers remained good; at Continuity it was reported as very good. At Birmingham Smethwick it was reported as very good. At Birmingham it continued good with wire nail and shoe rivet makers.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—Employment continued good in the cutlery and file trades at Sheffield. At Walsall it was good with bit and stirrup makers and with saddle and harness furniture makers, an improvement upon August in the latter case. At Redditch it continued very good with needle makers and fishing tackle makers, and improved to good with fish-hook makers.

Tubes.—Employment continued fairly good on the whole

Tubes.—Employment continued fairly good on the whole.

Chains, Anchors, &c.—At Cradley employment remained fairly good with anchor-smiths, and fair with cable chain and block chain makers. With anvil and vice makers at Dudley it improved to fairly good.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment in London was reported as having declined to bad; at other centres it remained good generally.

Wire.—Employment was reported as good generally, but in Yorkshire the effect of the coal strike continued to be felt.

Hollow-ware. &c.—Employment was again very good in

felt.

Hollow-ware, &c.—Employment was again very good in the Midlands galvanised hollow-ware trade. It remained good in the cast-iron hollow-ware trade and in the tin and enamelled hollow-ware trade at Wolverhampton.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment was fair on the whole, except at Luton, where it was bad owing to the iron-moulders' strike.

The exports of cutlery during September, 1919, amounted to 2,185 cwts., or 373 cwts. more than in August, 1919, but 1,874 cwts. less than in September, 1913.

The exports of hardware during September, 1919, amounted to 24,904 cwts., or 1,772 cwts. less than in August, 1919, and 59,085 cwts. less than in September, 1913.

# COTTON TRADE.

During September employment in this trade showed very little change on the whole compared with a month earlier, and was fairl good both in the spinning and in the weaving sections. More machinery was restarted during the month. The railway strike had little effect on employment in this industry. A shortage of coal was reported by a few firms.

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

|  | w  | orkpeop                                 | le.                                     | ]  | Earnings.                               |   |  |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|
|  | Week<br>ended<br>27th                          |   | or Dec.                                 | Week<br>ended<br>27th                                | Inc. (+)                                |   |  |
|  | Sept.,<br>1919.                                | Month ago.                              | Year<br>ago.                            | Sept.,<br>1910.                                      | Month ago.                              | Year<br>ago.*                           |  |
| DEPARTMENTS. Preparing   | 13,520<br>25,138<br>47,885<br>10,10I<br>10,690 | Per cent. + 1.2 + 2.2 + 1.5 + 1.9 + 1.0 | Per cent. +20.2 +20.1 +16.2 +15.1 +17.6 | £<br>28,117<br>55,857<br>108,535<br>28,849<br>27,169 | Per cent. + 1'4 + 2'1 + 3'3 + 0'9 + 1'1 | Per cent. +64'4 +66'6 +75'0 +59'2 +79'6 |  |
| TOTAL  | 107,334  | + 1.6                                   | +17.6                                   | 248,527  | + 2.3                                   | +70.3                                   |  |
| DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham   | 5,883<br>7,182<br>11,702                       | + 2·3<br>+ 1·4<br>+ 1·3                 | +17°4<br>+18°9<br>+20°6                 | 12,297<br>15,816<br>29,487                           | -1.0 $+11.9$ $-0.2$                     | +64·2<br>+71·9<br>+71·8                 |  |
| Bolton and Leigh<br>Bury, Rochdale, Hev-   | 16,538   | +1.8                                    | +11.8                                   | 35,628   | + 1.2                                   | +56.7                                   |  |
| wood, Walsden, and<br>Todmorden<br>Manchester<br>Preston and Chorley<br>Blackburn, Accrington      | 8,059<br>5,286<br>10,429                       | + 0.5<br>+ 2.5<br>+ 2.0                 | + 8·2<br>+14·2<br>+21·7                 | 18,455<br>11,449<br>24,074                           | - 2.7<br>+ 0.6<br>+ 8.4                 | +53.7<br>+62.5<br>+84.5                 |  |
| and Darwen   | 16,047   | + 1.4                                   | +22.5                                   | 38,728   | + 0.8                                   | +74.4                                   |  |
| Rurnley, Padiham, Colne<br>and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns<br>Yorkshire Towns<br>Other Districts | 13,547<br>3,607<br>4,244<br>4,810              | + 1.3<br>+ 2.5<br>+ 4.2<br>+ 0.9        | +26.1<br>+10.8<br>+11.4<br>+16.1        | 37,275<br>7,330<br>8,751<br>9,237                    | + 2:3<br>+ 2:1<br>+ 7:5<br>+ 1:7        | +98.9<br>+59.0<br>+47.6<br>+61.5        |  |
| TOTAL  | 107,334  | + 1.6                                   | +17:6                                   | 248,527  | + 2.3                                   | +70:3                                   |  |

In addition to the above figures, certain firms, employing 62,347 workpeople in September, 1919, gave information as to the numbers employed by them in September, 1913. The Returns showed a decrease of 16 per cent. in the number employed compared with September, 1913.

In the Oldham district employment in both the spinning and weaving sections remained fairly good. Employment in the Bolton district showed an improvement on the previous month, and was on the whole fairly good; most of the machinery has been restarted.

In Preston, Blackburn and Darwen the improvement of August in the weaving section was well maintained, and a shortage of weavers was again reported. In the Burnley district employment was fairly good.

5.\* Comparison with a year ago is affected by changes in rates of wages including war bonuses.

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

| tembers   |                  |           |                | 5 (1)          | -Dec ( )           |
|---|------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| tation  | Sept.,           | August,   | Sept.,         | Inc.(+)0       |                    |
| Description.  | 1919.            | 1919.     | 1913.          | A month ago.   | Sept.,<br>1913.    |
| Imports (less Re-ex-                                    | 4                | 3         |                |                | -                  |
| Raw Cotton (100 lb.)                                    | 1,605,241<br>379 | 1,783,445 | 797,561<br>879 | -178,204 + 346 | + 807,680<br>- 500 |
| Exports of British Manufacture: Cotton yarn (1,000 lb.) | 12,648           | 15,626    | 15,734         | - 2,978        | - 3,086            |
| Cotton thread 10.                                       | 1,493            | 1,942     | 1,374          | - 449          | + 119              |
| Cotton piece goods (1,000 yd.)                          | 277,793          | 331,182   | 548,973        | - 53,389       | - 271,180          |
|   |                  |           |                |                |                    |

# WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the woollen and worsted trades recovered to a great extent from the effect of the coal strike in Yorkshire, and was good generally in September, up to the date of the railway strike. During the latter stoppage several mills were closed down, and at others there was short time, but the majority of mills were able to continue in full working.

#### WOOLLEN TRADE.

The heavy woollen districts of Dewsbury and Batley, which areas were those most affected by the coal strike in August, resumed working normally in September. In Leeds employment was good throughout the month. In Scotland it continued good on the whole, though a shortage of labour, in particular of weavers, was again reported.

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

|  | Workpeople.                               |                             |  |  | Earnings.  |   |  |
|--|---|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|
|  | Week                                      | Inc. (                      | +) or a                                  | Week<br>ended<br>27th                          | Inc. (+) or<br>Dec. (-) on a   |   |  |
|  | 27th<br>Sept.,<br>1919.                   | Month ago.                  | Year<br>ago.                             | Sept.,<br>1919.                                | Month ago.   | Year* ago.  |  |
| Departments. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not Specified   | 395<br>3,992<br>5,972<br>4,515<br>996     | Per cent. + 4.1 + 2.5 + 2.6 | Per cent. + 2.6 + 7.0 + 4.9 + 14.7 + 3.1 | £<br>994<br>8,915<br>11,808<br>10,582<br>2,538 | Per cent. — 2·4 + 7·9 + 5·1 + 5·7 + 1·4  | Per cent. + 30.8 + 24.5 + 28.2 + 40.8 + 29.4                                    |  |
| TOTAL  | 15,870                                    | - 2.7                       | + 7.9                                    | 34,837   | + 5.5  | + 30.8  |  |
| Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury and Batley District Other Parts of West Riding TOTAL, WEST RIDING | 1,800<br>1,816<br>1,691<br>2,066<br>7,373 | -0.7 + 0.6 + 33.9 + 0.8     | +5.1  +7.7  +10.1  +0.7  +5.5            | 4,809<br>4,162<br>4,057<br>4,902<br>17,930     | $ \begin{array}{r rrrr}  & -0.2 \\  & +2.5 \\  & +58.5 \\  & +0.5 \\  & +9.9 \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{r} + 23.5 \\ + 22.3 \\ + 31.4 \\ + 26.1 \\ + 25.6 \end{array} $ |  |
| Scotland<br>Other Districts  | 4,599<br>3,898                            | + 0.1                       | +9.5                                     | 9,074<br>7,833                                 | + 2.6  | + 36.3  |  |
| TOTAL  | 15,870                                    | + 2.7                       | + 7.9                                    | 34,837   | + 5.2  | + 30.9  |  |

In addition, certain firms, employing 14,051 workpeople in September, 1919, gave information as to the numbers employed by them in September, 1913 These Returns showed a decrease of 1 per cent. compared with September, 1919

#### WORSTED TRADE.

From all districts employment in the worsted trade was reported as good in September. Some classes of labour were not in sufficient supply, and in some cases supplies of coal were inadequate.

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

|  | - w                               | orkpeop                                     | ole.                              | ]  | Earnings                          | s.  |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| -1   | Week<br>ended<br>27th             | Inc. (<br>Dec. (-                           | +) or<br>-) on a                  | Week<br>ended<br>27th                    | Inc. (+) or<br>Dec. (-) on a      |   |
|  | Sept.,<br>1919.                   | Month ago.                                  | Year ago.                         | Sept.,<br>1919.                          | Month ago.                        | Year* ago.                                    |
| Departments, Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Otter Departments | 3,901<br>13,731<br>6,696<br>3,081 | r cent.<br>+24.7<br>+ 2.1<br>+17.9<br>+ 3.2 | Per cent. +17.4 +10.0 + 5.2 + 9.7 | £<br>10,342<br>23,359<br>14,495<br>7,691 | Per cent. +34.1 +16.0 +13.5 + 7.3 | Per cent.<br>+46.1<br>+43.8<br>+25.6<br>+28.7 |
| Not Specified  | 2,238                             | + 5.6                                       | +12.1 + 9.9                       | 4,831 60,718                             | +15.4                             | +46.7   |

Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages in-

|   | w                                 | orkpeop                          | le.                              | ]                                  | Earnings.                        |                                  |  |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
|   | Week                              | Inc. (Dec. (-                    | +) or<br>-) on a                 | Week                               | Inc. (+) or<br>Dec. (-) on a     |                                  |  |
|   | 27th<br>Sept.,<br>1919.           | Month ago.                       | Year ago,                        | 27th<br>Sept.,<br>1919             | Month ago.                       | Year* ago.                       |  |
|   |                                   | Per cent.                        | Per<br>cent.                     | £                                  | Per cent.                        | Per                              |  |
| Districts.  Bradford District  Keighley District  Halifax District  Huddersfield District | 13,983<br>5,240<br>2,659<br>3,296 | +10·1<br>+ 1·1<br>+ 1·7<br>+ 3·3 | $+11.0 \\ +6.7 \\ +10.3 \\ +6.1$ | 30 252<br>10,272<br>4,996<br>7,299 | +22'3<br>+21'3<br>+12'9<br>+ 3'9 | +38.8<br>+36.4<br>+47.4<br>+28.8 |  |
| Other parts of West Riding  | 2,234                             | + 0.6                            | +10.5                            | 3,996                              | + 9.6                            | +33.6                            |  |
| TOTAL, WEST RIDING Other Districts  | 27,412<br>2,235                   | + 5.8 + 3.4                      | + 9'4<br>+16'3                   | 56,815                             | +17.6                            | +37:3<br>+41:9                   |  |
| TOTAL   | 29,647                            | + 5.6                            | + 9.9                            | 60,718                             | +16.8                            | +37.6                            |  |

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

|   | Cant 1010   | Aug 1010                                 | Sept., 1913                             | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on                       |   |  |
|---|-------------|--|---|---|---|--|
| Description.  | Sept., 1919 | Aug., 1010                               | 136[70., 1013                           | a Month ago.                                  | Sept.,<br>1913.   |  |
| Imports (less Re-<br>exports):—<br>Raw wool (sheep or<br>lambs) 1,000 lb.   | 48,529      | 59,646                                   | 23,907                                  | -11,117                                       | + 24,622  |  |
| Woollen or worsted<br>yarn 1,000 lb.<br>Exports of British  | 67          | 67                                       | 2,588                                   |   | <b>- 2,</b> 521   |  |
| Manufactures;— Wool tops 1,000 lb. Woollen yarn 1,000 lb. Worsted yarn 1,000 lb. Woollen tissues 1,000yd Worsted tissues 1,000yd Flannels and Delaines 1,000yd. |             | 1,429<br>720<br>2,326<br>13,952<br>3,050 | 3,300<br>385<br>4,173<br>8,599<br>4,194 | - 550<br>- 450<br>- 738<br>- 4,172<br>- 1,025 | $\begin{array}{r} - & 2,421 \\ - & 115 \\ - & 2,585 \\ + & 1,181 \\ - & 2,169 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} - & 342 \\ - & 342 \\ - & 12152 \end{array}$ |  |
| Blankets pairs  | 50,340      | 75,973                                   | 63,492                                  | -25,633                                       | — 13,152  |  |

# HOSIERY TRADE.

During September employment in the hosiery trade was good, and about the same as in the previous month. The supply of yarns was reported to be inadequate in all districts. The majority of the Leicester firms worked half-time during the railway strike.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns for the week ended 27th September:—

|   | W  | orkpeop                                 | le.                                       | I  | Earnings.                               |   |  |  |
|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| District.   | Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a     |   | Week                                      | Inc (+) or<br>Dec. (-) on a              |   |   |  |  |
|   | 27th<br>Sept.,<br>1919.                  | Month ago.                              | Year<br>ago.                              | 27th<br>Sept.,<br>1919.                  | Month ago.                              | Year<br>ago.*                           |  |  |
| Leicester Leicester Country District Notts, and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts | 12,033<br>1,925<br>4,247<br>2,361<br>512 | Per cent. + 1.5 + 1.7 + 1.8 + 0.6 + 3.0 | Per cent. + 1.3 + 10.5 + 3.3 + 6.8 - 12.9 | 21,120<br>3,169<br>6,221<br>4,245<br>713 | Per cent. + 9.4 + 2.5 + 2.3 + 2.2 + 4.1 | Per cent. +13.0 +26.0 +19.7 +31.1 +11.1 |  |  |
| TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM   | 21,078                                   | + 1.2                                   | + 2.6                                     | 35,468                                   | + 6.2                                   | +17'1                                   |  |  |

At Leicester and in the Leicester district employment was good, but waiting for yarns caused some short time; a shortage of skilled female labour was also reported. In the Nottingham district the operatives in all sections were well employed. Employment in the power frame section was about the same as a year ago, but in the hand frame section it was better. In Scotland employment continued good

The following Table relates to the exports of hosiery in September, 1919, as compared with August, 1919, and September, 1913:—

|   | Sept.            | Aug.,              | Sept.             |                    | or Dec.(—)           |  |
|---|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| Description.  | 1919.            |                    | 1913.             | Month sept., 1913. |                      |  |
| Cotton Hosiery doz. pairs<br>Woollen Hosiery doz. pairs | 78,201<br>63,648 | 123,108<br>156,084 | 62,584<br>192,200 | -44,907<br>-92,436 | + 15,617<br>-128,552 |  |

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

# SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the silk trade during September continued good, and was rather better than in August. Some shortage of labour of various classes was reported.

In the West Riding employment was good. At Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton it showed an improvement on the previous month. In the Eastern Counties employment was about the same as in August, and was reported fair at Sudbury, Halstead and Braintree, and good at Norwich and Great Varmouth

Great Yarmouth.

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

|  | w  | orkpeop                                       | le.  |  | Carnings.                                     |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|
|  | Week   | Inc. (<br>Dec. (-                             |  | Week   | Inc. (+) or<br>Dec. () on a                   |   |  |
|  | 27th<br>Sept.,<br>1919.                        | Month ago.                                    | Year<br>ago.                                   | 27th<br>Sept.,<br>1919.                      | Month ago.                                    | Year* ago.                                    |  |
| BRANCHES. Throwing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified TOTAL  | 957<br>1,971<br>2,057<br>1,464<br>473<br>6,922 | Per cent. + 0.8 + 0.8 + 1.4 + 3.3 + 1.1 + 1.5 | Per cent. — 0.5 + 7.1 + 9.5 + 9.7 + 27.5 + 8.4 | £<br>1,011<br>3,503<br>3,230<br>2,608<br>908 | Per cent. + 5.6 + 2.2 + 7.3 + 7.6 + 2.7 + 5.2 | Per cent. +30.5 +32.0 +41.9 +41.4 +54.4 +38.4 |  |
| DISTRICTS. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland TOTAL | 1,843<br>2,007<br>1,914<br>1,158<br>6,922      | +0.6 $+3.8$ $-0.2$ $+1.9$ $+1.5$              | + 9.8<br>+ 9.4<br>+ 8.0<br>+ 5.2<br>+ 8.4      | 3,666<br>3,378<br>2,834<br>1,382<br>11,260   | + 2.9<br>+ 8.9<br>+ 3.1<br>+ 7.2<br>+ 5.2     | +39.0<br>+42.0<br>+35.0<br>+35.5<br>+38.4     |  |

In addition to the above figures, certain firms employing 4,363 workpeople in September, 1919, also gave information as to the numbers employed by them in September, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 8 per cent. as compared

with September, 1913.

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

|   | 1                                       |  |  | Inc.(+) or Dec.(-                           |                      |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|---|----------------------|--|--|
| Description.  | Sept., 1919                             | Aug.,1919                              |  |   | Sept., 1913          |  |  |
| Imports (less re-exports) Raw silk lb. Thrown silk lb. Spun silk yarn lb. Silk broadstuffs yd. Exports of British Manufactures: | 105,532<br>5,219<br>24,687<br>6,338,692 | 65,703<br>5,693<br>17,544<br>4,150,672 | 130,059<br>34,576<br>34,842<br>9,245,922 | + 39,829<br>- 474<br>+ 7,143<br>+ 2,188,020 | - 29,357<br>- 10,155 |  |  |
| Spun Silk yarn lb.<br>Silk broadstuffs yd.  | 28,510<br>537,821                       | 50,123<br>726,270                      | 92,487<br>1,089,945                      | - 21,613<br>- 188,449                       |                      |  |  |

# JUTE TRADE.

In this trade employment in Dundee during the early part of September was affected by partial strikes lasting from one to six days, but in the week under review as shown in the following Table, which summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns, it was normal again and about the same as in the preceding month. A shortage of all classes of labour was again reported reported.

| Departments.       |  | w                                | orkpeop                          | le.                               | Earnings,                              |                                   |                                   |  |
|--------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
|                    |  | Week                             |                                  | +) or<br>-) on a                  | Week                                   | Inc. (Dec. (-                     | +) or<br>-) on a                  |  |
|                    |  | 27th<br>Sept.<br>1919.           | Month ago.                       | Year<br>ago.                      | 27th<br>Sept.,<br>1919.                | Month ago.                        | Year* ago.                        |  |
| Preparing Spinning |  | 2,343<br>2,542<br>3,234<br>1,852 | Per cent. (-0.0 -1.3 + 0.4 + 0.6 | Per cent. +12.6 + 4.8 - 2.2 + 7.2 | £;<br>3,735<br>3,644<br>5,319<br>3,949 | Per cent. — 0·1 — 1·7 — 1·1 — 0·4 | Per cent. +24'1 +11'4 + 7'9 +20'7 |  |
| TOTAL              |  | 9,971                            | - 0.1                            | + 4.5                             | 16,647                                 | - 0.8                             | +14.9                             |  |

\* 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 September, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 3 per cent. in the numbers employed in September, 1919, as compared with September, 1913.

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

| Description.                                   | Sept. 1919. | Aug. 1919. | Sept. 1913. | Inc. (+) 0   | r Dec. (-)     |  |
|--|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|--|
|  | 50pt. 1710. | Hug. 1010. |             | A month ago. | th Sept. 1913. |  |
| Imports (less Re-<br>exports) of Jute<br>tons  | 9,266       | 8,433      | 6,830       | + 833        | + 2,436        |  |
| Exports of British Manufacture:  Jute yarn lb. | 1,505,000   | 2,868,500  | 3,581,100   | -1,363,500   | -2,076,100     |  |
| Jute piece goods<br>(100 yds.)                 | 146,310     | 120,939    | 163,547     | + 25,371     | - 17,237       |  |

# LINEN TRADE.

During September employment in this trade in Ireland showed some improvement as compared with the previous month, but it was still very slack, and short time was general except in the finishing departments of a few firms. In Scotland it continued slack, with much short time. There was a general scarcity of flax and yarn, particularly marked in Ireland, and a large amount of the short time was reported to be due to this cause.

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

|  | w   | orkp <b>eo</b> p                        | le.                                  | No.  | Earnings.                               |  |  |  |
|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
|  | Week<br>ended<br>27th                     |   | +) or<br>-) on a                     | Week<br>ended<br>27th                            | Inc. (+) or 2 Dec. (-) on a             |  |  |  |
|  | Sept.,<br>1919.                           | Month ago.                              | Year ago.                            | Sept.,<br>1919.                                  | Month ago.                              | Year<br>ago.                             |  |  |
| DEPARTMENTS. Preparing                     | 4,761<br>9,058<br>8,333<br>4,608<br>3,143 | Per cent. + 2:3 + 1:1 + 3:1 + 1:3 + 3:6 | Per cent 6.7 - 1.9 - 8.4 + 3.5 - 2.5 | £<br>6,595<br>10,144<br>10,814<br>8,306<br>4,316 | Per cent. + 5.0 + 3.2 + 5.5 + 5.1 + 5.9 | Per cent. + 9.0 + 6.3 - 8.9 + 18.9 + 6.4 |  |  |
| TOTAL                                      | 29,903                                    | + 2.1                                   | - 3.9                                | 40,175   | + 4.8                                   | + 4.3                                    |  |  |
| DISTRICTS. Belfast Other places in Ireland | 12,723<br>8,947                           | + 2·3<br>+ 3·1                          | - 4·7<br>- 3·5                       | 16,434<br>10,731                                 | + 7.8<br>+ 4.9                          | + 2·8<br>+ 0·7                           |  |  |
| Total, Ireland                             | 21,670                                    | + 2.8                                   | - 4.3                                | 27,165   | + 6.7                                   | + 2.0                                    |  |  |
| Fifeshire Other places in Scotland         | 2,087<br>5,890                            | $\frac{+1.1}{-0.1}$                     | -3.6 $-3.6$                          | 3,024<br>9,611                                   | + 1.1 + 0.3                             | + 12.5 + 8.4                             |  |  |
| Total, Scotland                            | 7,977                                     | + 0.8                                   | 3.1                                  | 12,635   | + 0.8                                   | + 9.3                                    |  |  |
| England                                    | 256                                       | + 3.6                                   | - 4.1                                | 375  | +10.6                                   | + 22.2                                   |  |  |
| United Kingdom                             | 29,903                                    | + 2.1                                   | - 3.9                                | 40,175   | + 4.8                                   | + 4.3                                    |  |  |

In addition to the above figures, certain firms, employing 29,618 workpeople in September, 1919, gave information as to the numbers employed by them in September, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 16 per cent. as compared with September, 1913.

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

|   | Gt                  |                     | Sept,               | Inc. (+) 0           | r Dec. (-)           |  |  |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| Description.  | Sept,<br>1919.      | Aug,<br>1919.       | A month ago.        | Sept,<br>1913.       |                      |  |  |
| Imports (less Re-exports):— Flax tons. Linen Yarn lbs.                        | 1,338<br>42,879     | 424<br>133,150      | 2,311†<br>2,742,848 | + 914<br>- 90,271    | - 973<br>-2,699,969  |  |  |
| Exports of British Manufacture:— Linen Yarn lbs. Linen Piece Goods (100 yds.) | 1,286,300<br>70,877 | 1,756,400<br>53,519 | 1,197,500           | -470,100<br>+ 17,358 | + 88,800<br>- 40,904 |  |  |

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

† Of the flax imported in September 1913, 1,691 tons were from Russia.

# LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during September was slack in the levers branch, good in the curtain, and fairly good in the plain net branches of the trade. On the whole there was an improvement on the preceding month. There was some shortage of labour in all districts, and particularly of lace menders

in Nottingnam.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns for the week anded 27th September:—

| endoa  |                                       |                                      | The second second                         | 1  |                                       |   |  |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|
|  | W                                     | orkpeor                              | ole.                                      | 1  | Earnings.                             |   |  |
| -  | Week<br>ended<br>27th                 | Inc. (<br>Dec. (-                    | +) or<br>-) on a                          | Week<br>ended<br>27th                      | Inc. (<br>Dec. (-                     | +) or<br>-) on a                          |  |
|  | Sept.,<br>1919.                       | Month ago.                           | Year<br>ago.                              | Sept.,<br>1919.                            | Month ago.                            | Year<br>ago.*                             |  |
| Branches. Levers   | 1,570<br>1,619<br>2,880<br>893        | +4.2<br>+4.6<br>-0.4<br>+1.4         | +11·1<br>+24·1<br>+11·2<br>+ 3·6          | £<br>3,388<br>3,085<br>4,981<br>-1,342     | Per cent. +6.6 +4.6 -3.0 +4.8         | Per cent. +31.0 +57.7 +27.6 +24.3         |  |
| TOTAL  | 6,962                                 | +2.0                                 | +12.8                                     | 12,796                                     | +2.0                                  | +34.3                                     |  |
| Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying Districts Other English Districts. Seotland TOTAL | 2,591<br>989<br>2,396<br>986<br>6,962 | +1·3<br>+6·2<br>-0·4<br>+5·6<br>+2·0 | + 6.4<br>+20.3<br>+11.9<br>+26.6<br>+12.8 | 4,517<br>2,452<br>4,060<br>1,767<br>12,796 | +2·6<br>+9·2,<br>-3·4<br>+4·6<br>+2·0 | +26·1<br>+53·1<br>+26·3<br>+56·6<br>+34·3 |  |
| TOTAL  | 0,002                                 | 120                                  | 712 0                                     | 12,100                                     | 120                                   | 701 0                                     |  |

In the Nottingham district employment was bad in the levers section, and some short and irregular time was still being worked. The curtain and plain net sections were well employed. In the Long Eaton district the improvement which began in August was maintained, but some short time was still being worked. Employment in Scotland remained fairly good.

# BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

In these trades employment during September showed a considerable improvement on the whole as compared with August, although much short time was again reported in Lancashire. The supplies of coal were reported to be inadequate in Yorkshire and Lancashire, and there was also a shortage of dyes in these districts. The railway strike resulted in some addition to the numbers of workpeople on short time in these trades

a shortage of dyes in these districts. The failway strike resulted in some addition to the numbers of workpeople on short time in these trades.

Employment in the bleaching section showed a slight change for the better compared with the previous month, but it was still slack. In the printing section in England employment showed a further improvement on a month earlier, while in Scotland it was slack. With woollen and worsted dyers in the Huddersfield district employment was fairly good; but a considerable number of the Trade Union operatives were on short time. Employment with cotton dyers in Lancashire still continued slack, but there was an improvement compared with the previous month. Employment in Leicester, Nottingham and the surrounding districts was good in all departments, and overtime was reported in the dyeing and trimming departments.

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

| A STREET, WHITE A   |          |  |   |  | A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH |  |   |
|---|----------|--|---|--|--|--|---|
|   |          | w  | orkpeop                                   | le.  | ]  | Earnings   |   |
| -   |          | Week<br>ended<br>27th                              | Inc. (Dec. (-                             | +) or<br>-) on a                                   | Week   | Inc. (Dec. (-                                      | +) or<br>-) on a                          |
|   |          | Sept.,<br>1919.                                    | Month ago.                                | Year<br>ago.                                       | 27th<br>Sept.,<br>1919.  | Month ago.   | Year* ago.                                |
| wall Olher  | nishing, | 2,219<br>497<br>11,519                             | Per cent. + 1.6 + 3.1 + 5.2               | Per cent. + 7:2 +17:2 +11:8                        | £<br>4,906<br>1,424<br>40,885<br>13,612  | Per cent. + 5.2 + 9.6 + 14.9 + 11.5                | Per cent. +32.2 +35.9 +44.1 +45.6         |
| ments<br>Not specified  | ·· ··    | 5,523<br>1,788                                     | +13.6                                     | +11.5 +13.2  | 4,989  | +25.7  | +43.4                                     |
| TOTAL   |          | 21,546   | + 5.1                                     | +11.2  | 65,816   | +14.0  | +43.5                                     |
| istricts: Yorkshire Lancashire Scotland Ireland Other Districts TOTAL |          | 11,181<br>6,143<br>1,787<br>526<br>1,909<br>21,546 | + 7.4<br>+ 1.9<br>+ 6.2<br>+ 2.8<br>+ 5.1 | +13.0<br>+ 9.8<br>+ 9.2<br>+12.2<br>+10.3<br>+11.5 | 40,112<br>15,752<br>3,771<br>931<br>5,250<br>65,816  | +18 0<br>+ 6 9<br>+ 8 7<br>+ 6 5<br>+12 8<br>+14 0 | +45°2<br>+38°5<br>+33°9<br>+42°6<br>+50°6 |

<sup>o</sup> Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages, including war bonuses.

In addition to the above figures, certain firms employing 20,569 workpeople in September, 1919, also gave information as to the numbers employed by them in September, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 10 per cent. as compared with September, 1913.

# CARPET TRADE.

During September employment in the carpet trade continued fairly good on the whole. In the Kidderminster district employment was fairly good and similar to August, although occasional short time was worked owing to the difficulty in obtaining yarns. In the West Riding and in Scotland employment showed very little change as compared with the preceding month, and was fairly good.

Returns from firms employing 5,096 workpeople in the week ended 27th September showed an increase of 2·2 per cent. in the number employed as compared with August and an increase of 24·5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

The exports of carpets and carpet rugs in September, 1919, amounted to 251,300 square yards, or 81,700 square yards less than in August, 1919, and 408,000 square yards less than in September, 1913.

# LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole during September. Only a small amount of short time was reported as due to the railway strike. Practically no overtime was worked. Trade unions with 12,146 members reported 0.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of September, compared with 0.9 per cent. in August and 0.2 per cent. a year ago. With skinners, tanners and curriers employment continued good. With saddle and harness makers it was only fairly good, and some branches at Walsall showed a decline. With fancy leather workers it continued good generally. workers it continued good generally.

# BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

DURING September employment in this trade continued good on the whole, and there was a shortage of labour. No unemployment was reported as a result of the railway strike. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns for the week ended 27th September:—

| 2018 11 12 14 15 17        | w   | orkpeor   | ole.  | Earnings.  |   |  |  |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| District.                  | Week<br>ended<br>27th   |   | +) or<br>-) on a  | Week   | Inc. (  | +) or<br>-) on   |  |
|                            | Sept.,<br>1919.   | Month ago.  | Year<br>ago.  | 27th<br>Sept.,<br>1919.  | Month ago.  | Year<br>ago  |  |
| ENGLAND AND WALES:— London | 2,175<br>10,543<br>2,764<br>8,116<br>8,313<br>3,319<br>2,614<br>3,491<br>1,098<br>1,715<br>2,013<br>4,083<br>914<br>2,726 | Per cent. + 1 6 + 0 5 + 0 1 + 0 6 + 0 9 + 0 8 + 2 0 9 + 2 2 + 1 8 + 0 3 + 1 0 + 1 4 + 1 2 | Per cent. +12 5 4 +20 6 +13 7 +17 5 +17 3 4 8 9 +8 16 +12 9 +27 1 +11 5 | £<br>5,260<br>26,025<br>5,776<br>19,851<br>17,754<br>7,695<br>5,682<br>6,970<br>2,274<br>3,752<br>4,114<br>8,141<br>1,757<br>5,069 | Per cent. + 4°1 + 7°1 + 7°1 + 1°1 + | Per cent +22: +31: +27: +61: +38: +49: +30: +27: +34: +32: +39: +33: |  |
| ENGLAND AND WALES          | 53,884  | + 0.8   | +14.9   | 120,120  | + 3.4   | +40.   |  |
| SCOTLAND                   | 2,893<br>630  | + 1.6   | +23°1<br>+ 4°0  | 5,863<br>1,167   | + 1.1 + 7.0   | +41:+51:   |  |
| UNITED KINGDOM             | 57,407  | + 0.9   | +15.2   | 127,150  | + 3.3   | +40  |  |

At Leicester and in the surrounding districts employment in the lasting and finishing departments was fairly good, although short time was still being worked; with clickers it was still moderate, but it was good with female closers and machinists, labour in these branches being unequal to the demand. Employment in the Northampton and Kettering districts continued fairly good. A shortage of female labour was reported from these districts: some employers also reported a scarcity of male labour. At Stafford employment was good, and rather better than in August. At Norwich employment was good, but some short time was worked in the lasting and finishing departments owing to the shortage of female labour in the closing department; with clickers it was fairly good. Employment at Leeds continued fairly good. At Bristol and Kingswood employment was good. In Scotland it was also good.

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

The exports of boots and shoes in September, 1919, amounted to 48,216 dozen pairs, or 27,602 dozen pairs less than in August, 1919, and 113,419 dozen pairs less than in September, 1913.

## TAILORING TRADE.

#### BESPOKE.

London.—During September employment was fairly good, and showed a seasonal improvement. Returns from firms paying £12,457 in wages to their workpeople (in-door and out-door) during the four weeks ended 27th September showed an increase of 5·1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with the previous month, and of 45·6\* per cent. as compared with a year ago. Some shortage of labour was reported

labour was reported.

Other centres.—At most of the provincial centres employment was reported as good; at Sheffield and Birmingham it was fair.

#### READY-MADE.

Employment in this branch during September continued good on the whole. Over 40 per cent. of the firms making Returns reported a shortage of female labour, the shortage being greatest at Leeds.

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

|  | Indoor Workpeople.      |                          |   |                               |                            |  |  |  |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|
|  | Numb                    | er Emp                   | loyed.  | Earnings.                     |                            |  |  |  |
| District   | Week<br>ended<br>2.th   | Inc. (<br>Dec. (-        |   | Week<br>ended<br>27th         | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a  |  |  |  |
|  | Sept.,<br>1919.         | Month ago.               | Year<br>ago.  | Sept.,<br>1919.               | Month ago.                 | Year<br>ago.*  |  |  |
| Leeds  | 7,012<br>3,622<br>3,064 | Per cent. +2.0 +2.2 +0.6 | Per cent. +14.6 - 2.1 - 0.8                             | £<br>11,852<br>6,219<br>4,958 | Per cent + 1.1 - 7.9 - 0.6 | Per cent. +23:0 +10:7 +11:4  |  |  |
| Lancs and Cheshire. Bristol North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol). | 1,671<br>2,337          | +0:1<br>+2:1             | + 4.6<br>+19.3  | 2,475<br>3,688                | - 0:6<br>+ 5:7             | +9:0<br>+44:6  |  |  |
| South Midland and Eastern Counties.  | 2,153                   | +2.4                     | - 3.8   | 3,532                         | + 7.3                      | + 0.8  |  |  |
| London   | 3,003<br>1,689<br>1,855 | -3.5<br>+1.8<br>+3.9     | $ \begin{array}{r} -29.1 \\ -12.1 \\ -6.4 \end{array} $ | 6,994<br>3,021<br>2,760       | - 2:3<br>+ 3:6<br>+ 4:7    | $     \begin{array}{r}       -27.9 \\       -4.2 \\       +0.9     \end{array} $ |  |  |
| UNITED KINGDOM   | 26,406                  | +1.3                     | - 1.6   | 45,499                        | + 0.1                      | + 4.3  |  |  |

In Leeds employment continued fairly good. At Bristol, Manchester and Glasgow employment continued good on the whole. In London it showed a slight decline compared with the preceding month.

# SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

DURING September employment in this trade showed an allround improvement on the preceding month, and was good in England and fairly good in Scotland and Ireland. A shortage of labour, particularly of female machinists, was reported in all districts, the shortage being most marked in

London and Manchester.

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

|   | W  | orkpeop   | le.   | Earnings.   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| District.   | Week<br>ended<br>27th  | Inc. (-   | +) or<br>) on a   | Week<br>ended<br>27th   | Inc. (+) or<br>Dec. (-) on a   |   |  |
|   | Sept.,<br>1919.  | Month ago.  | Year<br>ago.  | Sept.,<br>1919.   | Month ago.   | Year<br>ago.*   |  |
| London Manchester Rest of Yorks, Lancs. and Cheshire South Western Counties Rest of England and Wales Glasgow Londonderry Belfast | 3,754<br>1,634<br>1,837<br>1,621<br>1,185<br>1,878<br>1,901<br>823 | Per cent. + 4.5 + 6.3 + 1.9 + 1.1 + 2.4 + 3.9 + 7.1 + 1.7 | Per cent. +24·1 + 9·3 +11·4 + 6·9 + 8·8 +13·5 + 5·4 + 1·9 | £<br>5,794<br>2,803<br>2,210<br>2,042<br>1,675<br>2,678<br>2,591<br>1,025 | Per cent.<br>+ 3.5<br>+ 9.9<br>+ 5.4<br>+ 6.9<br>+ 3.8<br>+ 0.5<br>+ 24.0<br>+ 2.8 | Per cent. +43.7 +24.0 +28.3 +46.9 +23.9 +16.0 +37.3 +24.2 |  |
| Rest of Ireland TOTAL, UNITED KING-DOM  | 15,422   | + 3.8   | $\frac{+11.1}{-6.2}$                                      | 21,707  | + 6.6  | +31.0   |  |

<sup>e</sup> Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages, including war bonuses,

In addition to the above figures, certain firms, employing In addition to the above lightes, certain firms, employing 5,957 workpeople in September, 1919, also gave particulars as to the numbers employed by them in September, 1913. These Returns showed a decrease of 19 per cent. in the number of workpeople as compared with September, 1913.

#### FELT HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during September was good in this trade; the improvement which began in August was maintained in all districts. At Denton it was better than in August, and though short time was still being worked by about 10 per cent. of the operatives, the reports received describe employment as good. At Stockport employment continued good, and showed a decided improvement on the preceding

# OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

#### DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

Employment with all classes of dressmakers and milliners in London showed a seasonal improvement in September as compared with the previous month. A shortage of all classes of labour was reported in all the above branches. Returns from retail firms, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,782 dressmakers in the week ended 27th September, showed an increase of 12·4 per cent. in the number employed compared with August, and of 30·1 per cent. compared with a year ago pared with a year ago.

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

TRADES.

In London employment continued good, and was better than in August. Firms employing 3,581 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 27th September showed an increase of 3.8 per cent in the number employed compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 6.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

At Manchester employment was fairly good and better than in the previous month. Firms employing 4,218 workpeople in the week ended 27th September showed an increase of 4.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month earlier and of 1.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

a vear ago.

a year ago.

In Glasgow employment was much the same as in August and was fairly good. Firms employing 1,778 workpeople in the week ended 27th September showed an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with August, but a decrease of 0.2 per cent. compared with a

year ago.

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

#### CORSET TRADE.

In this trade employment was good on the whole and showed an improvement on August. Returns from firms, mainly in England, employing 5,084 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 27th September, showed an increase of 5.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with August, and of 9.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

# WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

Up to the end of September, when employment was considerably reduced by the railway strike, and in many instances firms were compelled to close down temporarily, employment

remained good.

Returns were received from trade unions covering 88,361 workpeople, of whom 1.2 per cent. were stated to be unemployed in September, as compared with 0.8 per cent. in

August.

Mill Sawing and Machining.—Employment continued fairly good on the whole during September, but varied considerably according to district.

Furnishing.—In some localities employment was reported as good, and better than in August, but disputes continued to cause stoppages at several centres.

Coach Building.—Employment continued good for the greater part of the month, and overtime was worked in a good many districts.

good many districts.

Coopers.—Employment remained good, and a considerable

Coopers.—Employment remained good, and a considerable amount of overtime was worked.

Miscellaneous.—With basket-makers and brush-makers employment continued to be good. It was fairly good with wheelwrights and smiths and with packing-case makers.

The imports of hewn wood during September, 1919, amounted to 224,890 loads, or 6,910 loads less than in August, 1919, and 371,505 loads less than in September, 1913. The imports of sawn or split wood during September, 1919, amounted to 636,716 loads or 33,845 loads less than in August, 1919, and 254,168 loads less than in September, 1913. The imports of furniture woods, hardwoods and veneers during September, 1919, amounted to 26,538 tons, or 3,032 tons more than in August, 1919, but 3,111 tons less than in September, 1913.

# BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

BUILDING The Building trade continued good, and EMPLOYMENT in the building trade continued good, and showed some improvement on August. There was a further decline in the number of workpeople drawing out-of-ther decline in all building occupations and in nearly work donation in all building occupations and in nearly work district. Painters continued to be very well employed. Some slackness was reported, however, by some slackness was reported, however, by in certain districts.

s in certain districts.

Indertakings were commenced in several districts in the several distric

|             |        |        |       |     |      | *     |      | Number<br>of Out-of-<br>Work Dona-<br>tion Policies<br>lodged at<br>26th Sept.,<br>1919. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 29th Aug., 1919. |
|-------------|--------|--------|-------|-----|------|-------|------|--|--|
|             |        | OCCII  | PATIO | NS. |      |       |      |  |  |
| entore      |        |        |       |     |      |       |      | 1,493  | - 306  |
| arpenters   |        |        |       |     |      |       |      | 609  | - 237  |
| asons       |        |        |       |     |      |       |      | 820  | - 213  |
| asterers    |        |        |       |     |      |       |      | 808  | <b>— 179</b>   |
| inters      |        |        | 10.00 |     |      |       |      | 908  | - 155  |
|             |        |        |       |     |      |       |      | 1,263  | - 262  |
| her skilled | d occu | apatio | ns    |     |      |       |      | 1,824  | - 321  |
| vvies       |        |        |       |     |      |       |      | 2,588  | - 102  |
| bourers     |        | 30     |       |     |      |       |      | 9,778  | -1,237   |
| ALL OCC     | UPAT   | TIONS  |       | •   |      |       |      | 20,091   | -3,012   |
|             |        | Derry  | TOTON | d   |      |       |      | -  |  |
|             |        | DIV.   | ISION | D.  |      |       |      | 4,497  | - 572  |
| ndon        |        |        |       |     |      | ••    |      | 346  | _ 82<br>_ 82   |
| orthern Co  | unue   | S      |       |     |      | 55500 |      | 2,091  | - 640  |
| orth Weste  |        |        | ••    |     |      |       |      | 534  | - 232  |
|             |        |        | ••    |     |      |       | ••   | 342  | - 128  |
| st Midlan   | as     |        |       |     | ••   |       | 10   | 761  | - 189  |
| est Midlan  | nas    | Caston |       |     |      |       |      | 1.568  | - 220  |
| Midlands    |        |        | 11    |     | -    | >     | 1    | 1,053  | + 65   |
| uth Easte   |        |        |       |     | 2.78 |       |      | 2,950  | + 51   |
| uth Weste   |        |        | ••    |     |      | 1000  | . 1  | 439  | - 11   |
|             | ••     |        |       |     | · ·  |       |      | 1.112  | - 189  |
|             | ••     |        | 10000 |     |      |       | 2029 | 4,398  | - 865  |
| eland       |        | •      | 3     |     | -    | 1     | ••   | 1,000  | 000  |
| UNITED      | KING   | DOM    |       |     |      |       |      | 20,091   | -3,012   |
|             |        |        |       |     |      |       |      |  |  |

# BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

#### BRICK TRADE.

BRICK TRADE.

MILOYMENT continued good during September, and showed slight improvement on the previous month. In the sterborough district employment continued very good, the a shortage of labour. The strike of brickmakers at ottingham continued throughout September. Employent continued fairly good in the Stourbridge district, and ir in Denbigh and Flint; in the Birmingham district there is an improvement. A shortage of various classes of illed labour was reported in the West Midland district, do by some firms in other districts. Several employers repreted a shortage of fuel, and early in October there were ficulties resulting from a lack of transport owing to the rike of railwaymen.

rike of railwaymen.
The following Table summarises the information received

| om those employers  | s who                 | turnish        | led Re                | turns:-               |                           |                       |  |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|
|   | - W                   | orkpeop        | le                    | Earnings.             |                           |                       |  |
| Districts.  | Week<br>ended<br>27th | Inc. (Dec. (-  | +) or<br>-) on a      | Week<br>ended<br>27th | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a |                       |  |
|   | Sept.<br>1919.        | Month ago.     | Year ago.             | Sept.,<br>1919.       | Month ago.                | Year* ago.            |  |
| orthern Counties, York-<br>shire, Lancashire and<br>Cheshire, | 1,646                 | Per cent, +7.2 | Per<br>cent.<br>+13'6 | £<br>4,517            | Per<br>cent.<br>+23'4     | Per<br>cent.<br>+38'9 |  |
| idlands and Eastern<br>Counties.                              | 2,044                 | +5.6           | +55.4                 | 5,101                 | + 5.7                     | +94.2                 |  |
| outh and South-West<br>Counties and Wales.                    | 649                   | +1.6           | +50.9                 | 1,977                 | + 8.6                     | +97.7                 |  |
| ther Districts  | 713                   | -2.1           | +26.9                 | 1,925                 | + 1.2                     | +40.3                 |  |
| Total   | 5,052                 | +4.4           | +34.2                 | 13,520                | +10.7                     | +63.8                 |  |

turns from firms employing 4,252 workpeople in Seper, 1919, showed a decrease of 1,320 (or 23.7 per cent.) the number employed as compared with September, 1913.

#### CEMENT TRADE.

Imployment continued very good generally, and a congrable amount of overtime was worked in the Thames Medway district, but a number of works were affected the railway strike, especially in the filling and loading tions. A shortage of fuel was reported in a few cases. Leturns from firms employing 7,542 workpeople in the k ended 27th September showed an increase of 2·2 per t. in the number employed and of 4·2 per cent. in the pount of wages paid compared with the previous month.

omparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages

Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 63 per cent. in the number employed and of 80.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Returns from firms employing 4,115 workpeople in September, 1919, showed a decrease of 974 (or 19.1 per cent.) in the number employed as compared with September, 1913.

The exports of cement during September, 1919, amounted to 28,450 tons, or 12,033 tons less than in August, 1919, and 23,243 tons less than in September, 1913.

# POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in all branches of the pottery trades during September, and except in a few instances full time was generally worked. A shortage of labour, especially of placers in earthenware manufacture, was reported. Some employers again reported a shortage of coal, resulting in a few cases in short time being worked; a difficulty in obtaining supplies of raw materials, mainly stone, flint and clay, was sometimes reported. The trade was almost unsuffected by the religious estimates.

affected by the railway strike.

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

|  | w                     | orkpeop      | le.              | נ                     | Earnings    | ı.               |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------|
|  | Week<br>ended<br>27th |              | +) or<br>-) on a | Week<br>ended<br>27th |             | +) or<br>-) on a |
|  | Sept.,<br>1919.       | Month ago.   | Year<br>ago.     | Sept.,<br>1919.       | Month ago.  | Year* ago.       |
| BRANCHES.  |                       | Per cent.    | Per cent.        | £                     | Per cent.   | Per cent.        |
| China Manufacture  Earthenware Manufacture Other branches (including | 1,766<br>9,859        | +2.8<br>+1.8 | + 4.3 + 6.7      | 3,888<br>19,328       | +10.1       | +14.4<br>+32.5   |
| unspecified)   | 1,285                 | +2.6         | +23.4            | 2,531                 | + 4.8       | +67.7            |
| TOTAL  | 12,910                | +2.0         | + 7.8            | 25,747                | + 5.3       | +32.1            |
| DISTRICTS. Potteries   | 10,323<br>2,587       | +1:9<br>+2:7 | + 9.2 + 2.9      | 19,921<br>5,823       | + 6.0 + 3.1 | +43.2 + 4.4      |
| TOTAL  | 12,910                | +2.0         | + 7.8            | 25,747                | + 5.3       | +32.1            |

Returns from firms employing 12,073 workpeople in September, 1919, showed a decrease of 1,483 (or 11 per cent.) in the number employed as compared with September, 1913.

The exports of chinaware, earthenware and pottery in September, 1919, amounted to 117,439 cwts., or 15,055 cwts. less than in August, 1919, and 194,948 cwts. less than in September, 1913. September, 1913.

# GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was good on the whole during September, and better than in August. For glass bottle makers in Yorkshire the state of employment was much better than in August, when it was very bad owing to the abnormal shortage of coal in consequence of the coal strike.

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

|  | w                     | orkpeop               | ole.                    |                          | Earning                 | 8.                      |  |  |  |  |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|
|  | Week<br>ended<br>27th | Inc. (<br>Dec. (-     | +) or<br>-) on a        | Week<br>ended<br>27th    | Inc. (<br>Dec. (-       | +) or<br>-) on a        |  |  |  |  |
|  | Sept.,<br>1919        | Month ago.            | Year ago.               | Sept.,<br>1919.          | Month ago.              | Year<br>ago.**          |  |  |  |  |
| BRANCHES. Glass Bottle                                   | 6,710                 | Per cent. +36.5       | Per<br>cent.<br>+33°0   | £<br>19,075              | Per cent. +44.8         | Per cent. +63.2         |  |  |  |  |
| bottles) Other Branches                                  | 1,980<br>721          | $\frac{-0.1}{+0.3}$   | +18·1<br>+29·2          | 5,120<br>1,522           | -2.6 - 1.2              | +32.6<br>+56.6          |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL  | 9,411                 | +23.6                 | +29.3                   | 25,717                   | +28.8                   | +55.7                   |  |  |  |  |
| DISTRICTS.   | V                     |                       |                         |                          |                         |                         |  |  |  |  |
| North of England Yorkshire Lancashire Worcestershire and | 938<br>3,953<br>1,161 | +8.1<br>+69.2<br>+1.0 | +52.0<br>+20.9<br>+21.3 | 2,675<br>10,769<br>2,861 | + 8.9<br>+97.5<br>+ 2.6 | +80°3<br>+48°4<br>+59°7 |  |  |  |  |
| Warwickshire<br>Scotland                                 | 1,022                 | - 1.6<br>+ 4.8        | +28.9<br>+41.9          | 2,064<br>2,780           | $-0.2 \\ -0.7$          | +45.5<br>+72.7          |  |  |  |  |
| Kingdom  | 1,556                 | + 4.6                 | +40.1                   | 4,568                    | + 3.7                   | +54.3                   |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL  | 9,411                 | +23.6                 | +29.3                   | 25,717                   | +28.8                   | +55:7                   |  |  |  |  |

Employment was good, and better than in the previous month, for glass bottle makers generally. There was a demand for skilled men in Yorkshire, although there was still some shortage of coal. Employment remained good for flint glass makers and cutters in the principal districts, and overtime was worked by cutters at Birmingham. For plate glass bevellers at Birmingham employment continued

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

good. It was good with sheet and plate glass workers at St. Helens, but sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens and pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear were reported to be

glass makers on the Tyne and Wear were reported to be working short time.

The exports of glass bottles during September, 1919, amounted to 18,783 gross, or 1,703 gross less than in August, 1919, and 65,317 gross less than in September, 1913.

The exports of all other manufactures of glass during September, 1919, amounted to 22,664 cwts., or 22,207 cwts. less than in August, 1919, and 44,840 cwts. less than in September, 1913.

# PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

In the paper, printing, and bookbinding trades generally, employment during September was about the same as in the previous month. It was not so good as in Septem-

ber of last year.

With letterpress printers employment remained good on the whole. The usual amount of overtime was worked in London, and in the provinces a little overtime was occasionally reported. In the litrographic printing trade the state of employment was good, and there was a slight improvement in the provinces.

Employment in the bookbinding trade further improved in Soutenber, and from several provincial centres it was

in September, and from several provincial centres it was reported as good, a little overtime being worked. In London it remained only fair, and some short time was

reported.

In the paper trade employment remained good on the whole, and in one or two instances a shortage of skilled labour was reported. A few mills complained of difficulty in obtaining coal, and the railway strike resulted in some mills being closed on this account.

The following Table summarises the Returns as to unemployment received from trade unions:—

|                      | No. of<br>Members<br>of Unions | Unemp           | ercentag<br>loyed at | Increase (+) or<br>Decrease (-)<br>on a |            |             |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---|------------|-------------|
|                      | at end of<br>Sept.,<br>1919.   | Sept.,<br>1919. | Aug.,<br>1919.       | Sept.,<br>1918.                         | Month ago. | Year ago.   |
| Printing Bookbinding | 60,042<br>11,509               | 1.2             | 1:1                  | 0.3<br>0.5                              | + 0.1      | + 0.9 + 2.1 |

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

|                                  |     | W                           | orkpeop                     | le.                         |                                 | Wages.                       |                             |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                                  |     | Week                        | ended                       |                             | Week                            | Inc. (-                      |                             |
|                                  |     | 27th<br>Sept.,<br>1919.     | Month ago.                  | Year ago.                   | 27th<br>Sept.,<br>1919.         | Month ago.                   | Year<br>ago.*               |
| Paper<br>Printing<br>Bookbinding | ::: | <br>9,838<br>9,062<br>5,349 | Per cent. + 7.5 + 2.8 + 3.1 | Per cent. +19.3 +36.5 +18.8 | £<br>24.850<br>26,394<br>10,743 | Per cent. + 2.0 + 14.4 + 5.4 | Per cent. +52.2 +74.8 +47.0 |
| TOTAL                            |     | 24,249                      | + 4.7                       | +25.1                       | 61,987                          | +11.8                        | +60.0                       |

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

| Description.   | Sept.,            | August,            |                     | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) |                    |  |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--|
| Description.   | 1919.             | 1919.              | 1913.               | A month ago.         | Sept.,<br>1913.    |  |
| Imports: Wood Pulp for paper making tons Paper cwts. | 89,677<br>851,961 | 111,176<br>832,092 | 99,257<br>1,086,134 | - 21,499<br>+ 19,869 | - 9,580<br>234,173 |  |
| Exports of Paper ewts.                               | 85,396            | 84,879             | 290,426             | + 517                | -205,030           |  |

# FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

THE state of employment in the food preparation trades continued good on the whole in September, and a considerable amount of overtime was worked before the railway strike at the end of the month. In the cocoa, chocoway strike at the end of the month. In the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery trades, although the supply of sugar and other raw materials was inadequate, employment was again good, and a shortage of girls and also of women experienced in chocolate covering was reported. In the sugar refining trade employment improved to good. In the jam-making trade there was a lack of sugar and fruit, but employment on the whole remained fairly good, a fair amount of overtime being worked.

Those employers who furnished Returns for the biscuit Those employers who furnished Returns for the biscuit and cake-making trades usually stated that employment was good, and skilled labour was in demand. There was little to report in the bacon-curing trade, employment remaining fairly good as in August. With makers of preserved provisions and pickles and sauces a shortage of bottles was reported, but employment continued to be fairly good.

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

|  | W                         | orkpeop.                  | le.                     | Earnings.                  |  |                            |  |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| Trade.   | Week<br>ended<br>27th     | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a |                         | Week<br>ended<br>27th      | Inc. (+) or<br>Dec. (-) on a                 |                            |  |
|  | Sept.,<br>1919.           | Month ago.                | Year<br>ago.            | Sept.,<br>1919,            | Month ago.                                   | Years ago.                 |  |
| Sugar Refining, etc.   | 7,280                     | Per cent. + 0.6           | Per<br>cent.<br>+26.4   | £<br>23,072                | Per<br>cent.<br>+ 2·1                        | Per<br>cent.<br>+ 63.6     |  |
| Cocoa, Chocolate, and<br>Sugar Confectionery<br>Biscuits, Cakes, etc<br>Jams, Marmalade, etc | 26,958<br>15,020<br>8,525 | + 5:3<br>+ 1:6<br>- 1:8   | +89.5<br>+37.1<br>+11.7 | 56,084<br>30,754<br>16,012 | + 9.9<br>+ 6.5<br>- 0.7                      | +119.5<br>+ 70.5<br>+ 37.5 |  |
| Bacon and Preserved<br>Meats<br>Pickles and Sauces, etc                                      | 2,676<br>247              | $-\frac{1.0}{6.1}$        | $^{+11.5}_{-26.0}$      | 5,581<br>422               | $\begin{bmatrix} -4.4 \\ -3.7 \end{bmatrix}$ | + 37.5                     |  |
| TOTAL  | 60,706                    | + 2.4                     | +47.0                   | 131,925                    | + 5.6  | + 78                       |  |

# AGRICULTURE.†

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Weather conditions during September were generally favourable to the completion of the corn harvest, and to autumn cultivation. This factor and the light crops helped the labour situation, and the supply was generally equal to the demand as regards unskilled labour. A shortage of skilled workers continued to be reported in many counties.

many counties.

In the Northern and West and East Midland Counties casual labour was generally sufficient, but shortages of skilled men were reported.

Nearly all the Southern and South Eastern Counties reported a sufficiency of casual labour, but the quality was frequently inferior. Some shortage of skilled workers was felt in Kent, Surrey and Sussex, and labour was deficient in Middlesex and parts of Hertfordshire.

The demand for labour in North Wales appeared to be rather less than usual, and the supply was usually adequate. In the South, skilled men, especially milkers, were still scarce.

# SCOTLAND.

Although the supply of labour became more normal in several districts, there continued to be a shortage of skilled workers in many Highland counties, and also in parts of Lanark, Ayr and Wigtown. Casual labour was very scarce in Caithness, Fife, Islay and parts of Lanark and Ayr.

## FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during September was generally fairly good at all centres except Aberdeen, where a dispute beginning early in the month caused practically a complete stoppage of operations at the end of September. The railway strike caused much difficulty in the disposal of catches.

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

|   | Quanti               | ty of fish         | landed.         | Value.    |                         |                 |  |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------|--|
|   | Sept.,               | Inc. (-<br>Dec. (- | +) or<br>-) on  | Sept.,    | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on |                 |  |
|   | 1919.                | Sept.,<br>1918.    | Sept.,<br>1913. | 1919.     | Sept.,<br>1918.         | Sept.,<br>1913. |  |
| Fish (other than                          | Cwts.                | Cwts.              | Cwts.           | £         | £                       | £               |  |
| shell):—<br>England and Wales<br>Scotland | 1,033,654<br>226,365 | + 96,779           | - 153,843       | 301,020   | - 54,201                | 1 00,           |  |
| TOTAL<br>Shell Fish                       | 1,260,019            | + 845,299          | - 426,174<br>-  | 56,485    | + 4,001                 | 7 211           |  |
| TOTAL VALUE                               | -                    | -                  | _               | 1,940,943 | + 521,875               | + 777,727       |  |

East and South Coasts.—Employment with fishermen and with fish curers in the Tees and Hartlepool district continued good. At Hull conditions again improved and employment was reported as fair. At Grimsby and Lowestoft employment was good in all branches. Fishermen continued to be well employed off the coasts of Devon and Cornwall, and packers, capters and course were reported as very wall, and packers, carters and curers were reported as very

Scotland.—Owing to a dispute involving trawler crews and fish-market porters employment in all branches of the fishing industry at Aberdeen fell off during September and was practically at a standstill by the end of the month. At Peterhead employment continued good; at Fraserburgh and Macduff it was only fair.

# SEAMEN.

SEAMEN.

The demand for seamen at the end of September was generally only moderate. The supply was in excess of the demand and employment was only moderate or poor at Leith, Newcastle, South Shields, Sunderland, Southampton, Liverpool, and on the Clyde. This was also the case, but less markedly so, on the Thames. At Hull and on the Bristol Channel supply and demand were nearly equal.

Returns received from 28 Mercantile Marine Offices show that on 30th September there were 19,274 seamen available for employment at the ports covered. This total is greater than it would have been if there had not been a railway strike, though at some ports that dispute had no appreciable effect on the employment of seamen. The corresponding figures for each month of 1919 have ranged from 17,498 to 24,340; at the end of August the figure was 18,722.

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped on British registered foreign-going vessels at the principal ports during September. The increase on the previous month, it will be observed, was mainly at Southampton and London.

and London.

Number of Seamen\* shipped in September, 1919.

| Principal Ports.   | Sept.                            | Inc. (<br>Dec. (-                       |   | Nine                                     | months                                   | ended                                       |
|--|----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|
|  | 1919.                            | Month ago.                              | Year ago.                               | Sept.<br>1919.                           | Sept.<br>1918.                           | Sept.<br>1913.                              |
| ENGLAND & WALES:  East Coast— Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby | 2,568<br>243<br>397<br>965<br>50 | + 193<br>- 150<br>- 59<br>- 112<br>- 11 | +1,052<br>- 7<br>+ 207<br>+ 179<br>+ 11 | 17,145<br>2,535<br>2,822<br>9,542<br>407 | 15,001<br>2,634<br>2,291<br>7,948<br>810 | 24,860<br>3,580<br>2,914<br>12,911<br>1,049 |
| Bristol Channel— Bristol † Newport, Mon. Cardiff ‡ Swansea                     | 929<br>989<br>3,265<br>312       | + 18<br>- 93<br>+ 463<br>+ 45           | + 248<br>+ 181<br>+ 607<br>+ 114        | 6,511<br>7,627<br>28,706<br>2,811        | 5,473<br>6,223<br>28,806<br>2,695        | 10 349<br>7,765<br>38,797<br>4,165          |
| Other Ports— Liverpool London Southampton                                      | 12,461<br>8,332<br>3,935         | - 4<br>+1,774<br>+2,192                 | +1,076<br>+3,051<br>+3,143              | 110,998<br>56,435<br>20,100              | 94,217<br>46,242<br>7,611                | 156,458<br>76,819<br>43,832                 |
| SCOTLAND:<br>Leith<br>Kirkcaldy, Methil and<br>Grangemouth<br>Glasgow          | 1,047<br>346<br>2,900            | + 470<br>+ 199<br>+ 353                 | + 828<br>+ 134<br>+ 472                 | 6,305<br>2,825<br>18,699                 | 3,032<br>1,031<br>18,917                 | 3,641<br>2,441<br>41,316                    |
| IRELAND: Dublin Belfast  | 46<br>175                        | _ 268                                   | + 14<br>+ 65                            | 626<br>2,120                             | 606<br>2,530                             | 599<br><b>1,</b> 905                        |
| TOTAL  | 38,960                           | +5,010                                  | +11,217                                 | 296,214                                  | 245,067                                  | 433,403                                     |

# DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT remained fairly good on the whole during September, but a large number of dock workers in many of the principal ports became unemployed owing to the

London.—Employment remained fairly good. The following Table shows the average number of labourers employed at the docks and at the principal wharves in London in September, 1919, in comparison with the previous month and with a year ago:—

|  | Average Da<br>Docks a                                   | aily Numbered at Princ           | r of Lab                             | ourers emp                          | ployed in ondon.                            |  |
|--|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Period.  | In  | Docks.                           |                                      |                                     |   |  |
| renod.   | By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors. | By<br>Ship-<br>owners,<br>etc.   | Total.                               | At<br>Wharves<br>making<br>Returns. | Total<br>Docks and<br>Principal<br>Wharves. |  |
| Week ended— 6th Sept., 1919 13th 20th 27th "     | 9,952<br>9,843<br>10,153<br>10,021                      | 4,029<br>3,970<br>3,532<br>3,761 | 13,981<br>13,813<br>13,685<br>13,782 | 8,672<br>8,746<br>8,767<br>8,706    | 22,653<br>22,559<br>22,452<br>22,488        |  |
| Average for 4<br>weeks ended<br>27th Sept., 1919 | 9,992   | 3,823                            | 13,815                               | 8,723                               | 22,538                                      |  |
| Average for Aug., 1919                           | 9,517   | 3,237                            | 12,754                               | 8,641                               | 21,395                                      |  |
| Average for Sept., 1918                          | 5,626   | 2,020                            | 7,646                                | 6,133                               | 13,779                                      |  |

At 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.

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks in September was 2,440, as compared with 2,382 in August, 1919, and 1,059 in September, 1918.

East Coast.—Up to the time of the railway strike employment remained fairly good on the whole on the Tyne and Wear, and at Blyth. It was also fairly good at Hartlepool and Hull, and good at Middlesbrough, but at Grimsby it was disorganised throughout the month by a local dispute. It remained fair at Yarmouth and Lowestoft.

Southern and Western Ports.—Employment was good and better than in August at Plymouth and at Bristol until disorganised by the railway strike. It was good on the whole in South Wales and at Liverpool, but a great decline took place in these districts during the railway strike.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment continued good at Glasgow and Leith, and showed an improvement before the railway strike occurred. It remained fair at Ayr, but was slack and worse than in August at Dundee. At Belfast and Cork employment was good, at Limerick fair.

# MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

The following Table summarises the work of the Employment Exchanges during the week ended 10th October, 1919:—

| Department.   | No. of<br>Registra-<br>tions<br>during<br>week. | No. on Live<br>Register<br>at end of<br>week. | Vacancies<br>notified<br>during<br>week. | Vacancies<br>filled<br>during<br>week. | Vacancies<br>carried<br>forward<br>at end of<br>week. |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| Men Women   | 76,484<br>22,556<br>6,751<br>5,829              | 453,347<br>97,057<br>17,131<br>14,762         | 14,535<br>10,622<br>2,631<br>2,762       | 11,776<br>6,664<br>2,093<br>1,894      | 34,178<br>43,600<br>5,446<br>8,666                    |
| Total at 10th<br>Oct., 1919.<br>Total at 19th<br>Sept., 1919. | 111,620<br>77,867                               | 582,297<br>530,336                            | 30,550<br>36,828                         | 22,427<br>24,575                       | 91,890<br>99,788                                      |

Owing to the railway strike no comparison can be made with any weekly figures later than those for the week ending 19th September. The number of registrations during the week ending 10th October showed an increase of 43·4 per cent. compared with the figure for the week ending 19th September. The Live Register also showed an increase, but the placings, vacancies notified and vacancies carried forward had declined by 8·7 per cent., 17·0 per cent., and 7·9 per cent. respectively. It should, however, be noted that, although the railway strike finished on 5th October, its effects on other industries had not disappeared at 10th October, the date to which the above figures refer. The result is shown in an increase in the Live Register and a decline in vacancies notified and vacancies filled.

The usual monthly analysis for the four weeks ended 5th September is shown below:—

The total number of registrations of workpeople at the Employment Exchanges (414 in number) during the four weeks ended 5th September, 1919, was 341,241; the total number of persons on the registers of the Exchanges at 5th September was 560,502. These figures comprise workers in professional, commercial and clerical, as well as in industrial occupations, but exclude casual occupations.

trial occupations, but exclude casual occupations.

The number of vacancies notified during the period was 149,254, and the number of vacancies filled was 101,542.

| -  | Men.    | Women.  | Boys.  | Girls. | Total.  |
|--|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| On registers at 8th August,                | 100 400 | 134,086 | 16,847 | 14,061 | 655,424 |
| 1919                                       | 490,430 | 134,086 | 16,847 | 14,061 | 600,424 |
| Number of registrations dur-<br>ing period | 208,677 | 83,242  | 26,219 | 23,103 | 341,241 |
| On registers at 5th September, 1919        | 430,136 | 103,403 | 14,148 | 12,815 | 560,502 |
| Vacancies notified during period           | 69,090  | 50,952  | 14,907 | 14,305 | 149,254 |
| Vacancies filled during period             | 49,550  | 30,150  | 11,915 | 9,927  | 101,542 |
| Applicants placed in other districts       | 5,967   | 3,125   | 1,454  | 1,528  | 12,074  |
|  |         |         |        |        |         |

The average daily registrations, vacancies notified and vacancies filled during the four weeks were 14,218, 6,219 and 4,231, respectively. A chart showing the fluctuations since the beginning of 1918 is given on page 438

|                               |                                 |                                   |                          |                              | A STATE OF THE STA | ALERSON STATES   | of the state of the last           |  | PORT OF THE PARTY.          |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
|                               | Average Daily<br>Registrations. |                                   |                          |                              | rage Da<br>cies Not  |  | Average Daily<br>Vacancies Filled. |  |                             |
| - 4<br>weeks<br>ended         |                                 | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a |                          | 4<br>weeks<br>ended          | Increase (+)<br>or Decrease<br>(-) on a  |  | 4<br>weeks<br>ended                | Increase (+<br>or Decrease<br>(-) on a |                             |
| 5 Sep                         | 5 Sept.,<br>1919.               | Sept., Month                      | Year ago. 5 Sept., 1919. |                              | Month ago.   | Year ago.  | 5 Sept.,<br>1919.                  | Month ago.                             | Year<br>ago.                |
| Men<br>Women<br>Boys<br>Girls | 8.695<br>3,468<br>1,092<br>963  | -2 024<br>- 519<br>- 45<br>+ 56   | -1,962 + 116             | 2,879<br>2,123<br>621<br>596 | $\begin{vmatrix} +176 \\ +100 \\ +104 \\ +93 \end{vmatrix}$  | $ \begin{array}{r} -350 \\ -738 \\ +56 \\ +146 \end{array} $ | 2,065<br>1,256<br>496<br>414       | +113<br>+ 36<br>+ 99<br>+ 70           | - 25<br>-1,16<br>+ 1<br>+ 6 |
| Total                         | 14,218                          | -2,532                            | +3,101                   | 6,219                        | +473   | -886   | 4,231                              | +318                                   | -1,33                       |

<sup>\*</sup> Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages and war bonuses.

<sup>\*</sup> Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages at † Based on information supplied by the Board of Agriculture an Fisheries and by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

Compared with the previous month the daily average of registrations showed a percentage decrease of 15·1; the daily average of vacancies notified and vacancies filled showed percentage increases of 8.2 and 8.1, respectively.

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

| _              | Men.                               | Women.  | Boys.                              | Girls.                             | Total.                             |
|----------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Insured Trades | Per cent. 67.8 76.6 71.7 72.2 71.7 | Per cent.<br>81.2<br>57.9<br>59.2<br>60.3<br>84.5 | Per cent. 83.7 77.9 79.9 76.8 84.5 | Per cent. 74:1 68:7 69:4 68:4 78:0 | Per cent. 70.6 66.8 68.0 68.1 78.3 |

Compared with a month earlier, the percentages showed little variation. Compared with a year ago, there was no change in the percentage for men, but a pronounced decrease for women.

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

|  | Men.                         |                           |                         |                        |  |  |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| .Group of Trades.*                                     | Total<br>Registra-<br>tions. | Live<br>Register,         | Vacancies<br>Notified.  | Vacancies<br>Filled.   |  |  |
| Building   | 20,165<br>3,593              | 19,557<br>4,690           | 15,434<br>3,732         | 9,809<br>2,686         |  |  |
| Construction of Vehicles<br>Miscellaneous Metal Trades | 47,385<br>7,787<br>974       | 80,826<br>10,851<br>1,797 | 14,644<br>1,712<br>894  | 10,525<br>1,080<br>707 |  |  |
| Domestic Service                                       | 8,543<br>11,197              | 21,713<br>30,019          | 1,810<br>2,820          | 1,227<br>2,283         |  |  |
| Conveyance of Men, Goods and<br>Messages               | 30,351<br>4,556<br>4.215     | 84,022<br>8,607<br>8,494  | 5,516<br>2,552<br>1,431 | 4,252<br>1,889<br>601  |  |  |
| Mines and Quarries                                     | 7,276                        | 13,872                    | 1,945                   | 1,452                  |  |  |
| Shoes)   | 2,877                        | 6,136                     | 1,005                   | 624                    |  |  |
| Lodging General Labourers All other Trades             | 3,320<br>38,070<br>18,368    | 6,990<br>87,253<br>45,309 | 699<br>10,129<br>4,767  | 497<br>8,803<br>3,115  |  |  |
| TOTAL  | 208,677                      | 430,136                   | 69,090                  | 49,550                 |  |  |

Persons are now registered at Employment Exchanges according to their normal occupation, or where there is no normal occupation, according to the work for which they are suitable.

|   | Women.   |  |   |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| Group of Trades.*   | Fresh<br>Registra-<br>tions.   | Live<br>Register.  | Vacan-<br>cies<br>Notified.   | Vacan-<br>cies<br>Filled.   |  |  |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding and Construction of Vehicles Miscellaneous Metal Trades Chemicals Domestic Service Commercial and Clerical Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages Agriculture Textiles Dress (including Boots and Shoes) Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging General Labourers All other Trades | 2,001<br>1,563<br>437<br>29,673<br>8,244<br>1,334<br>2,986<br>10,434<br>4,617<br>4,665<br>8,170<br>9,118 | 6,420<br>3,334<br>638<br>29,459<br>9,184<br>1,980<br>1,136<br>12,944<br>5,637<br>4,815<br>14,179<br>13,677 | 997<br>660<br>318<br>27,159<br>3,133<br>423<br>2,807<br>4,327<br>3,564<br>3,274<br>893<br>3,397 | 829<br>515<br>284<br>14,147<br>2,430<br>326<br>1,923<br>2,531<br>1,839<br>2,565<br>713<br>2,048 |  |  |

Compared with the previous four weeks, the above Tables reveal a decrease in the daily average number of registrations, and an increase in the daily average number of vacancies notified and filled. The figures are therefore an improvement on the previous month, but are still below the level of the earlier months of this year.

All industries, both for men and for women, showed a decline in the number of persons on the live register compared with a month earlier; the heaviest decreases, as in the case of registrations, were in the steel and woollen industries, which had been affected by the Yorkshire coal

The increase in the daily average vacancies notified and vacancies filled was spread over nearly all trades.

As regards juveniles, there were 11,915 vacancies filled by boys, of which 2,520 were in engineering trades and 2,636 in conveyance of goods, &c.; and 9,927 vacancies filled by girls, of which 1,614 were in domestic service, 1,318 in commercial occupations, and 989 in dress.

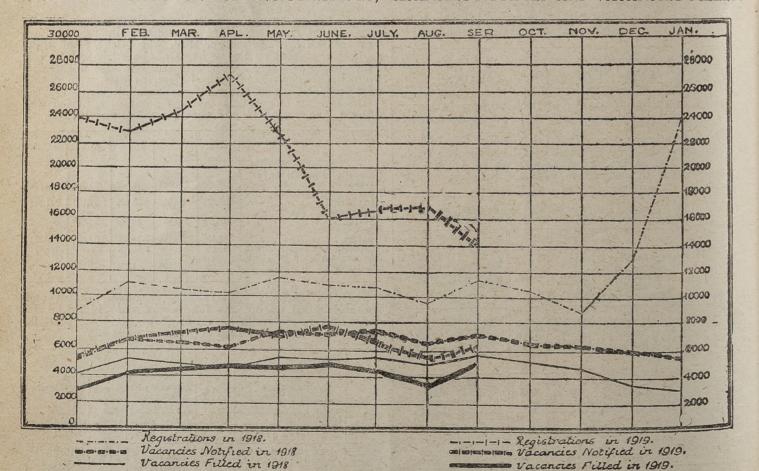
The largest proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies

The largest proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for men was 86.9 per cent. among general labourers, and the smallest, 42.0 per cent., in mines and quarries. For women the largest proportion was 89.3 per cent. in chemicals, and the smallest, 51.6 per cent., in dress.

#### CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The above figures exclude casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers). The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations was 4,906, a daily average of 204, compared with 141 in the previous four weeks, and with 288 in the four weeks ended 6th September, 1918. During the four weeks, there were also 20 cases in which men were given employment through the clearing-house system for dock labourers at Liverpool.

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



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

# TRADE DISPUTES.\*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.

October, 1919.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of trade disputes beginning in September was 90, as compared with 91 in the previous month, and 101 in September 1918. In these new previous month, and 101 in September 1918. In these new disputes about 580,000 workpeople were directly, and 10,000 indirectly, involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before September and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of about 640,000 workpeople in disputes in September 1010. nning of the moles, give a total of about 040,000 work-de involved in disputes in September, 1919, as compared 270,000 in August, 1919, and 200,000 in September, In the following Table the new trade disputes for ember are summarised by groups of trades:—

| Groups of Trades.   | No. of Disputes.  | No. of Work-<br>people involved.  |
|---|---|---|
| Building Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing Transport Woodworking and Furnishing Chemical, Brick, Glass, Pottery, etc. Food, Drink, and Tobacco Other Trades Local Authority Services | 12<br>2<br>9<br>6<br>3<br>2<br>14<br>3<br>5<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1 | 3,016<br>10,437<br>289<br>53,385<br>1,031<br>183<br>480<br>508,293<br>960<br>1,498<br>130<br>5,535<br>2,427 |
| TOTAL, SEPT., 1919  | . 90  | 587,664   |
| TOTAL, AUG., 1919   | . 91  | 75,572  |
| TOTAL, SEPT., 1918  | . 101   | 174,455   |

Causes.—Of the 90 new disputes, 54, directly involving about 65,000 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 10, directly involving over 500,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 4, directly involving nearly 8,000 workpeople, on questions affecting hours; 6, directly involving over 3,000 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 13, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 3, directly involving about 300 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 31 new disputes, directly involving about 17,000 workpeople, and 13 old disputes, directly involving 2,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 6, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 13, directly involving 11,000 workpeople, in

favour of the employers; and 25, directly involving 7,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 30 other disputes, directly involving about 515,000 workpeople, work

was resumed pending negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in September by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to about 2,337,000. In addition, 617,000 working days were lost owing to disputes which began before September and were still in progress at the began before September and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total aggregate duration in September of all disputes, new and old, was 2,954,000 days, as compared with 3,293,000 days in August, 1919, and 831,000 days in September, 1918. It should be noted that September, 1919, included only four days of the railway dispute dispute.

TRADE DISPUTES IN FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1918 AND 1919. The following Table gives comparative figures for the first nine months of 1918 and 1919 as regards number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and aggregate duration in working days:—

|  | Jan                       | nuary to S  | ept., 1918.   | January to Sept, 1919.       |   |   |  |
|--|---------------------------|---|---|------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Groups of<br>Trades.   | No. of Disputes.          | Number<br>of Work-<br>people<br>involved<br>in all<br>Disputes<br>in<br>progress. | Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress. | No. of Disputes.             | Number<br>of Work-<br>people<br>involved<br>in all<br>Disputes<br>in<br>progress. | Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress. |  |
| Building Coal Mining Other Mining and                                      | 108<br>104<br>15          | 64,000<br>304,000<br>8,000  | 592,000<br>840,000<br>75,000                                      | 126<br>191<br>25             | 23,000<br>885,000<br>4,000  | 509,000<br>7,300,000<br>83,000                                    |  |
| Quarrying.<br>Engineering and  | 244                       | 145,000   | 758,000   | 144                          | 293,000   | 4,847,000   |  |
| Shipbuilding. Other Metal Textile Clothing Transport Paper, Printing, etc. | 64<br>47<br>49<br>53<br>9 | 55,000<br>139,000<br>19,000<br>50,000<br>2,000                                    | 341,000<br>637,000<br>266,000<br>243,000<br>44,000                | 107<br>43<br>60<br>111<br>10 | 58,000<br>488,000<br>16,000<br>571,000<br>8,000                                   | 1,223,000<br>8,125,000<br>186,000<br>1,851,000<br>104,000         |  |
| Woodworking and<br>Furnishing.<br>Chemical, Brick,<br>Glass, Pottery,      | 21                        | 19,000  | 153,000<br>72,000   | 46                           | 6,000   | 758,000<br>103,000  |  |
| etc. Food, Drink, etc. Other Trades Local Authority Services.              | 41<br>70<br>74            | 5,000<br>13,000<br>12,000   | 41,000<br>181,000<br>86,000                                       | 30<br>133<br>87              | 25,000<br>64,000<br>19,000  | 247,000<br>643,000<br>200,000                                     |  |
| TOTAL  | 960                       | 846,000   | 4,329,000   | 1,157                        | 2,483,000   | 23,179,000  |  |

## PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN SEPTEMBER

| PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN SEPTEMBER.  |           |                   |                           |                  |   |   |  |
|--|-----------|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---|---|--|
| Occupations and Locality.1   | when in   |                   | Duration<br>in<br>Working | Cause or Object. | Result.‡  |   |  |
|  | Directly. | Indi-<br>rectly.‡ | began.                    | days.            |   |   |  |
| BUILDING TRADES:— Carpenters and joiners — St. Helens and District.  | 450       |                   | 18 Sept.                  |                  | For advance in wages of 4d, per hour and increased overtime   | No settlement reported.   |  |
| Asphalt workers—London   | 500       |                   | 8 Sept.                   | 19               | rates. For advance in wages   | Modified advance granted.   |  |
| COAL MINING:  Miners, etc. — Wolverhampton (near).  METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP-                               | 1,2       | 00                | 7 Aug.                    | 39               | Refusal of management to recognise a checkweigher as representative of the miners on deputations  | Checkweigher removed from his post by magistrates order; work resumed unconditionally |  |
| BUILDING TRADES:— Ironfounders, coremakers, dressers, engineers, labourers, etc.—England, Wales and Ire- land. | 50,0      | 000\$             | 22 Sept.                  |                  | For advance in wages of 15s. per week to journeymen and 7s. 6d. per week to apprentices, with equivalent increases in piece and lieu rates. | See note ¶  |  |
| Shipwrights, painters and drillers—London.   | 2,000     |                   | 9 Sept.                   | 11               | Dispute arising out of objection to employment of "labourers" upon certain painting work.   | Objection waived pending agree-<br>ment between the various parties<br>concerned.     |  |
| TRANSPORT TRADES:— Railway workers—Great Britain Dock workers—Grimsby  | 2,000     | 000               | 27 Sept.<br>29 Aug.       | 9 18             | See article on pages 416-418. For payment of travelling time and car fares to men working at Immingham in employment of                     | See article on pages 416-418. Work resumed pending negotiations.                      |  |
| Dock labourers—Belfast   | 90,0      |                   | 18 Sept.                  | 9                | railway company. For advance in wages and other-  | Modified advance in wages and other concessions granted.                              |  |
| Dock labourers-Hull  | 4,000     |                   | 15 Sept.                  | - 3              | concessions. Alleged delay in negotiations for advance in wages.  | Work resumed pending national settlement.   |  |
| OTHER TRADES:— Patent fuel workers—Swansea   | 800       |                   | 1 Sept.                   | 3                | Dissatisfaction with progress of negotiations for advance in  | Work resumed on advice of Trade Union officials.                                      |  |
| Trawler officers and crews-<br>Milford Haven.  | 600       |                   | 2 Sept.                   |                  | wages. Dispute as to wages, &c  | No settlement reported.   |  |
| LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES:— Tramway and motor drivers, conductors, &c.—Sheffield, Rotherham and district.       | 2,300     |                   | 11 Sept.                  | 6                | For advance in wages of 12s, per week and payment at rate of time and a half (irrespective of length of service) for Sunday work.           | Work resumed pending national settlement of demands.                                  |  |

isputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggreduration (i.e. number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, &c.) exceeded 100 days. In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e. thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes that not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

A large number of other workpeople in engineering and other establishments in the metal, etc., trades have been rendered idle owing to the shortage of castings caused by this dispute.

I on 11th October provisional terms of settlement were agreed upon by representatives of employers and workpeople, providing for a resumption of work on 20th October pending negotiations. These provisional terms are being submitted to the vote of the workpeople.

# 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.\*

Wages.\*

The changes in rates of wages reported as having come into operation in September resulted in an increase of about £48,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 210,000 workpeople. Of these, over 40,000 were engaged in the woodworking trades and an equal number in the pottery trades. Over 30,000 were engaged in the building trades and nearly the same number in the metal trades. In addition, a number of workpeople had their piece rates or hourly rates increased, so as to give approximately the same weekly wages as before for a shorter working week.

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

note above) in the nine completed months of 1919.

| Groups of Trades.   | Number of<br>Workpeople<br>affected.   | Amount of Net<br>Increase per<br>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)† Frinting, Paper, &c. Furniture and Woodworking Glass, Brick, Pottery, Chemical, &c. Food. Drink and Tobacco Gas, Electricity and Water Supply† Other Miscellaneous Local Authority Services*† | 220,000 1,000,000 47,000 25,000 102,000 389,000 140,000 378,000 237,000 127,000 80,000 107,000 152,000 128,000 100,000 | £ 101,800 528,000 23,400 8,000 55,700 83,000 49,200 36,000 90,200 50,500 30,800 22,500 40,600 18,300 31,200 25,000 |
| TOTAL*  | 3,740,000  | 1,223,000  |

The principal changes taking effect in September were increases of 9 or 12 per cent. on pre-war rates to pottery workers in North Staffordshire, making total war advances of 68 to 80 per cent. in the various sections; increases, usually varying from 1d. to 21d. or 3d. per hour, resulting from the adoption of new minimum rates for workpeople in the vehicle building and wheelwright trades under an Agreement issued by the Joint Industrial Council for the Vehicle Building Trade; and an additional war bonus of 121 per cent. to tinplate makers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, raising the total bonuses to percentages varying, according to earnings, from 75 on earnings over 129s. per week to 140 on earnings from 20s. 1d. to 30s. per week.

Of the increases taking effect in September, 26, affecting 24,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; 4, affecting over 1,500 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation; 6, affecting 10,500 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales; and the remaining 90, affecting over 170,000 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In 12 cases the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Hours.\*

The changes during September in the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work affected nearly 25,000 workpeople, whose hours were reduced by an average

of nearly 7 per week.

The effect of all the changes reported in January-September in the trades covered by the statistics (see note

| Groups of Trades.                    | Number of<br>Workpeople<br>affected. | Aggregate reduction in weekly hours. |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Building                             | 173,000                              | 781,000                              |
| Coal Mining                          | 1,000,000                            | 4,977,000                            |
| Other Mining and Quarrying           | 27,000                               | 112,000                              |
| Pig Iron Manufacture                 | 28,000                               | 322 000                              |
| Iron and Steel Manufacture           | 100,000                              | 1,461,000                            |
| Engineering and Shipbuilding         | 1,339,000                            | 8.711.000                            |
| Other Metal                          | 182,000                              | 1,223,000                            |
| Textile                              | 899,000                              | 6,489,000                            |
| Clothing                             | 190,000                              | 942,000                              |
| Transport (excluding Railways)†      | 393,000                              | 4,750,000                            |
| Printing, Paper, &c                  | 187,000                              | 740.000                              |
| Furnishing and Woodworking           | 69,000                               | 326,000                              |
| Glass, Brick, Pottery, Chemical, &c. | 248,000                              | 1,574,000                            |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco              | 148 000                              | 951,000                              |
| Gas, Electricity and Water Supplyt   | 34,000                               | 275,000                              |
| Other Miscellaneous                  | 202,000                              | 1,077,000                            |
| Local Authority Services*†           | 93.000                               | 718,000                              |
| TOTAL*                               | 5,312,000                            | 35,432,000                           |

The principal changes included in the September figures were in the glove-making industry, in which a 47-hour week was adopted for men and a 44-hour week for women; and in the glass-bottle industry, in which the three-shift system, previously introduced in some districts, came into general operation in England, while a two-shift system was introduced in Scotland. Of the changes in September, 3, affecting over 1,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration or conciliation, and the remaining 37 cases, affecting nearly 24,000 workpeople, by direct negotiation. In 4 cases the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN SEPTEMBER, 1919.

| Trade.                     | Locality.  | which change took effect.     | Occupations.   | Particulars of change.   |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 1                          | Ch   | anges i                       | n Rates of Wages, and War  | Bonuses.   |
|                            | NORTH OF ENGLAND:- Berwick-on-Tweed                      | 1 Sept.                       | Masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers,  | Increase of 3d. per hour. (1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.)   |
|                            | Liverpool, Birkenhead and District.                      | 1 Sept.                       | and plasterers.  Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, sawyers and wood-cutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters, labourers and navvies.  Plumbers | Increase of 4d. per hour. Ratess after change: masons (fixers), 2s. 0\frac{1}{2}d. per hour; other tradesmen 2s. per hour; scaffolders, 1s. 9d. per hour; brick-layers', masons', slaters' and plasterers' labourers, 1s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. per hour; navvies and general labourers, 1s. 8d. per hour. (See \(\frac{1}{2}\)note below.)  Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 2s.).\(\frac{1}{2}\) (See \(\frac{1}{2}\)note below.) |
|                            | St. Helens and Prescot {  MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES:— | 8 Sept. }                     | Plumbers   | Increase of 23d, per hour (ls. 8d, to ls. 103d.§)¶ (Sce \$\frac{1}{2}\text{note below.})\$ Increase of 14d, per hour (ls. 103d, to 2s.§) (See \$\text{note below.})\$  |
| Building and Allied Trades | Banbury • { Clacton, Frinton and Walton-on-the-Naze      | 19 April** 5 April** 1 Aug.†† | Carpenters and joiners   | Increase of 3d. per hour. (1s. to 1s. 3d.) Increases to a uniform rate of 1s. per hour. Increases to rates of 1s. 4½d. per hour for tradesmen (except painters), 1s. 3d. per hour for painters, and 1s. ½d. per hour for labourers.  |
|                            | Harwich and Dover-<br>court<br>Stoke-on-Trent District   | 14 June** { 1 Sept.           | Bricklayers, and carpenters and joiners Labourers  | Increases to a uniform rate of 1s, 3d. per hour.<br>Increases to a rate of 1s. per hour.<br>Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.). (See ‡note  |
| <b>"</b> 在我们是一个            | Wisbech  | 22 Sept.                      | Bricklayers, and carpenters and joiners  | below.) Increase of 3d. per hour. (1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.) (See inote  |
|                            | SOUTHERN COUNTIES:—<br>Camborne and Redruth<br>Dorking   | 1 Sept.<br>1 Sept.            | Masons, and bricklayers  | Increase of 1d. per hour. (11d. to 1s.) (See *note below.) Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: brick-layers, and carpenters and joiners, 1s. 6d.; painters, 1s. 5d.; scaffolders and timbermen, 1s. 4d.;   |
|                            | Guildford and District Woking                            | 4 Sept. {                     | Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and<br>joiners, slaters, plasterers, painters,<br>scaffolders, labourers, etc.   | labourers, 1s. 3d. (See ‡note below) Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates§ after changes mechanics 1s. 6d.; painters, 1s. 5d; scaffolder; and timbermen, 1s. 4d.; labourers, 1s. 3d. (As regards Guildford see ‡note below.)  |
| * See note at              | t head of page   |                               |  |  |

\* See note at head of page.

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

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

§ These rates are inclusive of all bonuses.

¶ This change, which took effect from the date shown, was embodied in an Agreement signed in September.

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

\*\* The new rates of wages, which took effect from the date shown, were recommended for the approval of the Minister of Labour during September.

† The new rates, which took effect from the date shown, were recommended for the approval of the Minister of Labour during September. † The new rates, which took effect from the date shown, were sanctioned by the Ministry of Labour in September for payment by Government Departments on the condition that they were inclusive of all benuses.

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

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

# Changes in Rates of Wages and War Ronuses—(continued)

|  | Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses—(continued).  |  |   |   |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| (                                      | Horsham  | 28 June*   | Building trade operatives   | Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change:<br>mechanics, ls. 3d.; painters, ls. 2d.; labourers, ls.  |  |  |
|  | Lewes  | 22 Aug.†   | Building trade operatives   | Increases to rates of 1s. 3d. per hour for mechanics, 1s. 2d. per hour for painters, 1s. 1d. per hour for scaffolders and timbermen, and 1s. per hour for labourers.  |  |  |
|  | Reading  | 1st pay day<br>after<br>27 Sept.                     | Building trade operatives   | Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: plasterers, ls. 7\forall d.; painters, ls. 5\forall d.; other tradesmen, ls. 7d.; scaffolders, ls. 5d.; labourers, ls. 4\forall d. (See \forall note below.)  |  |  |
|  | Tonbridge }  | lst full pay<br>in Sept.                             | Building trade operatives   | Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: mechanics, 1s. 5d.§; painters, 1s. 4d.§; scaffolders and timbermen, 1s. 3d.§; labourers, 1s. 2d.§ (As regards Tonbridge see ‡ note below.)  |  |  |
| Building and Allied Trades (continued) | Torquay WALES AND MONMOUTH-  | Sept.  | Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers. | Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: trades-<br>men, is. 5d.; labourers, is. 3d.   |  |  |
|  | SHIRE: —<br>Pembroke and Pem-<br>broke Dock,   | lst pay<br>after<br>29 July.    {                    | Masons and carpenters and joiners   | Increases to a uniform rate of 1s, 3d, per hour. (See Award No. 772 on p. 449.) Increases to a uniform rate of 1s, per hour. (See Award No. 772 on p. 449.)   |  |  |
|  | Dumfries and Max-welltown Districts.  Dumfriesshire (except Dumfries & Maxwell-town),Kirkcudbrightshire, and Wigtownshire. | lst pay<br>period<br>after<br>1 Aug.                 | Masons, joiners, plasterers, slaters, and labourers.  | Increases to a rate of ls. 6d. per hour for tradesmen (See Award No. 771 on p. 449.) Increases of such amounts as will give a total increase of 62d. per hour over the rates payable in each district on 4th August, 1914. (See Award No. 771 on p. 449.)   |  |  |
|  | Bristol District   | 22 Sept.   | Hewers, other underground workers and banksmen.   | Increase of 13 per cent. on basis rates, making the wages of hewers 331 per cent., and of other underground workers 35 per cent., above the standard of 1917 on the Gloucester side; and 363 per cent. and  |  |  |
| Coal Mining                            | Radstock District  | 28 Sept.   | Hewers, other underground workers, banksmen, enginemen and stokers                          | 38\frac{1}{3} per cent. respectively on the Somerset side. Increase of 1\frac{3}{3} per cent. on basis rates, making hewers' wages 33\frac{1}{3} per cent. above the standard of 1916. In   |  |  |
|  |  |  | Workpeople employed at iron ore mines:  Miners .,   | War bonuses, previously granted, merged into a new scale of wages. The following increases have resulted from the adoption of the new scale:  Bargain price increased to 18s. 9d. per shift, and  |  |  |
| Iron Ore<br>Mining                     | Cumberland   | First<br>bargain<br>letting<br>day after<br>20 Sept. | Underground shiftmen (other than miners)  | an increase of Is. 1d. per shift (12s. 11d. to 14s.) in the minimum wage.  Increase of Is. 7d. per shift to first class or leading shiftmen and labourers; Is. 4d. per shift to other underground labourers with six months service; and Is. per shift to those with less than six months' service. Other underground workers to receive an increase of Is. 7d. per shift if in receipt of 9s. 2d. (or over) per shift and Is. 4d. per shift if in receipt of less than   |  |  |
|  |  |  | Surface workers   | 9s. 2d. per shift. Boys, under 16 years of age to receive an increase of 6d. per shift.  Increase of 1s. 10d. per shift to joiners, blacksmiths, masons, fitters and locomotive drivers of 1s. 7d. per shift to leading bankers; and of 1s. per shift to the remainder (except winding enginemen).**  |  |  |
| Clay Mining                            | South Devonshire and<br>Mid. and North Corn-<br>wall.<br>West Cumberland   |  |   | Increase to timeworkers, from a rate of ls. ld. per<br>hour (7d. plus 6d. per hour war wage) to a rate of<br>ls. 3d. per hour.  |  |  |
| Quarrying <                            | West Cumbertain  | 29 Sept.   | Limestone quarrymen   | War bonuses previously granted merged into a new sliding scale of wages. The following increase have resulted from the adoption of the new scale:  Increase to a rate of 14s. 3d. per shift for haulage enginemen, to 13s. 6d. per shift for blacksmith and joiners, and an increase of 2s. 6d. per shift to shot firers, of 1s. 6d. to loco-enginemen boiler and loco-firemen and platelayers, and of 9d. per shift to boys under 16 years of age New base rates established for other classes stated to result in an average increase of 2s. 6d per shift to rough fillers, of 3s. 3d. per shift to knobblers, and of 2s. 7d. per shift to day borers |  |  |
|  | Clitheroe and District   | 11 Sept.   | Limestone quarrymen, etc  | day labourers and ruddmen.  Increase to a minimum rate of 1s, 4d, per hour for quarrymen, and to 1s, 2d, per hour for labourers pieceworkers to receive a proportionate increase.   |  |  |
| Pig Ivon 35                            | Fifeshire and Mid and<br>West Lothian.   | Sept. ‡‡   | Settmakers and quarryworkers  | Increases of is, per ton to settmakers; of idd. per foot to kerbdressers and of idd. per foot to kerb-cutters.  |  |  |
| Pig Iron Manu-<br>facture              | North Staffordshire  | 1 June   | Blastfurnacemen   | Increase of 3d. per shift on standard base rates of blas and hoist enginemen, boiler-tenters, stovemen labourers who take bye-turns, and other labourers and an increase of 15 per cent, on standard base rates of pig-iron lifters, and new tonnage rates fixed for fillers, chargers, keepers and slaggers. (See Award No.W.A. 4478/2 on p. 452.)   |  |  |
|  | Northumberland, Dur-<br>ham and Cleveland.   | 29 Sept. {   | Iron puddlers   | puddling rate 13s. 6d. per ton, plus 1472 per cent.   |  |  |
| Iron and Steel                         | West of Scotland   | 28 July§§  | Iron and steel millmen  | Increase under sliding scale of 5 per cent.<br>Increase under sliding scale of 27½ per cent.,§§ into<br>which is merged 5 per cent. of the 10 per cent. sub-  |  |  |
| Manufacture                            |  |  |   | sidy equivalent previously granted, making the puddling rate 13s. 6d. per ton plus 142½ per cent plus 5 per cent. subsidy equivalent, §§ and millmen' wages 142½ per cent. above the standard, plus 5 per cent. subsidy equivalent. §§  |  |  |
| Departments re                         | ates, which took effect fro  | m the date   | shown, were sanctioned by the Minister  | of Labour in September for payment by Governmen   |  |  |

The new rates, which took effect from the date shown, were sanctioned by the Minister of Labour in September for payment by Government then the condition that they should be inclusive of all bonuses.

The new rates of wages, which took effect from the date shown, were recommended for the approval of the Minister of Labour during September.

The new rates of wages, which took effect from the date shows, the last one of the per rates are inclusive of all bonuses.

These rates are inclusive of all bonuses.

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

This is the usual seasonal increase. A war wage of 3s, per day and an increase of 2s, per day granted under the Sankey Award are paid in addition the percentages quoted.

\*\* Re also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

This increase took effect from the date shown under an arrangement made in September.

The increase took effect from 1 September in the Lothian district and from 13 September in Fifeshire.

The increase took effect from 1 September in the Lothian district and from 13 September in Fifeshire.

The increase in contact of the subsidy on the price of pig iron should merge with the 27½ per cent.

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

| Trade. | Locality. | Date from<br>which<br>change<br>took<br>effect. | Occupations.          | ****     | Particulars of change, |
|--------|-----------|---|-----------------------|----------|------------------------|
|        | Ohanma    | - in Data                                       | of Wages and War Ronu | geg—(con | tinued).               |

| Changes in | Rates of | Wages, and | War Bonuses—(continuea). |
|------------|----------|------------|--------------------------|
|            |          |            |                          |

| 1                                    | Changes  | in Rate   | es of Wages, and War Bonus  |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| Iron and Steel                       | West of Scotland   | (   |   | Increase under sliding scale of 5 per cent. making the puddling rate 13s. 6d. per ton plus 1471 per cent. Increase under sliding scale of 5 per cent. making wages 1471 per cent. a hove the standard.   |
| Manufacture (continued)              | West of Scotland   | 1 Sept.   | Steel millmen, gas-producermen, charge-wheelers, enginemen, cranemen and firemen.  Forge and tyre millmen   | Increase under sliding scale of 7½ per cent, making wages 127½ per cent, above the standard.  Increase under sliding scale of 7½ per cent,   |
|                                      |  |   | Hand drillers employed in marine boiler shops:— When employed on piece rates  | Increase, as war wage, of 20 per cent. on pre-war piece prices, into which are merged any advances over pre-war price lists, other than the 10 per cent.   |
| Engineering                          | North East Coast   | 17th<br>Sept.   | When employed on lieu rates   | increase given in March, 1915. (See Award, No. 788, on p. 450.)  Increase, as war wages, of 20 per cent. on recognised lieu rates, which have not undergone any advance since the outbreak of war other than the general wages advances awarded by the Committee on Production. (See Award, No. 788, on p. 450.)   |
|                                      | Belfast  | 1 Sept.   | Fitters, turners, smiths, machinemen, brassfounders, brass finishers, sheet metal workers, electrical workers, &c., in general engineering shops.  All classes of workpeople employed in tinplate manufacture:— | Increase of 2s. 9d. per week.  War bonus of 112½ per cent. previously granted  |
| Tinplate Manufacture                 | South Wales and Mon-<br>mouthshire   | 30th<br>June.†  | Earning up to 20s. per week  Earning from 20s. 1d. to 30s. per week  Earning from 30s. 1d. to 60s. per week   | increased to 125 per cent.  War bonus of 127½ per cent. previously granted increased to 140 per cent.  Additional war bonus of 12½ per cent., making the total bonus 139 per cent. on earnings up to 31s, diminishing by 1 for each additional shilling of earnings, to 110 per cent. on earnings from 59s.1d. to 60s. Additional war bonus of 12½ per cent., making the   |
|                                      |  |   | Earning from 60s. 1d. to 130s. per week  Earning over 130s. per week  | total bonus 109½ per cent. on earnings up to 61s, diminishing by ½ for each additional shilling of earnings, to 75 per cent. on earnings from 129s. ld. to 130s.  War bonus of 62½ per cent. previously granted  |
| Bobbin and<br>Shuttle<br>Manufacture | Aberdeen, Dundee,<br>Gateside and Glas-<br>gow   | lst pay<br>after<br>lst July‡<br>lst pay<br>after 15th<br>August‡ | Workpeople employed in the bobbin and shuttle making industry  do. do. do.  | increased to 75 per cent.  Minimum rates fixed at 62s. per week for higher skilled men, 55s. 6d. for lesser skilled men, 49s. for labourers, 27s. for women, and 16s. for girls and boys. Hourly rates and piece rates enhanced (on reduction in hours) so as to give the same weekly wages for a 48 hour week as for the normal week formerly worked.§  |
|                                      | London   | lst pay<br>day in<br>Sept.  | Silversmiths, polishers, platers, gilders, chasers, stampers, burnishers, etc., engaged in gold, silver, and allied trades.   | Increases, under sliding scale of 1d. per hour to men, and \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour to women, and a corresponding increase to pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change: men, 1s. 1ld.; women, 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.   |
|                                      | Nottingham   | lst pay day in Sept.  | Lace machine builders, etc.:— Carriage straighteners:— Pieceworkers   | Increases of 10 to 413 per cent. making total increases over pre-war rates of 35 per cent. on plain net and curtain carriages, and of 45 to 663 per cent. on lever   |
| Other Metal<br>Trades                | Birmingham, Wolver-<br>hampton and Walsall<br>Districts  | 1 Sept.   | Dayworkers  | Rate of Is. 9d. per hour established.  Minimum rate of Is. 4d. per hour adopted, plus was advances of 28s. 6d. per week, plus 12½ per cent. of earnings. (See Award No. 738 on p. 450.)  |
|                                      | Cradley Heath, Tipton<br>and Pontypridd Dis-<br>triced.  | 1 Sept.   | wood) Endwelded and sidewelded chain makers and blacksmiths making chain accessories. Anchorsmiths and shackle makers   | Increase of 20 per cent. on current piece prices.  Increase of 20 per cent. on current piece prices.   |
|                                      | Cradley Heath and District Northampton Glasgow, Greenock,  | 28 July   | Farriers  | Increase of 11s. per week. Rates after change: fire men, 61s.; doormen, 60s. (See Award No. 726 on p. 449  |
| Cotton etc. Manufacture              | Glasgow, Greenock,<br>Gourock, Paisley and<br>Port Glasgow<br>Glasgow and West of<br>Scotland District (in-<br>cluding Kilmarnock) | 1 Sept. {   | Doormen   | Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 8½d.).<br>Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to to 1s. 8½d.).<br>Increase of 15 per cent, on current rates.  |
| Woollen and<br>Worsted In-<br>dustry | Bradford, Huddersfield,<br>Halifax, Keighley,<br>Leeds, SpenValley, and<br>Wakefield Districts<br>Bradford, Halifax.               | 5th May.  | Drawing, spinning, twisting winding, warping, and reeling overlookers, improvers and apprentices.  Overlookers and apprentices.   | wage of 8d. per week to overlookers, and ot so week to improvers and apprentices. Rate after change: overlookers, 48s. plus war wage of 32s. ld. Increase of 6s. per week on basic rate plus a war wage of 3s. per week to overlookers, and overlookers, a |
|                                      | Keighley, Hudders-<br>field and Wakefield  |   | carding and combing establishments.  Men 21 years of age and over and women 20 years of age and over:  Spun silk department   | 49s, plus war wage of 32s, 10d.  Increase of 4s, per week to men timeworkers and a   |
|                                      |  |   |   | workers other than gassers who receive an increase of 15 per cent, on total earnings. Minimum rate after change; timeworkers 30s, per week an active change; timeworkers 30s, per week and the change of the change  |
| Silk Industry                        | Macclesfield   | lst full pay week < after 14 Aug.¶                                | Knitting department   | Increase of 4s. per week to men timeworkers, per week to women timeworkers and of 5s. per week to nightmen; increase of 7½ per cent. pieceworkers, making rates 37½ per cent. for knitte and 40 per cent for other sections above the rate existing before August, 1918; rates for hand maching knitters increased to 50 per cent. on list price Minimum rates after change; timeworkers 30s. p  |
|                                      |  |   | Making up department  | week and pieceworkers 348 6d. per week.  Increase of 4s. per week to men timeworkers and 2s. per week to women timeworkers and advance 32½ per cent. on the list existing before Augu 1918 previously paid to pieceworkers increased 40 per cent. Minimum rates after change; tim workers 30s. per week, pieceworkers 34s. 6d. p week, and time rate for examiners and makers (for despatch or sale) 35s. per week.  |
|                                      |  | og mith the   | remaining 5 per cent of the 10 per cent   |  |

\* This 5 per cent. scale increase merges with the remaining 5 per cent. of the 10 per cent. subsidy equivalent.
† The bonuses described were additional to those agreed upon in June, to operate from the same date, and took effect under a decision issued in September by the Joint Industrial Council of the Welsh Plate and Sheet Trades
‡ The changes described were arranged to take effect from the dates shown under an Award issued in August, but were not generally put into operation before September.
§ See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.
¶ The changes took effect from the date shown under an Agreement made in September.
¶ The changes took effect from the date shown under an Award issued in September.

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

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

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

|                               | Changes                      |   | s of Wages, and war Bonus  | es—(continueu).  |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|--|
| - (1                          |                              |   | Men 21 years of age and over, and women 20 years of age and over:—(continued) Embroidery department:—                                    |  |
|                               |                              |   | Schiffli machines  | Increase of 2s. per week to timeworkers and of 10 per cent. to pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change: timeworkers, 36s. 6d.; pieceworkers, 36s. 6d.   |
|                               |                              |   | Bench machines   | per week plus 15 per cent. Increase of 2s, per week to female time workers (28s, to 30s.) and advance of 32½ per cent. on the list existing before August, 1918, previously paid to female piece-  |
| ,                             |                              |   | Smallware department   | workers increased to 40 per cent. Increase of 4s. per week to men timeworkers and of 2s. per week to women timeworkers, and advance of 32½ per cent on the list existing before August, 1918, previously paid to pieceworkers increased to |
|                               |                              |   | Manufacturing department:—   | 40 per cent. Minimum rates after change: time-<br>workers, 30s. per week, and pieceworkers, 34s. 6d<br>per week.   |
|                               |                              |   | Winders  | Increase of 2s. per week to timeworkers and of 10 per cent. on list to pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change: timeworkers, 30s. per week, and pieceworkers, 34s. 6d. per week.  |
|                               |                              | 1st full                                    | Warpers  | Increase of 2s, per week to timeworkers and of 10 per cent. on list to pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change: timeworkers, 35s. 6d. per week, and pieceworkers, 35s. 6d. per week plus 15 per cent.                                     |
| Bilk Industry (               | Macclesfield                 | pay<br>week<br>after<br>14 Aug.*            | Pickers  | Increase of 4s, per week to men timeworkers and of 10 per cent, on list to men pieceworkers, and rates for women to be the same as for warpers.  Rates paid to be the same as for winders.  Increase of 4s, per week.                      |
|                               |                              |   | Overlookers (members of the<br>National Silk Workers' Associ-<br>ation).  Warehousemen, staff assistants<br>and card cutters (members of | Increase of 4s per week to men and of 2s per week to women.  |
| -                             |                              |   | the National Silk Workers' Association). Harness builders  | Increase of 4s per week to men and of 2s per week to women.  |
|                               |                              | •   | Designers  | Minimum rate fixed at 60s per week for men, on coming out of their articles, rising by increases of 5s per year to a minimum of 70s per week, with an immediate increase of 5s per week to all work-                                       |
|                               |                              |   | Weavers  | people. Increase of about 10 per cent. on 1912 list prices for rich cut-ups, 28 inch squares, scarves, swivels and 4 fold scales; and percentage on price list increased from 75 to 85.  |
|                               |                              |   | Youths under 21 years of age and girls under 20 years of age (all departments)   | Increase of ls. per week to timeworkers, and advances to pieceworkers similar to those granted to adults, except that the various minimum rates fixed shall not apply.  (See award No. W. A. 9601 on p. 452 for all the above              |
|                               |                              | Week<br>ending                              |  | advances to the Macclesfield Silk Trade)   |
|                               | /Macclesfield                | 20 Sept.                                    | Hand loom weavers  Workpeople employed in hydraulic mangle finishing trade (except foremen,  | Increase of 10 per cent. on earnings, making a total war advance of 70 per cent.   |
| Textile Finish-               | Belfast and North of         | 1 Sept.                                     | firemen, and watchmen):— 18 years of age and over  | Increases of 2s. per week to men and women whose previous advances over pre-war rates do not exceed 2ss. per week for men, and 1ss. per week for women; or where the previous advances exceed these  |
| ing, etc.                     | Ireland,                     |   | Under 18 years of age  | amounts, an increase of such amount as will make<br>the total advances over pre-war rates 25s. per week†<br>for men, and 15s. per week† for women.‡<br>Increase of ls. per week.‡  |
|                               |                              |   | Workpeople employed in glove making<br>trade:—<br>Men 20 years of age and over:  | Increases to minimum rate of 60s, per week for skilled   |
|                               | Freder 48                    | lat Sont                                    | Timeworkers  | workers, and of ls. per hour for unskilled workers,<br>20 years of age and over; any war bonuses pre-<br>viously granted to be merged into wages.‡<br>Rates fixed so as to enable skilled workers of average                               |
|                               | England§                     | 1st Sept. 4                                 | Women and girls  | ability to earn 1s. 6d. per hour; any war bonuses previously granted to be merged into wages.‡ Yeovil scale of wages adopted, varying from 2½d. per hour at 14 years of age, to 6½d. per hour at 18 years                                  |
|                               |                              |   | Men and boys employed in the cutting   | of age, and to 7½d. per hour at 20 years of age, with equivalent rates for pieceworkers; any war bonuses previously granted to be merged into these rates.‡  |
| Clothing, etc.,<br>Trades.    | London                       | I May    {                                  | room in the tie manufacturing trade:— 22 years of age and over, with not less than five years' experience.                               | Minimum rate of 1s. 6d. per hour fixed for time-<br>workers and pieceworkers, any bonuses previously<br>given being merged into that rate.   |
|                               | Dundee                       | Sept.                                       | Under 22 years of age  | Scale of minimum rates fixed varying from 3d. per<br>hour at under 15 years of age to 7dd. per hour at 18<br>years of age, and to 1s. per hour at 21 years of age.<br>Increases to a uniform rate of 1s. per log hour.                     |
|                               | Belfast and Newtown-         | 1st pay                                     | Handkerchief and fancy linen hem-<br>stitchers and embroiderers:—<br>18 years and over   | Increase of 2s. per week to men and women whose previous advances over pre-war rates do not exceed   |
|                               | ards.                        | day in { Sept.                              |  | 23s. per week for men and 13s. per week for women; or where the previous advances exceed these amounts, an increase of such amount as will make the total advances over pre-war rates 25s. per weekt for men and 15s. per weekt for women. |
| Boot and Shoe<br>Manufacture. | Leicester                    | Working<br>week<br>ended 4, 5<br>or 6 Sept. |  | Increase of ls. per week.† Revised list of prices adopted equivalent to 50 per cent, above the Statement of March, 1918 (except as regards rates for the "Revolution Press" for which the total advance is to be 52½ per cent.), supersed- |
| * This incre                  | age took offeet from the de- |   | der an Award issued in Sentember.  | ing previous list and all additions and war bonuses.¶  |

This increase took effect from the date shown under an Award issued in September.
The increases are based on a full ordinary week, and are to be reduced proportionately where less than a full week is worked.

See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
The changes took effect under an agreement made by the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Glove Making Industry.
The new rates took effect from the date shown under an agreement made last June between the London Tie Manufacturers' Association and the london Society of Tie Cutters, the terms of which were applied to all employers in the trade by an order of the Minister of Labour dated 13th September.
The revised price list is estimated to give an average worker 25 per cent. above the minimum rates fixed under the National Agreement of February, and includes enhancements necessary to compensate for the shorter working week of 48 hours fixed by that agreement.

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

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

|                                       | Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses—(continued).   |   |  |  |  |  |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Boot and Shoe Manufacture (continued) | Leicester   | Working<br>week<br>ended 18,<br>19 or 20<br>Sept. | Clickers on women's, girls', me'ns and boys' work; tennis, football, etc., work.  Lasting machine workers  | Revised list of prices adopted equivalent to 70 per cent above the Statement of 1903, as amended by subsequent additions or alterations, superseding previous list and all additions and war bonuses.*  Revised list of prices adopted superseding previous list and all additions and war bonuses.*  Revised list of prices adopted equivalent to 62½ per cent on previous prices and extras (except for forepart, paring, heel and bottom scouring, for which the advance is to be 70 per cent.), superseding previous   |  |  |
| Boot and Shoe<br>Repairing            | Various districts in Mid<br>and South Wales and<br>Monmouthshire;   | 8 Sept.   | Boot and shoe repairers  | list and all additions and war bonuses.  Minimum rate of 60s, per week established; earnings in excess of this amount to be based on Co-operative log of 22 June, 1918, plus 30 per cent.; or alternatively upon the Federation Price List of May, 1919, plus 20 per cent, for benching only (with 2½ per cent, extra if benchman does machining to upper repairs) 33½ per cent, for benching and hand finishing complete, 13½ per cent. for hand finishing only, and half   |  |  |
|                                       | Glasgow, Edinburgh and<br>Leith, Ayr, Barrhead,<br>Clydebank, Kilmar-<br>nock, Kirkealdy, Pais-             | 1 Sept.   | Carters, motormen, etc   | this addition for machine finishing only, and half<br>this addition for machine finishing only<br>Additional war wage advances of 4s. per week to<br>men 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. per week<br>to youths under 18.  |  |  |
| Transport                             | ley and Port Glasgow! Belfast   | 1 Sept.   | Carters, yardmen and loaders at quay   | War bonus of 30s. per week previously granted increased to 34s. per week. Rates of wages after change, including bonus: 1 horse, 60s. per week; 2 horse (light), 65s. per week.  |  |  |
| Trades.                               | Belfast   | 18 Sept.  | Dock labourers employed on foreign going vessels.  | Increase of 2s. per day to time workers (14s. to 16s.) and of 15 per cent. to tonnage workers, except when working on cement or loading vans, for which special rates are fixed.   |  |  |
|                                       | Dublin  | ll Aug.\$   | Dock labourers employed on foreign going vessels:—  Timeworkers  | Increases of 2s, per day (14s. to 16s.). Increases of from 10 to 20 per cent.  |  |  |
|                                       |   |   | Morning newspapers  Weekly newspapers  | Standard rates fixed at 90s. per week for motor drivers (night), and 75s. per week for cartmen (night); minimum rates also fixed for jobbing men cyclists, and motor cyclists. Minimum rates fixed for casual motor drivers, cart-   |  |  |
|                                       | London  | 2 Sept.   | Evening newspapers   | men, cyclists, motor cyclists, and depôt men. Standard rates fixed at 90s. per week for motor drivers (parcel); 50s. (with minimum earnings of 90s.) for motor, horse and cyclist roundsmen; 50-(with minimum earnings of 80s.) for depôt men, 71s per week for parcel cartmen, station despatchers  |  |  |
|                                       | Scotland and Berwick-<br>on-Tweed.  | 1st pay   | Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing  | and carriers outside offices; and 77s. 6d. per wed for roundsmen's assistants; rates also fixed for odd motor depôt men, odd horse depôt men, odd depôt roundsmen, half-time cartmen, parcel, cart and stable men ("Star"), parcel cyclists, motor cyclists and travellers and inspectors. In the minimum rates after change at principal towns.   |  |  |
| Printing and<br>Allied Trades         | Scotland  | Pay day of week                                   | and weekly newspaper), lithographic<br>printers, lithographic artists, printers'<br>assistants, warehousemen, cutters, &c.<br>Bookbinders and machine rulers (males) | Compositors—Aberdeen, 71s.; Dundee, 74s.; Edin burgh, 73s.; Glasgow, 75s.; Lithographic printers—Aberdeen, 71s.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 75s. Increases, varying generally from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. pc week, to make an all-round advance of 7s. per wee on rates existing before 1 August, 1919. Rates after the contract of th |  |  |
|                                       |   | beginning<br>29 Sept.                             | Compositors, machinemen, and linotype and monotype operators:-   | change: Glasgow and Edinburgh, 75s. 6d.; Dunder 72s. 6d.; Aberdeen 71s 6d.   |  |  |
|                                       | Belfast   | Week<br>ending<br>27 Sept.                        | Book, jobbing, weekly and evening newspapers.  Morning newspapers  Lithographic printers, bookbinders and machine rulers, and stereotypers.                          | Increase of 4s, per week in minimum rates. Min mum rates after change for compositors: jobbin 71s.; evening newspapers, 73s. 6d.  Increase of 4s. 3d. per week in minimum rate Minimum rates after change for compositors, 79s.  Increase of 4s. per week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: lithographic printers, and book after change: lithographic printers, and book after change.  |  |  |
|                                       | Cork  | 6 Sept.   | Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper), lithographic printers, and bookbinders and machine                    | binders and machine rulers, 71s.; stereotypers, 73 Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates att change: jobbing compositors, 70s.; bookbinders at machine rulers, 67s. 6d.  |  |  |
|                                       | Liverpool   | 1 Sept. {   | rulers. Gilders Upholsterers in the retail trade   | Increase of 3d. per hour. (1s. 9d. to 2s.) Increase to an inclusive rate of 2s. per hour in lieu the previous rate of 70s. 6d. per week and to 1 the previous rate of 10s. of the previous rate of 10s.  |  |  |
| Furniture<br>Trades                   | Belfast   | 1 Sept.   | Upholstresses in the retail trade Cabinet-makers, upholsterers and french polishers (wholesale and retail).  | Increase of 6s. 3d. per week. (78s. 9d. to 85s.)   |  |  |
|                                       | Belfast, Newcastle,<br>Liverpool, Manches-<br>ter, Birmingham,<br>Wolverhampton and<br>Coventry District.** |   | Upholstresses  | Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. (27s. 6d. to 30s.) Minimum rates adopted of 1s. 8½d. per hour for bod makers, wheelwrights and cartwrights, joiners a finishers, smiths, painters, trimmers, mounte spindle hands, general machinists and sawyer 1s. 7½d. per hour for coach fitters, and 1s. 2d. 1 hour for labourers.§§  |  |  |

Minimum rates adopted of ls. 84d. per hour for body-makers, wheelwrights and cartwrights, joiners and finishers, smiths, painters (liners and finishers), coach trimmers and general machinists; lp. 74d. per hour for mounters; ls. 7d. per hour for vice-men; ls. 3d. per hour for hammermen and brush hands; and ls. 2d, per hour for labourers.§§ within a radius of, 25 miles, except those with a less population than 5,000.††

Men employed in the vehicle building and wheelwright trades.;;

Glasgow and towns

Coachbuilding Trades

\* The revised price list is estimated to give an average worker 25 per cent. above the minimum rates fixed under the National Agreement of February 1919, and includes enhancements necessary to compensate for the shorter working week of 48 hours fixed by that agreement.

† Including Aberdare, Aberystwyth, Barry, Bridgend, Cadoxton, Cardiff, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Dowlais and District, Eastern valleys of Monmouthshire, Ferndale, Llanelly, Mountain Ash, Merthyr Tydvil, Mid Rhondda, Newbridge and District, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Penarth Penygraig, Pontypridd, Porth, Rhymney Valley, Swansea, Tonypandy and Upper Rhondda.

‡ The general advances to carters, etc., described on page 393 of the Labour Gazette for September, did not apply to these towns.

§ The increase took effect from the date shown, under an arrangement made in September.

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

¶ The increase took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Scottish Printing Industry Wages Board.

\*\* Including Gateshead, Bootle, Liscard, Birkenhead, Great Crosby, Salford, Tipton, Oldbury, West Bromwich, Handsworth, Stratford-on-Avon, Smethwick, Sutton Coldfield, Erdington, Wednesbury, Aston and towns within an eight miles' radius of Coventry.

†† Including Airdrie, Alexandria, Barrhead, Bellshill, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Greenock, Larkhall, Milngavie, Motherwell, Paisley, Port Glasgow and Strathaven.

If The changes described took effect under an agreement made in September, and the changes described took effect under an agreement of September, and the Changes described took effect under an agreement of September, and the Changes described took effect under an agreement of September, and the Changes described took effect under an agreement of September, and the September of September of September, and the September of Septembe

ft Including Airdrie, Alexandria, Barrhead, Bellshill, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Greenock, Earkhail, Enligavic, Method, Method, Strathaven.

Strathaven.

The changes described took effect under an agreement made in September by the Joint Industrial Council for the Vehicle Building Trade, the employers' side of which consists of the National Master Wheelwrights, Smiths, Coach and Motor Body Builders' Association, the National Federation of Vehicle Trades and the Scottish Vehicle Builders' Association.

The changes in wages were subject to a minimum advance of ld. per hour for men receiving more than the minimum rate of wages.

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

| Trade.                                 | Locality.  | which change took effect. | Occupations.  | Particulars of change.   |
|--|--|---------------------------|---|--|
|  | Changes  | in Rate                   | es of Wages, and War Bonus  | ses—(continued).   |
|  | Ayr and Dumfries and<br>towns within a radius<br>of 10 miles from these<br>towns, except those<br>with a less population | l Aug.*                   |   | Minimum rates adopted of ½d. per hour less for each grade than in the Glasgow District.†   |
|  | than 5,000.<br>London Area (20 miles<br>from Charing Cross).   | 1 Aug.*                   |   | Minimum rates adopted of 1s. 10d. per hour for spindle hands and leading hands (any department); 1s. 9d. per hour for body-makers. wheelwrights and cartwrights, joiners and finishers, smiths, painters (liners and finishers), trimmers and wheelers, and general machinists; 1s. 8d, per hour for mounters, coach fitters and sawyers; 1s. 4½d. per hour for vicemen; 1s. 3½d. per hour for hammermen and brush hands (to first coat of lead); and 1s. 2½d. per hour for labourers. †   |
| Ocachbuilding<br>Trades<br>(continued) | Various towns:   | 1 Aug.*                   | Men employed in the vehicle building and wheelwright trades.*   | Minimum rates adopted for skilled grades (including body-makers, wheelwrights and cartwrights, joiners and finishers, smiths, painters, trimmers and machinists, of Is. 8d. per hour for towns in Group (a),‡ and Is. 7d. per hour for towns in Group (b),‡ and for fitters Id. less than the foregoing rate for towns in each group; other grades to receive minimum rates Id. in advance of those previously; in force ‡   |
|  | Dundee and towns with-<br>in radius of 30 miles.  Other towns in Great   | 23 Aug.                   |   | Minimum rates adopted of ls. 8d. per hour for body-makers, carriage-makers, wheelwrights and cartwrights, smiths, painters, and trimmers; ls. 6½d. per hour for vicemen; ls. 5d. per hour for hammermen and brush hands; other grades to receive minimum rates of ld. in advance of those previously in force. Minimum rate of ls. 6d. per hour adopted for skilled crades t   |
|  | Britain not included above.  | 20 Sept.                  | Woodcutting machinists and sawyers in   | grades.†  Increase of 2d. per hour. (1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.)   |
|  | Bradford   | 12 Sept.                  | saw mills. Rolling board and packing case makers  | Increase of 5s. 6d. per week to men 21 years of age  |
| Other Wood-<br>working<br>Trades.      | Sheffield  | 6 Sept.                   | Machinists, saw-sharpeners, wood turners, band and circular sawyers, horizontal sawyers and deal frame sawyers.   | and over. (65s. to 70s. 6d.) Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change:  Machinists, saw sharpeners and wood turners, 1s. 8½d. per hour; band and circular sawyers, 1s. 8d. per hour; horizontal sawyers 1s. 7½d. per hour; and deal frame sawyers, 1s. 7d. per hour.   |
|  | Glasgow and District<br>Cardiff, Swansea and   | Sept.<br>1 Sept.          | Packing case makers   | Increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d, per hour. (1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d, to 1s. 7d.)<br>Increase of 2d, per hour. (1s. 3d, to 1s. 5d.)   |
|  | Newport.   |                           | Workpeople (male and female) in the general earthenware, china, jet, rockingham and electrical fittings sections. Workpeople in the sanitary earthenware and glazed floor tile trades. Workpeople in the sanitary fireclay section. Ovenmen and saggar makers in the above trades.  Earthenware, rockingham, and jet printers, transferers, and transferer's apprentices. | Increase of 9 per cent. on pre-war rates, making a total war advance of 80 per cent.  Increase of 12 per cent. on pre-war rates, making a total war advance of 74 per cent.  Increase of 12 per cent. on pre-war rates, making a total war advance of 68 per cent.  Increase of 5d. per day in standard rate. Rate after change 6s. 8d. per day plus 50 per cent. incorporated and a bonus of 20 per cent.  Increase of 11d. per score dozen, divided as to 6d. for printers, 3d. for transferers, and 2d. for transferer's apprentices. |
| Pottery Manu-<br>facture.              | North Staffordshire  | 25 Sept.                  | Warehouse women and girls in the general earthenware, jet and rocking-ham, china, electrical fittings, sanitary earthenware and glazed and floor tile sections.  Potters' attendants  |  |
|  |  |                           | Dipping house women (excluding dippers and scourers and electrical ware dippers and cleaners) in general earthenware, jet and rockingham, china, and glazed and floor tile sections.  Women scourers in general earthenware and china sections  | Increases of 8d. or 1s. per week in the minimum rates, Rates after change:— 16s. 8d. for first year, 21s. 0d. for second year, 3 and 25s. 0d. for third year, Increase in minimum rates varying from 3d. per week at 13 years of age to 1s. per week at 21 years   |
|  |  |                           | Labourers, stokers and enginemen (over 21 years of age).  | of age. Uniform rates adopted of 45s, per week\$ for labourers 48s. 4d. per week\$ for stokers, and 52s. 6d. per week\$ for enginemen.   |
| Glass Bottle<br>Manufacture            | England Scotland   | June-<br>Sept    29 Sept. | Glass bottle blowers, finishers, gatherers, etc.  | Increase (on reduction in hours) of 30 per cent, on basis<br>rates, making wages 105 per cent. above the stan-<br>dard of 1910.¶ (See also Award No. 747 on p. 451.)   |
| Food Trades                            | London, Liverpool and<br>Greenock.   | 5 Sept.                   | Workpeople employed in sugar refineries   | in the case of adult male workers to 28s. 6d. per  |
| Trades ., 2                            | Liverpool  | 28 Aug.**                 | Enginemen and firemen employed a sugar reflueries.  | week plus 12½ per cent.) merged into wages.<br>Increases to rates of 1s. 9d. per hour for enginemen,<br>and 1s. 8d. per hour for firemen.  |
| * The chanc                            | ron described tools affect a   | -4                        |   | Industrial Council for the Vehicle Ruilding Trade the  |

The changes described took effect under an agreement made in September by the Joint Industrial Council for the Vehicle Building Trade, the yers' side of which consists of the National Master Wheelwrights, Smiths, Coach, and Motor Body Builders' Association, the National Federation of the Crades and the Scotish Vehicle Builders' Association.

Trades and the Scotish Vehicle Builders' Association.

The changes in wages were subject to a minimum advance of ld. per hour for men receiving more than the minimum rate of wages. 

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The changes in wages

descrates are subject to the general bonus of 20 per cent. granted to other operatives, but not to any other war advances. The increase, which originally amounted to 25 per cent., was given to compensate for the shorter working week, which came into operation at flering with each locality. Under an arbitration award the amount was raised to 30 per cent., to take effect in all districts in the first pay period sentences.

See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
The increase took effect from the date shown under an award issued in September.

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

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

# s—(continued).

|                                     | Changes   | in Rate  | es of Wages, and War Bonu   | ses                                      |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Food Trades (continued).            | Bournemouth and District.  Ireland  | Pay day of week beginning 18 Aug.*   | Workpeople employed by dairymen:  Men 18 years of age and over  Women  Boys and youths under 18  Workpeople employed in flour mills (including stationary enginemen at Dublin and Limerick but excluding carters at Dublin).  Bakers and semi-skilled and unskilled workmen engaged in the baking trade.  | In I |
| Leather Trades.                     | London  | lst pay in<br>Sept.<br>14 April*<br>Sept.<br>1 Sept.   | Saddlers (black gig) and heavy harness makers (pieceworkers).  Erown saddle makers  | In In In W                               |
| Basket, etc.,<br>manufacture.       | Midland Counties(except<br>Basford District).   | 15 Sept.   | Basket, hamper, etc. makers   | In                                       |
| Other Miscel-<br>laneous<br>Trades, | London  | 30 Sept.   | Asphalte workers:— Spreaders  | In In In                                 |
| Local<br>Authority<br>Services.     | Glasgow  Blackrock, Pembroke and the Rathmines and Rathgar (co. Dublin) Urban District Councils, and the Rathmines and Pembroke | lst pay<br>period<br>after<br>26 Sept.<br>lst pay<br>period<br>after<br>2 Sept<br>lst or<br>2 Sept.<br>lst full<br>pay day<br>in Aug.* | Corporation employees. (Able-bodied men 18 years and over).  Corporation employees in the streets, roads, sewers, water cleansing, parks, fire brigade and fish market departments, and men at bathing stations and lamplighters.  Paviors employed in the gas, tramways and statute labour departments.  Employees of Local Authorities (excluding workpeople who have received the bonus of 124 per cent, or whose wages are regulated by wage movements in some other industry). | In In (                                  |

over (40s. to 50s.). I (See Award No. 742 on p. 451.)

ncrease of 7s. per week (28s. to 35s.). (See Award No. 742 on p. 451.)

ncrease of 2s. 6d. per week to boys 14 years and under 15 years, and of 5s. per week to boys and youths 15 and under 18 years. (See Award No. 742 on p. 451.)

under 15 years, and of 5s. per week to boys and youths 15 and under 18 years. (See Award No. 742 on p. 451.)
Additional war increases of 4s. per week to men 21 years of age and over, of 2s. 6d. per week to women and youths 18 years of age and under 21, and of 1s. 8d. per week to boys under 18 years of age. (See Award No. W.A. 7374/2 on p. 453.)
Increase of 5s. per week to ovenmen and doughmakers and of 6s. per week to other classes. Rate after change for table hands, 71s. per week. (See Award No. W.A. 7357/2 on p. 453.)
Increase of 15 per cent. on gig or cab saddles over 5½ inches, and on all cart and van harness work making wages 75 per cent. above pre-war rates. (See Award No. 725 on p. 451.)
Increase of 50 per cent., making wages 100 per cent. above pre-war rate. (See Award No. 725 on p. 451.)
Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.) (See Award No. 785 on p. 451.)
War bonus of 100 per cent. on list prices previously granted, increased to 135 per cent. for timeworkers and 125 per cent. for pieceworkers.†
Increases (on reduction in hours) of 15 per cent. to pieceworkers (making a total war advance of 75 per cent. on general piece rates), and to a rate of 1s. 4d. per hour for timeworkers.†

Increase of 5d. per hour in standard rate (ls. 2d. to 1s. 7d.) into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted.
Increase of 4½d. per hour in standard rate (ll½d. to 1s. 4d.) into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted.
Increase of 2d. per hour in starting rate (7d. to 9d.) ncrease of 1½d. per hour to skilled and semi-skilled workers, and a proportionate increase to improver, boys, etc. Rates after change: Skilled workers, 1s. 10½d.; semi-skilled workers, 1s. 7½d. (See Award No. 746 on page 450) †
Var wage advances, previously granted, increased to for wage advances, previously granted, increased to 23s. 6d. per week. (See Award No. 790 on p. 45l.)

ncrease, as war wages, of 2s. 6d. per week to men, 18 years and over, making a total war advance of 28s. per week. (See Award No. 752 on p. 451.)

ncrease to a rate of ls. 8§d. per hour. (See Award No. 729 on p. 451.)
ncrease as war wages, of 3s. per week to men (subject to a maximum total war advance of 30s. per week); and of 2s. 6d. per week to women. (See Award No. W.A. 6890/2 on p. 451.)

# Changes in Hours of Labour.

|                   |                                |                        |   | a or .  |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| 1                 | Liverpool, Birkenhead          | 23 July                | Flumbers                                    | Decrease of 21 hours per week in summer and   |
|                   | and District.                  |                        |   | winter (46½ to 44).   |
| - 36              | St Helens and Prescot          | 8 Sept.                | Plumbers                                    | Decrease of 6 hours per week in summer and winter   |
| Building and      |                                |                        |   | (50 to 44).   |
| Allied Trades.    | Clacton, Frinton, and          | 1 August.§             | Building trade operatives                   | Decrease of 3 hours per week in winter (47 to 44).  |
| Allieu Ilaues.    | Walton-on-the-Naze.            |                        |   | Daniel of 0 1 in summer (47 to 44).   |
|                   | Stoke-on-Trent & District      |                        | Plumbers                                    | Decrease of 3 hours per week in summer (47 to 44). Decrease of 2½ hours per week in summer (f0½ to 48). |
| , 學了 57 元         | Tiverton                       | 5 Sept.                | Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners,        | Decrease of 22 nours per week in summer (102 to 10)   |
|                   | a , , ,                        | TO:                    | plumbers and painters.                      | Decrease of 1 hour per week (49 to 48).   |
| Iron Ore Mining   | Cumberland                     | First                  | Surface workers                             | Decrease of I nour per week (40 to 10).   |
|                   |                                | bargain<br>letting day |   |   |
|                   |                                | after                  |   |   |
|                   |                                | 20 Sept.               |   |   |
| Bobbin and        | Aberdeen, Dundee,              | 1st pay                | Workpeople employed in the bobbin and       | Decrease of 3 hours per week (51 to 48).  |
| Shuttle Manu-     | Gateside and Glas-             | after                  | shuttle-making industry,                    |   |
| facture.          | gow.                           | 15 Aug.¶               | on device making made 194                   |   |
| Textile Finish-   | Belfast and North of           | 1 Sept.                | Workpeople employed in hydraulic            | Uniform week of 491 hours adopted.  |
| ing, etc. Trades. | Ireland.                       | T DOP                  | mangle finishing trade.                     |   |
| Glove Manufac-    | England**                      | 1 Sept.                | Workpeople employed in glove manu-          |   |
| ture.             |                                |                        | facture:-                                   |   |
|                   |                                |                        | Males                                       | Uniform week of 47 hours adopted  |
|                   |                                |                        | Females                                     | Uniform week of 44 hours adopted.   |
|                   |                                | (                      | Regular workers employed in newspaper       |   |
| Printing and      | London                         | 2 Sept.                | distributive trade:-                        |   |
| Allied Trades.    | London                         | 2 sept.                | Morning papers                              | Decrease of 8 hours per week (50 to 42).  |
| Amou Ilados.      |                                |                        | Evening papers                              | Uniform week of 48 hours adopted. week's  |
| a                 | England                        | June-                  | 01 1 11 11 0 11                             | Adoption of three-shift system, making a week's work of from 35 to 37 hours, and resulting in an        |
| Glass Bottle      |                                | Sept.                  | Glass bottle blowers, finishers, gatherers, | average decrease of about 11 hours per week.  |
| Manufacture)      | 0                              | 00 Cant                | etc.  | Decrease of 33 hours per week (483 to 45).  |
|                   | Scotland                       | 29 Sept.               | Gilders                                     | Decrease of 3 hours per week (50 to 47).  |
|                   | London Lancashire and Cheshire | I Sept.                |   |   |
| Other Miscel-     | Midland Counties (except       | 15 Sept.               |   | Uniform week of 48 hours adopted, sessiting in de-  |
| laneous Trades    | Basford District).             | to pept.               | Basket, namper, etc. makers                 | creases of from 4 to 6 hours per week.  |
| iancous Trades    | Toward                         | 20 Aug.*               | Artificial limb makers                      | Uniform week of 47 hours adopted, resulting   |
|                   | London                         | Zo Hug.                | in i    | maximum decrease of 3 hours per week.   |
|                   |                                |                        |   | mwarmum deoredee or b Hours p   |

\* The changes took effect from the date shown under an Award issued in September.

Dublin) Urban District Councils, and the Rath-mines and Pembroke

Drainage Board.

See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
This increase was granted under an Award issued in September. The increase was to be paid on the pay day in week ending 30 August, in respect

of the preceding pay period.
§ The change, which took effect from the date shown, received the approval of the Minister of Labour during September.

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

¶ The change was arranged to take effect from the date shown under an Award issued in August, but was not generally put into operation before September.

The change took effect under an agreement made by the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Glove Making Industry. In the Yeovil and Sherborne district the 44 hour week for females was already in operation.

# PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

THE result of recent ascertainments of the selling prices of coal and iron are given below:—

|   | Price accelast A                       | ording to                            | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)<br>of last Audit on |                  |  |  |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|------------------|--|--|
| Product and District.   | Period<br>covered<br>by last<br>Audit. | covered selling<br>by last price per |  | A Year ago.      |  |  |
| Coal.  Northumberland  (Average of all classes of Coal at pit's mouth.) | 1919.<br>June—Aug.                     | s. d.<br>35 -034                     | s. d.<br>+8 74                           | s. d.<br>+12 10} |  |  |
| Pig Iron. Cleveland   | July—Sept.                             | 158 5                                | +16 54                                   | + 39 6           |  |  |
|   | July-Aug.                              | 430 112                              | +10 114                                  | +138 31/2        |  |  |
| in and anales.  | July-Aug.                              | 458 51                               | +17 71                                   | +137 4           |  |  |
|   | July—Aug.                              | 425 21                               | + 8 81                                   | +121 1           |  |  |

Coal.-No change in miners' wages resulted from the certainment of the average selling price of coal.

Pig Iron.—The increase in the ascertained selling price

of Cleveland pig iron for the quarter ended September, 919, resulted in an increase for blast furnacemen of 20.75

1919, resulted in an increase for blast furnacemen of 20.75 per cent. on the standard rates of wages of 1879.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England and in the West of Scotland the ascertained price for the two months, July and August, resulted in an increase of 5 per cent. to puddlers and millmen, whilst in the Midlands the increase amounted to 10 per cent. The ascertainment in the West of Scotland for the two months, May and June, 1919, warranted an increase of 27.5 per cent., but by an arbitration award it was decided that 5 per cent. of the 10 per cent. subsidy equivalent, previously granted, should merge with this 27.5 per cent. The remaining 5 per cent. of the subsidy equivalent merged with the 5 per cent. granted as a result of the ascertainment for July and August quoted in the above Table. he above Table.

# CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' SALES.

The Table below gives details as to the sales in the second quarter of 1919, 1918 and 1914 respectively, by the three Co-operative Wholesale Societies in England, Scotland and Ireland. Compared with the corresponding period of 1918 a considerable increase in the value of sales is shown in every case. The sales both of the distributive and of the productive departments were nearly three times as much as in the second quarter of 1914. It should be remembered that the higher level of prices has an important bearing on the increased value of sales.

| Names of Societies and   | Sales* in               | the second<br>of        | he second quarter of Decrease (+) or Decrease (-) compared with |             |                  |  |  |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------|------------------|--|--|
| Nature of Business.  | 1919.                   | 1918.                   | 1914.   | A year ago. | Five years ago.  |  |  |
| ENGLISH WHOLESALE  | £                       | £                       | £   |             |                  |  |  |
| SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments Productive ,,                                   | 22,636,687<br>5,686,557 | 16,200,163<br>4,016,619 | 8.109,834<br>2,044,880  | +39.7       | +179.1           |  |  |
| SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments Productive "                 | 6,561,440<br>2,117,381  | 4,874,415<br>1,566,890  | 2,277,026<br>789,636  | +34.6 +35.1 | +188·2<br>+168·1 |  |  |
| ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE:— Productive Departments | 142,140                 | 111,173                 | 89,925  | +27.9       | + 58.1           |  |  |
| IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments                    | 360,167                 | 266,246                 | 77,945  | +35.3       | +362.1           |  |  |
| Total—Distributive Departments   | 29,558,294              | 21,340,824              | 10,464,805  | +38.5       | +182.2           |  |  |
| GRAND TOTAL  | 7,946,078               | 5,694,682<br>27,035,506 | 2,924,441   | +39.5       | +171.7           |  |  |

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

# INDUSTRIAL DISEASES AND FATAL ACCIDENTS.

## DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

The total number of cases\* of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during September, 1919, was 21, of which 18 were due to lead poisoning and 3 to anthrax. There were 3

eaths due to lead poisoning and 1 to anthrax.

Four cases of lead poisoning amongst house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during ember, but notification of these cases is not obligatory An analysis of the number of cases of poisoning and of

| inthrax in September is given | in the Table below:—                    |
|-------------------------------|---|
| (a) Cases of Lead Poisoning.  | (b) Cases of Other Forms of Poisoning.  |
| mong Operatives engaged in-   | Mercurial Poisoning-                    |
| Smelting of Metals 2          |   |
| Brass Works                   | Barometer and Thermo-                   |
| Sheet Lead and Lead Piping    | meter Making<br>Furriers' Processes     |
| Plumbing and Soldering 2      |   |
| Printing                      | Explosives Works                        |
| File Cutting                  | Other Industries                        |
| Tinning of Metals             | Phosphorus Poisoning                    |
| White Lead Works              | Arsenic Poisoning—                      |
| Red and Yellow Lead Works 2   | Paint, Colours and Ex-                  |
| Pottery+ 3                    | traction of Arsenic                     |
| diass Cutting and Polishing   | Other Industries                        |
| Threous Enamelling            | Toxic Jaundice                          |
| Meetrical Accumulator         |   |
| Works                         | TOTAL "OTHER FORMS OF                   |
| Taille and Colour Works 1     | POISONING"                              |
| Coach and Car Painting        |   |
| ошрошиding                    | (c) CASES OF ANTHRAX—                   |
| Twitte used in other in-      | Wool 2                                  |
| uustries                      | Handling and Sorting                    |
| Other Industries 1            | of Hides and Skins                      |
|                               | (Tanners, Fellmongers,                  |
| TOTAL OF ABOVE 18             | &c.) 1                                  |
|                               | Other Industries                        |
| HOUSE PAINTING AND            |   |
| PLUMBING 4                    | TOTAL, ANTHRAX 3                        |
|                               | , |
|                               |   |
| \$ Cases in 1                 |   |

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

† Of the three persons affected in the Pottery Industry, one was a

# 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 September, 1919, was 250, an increase of 51 on the previous month, but a decrease of 6 on a year ago. The mean number in the five years 1914-18 was 254, the maximum being 274 and maximum being 274 and the minimum 210.

The distribution of such fatal accidents among the various

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

| NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE K                     | ILLED IN SEPTEMBER, 1919.  |
|--|--|
| RAILWAY SERVICE.                           | FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS-   |
| Brakesmen and Goods                        | (continued):   |
| Guards 5                                   | Non-Textile—(continued):   |
| Engine Drivers 1                           | Gas  |
| Firemen 1                                  | Wood   |
| Guards (Passenger) 2                       | Clay, Stone, &c  |
| Permanent Waymen 7                         | Chemicals  |
| Porters 2                                  | Laundries  |
| Shunters                                   | Food   |
| Mechanics                                  | Drink  |
| Labourers 1                                | Paper, Printing, &c  |
| Miscenaneous o                             | Other Non-Textile In-  |
| Contractors' Servants                      | dustries 2   |
|  |  |
| TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 27                  | TOTAL, FACTORIES AND   |
| -  | WORKSHOPS 9  |
| MINES.                                     | WORKSHOTS 3  |
| Underground 83                             | CHARLES TO SELVER S  |
| Surface 15                                 | ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDE  |
| A 包含 1 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 | FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5-  |
| TOTAL, MINES 98                            | Docks, Wharves and   |
| <b>公司公司</b> 在1000年,                        | Quays 1  |
| QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 5               | Warehouses   |
|  | Buildings to which Act   |
| FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.                   | applies  |
| 'extile—                                   | THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PE |
| Cotton 8                                   | TOTAL UNDER FACTORY  |
| Wool and Worsted 1                         | ACT, SS. 104-5 2   |
| Other Textiles 2                           |  |
| Von-Textile—                               | Accidents reported under   |
| Extraction of Metals 7                     | Notice of Accidents Act,   |
| Founding and Conversion                    | 1894   |
| of Metals 11                               | -  |
| Engineering and Loco-                      | Total (excluding Sea-  |
| motive Engineering 4                       | men) 25  |
| Ship and Boat Building 17                  |  |
|  |  |

#### BUILDING PLANS.

Returns received by the Department from 84 of the principal urban districts in the United Kingdom (exclusive of the County of London) giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the third quarter of 1919 show a value of over £7,000,000 as compared with about £1,250,000 in the corresponding quarter of 1918.

The following Table shows for each class of building and for each district the estimated value of buildings for which plans were passed in the third quarter of 1919 in comparison with the corresponding period of 1918. The population of the districts included in the Returns was nearly 12,000,000 at the census of 1911:—

at the census of 1911:

| District.   | Dwell-<br>ing<br>Houses.                    | Factories and Work-shops.                    | Shops, Offices, Ware-houses, and other business premises. | Churches<br>Schools,<br>and<br>Public<br>Build-<br>ings. | Other<br>Build-<br>ings,<br>Addi-<br>tions<br>and<br>Altera-<br>tions. | Total.                                       |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Л   | hird Qu                                     | arter of                                     | f 1918.   |  |  |  |
| Outer London (1,393,000)<br>Northern Counties (676,000)<br>Yorkshire (1,648,000)<br>Lancashire and Oheshire | £<br>675<br>3,900<br>1,100                  | £<br>44,630<br>28,335<br>95,923<br>74,077    | £<br>230<br>15,650<br>51,061<br>13,765                    | £<br>150<br>475<br>2,000                                 | £<br>77,881<br>18,535<br>64,130<br>82,242                              | £<br>123,416<br>62,670<br>215,489<br>173,184 |
| (2,259,000). Midlands (1,950,000) Other Districts in England (1,073,000).                                   | 2,500                                       | 106,500<br>4,685                             | 16,190<br>500   | 5,700<br>6,800   | 304,340 11,330   | 435 230 23,315                               |
| Wales and Mon. (279,000) Scotland (1,833,000) Ireland (414,000)   | 1,600<br>                                   | 5,875<br>147,4 <b>6</b> 0                    | 1,000<br>5,470<br>8,700                                   | 300<br>11,462<br>1,300                                   | 1,860<br>30,892<br>27,011  | 9,635<br>196,884<br>37,011                   |
| Total   | 10,375                                      | 507,485                                      | 112,566   | 28,187   | 618,221  | 1,276,834                                    |
| 7   | Third Qu                                    | arter o                                      | f 1919.   |  |  |  |
| Outer London (1,393,000)<br>Northern Counties (676,000)<br>Yorkshire (1,648,000)<br>Lancashire and Cheshire | £<br>68,321<br>14,800<br>137,420<br>246,830 | £<br>237,356<br>35,710<br>376,448<br>762,081 | 148,390<br>202,447  | 71,550<br>120,834  | 57 832<br>209,283  |  |
| (2,259,000) Midlands (1,950,000) Other Districts in England (1,073,000)                                     | 127,875<br>*53,800                          | 122,890                                      | 45,480  | 100,000  | 223,425  | 1,921,011<br>545,595                         |
| Wales and Mon. (279,000)<br>Scotland (1,833,000)<br>Ireland (414,000)                                       | 3,250<br>215,150<br>9,300                   | 374,892                                      |   | 70,563   | 225,092  | 989,459                                      |
| Total   | 876,746                                     | 2,923,789                                    | 798,706   | 876,454  | 1,699,931  | 7,175,626                                    |
| Increases over 1918   | 866,371                                     | 2,416,304                                    | 686 140   | 848,267  | 1,081,710  | 5,898,792                                    |

Compared with the corresponding period of 1918 there were large increases in the value of all classes of buildings for which plans had been passed in every district. The greatest increases were for factories and workshops (£2,416,304). Other buildings, additions and alterations (£1,081,710), and for dwelling houses (£866,371); while in the districts, the largest increases were in the Midland counties (£1,485,781), in Lancashire and Cheshire (£1,277,483), and in Yorkshire (£830,943).

The above figures, which are in continuation of those published in the Labour Gazette for some years past, may usefully be supplemented by a statistical summary of the progress made in connection with the Housing Schemes of Local Authorities and Public Utility Societies, in regard to which the following figures have been prepared by the Ministry of Health:—

|  | Schemes submitted.      |                       |                       | Schemes approved.       |                       |                       |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
|  | 29th<br>March,<br>1919. | 5th<br>July,<br>1919. | 4th<br>Oct.,<br>1919. | 29th<br>March,<br>1919. | 5th<br>July,<br>1919. | 4th<br>Oct.,<br>1919. |
| Sites: No. of Schemes Acreage*                     | 613                     | 2,964<br>31,081       | 5,189<br>43,443       | 184<br>3,354            | 852<br>13,255         | 1,783<br>20,788       |
| Lay-outs:<br>No. of Schemes                        | 151                     | 427                   | 1,026                 | 47                      | 184                   | 562                   |
| House-plans: No. of Schemes No. of Houses included | 121<br>6,450            | 252<br>18,901         | 654<br>38,050         | 47<br>2,228             | 145<br>8,790          | 431<br>24,388         |
| Tenders: No. of Houses included                    | †                       | 1,833                 | 8,969                 | †                       | 1,051                 | 7,511                 |

\* Excluding the acreage of a few schemes for which area was not stated † Not stated.

#### "HOUSING."

The Ministry of Health issue a fortnightly journal entitled "Housing," which contains much information of value and interest both to those directly concerned with housing and to the general reader. The price of the periodical is 3d. net, and it may be purchased through the same sources as the LABOUR GAZETTE.

# PAUPERISM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

[Data supplied by the Ministries of Health in England and Scotland and the Local Government Board in Ireland.]

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in September, 1919, in the 35 selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 125 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 1 per 10,000 on the previous month, an increase of 3 per 10,000 on a year ago, and a decrease of 58 per 10,000 compared with September, 1913.

Compared with August, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 1,269 (or 0.5 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers increased by 816 (or 0.8 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers increased by 453 (or 0.4 per cent.). Twenty-one districts showed increases, six showed decreases, and eight showed no change. No change either increase or decrease, exceeded 5 per 10,000.

Compared with September, 1918, the total number of paupers increased by 6,373 (or 2.8 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 3,081 (or 2.8 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers increased by 9,454 (or 8 per cent.). Nineteen districts showed increases, 13 showed decreases, and three showed no change.

The most noticeable increases were in the Barnsley district (24 per 10,000), in the Dublin district (19 per 10,000), in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (17 per 10,000), and in the Newcastle district (14 per 10,000). The greatest decrease was in the Central Metropolitan district (16 per 10,000). The other changes were all under 10 per 10,000.

|   |  |   | one day<br>er, 1919.  | in  | Increase<br>Decrease                                  | (+) or                                 |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| Selected Urban Areas.*  | Indoor.  | Out-door.   | TOTAL.  | Rate<br>per<br>10,000<br>of Esti-<br>mated  | Populat<br>compare                                    | per<br>of<br>ion as<br>d with          |
|   |  |   |   | Popu-<br>lation.                            | month ago.  | A<br>year<br>ago.                      |
| ENGLAND & WALES,†   |  |   |   |   |   |  |
| West District North District Central District East District South District  | 7,873<br>9,367<br>2,703<br>8,598<br>15,968       | 1,389<br>4,440<br>873<br>3,798<br>9,285             | 9,262<br>13,807<br>3,576<br>12,396<br>25,253                | 115<br>138<br>268<br>189<br>132             | + 1<br>+ 5<br>- 1<br>+ 1                              | - 2<br>- 4<br>- 16<br>- 1<br>+ 4       |
| Total, Metropolis   | 44,509   | 19,785  | 64,294  | 142   |   | -1                                     |
| West Ham  | 3,628  | 7,541   | 11,169  | 140   |   | + 2                                    |
| Other Districts. New classic District   | 1,862  | 3,860   | 5,722   | 114   | + 2   | +14                                    |
| Stockton and Tees District Bolton, Oldham, etc Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District                                | 831<br>2,945<br>1,434<br>6,621<br>7,625          | 2,101<br>2,392<br>4,231<br>3,960<br>8,491           | 2,932<br>5,337<br>5,665<br>10,581<br>16,116                 | 112<br>64<br>125<br>100<br>137              | + 1<br>+ 1<br>+ 1<br>+ 2                              | +7<br>-4<br>+6<br>+1<br>+3             |
| Liverpool District<br>Bradford District<br>Halifax and Hudders-<br>field  | 907  | 1,279<br>1,816                                      | 2,860<br>2,723  | 76<br>70                                    | $\begin{vmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{vmatrix}$              | + 4 + 3                                |
| Leeds District Barnsley District Sheffield District Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District                           | 1,877<br>681<br>2,059<br>1,389<br>1,525<br>1,635 | 2,013<br>3,689<br>2,408<br>4,460<br>3,507<br>3,509  | 3,890<br>4,370<br>4,467<br>5,849<br>5,032<br>5,144<br>2,547 | 80<br>133<br>88<br>178<br>121<br>107<br>106 | + 1<br>+ 1<br>+ 1<br>+ 1<br>+ 2                       | +24<br>+ 9<br>- 2<br>+ 4<br>- 6        |
| Leicester District Wolverhampton District trict Birmingham District Bristol District Cardiff and Swansea                            | 980<br>2,595<br>5,399<br>2,327<br>1,779          | 1,567<br>4,313<br>2,994<br>2,403<br>4,906           | 6,908<br>8,393<br>4,730<br>6,685                            | 97<br>98<br>119<br>143                      | + 1<br>- 1<br>+ 2                                     | + 4<br>+ 8<br>- 1<br>+ 8               |
| TOTAL, "Other Districts"  | 46,052   | 63,899  | 109,951   | 107   | +1  | + 4                                    |
| SCOTLAND.† Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock Dist. Edinburgh & Leith Dist. Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie | 2,310<br>558<br>1,010<br>492<br>330<br>218       | 14,530<br>1,644<br>3,549<br>1,646<br>1,743<br>1,334 | 16,840<br>2,202<br>4,559<br>2,138<br>2,073<br>1,552         | 175<br>112<br>112<br>106<br>122<br>146      | + 2<br><br>+ 1<br>+ 1<br>+ 3                          | + 6<br>- 1<br>- 6<br>- 1<br>- 3<br>+17 |
| TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts  | 4,918  | 24,446  | 29,364  | 144   | +1  | + 2                                    |
| IRELAND.‡ Dublin District Belfast District Cork, Waterford and Limerick District Galway District                                    | 3,626<br>2,014<br>2,497<br>224                   | 7,094<br>793<br>3,653                               | 10,720<br>2,807<br>6,150<br>416                             | 257<br>64<br>247<br>122                     | $ \begin{array}{r} -3 \\ +4 \\ +2 \\ -5 \end{array} $ | +19<br><br>- 2<br>+ 2                  |
| TOTAL for the above Irish Districts   | 8,361  | 11,732  | 20,093  | 176   |   | + 6                                    |
| Total for above 35 Districts in Sept., 1919   | 107,468  | 127,403   | 234,871   | 125   | +1  | + 3                                    |
|   |  |   |   |   |   |  |

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

† Exclusive of Vegrants, of Patients in the Fever and Small-Dox

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

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

# RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

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

# Building and Allied Trades.

LABOURERS.—Wilson, Kinmond and Marr, Ltd., v. certain employees of the firm. Decision.—The award (No. 1800) of the Committee on Production, 9th November, 1918, deering and Foundry Trades) does not form part of escribed rate of the men concerned employed by the who are public works contractors, in connection with construction of railways and other navvy work. ned 11th September. (763)

PAVIORS.-A. and J. Faill, Contractors, Glasgow, v. the PAVIORS.—A. and J. Fain, Contractors, Glasgow, v. the Scottish Associated Paviors' Federal Union. Decision.—The sum of 2d. an hour on a 56 hours' week is payable to the men concerned from 6th May to 7th June, 1919, and not from 27th March. Issued 11th September. (765)

LABOURERS.—Robert Beattie and Sons, Builders, Aber-leen v. the National Union of General Workers, representing Andrew J. Moffat. Decision—There is no prescribed rate applicable to the man concerned. Issued 12th eptember. (767)

MASONS, BRICKLAYERS, AND HEWERS .- The Dunfermline Masons, Bricklayers, and Hewers,—The Dunfermine Master Builders' Association; Morris, Bros., Builders, Inverkeithing, and W. and A. Moyes, Builders, Aberdour v. the United Operative Masons' Association of Scotland and the Operative Bricklayers' Society. Decision—Claim that masons, hewers, and bricklayers be paid a rate of 1s. 10d. an hour for a 44-hours week in Dunfermline and district as from 10th March, 1919, not established. Issued 12th September. (768)

BULDING TRADE.—The Employers' Associations and numerous firms as scheduled in the Award v. the Building Trades of Scotland Operatives' Wages and Conditions of Service Board. Award—From the first pay after 1st August, 1919, the men concerned employed in the Dumfries and Maxwelltown District to receive such advance as will be advance to the service of the representation of the content of the service of the representation of the service of the representation of the service of the serv the men concerned to receive an advance of 6\(^2\)d. an interior and the remainder the men concerned to receive an advance of 6\(^2\)d. an rover the rate payable in each district on 4th August, 9. Claim for a 44-hours week not established. Issued th September. (771)

CARPENTERS. Masons, Carpenters, and Labourers.—Davis and dorgan, F. W. Lolly and Son, T. A. Powell, H. F. Jackon, Phillips, George Jones, H. R. Brown, D. H. Edwards, Morgan, all of Pembroke, and J. Schourfield, W. Vilcox, D. O. Lewis, C. Young, W. Davis, L. Harris, W. Lewellyn and Co., all of Pembroke Dock, v. the National dederation of Building Trades Operatives concerned. Ward—The masons and carpenters concerned to receive uch advance as will bring their hourly rate up to 1s. 3d., and the labourers to receive such advance as will bring their hourly rate up to 1s. from the first pay after 29th. AND LABOURERS.—Davis hourly rate up to 1s. from the first pay after 29th claim that the rates of the men concerned should be advanced to the rates of the South Wales and noutbhire Agreement as and from 30th June not Issued 19th September. (772)

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES. AERODROMES.—The Air January v. the Irish Transport and General Workers' mion. Award—The men concerned ageed 21 years and yer, employed at aerodromes in the Dublin district to continue to receive the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings from 9th May, 1919. Issued 19th September. (773)

BALDONNELL AERODROME EMPLOYEES.—The Air Ministry e Electrical Trades Union. Award—The men conaged 21 years and over employed at Baldonnell omes to continue to receive the bonus of 12½ per on earnings from 14th May, 1919. Issued 19th other (774)

Building Trade Operatives. Aerodromes.—The Air linistry v. the Amalgamated Society and General Union of arpenters and Joiners and the Ancient Guild of Incorporated Brick and Stone Layers' Trade Union. Award—the men concerned employed in the Dublin Aerodromes ged 21 years and over to continue to receive the bonus of the partial of the cent. On carpings from 14th May, 1919. Issued cent. on earnings from 14th May, 1919. Issued September. (775)

ULDING TRADE OPERATIVES.—The Berwick Building des Employers' Association v. the National Federation Building Trades Operatives. Decision—Claim that the of wages of joiners, masons, plumbers and plasterers loyed at Berwick should be increased to 1s. 8d. an hour, established. Issued 23rd September. (781)

BULDING TRADE.—The Fermoy Employers' Federation resenting J. Bowen, Daniel Hayes, Thomas O'Mahony, lD. Creedon v. the Irish Transport and General Workers' ion. Award—The rate of pay of the labourers concerned be advanced to 36s. a week; claim for a substituted e for plasterers, masons and plumbers, not established. and 24th September. (783)

#### Mining and Quarrying.

Underground and Surface Colliery Workers.—The Settlingstones Mines, Ltd., v. Employees of the firm. Decision—Claim that the wages of miners engaged in connection with a metalliferous mine be increased as from 9th January, 1919, by similar advances to those given to the colliery workers under Mr. Justic Sankey's report of 20th March, 1919, not established. Issued 30th September.

#### Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

Washery and Ropeway Employees.—The Blaenavon Company, Ltd., v. the National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, etc. Award—The men concerned forming the general staff of the washery and ropeway, excluding labourers, but including slurrymen, to be paid the excess of six months' pay from 5th February, 1917, calculated at the present base rate, together with all war bonuses and the sliding scale percentage applicable during that period, over the actual amounts paid to the men in respect of that period. Issued 4th September. (744)

Passers.—The South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Makers' Association v. the Workers' Union. Award—Standard rates to be increased to 5s. a shift for passers, and 4s. 1d. a shift for turners from 1st April, 1919. Issued 10th September. (757)

Joiners.—The Dalmellington Iron Co., Ltd., Dunaskin, Ayrshire, v. the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet-makers and Joiners. Decision—Claim that the men concerned be paid the Ayrshire district joiners' rate, not established; there is no prescribed rate applicable to the workpeople concerned. Issued 12th September. (766)

COKE OVEN WORKERS.—Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Ltd., Dowlais Iron Works v. the Workers' Union. Decision—Claim that the advances given by Mr. Justice Sankey's Report of 20th March, 1919, be paid to members of the Union employed at the coke ovens at the Dowlais Iron Works of the Company, not established. Issued 23rd Sentember (780) September. (780)

Powerhouse and Melting Shop Workers.—The South Wales Siemens Steel Association v. the Welsh Artizans' United Association. Decision—Claim that powerhouse drivers and firemen, and melting shop firemen employed by Baldwins, Ltd., at their Landore Steel Works, Swansea, be paid double time as from 6 p.m. Saturday up to 6 a.m. the following Monday, not established. Issued 23rd September. (782)

# Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

FIREMEN.—The London Bronze and Metal Foundry, Ltd., FIREMEN.—The London Bronze and Metal Foundry, Ltd., v. the London United Brass and General Metal Founders' Society. Award—The men concerned employed on gas tilting furnaces to be paid the London district rate for furnacemen of 37s. a week of 47 hours plus 28s. 6d. a week war advance, plus 12½ per cent. on total earnings in the case of men paid at plain time-rates, or 7½ per cent. in the case of piece-workers; overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours, and time and a half thereafter. Issued 1st September. (724)

FARRIERS.—The National Master Farriers' Association v. the Amalgamated Society of Farriers Association v. the Amalgamated Society of Farriers (Northampton Branch). Award—The firemen and doormen concerned employed at Northampton to receive rates of 61s. and 60s. a week, respectively, for a 47-hour week, from 28th July, 1919; claim for extra payment for overtime and week-end work not established. Issued 1st September. (726.)

METAL WORKERS.—Lightwood and Sons, Birmingham, v. George Hubbard, an employee of the firm. Decision—The advance granted under award (No. 2,800) of the Committee on Production of 9th November, 1918, forms part of the prescribed rate of wages applicable to the worker concerned. Issued 2nd September. (727)

Women Piece-workers.—Bach and Co., the Aston Brass Co., Ltd., and Henry Bisseker, all of Birmingham, v. the Workers' Union. Decision—The piece-workers concerned, to whom the award No. 501 of the Court of Arbitration is applicable, are subject to the limitation provided for in clauses 5 and 6 thereof, whereby the total advance to women is not to exceed 20s. a week, and in the case of those under 18 years of age 10s. a week. The advances to piece-workers to be determined by reference to the case of the time-workers in the same establishment with whom they are comparable, or where this method cannot be adopted, by reference to the case of the ordinary piece-worker who is neither exceptionally fast or slow. Issued 2nd September. (728) Women Piece-workers.—Bach and Co., the Aston Brass

WAGON REPAIRERS .- The Irish Railway Executive Comwagon Reparkers.—The Irish Railway Executive Committee v. the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades. Award—The base rate of the time-workers concerned employed at the Great Southern and Western Railway Company's Works at Limerick, to be increased to 5s. a day or 30s. for a week of 47 hours; piece-work prices to be amended accordingly by arrangement between the parties. Issued 4th September. (732) APPRENTICE SHIPWRIGHT.—W. H. Moses, Shipbuilder, Ramsgate, v. the Workers' Union, representing T. L. Harris. Decision—The prescribed rate applicable to the apprentice concerned is the weekly sum payable under his apprentice Indenture, plus a war wage advance of 16s. 6d. a week. Issued 4th September. (735)

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—The Dundee Corporation, acting as Commissioners under the Dundee Gas Acts, v. Alexander C. Scott, representing William Neish and others. Decision The bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings granted under the award (No. 825) of the Committee on Production of 8th February, 1918 (Sheet Metal Workers), does not form part of the prescribed rate applicable to the men concerned; the prescribed rate is that which they received on 11th November, 1918 Issued 4th September. (737)

METAL SPINNERS.—The Brassfounders Employers' Association and the Engineering and the National Employers' Federation (Birmingham and Wolverhampton District Association) v. the National Society of Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics. Award—From 1st September metal spinners who can begin and finish work throughout, work from drawings if necessary, and produce own chucks in from drawings if necessary, and produce own chucks in wood or iron, to receive a minimum rate of 1s. 4d. an hour-Issued 4th September. (738)

CARPENTERS.—The Irish Railway Executive Committee v. the Dublin District Committee of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades. Award—The men concerned to be paid a minimum rate of 30s. a week, exclusive of war advances. Issued 5th September. (745)

BOILER COVERERS.—The Newalls Insulation Co., Ltd. Boiler Coverers.—The Newalis Insulation Co., Ltd., Birmingham, v. W. Clark, George Kearns and A. Goodwin, employees of the firm. Decision—The prescribed rate of wages applicable to the class of workmen in the district to which the employees concerned belong is 1s. 2d. an hour plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. Issued 8th September. (750)

SHIPBUILDERS AND REPAIRERS.—Crichton, Thompson & Co., Ltd., West Lynr Shipyard, Kings Lynn, v. the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned, aged 21 years and over, to receive a war advance of 28s. 6d. a week over pre-war rate (the pre-war rate being taken to have been 18s. a week), plus the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings applicable to time-workers from 3rd September, 1919. Issued 10th September.

WOMEN WORKERS .- Cook and Co., Textile Machinists. Women Workers.—Cook and Co., Textile Machinists, Altrincham, v. the National Union of General Workers. Decision—The firm's "Big" shop is an engineering shop within the meaning of Order No. 260 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1919), and the women and girls employed therein are entitled to the advances under the Order; the firm's "Traveller" shop is not an engineering shop, and the women and girls employed therein are not entitled to the advances granted under Order 260. Issued 10th September.

WOMEN WORKERS.—Isaac Best and Co., Ltd., Manchester, the National Federation of Women Workers. Decision— The substituted rate of wages applicable to the women concerned is the rate in force on 11th November, 1918, plus 5s. a week from the first pay in May, 1919, granted under Award No. 506 of the Court of Arbitration of 5th June, 1919 (Women Workers—Sheffield Engineers (Small) Tool Manufacturers' Association). Issued 10th September.

CLERKS.—William Beardmore and Co., Ltd., Naval Construction Works, Dalmuir, v. the National Union of Clerks. Decision—Claim for certain advances to clerical staff not established. Issued 11th September. (764)

RIVETERS.—Harland and Wolff, Ltd., Govan Shipbuilding Yard, Glasgow, v. the Boilermakers' and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Decision—Claim that having regard to the terms of Award (No. 369) of the Court of Arbitration of 31st March, 1919 (Piece and Lieu Workers—Shipbuilding Trade), the rates of the men concerned should be enhanced to enable them to receive the same pay for a 47-hours week as they previously received for a 54-hours week, not established. Issued 15th September. (769)

LABOURERS.—The Admiralty v. the Workers' Union. Decision—Claim that local entrants employed as labourers at Rosyth Dockyard should receive 30s. plus a war wage advance of 28s. 6d., and the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings for a 48-hours week, not established. Issued 16th September. (770)

Drillers.—The Clyde Shipbuilders' Association v. the Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association. Award—Drillers employed by W. Beardmore and Co., Ltd., Dalmuir, when engaged on repair work at piece-work rates to be paid at 25 per cent. on the prices set out in the Clyde Drillers' Piece-Work Price List of 4th September, 1918. Issued 19th September. (776)

DRILLERS ASSISTANTS.—The Clyde Shipbuilders' Associa-\*Drillers Assistants.—The Clyde Simpulators' Association v. the Shipwrights' and Shipconstructors' Association.

\*Decision—The price payable for the work in question by the firm, Messrs. Lithgows, Ltd., Port Glasgow, is that fixed by the Clyde drillers' piece-work price list. The firm are under no obligation to pay for assistants to piece-work pneumatic drillers. Issued 19th September. (777)

FITTERS, TURNERS, ETC.—Brough Nicholson and Hall, Ltd., Silk Manufacturers, Leek, v. certain employees of the firm, represented by Charles R. Bates. Decision—The prescribed rate applicable to the fitter, turner, and biacksmith concerned engaged on maintenance work is the rate actually paid on 11th November, 1918, i.e., 1s. 1d. an hour for a 52½-hours working week. Issued 24th September.

Boilermakers.—The North-East Coast Engineering
Trades Employers' Association v. the United Machine
Workers' Association and the Shipconstructors' and Ship
wrights' Association. Award—From 17th September, 1919
the piece-work prices of the drillers concerned on marine
work, employed in boiler shops, which were in force at
the outbreak of war to be increased by 20 per cent, any advances given over the pre-war price lists (exclusive the increase of 10 per cent. in March, 1915) to merge the above advance; a percentage advance of 20 to be granted to men paid the district or firm's recognised "lieu rates," which have not undergone any advance other than the general wages advances of the Committee on Production; the claim on behalf of machine men employed in boiler shops not established. Issued 26th September. (788)

SHIFT WORKERS AND CRANE DRIVERS.—Cammell Laid and Co., Ltd., v. the National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers. Decision—The settlement arrived at between the parties in respect of crane drivers to take effect from 1st January, 1919. Issued 26th September. (789)

#### Textile Trades.

FLAX WORKERS. OVERLOOKERS.—The Flax Spinners' Association, Ltd., v. the Flax Roughers' and Yarn Spinners' Trade Union. Decision—Claim that "overlookers" employed at Belfast should be paid the terms of the Award (No.2915) of the Committee on Production of 21st November, 1918 (Flax Workers—Ireland), not established. Issued 24th September. (784)

#### Clothing Trades.

Overall and Smock Makers.—Bentley and Co., Halifax, v. Amy Isles, represented by the United Garment Workers' Trade Union. Decision—The prescribed rate applicable from 21st November, 1918, to the class of workpeople to which Amy Isles belongs is 7d. an hour. Issued 5th September. (749)

Dressmakers.—The Barnstaple Master Tailors', Drapers and Dressmakers' Association v. the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses. Award—From the first pay after 25th August, 1919, the rates set out in Order No. 357 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1919) to be substituted for the prescribed rates of the women and girls concerned. Issued 11th September. (761)

#### Transport Trades.

RAILWAYS—LONDON DISTRICT.—The Railway Executive Committee (representing the London Electric Railway Company, Central London Railway Company, City and South London Railway Company, Great Central Railway Company, Great Eastern Railway Company, Great Northern and City Railway Company, Great Northern Railway Company, Great Western Railway Company, London and North-Western Railway Company, London, Brighton, and South-Western Railway Company, London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway Company, London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway Company, Metropolitan Railway Company, Midland Railway Company, South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Company, Underground Electric Railway Companies of London, Limited, and Whitechapel and Bow Railway Company), v. the Electrical Trades Union (also representing the National Union of General Workers, the Workers' Union, and the National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen, and Electrical Workers' Union, and the National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen, and Electrical Workers). Decision—Claim that certain holiday conditions for employees who came under the Award (No. 2772) of the Committee on Production of 8th November, 1918, (Electricity Undertakings—London District), should be extended to the employees who came under the Award (No. 2773) of the Committee on Production of 8th November, 1918 (Electricity Undertakings—Railway Companies operating in the London District), not established. Issued 20th September. (778)

# Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

COACHMAKERS AND PAINTERS.—The Cambrian Railways COACHMAKERS AND PAINTERS.—The Cambrian Workers. Company v. the National Union of Vehicle Workers. Award—From the first pay after 7th May, 1919, the rate for coachmakers to be 36s. a week, and the rate for painters, outside and inside, to be 34s, and 28s. a week espectively. Issued 3rd September. (730)

ARTIFICIAL LIMB MAKERS.—The British Artificial Limb Makers' Association v. the Artificial Limb Workers' Joint Committee representing the various Unions to which the workers belong. Decision—The men concerned were not entitled to the minimum rate of 1s. 10½d. an hour for a 47-hours, week until 20th August, 1919. Issued 5th September. (746)

Women Workers—Aircraft.—Parker and Sons, Ltd., Cowley Peachy, Uxbridge, v. the National Federation of Women Workers. Decision—The prescribed rate applicable to the class of workers concerned, 18 years of age and over, magaged upon aircraft work is 6d. an hour plus a war rage advance of 11s. a week. Issued 10th September.

WOMEN AIRCRAFT WOODWORKERS.—W. E. Blake, Ltd., ondon, v. the Workers' Union. Decision—The prescribed te of wages applicable to the women concerned, aged 18 of wages applicable to the women concerned, aged 16 and over, is 6d. an hour, plus a bonus of 11s. a week, is 5s. a week from the first pay in May, 1919, subject to maximum advance of 20s. a week granted under Award of 511 of of the Court of Arbitration of 7th June, 1919, omen Workers—Aircraft Industry). Issued 10th

WOMEN AIRCRAFT WOODWORKERS.—Boulton and Paul, Ltd., Rose Lane Works, Norwich, v. the National Union of General Workers. Award—The women aged 18 years and over and girls under 18 years of age to receive advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively from the first pay in May, 1919. Issued 12th September. (762)

ENGINEMEN, SAWYERS, HORSEMEN, &c.—The Board of Trade Timber Supply Department v. the National Union of General Workers. Award—From 2nd September, 1919, and the enginemen to receive an advanc of 1d. an hour. the horsemen concerned to receive an advance of 4s. a week, Other items in the claim not established. Issued 22nd September. (779)

PACKERS AND PACKING-CASE MAKERS.—Hopton and Sons, Market Harborough, and the Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom v. H. Randle and G. H. Carter, represented by the Workers' Union. Decision—The prescribed rates of wages of the men concerned are the rates they were actually receiving on 11th November, 1918. Issued 30th September. (792)

Machinists and Sawyers.—Hopton and Sons, Market Harborough, and the Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom v. the Workers' Union. Decision—The prescribed rates of wages of the men concerned are the rates they were actually receiving on 11th November, 1918. Issued 30th September. (793)

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

WOMEN WORKERS.—The Electro Deposits, Ltd., Glasgow, v. the Workers' Union. Decision—The provisions of Order No. 1073 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918) does not form part of the prescribed rate applicable to the women concerned employed on work in connection with gas charges, in the machine shop, chemical department and paint shop of the Company. Issued 4th September. (736)

GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS.—The Association of Glass Bottle Glass Bottle Makers.—The Association of Glass Bottle anufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland v. the National deration of Glass Bottle Workers. Award—Certain riations made in an agreement arrived at between the order and dated 18th June, 1918. Issued 5th September.

## Food and Drink Trades.

BAKERS .- T. W. C. Hale, Baker and Confectioner, Hadley and Wellington, Salop, v. J. Sanson and A. J. Ball, represented by the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers. Decision—The prescribed rate of wages applicable to the class of workmen concerned is 55s. a week. Issued 4th September. (739)

Dairy Employees.—The Bournemouth, Poole and Christ-hurch Dairymen's Association v. the Workers' Union. women 18 years of age and over to be 50s. and 35s. a d women 18 years of age and over to be 50s. and 50s. a sek respectively; minimum rates for boys and youths to 17s. 6d. a week, to those aged 14 years, rising to 33s. week to those 17 years of age. Claims for certain rates pay for girls under 18 years of age, and for the working sek to be 48 hours, not established. Issued 4th September.

#### Leather Trades.

BROWN SADDLERS-WALSALL, BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT. The Master Brown Saddlers' Section of the Saddlery, Iarness, and General Leather Goods Manufacturers' association v. the Midland Leather Trades Federation.

Ward—The advance of 50 per cent. on present piece-work prices for riding-saddle makers to be paid from 14th April, 1919. Issued 1st September. (725)

GENERAL LEATHER WORKERS.—Lycett Saddle and Motor decessories Co., Ltd., and D. Mason and Sons, Ltd., both of Birmingham, v. the Union of Saddlers and General eather Workers. Decision—The agreed list of prices for ivilian work, and the bonus and advances granted under laward (No. 2078) of the Committee on Production of 12th layust, 1918 (Leather Workers—England and Wales), and greements of 12th September, 1918, and 8th November, 1918, form part of the prescribed rates of the workers contend employed in the Birmingham district in the made-up eather trades. Issued 4th September. (733)

Brown Saddlers.—D. Mason and Sons, Ltd., Birmingham, v. the Birmingham New Brown Saddlers' Trade Protection Society. Decision—The bonus of 7½ per cent. on earnings granted under Award (No. 2078) of the Committee on Production of 12th August, 1918 (Leather Workers—England and Wales), does not form part of the prescribed rate of the workers concerned. Issued 4th September.

Female Stitchers.—Jabez Cliff and Co., Walsall, v. the Midland Leather Trades Federation (representing Clara Mansell and other workers in the employment of the firm). Decision—The advances granted under the agreement between the Light Leather Federation and others come to on 12th September, 1918, at a conciliation conference at which the Chief Industrial Commissioner presided, and the agreement between the Midland Branch of the Saddlery, Harness, and General Leather Goods Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain and the National Trades Federation, dated 8th November, 1918, do not form part of the prescribed rate of Clara Mansell and the other workers concerned. Issued 5th September. (748)

LEATHER TRADE.—The Belfast and District Saddlers and Leather Workers' Employers' Association v. the National Leather Trades Federation. Award—The minimum rate of the men concerned, aged 21 years and over, employed at Belfast to be increased to 1s. 3d. an hour. Issued 24th

# Public Utility Services.

Paviors.—The Clyde Navigation Trustees and the Corporation of Glasgow v. the Buildin, Trades of Scotland Operatives' Wages and Conditions of Service Board. Decision—Claim for an advance of 3d. an hour on present rates of wages for building trade workmen, and for paviors attached to the building trade, not established; the rate of all the men concerned to be 1s. 8\gammade d. an hour. Issued 2nd September. (729)

STATIONARY ENGINE DRIVERS.—The Dublin Corporation v. the Irish Stationary Engine Drivers' Union. Decision—Claim for a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings not established. Issued 4th September. (731)

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.—The Borough of Bedford, Electricity Department, v. the Workers' Union. Award—From first pay after 8th July, 1919, the men concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 5s. a week, provided it does not bring the total war advance to a sum exceeding 28s. 6d. a week, plus, in the case of men aged 21 years and over, a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings; the youths concerned under 18 years to receive an advance of 2s. 6d. a week, provided it does not bring the total war advance to a sum exceeding 10s. 9d. a week. Issued 4th September. (740)

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.—The Bedford Corporation v. the Workers' Union and the National Union of Corporation Workers. Award—The men concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 3s. a week from the first pay after 8th July, 1919, provided this amount does not bring the total war advance to a sum exceeding 27s. a week. Issued 4th September. (741)

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.—The Basingstoke Corporation v. the Workers' Union. Award—The men and youths under 18 years of age concerned to receive advances of 5s. and 2s 6d. a week respectively from the first pay after 8th May, 1919. Issued 4th September. (743)

General Workers.—The Aberdeen Harbour Commissioners v. the National Union of General Workers.

Award—From the first pay after 2nd September, 1919, the men concerned aged 18 years and over, and under 18 years of age, to receive advances of 2s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. a week respectively. Issued 8th September. (751)

GENERAL WORKERS.—The Aberdeen Corporation v. the National Union of General Workers. Award—The employees concerned aged 18 years and over, and under 18 years of age, to receive advances of 2s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. a week respectively from the first pay after 2nd September. Issued 8th September. (752)

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.—The Helensburgh Corporation v. the National Amalgamated Workers' Union. Decision— Claim by labourers and semi-skilled workers employed in the roads, parks, and cleansing departments of the Helensburgh Corporation for such advance as would make a total over pre-war rates of 30s. a week, not established. Issued 8th September. (753)

BLACKSMITH.—The Gas Department of the Corporation of Stoke-on-Trent v. the Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Decision—The prescribed rate of wages applicable to the man concerned is 43s. a week plus 21s. 6d. a week war advance plus a bonus of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on earnings. Issued 9th September. (754)

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.—The Worthing Corporation v. the Workers' Union. Award—The able-bodied men concerned to receive such advance as will bring their total war advances to 23s. 6d. a week. Issued 26th September. (790)

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.—The Brighton Corporation v. the National Amalgamated Workers' Union. Decision—Claim by men employed by the Brighton Corporation at their Electricity Works, for the adoption of the basic rates set forth in the Award (No. 2772) of the Committee on Production of 8th November, 1918 (Electricity Undertakings (General), London District), not established. Issued 26th September (791) September. (791)

September. (791)
ENGINEMEN, STOKERS AND COALMEN.—The Brompton,
Chatham, Gillingham and Rochester Water Works Co. v.
the Public Works and Constructional Operatives' Union.
Award—The weekly working hours to be reduced to 48
without reduction in the weekly earnings; the rate so fixed
to be increased by 2d. an hour for all able-bodied men and
by 1d. an hour for all men who are not able-bodied. Issued 30th September. (795)

#### Miscellaneous Trades.

RUBBER WORKERS.—The North-Western Rubber Co., Ltd., v. the National Union of General Workers. Decision—The prescribed rate of wages of the class of workpeople concerned is the rate which they were actually receiving on 11th November, 1918, and the workpeople concerned are not affected by the Awards (No. 550) of the Committee on Production of 4th December, 1917, and (No. 71) of the Court of Arbitration of 17th December, 1918. Issued 25th

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

Building and Allied Trades.

GENERAL WORKERS.—Newry Master Builders v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Difference—Claim for (1) Minimum wage of 1s. 2½d. per hour. (2) 46½-hour week. (3) Overtime rates at time and a half from 5 30 p. re. to 10 p. m. double time for the second of the se 46½-hour week. (3) Overtime rates at time and a half from 5.30 p.m. to 10 p.m., double time from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. and from 12 noon on Saturday to 5.30 p.m.; double time for Sundays and holidays. (4) Country money: 2s. per day extra for a radius between three and five miles from Newry Post Office, and 4s. per day for a radius of more than five miles. (5) Carters to be paid the same overtime rates for over 46½ hours, and 2s. per hour for feeding horses on Sundays. Arbitrator—Mr. James Andrews, K.C. Award—(1) The men concerned shall be paid at the rate of £2 per week. (2) (By agreement) The working week shall consist week. (2) (By agreement) The working week shall consist of 47 hours as follows: —8 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. from Monday to Friday, with one hour off daily from 1 to 2 p.m. for dinner; Saturday from 8 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. (3) Overtime, for the first two hours, time and a quarter, thereafter until midnight, time and a half, from midnight until starting time, double time; Saturdays, Sundays and holidays (not including Labour Day, 1st May), double time. (4) When working outside a 3-mile radius from the Newry Post Office the men concerned shall go to their work in their employers' time and return in their own time; they shall be employers: time and return in their own time; they shall be transported to and from their work at the expense of their employers. If the men, with the consent of their employers, do not return to their homes at night, they shall receive board and lodging allowance at the rate of 16s. per week.

(5) No alteration shall be made in the hours or conditions of employment of carters, but an additional 1s. shall be allowed to expect for fooding horses on Sundays. Effective allowed to a carter for feeding horses on Sundays. Effective as regards Clause (1) as from the date of the resumption of work after the strike; as regards the other clauses, as from the 30th September, 1919. Issued 30th September, 1919. W.A. 7386

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

BLAST FURNACEMEN.—North Staffordshire Ironmasters' Association v. the Midland Blast Furnacemen's, Cokemen's and Bye-product Workers' Association. Difference—Application for new agreement regarding blast furnacemen's wages. Court of Arbitration—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. (Chairman), Mr. George Pate, O.B.E. (Employers' representative), and Mr. James Gavin, J.P. (representative of Labour). Award—(1) The demand of the Masters' Association for a limitation in the maximum of the distance. tion for a limitation in the maximum of the sliding scale not established. (2) The tonnage rates to be paid to the fillers and chargers to be as offered and proposed by the Masters' Association (here follow details). These rates to include, and be in satisfaction of, any war bonus where hitherto paid, but to be subject to the addition of a makeup payment according to a scale which is set out. (3) The tonnage wages of the keepers shall be 5d. per ton up to 450 tons, with a 1d. per ton bonus for all tonnage above this amount, with scale additions in each case. (4) The wages of amount, with scale additions in each case. (4) The wages of slaggers shall be 4d. per ton up to 450 tons, with \(^3\)d. per ton bonus for all tonnage above this amount, with scale additions in each case. (5) Additional make-up payments to keepers and slaggers as set out. (6) Pig-lifters—(a) No addition to wages for the stocking of pig iron; (b) the percentages now being paid by the various firms on the basis rates for pig-lifting out of the pig beds to be increased by 15 per cent. In the case of each firm, but otherwise to continue to vary as heretofore. War-bonuses where paid to continue. (7) The shift wage men set out hereunder shall receive an advance of 3d. per shift on their basis rates receive an advance of 3d. per shift on their basis rates, namely, blast enginemen, hoist enginemen, boiler tenters, stovemen, labourers who take bye-turn, other labourers.

War bonuses where paid to continue. (8) Other claims not established. Effective as from 1st June, 1919. Issued 30th September, 1919. W.A. 4478/2.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

JOINERS.—The Bristol Docks Committee v. the United Trade Committee of Carpenters and Joiners. Difference— Trade Committee of Carpenters and Joiners. Difference—Claim on behalf of the joiners to follow the rate of wages paid to shipwrights, and for 10 per cent. increase on prewar rates as from the 12th of June, 1919. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—That the wages of the joiners concerned shall be advanced by 4s. 9d. per week and here after follow the rates of wages of the shipwrights as claimed, but this is not to include any extra payments made to the shipwrights in respect of dry docking work exclusively Effective as from 13th June, 1919. Issued 15th September 1919. W.A. 1442/5.

Textile Trades.

SILK WORKERS.—Macclesfield Silk Trade Employers' Association. Differ-SILK WORKERS.—Macclesfield Silk Trade Employers' Association v. National Silk Workers' Association. Difference—Application for an increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—Clauses 1 to 17 determine minimum rates and advances for various classes of workers. (18) 49-hour week. (9) Above clauses apply to adults, namely, men of 21 and women of 20 years of age. (20) Girls under 20 and yo this under 21 to receive an increase on time rates of 1s per week. These on piece-wark to receive the rates of 1s. per week. Those on piece-work to receive the advances in the piece-rates, but are not entitled to the minimum piece-work rates. Effective, as regards advances and minimum wages, as from the commencement of the first full pay week after 14th August, 1919; as regards new conditions, except where otherwise provided, as from 17th September, 1919. Issued 17th September, 1919. W.A. 7176.

Transport Trades.

DOCK LABOURERS.—Employers at the Lower Docks, Belfast, v. the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Difference—Application for alteration of various rates and bifference—Application for alteration of various rates and working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award—Contains 29 clauses, of which the most important are the following:—(1) All men employed at general cargo shall be paid 16s. per day, the hours to remain as at present, and Saturday to be paid at the full day's rate. Saturday work not to be lessened in consequence. (2) Overtime to be paid at present rates, namely, time and a quarter for the first two hours, time and a half for the second two hours, and afterwards double time. (3) Work between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. to be paid at the rate of double time (4) A man who receives a check on any day before 2 shall be guaranteed four hours' work or four hours' pa shall be guaranteed four hours' work or four hours' pay for that day, subject to certain conditions. A trimmer on coasting vessels hall always be guaranteed four hours' pay. (5) Men handling square timber shall continue to be paid ls. 6d. per day atta. (6) Men working the elevators shall continue to be paid 2s. per day extra. (7) Extras paid in the ports to be continued to be paid as extras. (8) Tallymen shall have a working week of 46 hours. (9) Tiering: If the time avened 19, there shall he paid and pay to properly two tiers exceed 12, there shall be paid \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per ton for every two tiers over and above the 12, counting from the ground tier. (10) Rates for cement shall be 2d. per ton per man this to be a special fixed rate. (11) Two extra men shall be put on during the period of time involved in carrying over rail of ship while at low water. All these items were decided by agreement. By decision of the Arbitrator—(12) over rail of ship while at low water. All these items were decided by agreement. By decision of the Arbitrator—(12 All men employed at grain cargoes shall be paid 16s. per day subject to the next clause, and dirty work to be paid extra (13) Fillers handling rye and barley cargoes shall be paid 1s. per day extra. (14) Claim for canters during inclement weather has not been established. (15) Claim for 2s. per day extra for men carrying at ship's side has not been established. (16) Where temporary rates have hitherto been established. established. (16) Where tonnage rates have hitherto been paid for flour and meal cargoes carried by small boats, tonnage rates shall be paid when the same cargoes are carried in larger vessels. (17) Tonnage rates shall be advanced in the same proportion as time rates are advanced (this by Agreement), the proportionate increase being fixed by the Arbitrator as 15 per cent. (18) The rate for loading vans from steamer shall be 5½d. per ton this is to be a special fixed rate. this is to be a special fixed rate. (19) Overtime rates for tonnage workers shall be tonnage and a half for the first four hours, double tonnage afterwards. Overtime rates aft 12 o'clock Saturday to be on the same basis. (20) A tonna worker who is taken on before 2 p.m. on any day shall guaranteed the half day's pay of a docker working at da rates. Effective as from 18th September, 1919. Issu 26th September, 1919. W.A. 7381.

Paper, Printing, &c. Trades.

PRINTERS.—Dublin Master Printers and Allied Trades' Association v. Dublin Typographical Provident Sociation for an increase of 5s. per week Dublin Typographical Provident Society. men employed in book and jobbing offices who are paid at men employed in book and jobbing offices who are paid or over the minimum rates of wages as defined in the Working Rules dated 22nd August, 1919, and for a proportionate increase to those paid below the aforesaid minimum rates. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award—Claim not established. Issued 3rd September, 1919.

Food and Drink Trades.

OATMEAL AND BARLEY MILLERS.—Milne Bros., John Milne and Co., Ltd., James G. Mutch, John Strachan and

Sons, the North of Scotland Milling Co., Ltd., the Northern Coop. Society, Ltd., all of Aberdeen, v. National Union of General Workers. Difference—Claim for (1) advance of General Workers. Difference—Claim for (1) advance of General Workers. Arbitrator—Sheriff T. A. Fyfe. Award—(1) ng hours. Arbitrator—Sheriff T. A. Fyfe. Award—(1) ng hours established. (2) Overtime shall be paid for at rate t established. 12) over the state of the sta (3) The fixing of working hours for a trade or indays. (3) The fixing of working hours for a trade of fi-try is a general question and cannot be determined by award, as the respondents do not comprise the whole of milling firms in the district; but it i recommended that parties should agree upon 50 hours as the working week their establishments. Effective as from first full pay wing the date of this award. Issue 31st August, 1919.

October, 1919.

Irish Flour Millers' Association, on behalf of Carters.—Irish Flour Millers' Association, on behalf of Messrs. Bolands, Flour Millers, Dublin; Johnston, Mooney and O'Brien, Flour Millers, Dublin; and the Dock Milling Co., Ltd., Dublin, v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Difference—Application that (a) the present load rates in the case of Messrs. Bolands' carters be increased to 2s. per load. (b) The present load rates in the case of Messrs. Johnston, Mooney and O'Brien's carters be increased to 2s. per load. (c) The present tonnage rates in the case of to 2s. per load. (c) The present tonnage rates in the case of the Milling Company's carters be increased to 2s. per load. ck Milling Company's carters be increased to 2s. per d) The motor wagon tonnage rate be increased to per ton. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. 1918. 6d. per ton. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award—(1) The present load rates paid to flour mill carter Award—(1) The present load rates paid to flour mill carters by Messrs. Bolands and by Messrs. Johnston, Mooney and O'Brien shall be increased by 3d. per load. (2) The present tonnage rate paid to flour mill horse carters by the Dock Milling Co. shall be increased by 2d. per ton. (3) Present motor wagon tonnage rate paid by the Dock Milling Co. shall be increased by 1d. per ton. Effective as on and from pay day of the week commencing 8th September, 1919. •Issued 22nd September, 1919. W.A. 7374/3.

CLERICAL STAFF.—Messrs. Bolands, Ltd., Dublin, v. Irish Clerical and Allied Workers' Union. Difference—Application on behalf of members on the clerical staff of the Ringsend Flour Mills for (1) an increase of 150 per cent. on prewar wages; (2) a reduction of working week from 57 hours to 48 hours. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award—(1)As from 1st April, 1919, an increase of 100 per cent. on pre-war salaries to male clerks over 21 who were in the work of the form prior to the work. cent. on pre-war salaries to male clerks over 21 who were in the employ of the firm prior to the war. (2) For male clerks over 21 who have been engaged by the firm between August, 1914, and January 1st, 1918, the starting salary when not exceeding 25s. per week shall be increased by 100 per cent., and when exceeding 25s. per week the 100 per cent. increase shall be placed on 25s. per week of the salary. (3) As from 1st July, 1919, two employees concerned shall receive an advance of 6s. per week, and one an advance of 7s. 6d. per week; an advance of 5s. per week to the female typist concerned. (4) All members of the Union concerned shall receive the 10 per cent. bonus on total earnings for the year preceding March, 1919. When a clerk was taken on beween March, 1918, and March, 1919, the 10 per cent. shall be paid on the total earnings for that part of this period during which he could be a supported by the state of the period during the shall be a supported by the state of the supported by the th he (or she) has been employed. (5) Increases shall be didered due to and dependent on the economic situation ted by the war. (6) Merger of all advances since just, 1914, to those clerks coming under clauses (1) and (6) It was agreed that the working week of 57 hours all the reduced to 48 hours. Issued 22nd September, 1919.

Bakers.—Belfast Bakers' Association v. the Irish Bakers' National Amalgamated Union. Difference—Application for 1) advance of 20s. per week; (2) overtime at time and a half; 3) 45-hour week; (4) night work to be dealt with patients of recommendations of the Committee on Night Baking, any ht to be not more than seven hours; (5) double time for day work; (6) 5s. extra per week to oven men and dough kers. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award—Increase of 6s. per week to skilled bakers. (2) Overtime time and a half; each day's overtime to stand by itself and be calculated after the completion of eight hours' work.
Claim not established. (4) At present impracticable, but arties should consider the best means of carrying out the ecommendations of the Parliamentary Committee as soon as a specific or the consider the committee as soon as a specific or the committee or t sible. (5) Double time for Sunday work between mid-ht Saturday and midnight Sunday. (6) Claim established. Increases are war advances. Effective as from 8th Sep-aber, 1919. Issued 23rd September, 1919. W.A. 7357.

Bread Servers.—Belfast Master Bakers' Association v. he Bread Servers' Trade Union. Difference—Application or (1) minimum wage of £3 per week; (2) the standards of arts, commission and facilities to remain as at present. This trator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award—Claim not stablished but in the confidence hand servers whose total stablished, but in the case of those bread servers whose total verage earnings per week, reckoned during the two months rior to 20th September, are at present less than £3, the preent wages wages or commission or standard, or all three, as may n most suitable to the employer, shall be readjusted so they may be reasonably expected to amount to not less at 23 per week. Effective as from 1st October, 1919. W.A. 7357/3.

BAKERS: SEMI-SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKMEN.—Belfast Master Bakers' Association v. Irish Bakers' National Amalgamated Union (Allied Workers' Section) and the Workers' Union. Difference—Application on behalf of semi-skilled and unskilled workmen for (1) an advance of semi-skilled and unskilled workmen for (1) an advance of 10s. per week on present wages; (2) payment of overtime at rate of time and a half; (3) working week of 45 hours; (4) night work to be dealt with in terms of the recommendation of the Committee on Night Baking, any night to consist of not more than seven hours; (5) double time for Sunday work. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award—(1) A war advance of 6s. per week to men concerned. (2) Overtime shall be paid for at rate of time and a half, each day's exercise to stand by itself, and to be calculated after the overtime to stand by itself, and to be calculated after the completion of eight hours' work. (3) Claim not established. (4) a seven-hour nightshift is at present impracticable, but the Parliamentary Committee's recommendations should be carried out as soon as can be arranged. (5) All Sunday work between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday shall be paid for at double time rates. Effective as from 8th September, 1919. Issued 23rd September, 1919. W.A.

Mil. Operatives.—Irish Flour Millers' Association, on behalf of certain firms, v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union and six other Unions. Difference—Application for (a) increases of 20s. per week to men, 13s. per week to women and boys; (b) double time for all overtime worked between 12 p.m. on Sunday and 6 a.m. on Monday; (c) a fortnight's annual holiday with pay. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award—(1) An advance of 4s. per week to men over 21 employed in the flour mills; provided that where in any mill advances made since August, 1914, exclusive of merit advances. merit advances, are equal to or in excess of total general advances granted, no advance shall be made; 2s. 6d. per week to women and youths over 18; 1s. 6d. per week to youths under 18. (2) Inthe case of any firm, tradesmen, such as carpenters, employed on maintenance work who are not paid in accordance with District or Trade Union rates of pay, shall receive the general advances paid to workmen in flour mills. (3) This award shall apply only to such carters as do carting from a flour mill to a grain store. (4) Double time shall be paid for overtime between 12 p.m. on Sunday and 6 A.M. on Monday. (5) A continuous week's holiday with pay shall be granted each year between 1st May and 30th September to all employees concerned, in addition to various single holidays already granted, such holidays to be paid for; provided (a) that all holidays in any year do not exceed 12 days, (b) that an employee shall only become entitled to the continuous week's holiday after six months' continuous and satisfactory service, (c) that when required employees will be prepared to make up for holidays by working overtime at overtime rates. (6) It is not practicable during present year that all employees should be granted the week's continuous holiday. (7) Increases shall enter into the calculation of overtime when paid. (9) Advances shall be considered due to and dependent on the economic conditions created by the war. Effective as on and from pay day of the week commencing 18th August, 1919. Issued 23rd September, 1919.

Enginemen and Firemen in Sugar Refineries.—Henry Tate and Sons, Ltd., Macfie and Sons, and Fairrie and Co., Ltd., v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, and others. Difference—As to what rates are payable to enginemen and firemen in the employment of the Liver-produced sugar refineries. pool sugar refineries. Court of Enquiry, consisting of Sir H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C., and an Officer of the Ministry of Labour. Report (accepted as an Award)—(1) It is recommended that the rates being paid to enginemen and firements and significant and significant to the internal significant s commended that the rates being paid to enginemen and firemen be adjusted, and that as from 28th August last the rates payable should be increased to 1s. 9d. and 1s. 8d. per hour respectively. (2) The firms are recommended to regard the men concerned as entitled to rates of 1s. 8½d. and 1s. 8d. respectively as from 17th March, but it is not recommended that these arrears should be admitted by the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supplies as a charge against public funds. Issued 23rd September, 1919. W.A. 4052/5.

#### Public Utility Services.

Public Utility Services.

EMPLOYEES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.—Joint Board of Local Authorities of South Wales and Monmouthshire. Difference—Application for seven consecutive days holiday with pay for all men in all departments in addition to six National or Bank Holidays granted by the Stoker Agreement dated 11th March, 1919. Arbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—(1) This Award only applies to workers in the non-trading departments of the Authorities and is not to be taken as superseding or altering the terms of the Stoker or any subsequent agreement except upon the question of holidays. (2) The following Authorities are concerned:—Aberarvon, Bedwellty, Llanelly, Mynyddislwyn, Aberdare, Caerphilly, Maesteg, Neath Rural District Council, Abersychan, Glyncorrwg, Margan, Ogmore and Garw, Barry, Gellygaer, Mountain Ash, Merthyr Tydfil, Porthcawl, Pontypridd and Rymney. (3) Six National or Bank Holidays are to be allowed during the year with pay to men who have completed 12 months' continuous service shall be allowed. Issued 1st September, 1919. W.A. 6727/2.

Municipal Employees.—Blackrock Urban District Council, Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District Council, Pembroke Urban District Council, Rathmines and Pembroke Main Drainage Board v. Irish Municipal Employees Trade Union. Difference—Application for (1) a weekly wage of not less than 150 per cent. over pre-war rates. (2) Minimum of 50s. per week for all adult employees. (3) Payment of overtime at rate laid down in the rules of the Trade Union. (4) One week's annual leave with pay irrespective of Bank or other holidays allowed, and without prejudice to the position of those members in receipt of more than one week's annual leave. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, D.B.E. Award—(1) War advances of 3s. per week to men concerned, except those who have received 30s. per week war advance, those who have received the 12½ pr cent. bonus, tradesmen whose rates follow those of their trade, and a foreman driver; and 2s. 6d. per week to trade, and a foreman driver; and 2s. 6d. per week to women. (2) Claim not established. Claims (3) and (4) established. Effective as from the first full pay-day in August, 1919. Issued 3rd September, 1919. W.A. 6890/2.

Municipal Officers.—Dalkey Urban District Council v. National Union of Municipal Officers (Ireland). Difference—Application for a bonus according to the new scale of war bonuses fixed by Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government employees in Award No. 84, dated 31st March, 1919. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award—(1) Whole-time officers shall be paid the full amount of bonus laid down in above-mentioned scale, that is to say, (a) 24s. per week plus the equivalent of 20 per cent. of their present ordinary remuneration in cases where the remuneration does not exceed 60s. per week; (b) £60 per annum plus the equivalent of 20 per cent. of their present ordinary remuneration in cases where the remuneration exceeds 60s. (or £156 10s. per annum) subject to a maximum bonus of £300 a year. (2) Part-time officers whose services are engaged to the extent of not less than half their time shall be paid a proportionate amount of above bonus. The bonus of other part-time officers left to discretion of the Council. (3) Merger of any bonus given since 1914 to meet increased cost of living. (4) "Ordinary remuneration" defined. Effective as from 1st April, 1919; and there shall be further payable for the period between 1st November, 1918, and 31st March, 1919, the same amount of bonus less 10 per cent. Issued 3rd September, 1919. W.A. 6916.

Poor Law Officers.—Guardians of the Plomesgate Union v. Two of their Officers. Difference—Claim for payment of a war bonus in accordance with Award No. 84, dated 31st March, 1919, of Conciliation and Arbitration—Board for Government Employees. Arbitrator—Sir H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C. Award—That the two employees concerned, who are acting as Relieving Officers, Vaccination Officers, Inspectors under the Infant Life Protection Act, Registrars of Births and Deaths, and Collectors, shall receive as from 1st April, 1919, by way of war bonus a sum of £93 per annum each. Merger of the sums of £35 and £25 now paid to them as war bonuses. Payment of bonuse awarded to continue for such

Local Government Officers. — Weston - super - Mare Urban District Council v. National Association of Local Government Officers. Difference—Application of the resident, non-resident, and part-time officers for the adoption of the Civil Service scale of bonus under the Awards of the Conciliation and Arbitration Board. At the hearing the Association confined their claim to Award No. 84. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Bonuses to be granted to the employees concerned according to the full scale and terms set out in Award No. 84 of 31st March, 1919, subject to the provisions which follow. (2) Merger of bonuses at present being paid. (3) Employees enjoying food rations shall be granted one-half of the scale of bonus, subject to an allowance of 1/14th of the weekly bonus for any day on which full rations are not available for them. Those only partially rationed shall receive two-thirds of the bonus with an equitable proportionate allowance in respect of any day on which they usually receive rations and the same are not available. (4) Part-time employees are to receive a due proportion of the flat bonus, but the 20 per cent. on the whole of their salaries or wages. The due proportion shall in the case of the clerk be three-quarters and in the case of the Medical Officer of Health one-half. (5) Ordinary remuneration defined. (6) The increases hereby awarded are war bonuses, and are to continue for such period as the scale authorised by Award No. 84 remains in force. Effective as from 1st April, 1919. Issued 4th September, 1919. W.A. 4606/2.

ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERS.—The Corporation of Sunderland v. the Electrical Power Engineers' Association. Difference—re the application to certain members of the Award dated 27th February, 1919, W.A. 9281, made by the present arbitrator. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—The salaries of the employees concerned are separately analysed, and the amount of war bonus already received determined for the purpose of merger. Issued 9th September, 1919. W.A. 1836/36.

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The Wandswon Board of Guardians v. Registrars of Births and Deaths a entitled to the Civil Service war bonus under Award N 84 of the Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Gover ment Employees. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K. Award—Employees concerned shall be paid as from April, 1919, war bonuses according to the scale set out the said Award No. 84, proportioned according to the tird devoted by them to their duties. The proportion to one-third of the flat bonus of £60 per annum, unless greater proportion of time in any case is shown to be devoted, and the full 20 per cent. to be paid in each ca on the whole amount of fees paid by the Guardians to the Registrars concerned. Issued 10th September, 191 W.A. 4836/2.

October, 1919.

EMPLOYEES IN ELECTRICITY WORKS.—Corporation of Southampton (Electricity Department) v. Electrical Trades Union. Difference—Application for an increase of wages to certain officials and employees in the electricity depart. Union. Difference—Application for an increase of wages to certain officials and employees in the electricity department of the Corporation. Arbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—(1) The following minimum rates shall be paid:—Power House—Charge engineers, £3 10s. per week; junior charge engineers, £2 5s. per week; switch-board attendants, £1 5s. per week. To all these men a further increase in the minimum rate of 2s. per week shall be paid for every complete year of service, but not exceeding a further increase in the minimum rate shall be paid of 2s. per week for every million units sold per year above ten millions, but not exceeding a further 10s. per week. Battery Attendant—Minimum rate shall be £2 per week, sub-station attendants, £1 5s. per week. Mains Department—Mains engineer, the minimum wage shall be £4 15s. per week; assistant engineers, £2 15s. per week; test-room engineer, £3 per week. (2) In addition to all the above rates, war wages at present fixed at £1 8s. 6d. per week and 12½ per cent on earnings shall be paid. Effective—As from commencement of first full pay week after 1st July, 1919. Issued 20th September, 1919. W.A. 3095/2.

Gemeral Workers.—Corporation of Hereford v Workers' Union. Difference—Application for (1) Advance of 8s. per week for all engaged by the week on the roads, markets, and waterworks' departments. (2) For a rate of 1s. 2d. per hour for all men working by the hour. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—(1) War advance of 4s. per week. (2) Advances given since the original application were merit advances and should be paid in addition to the advances hereby granted. (3) This award does not apply to the roller driver. (4) No differentiation between aged and other workers. Effective as from the pay period prior to such pay day. Issued 24th September, 1919. W.A. 4971/2.

Vehicle Workers.—Corporation of Hereford v. National Union of Vehicle Workers. Difference—Application for (1) A war wage of 30s. per week over pre-war rates. (2) A 47-hour week. (3) Overtime pay in accordance with the decision of the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities non-trading services manual workers. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—(1) War advance of 4s. per week to men, 2s. per week to boys under 18. (2) Claim not established. (3) Overtime shall commence after the hours constituting the present full ordinary working week have been worked, or otherwise satisfactorily accounted for. Rates shall be time and a quarter for the first three hours, time and a half thereafter, double time for Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, if a general holiday, and proclaimed national holidays, but any existing arrangement between the Corporation and the men concerned which is more beneficial to the employees is not to be affected by this Award. (4) This award does not apply to the men whose wages, by resolution of the Sewers Committee, dated 23rd May, 1919, were advanced by 10s. per week, nor does it apply to the three men paid by the hour. Effective as from the pay day in the week VEHICLE WORKERS.—Corporation of Hereford v. National by 10s. per week, nor does it apply to the three men paid by the hour. Effective as from the pay day in the week ending 30th August, 1919, for the pay period prior to such pay day. Issued 24th September, 1919. W.A. 4971/3.

Municipal Employees' Association. Difference—Claim for an advance of 10s. per week on present war wages, based on the increased cost of living. Arbitrator—Mr. James Andrews, K.C. Award—(1) The wages of men concerned shall be as follows:—Gas Department—Chargers or stokers, £3 10s. 0d.; drawers, £3 4s. 0d.; labourers, £2 3s. 0d. Surveyor's Department—All workmen £2 1s. 0d. (2) Award to be retrospective, and wages shall be payable from and including the first pay day in September, 1919; all arrears of wages shall be paid within one fortnight from date upon which a copy of this Award shall be received by the said Council. (3) Award to remain in force for at least six months from date thereof, and the wages hereby fixed shall be payable for such period, subject to the proviso that if during the period the cost of living shall rise or fall, according to the official tables published monthly in the Labour Gazette, to the extent of not less than 7½ per cent. from the figure of 115 per cent. mentioned in the said Gazette

for the present month as general increase in cost of living over pre-war level, the wages of the men concerned shall be increased or reduced for each such 7½ per cent. in accordance with the following scale:—Gas Department—Chargers or stokers, 3s.; drawers, 2s..9d.; labourers, 2s. Surveyor's Department—All workmen, 2s. (4) Award may be terminated at any time after the expiration of six months by one month's prior notice in writing by either party. Issued 30th September, 1919. W.A. 7380.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS .—Merton and Morden Urban CAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.—Merton and Morden Urbanrict Council v. National Association of Local Governg. Officers. Difference—Claim that the Civil Service
of war bonus (Award No. 84) be applied to the whole
her permanent Administrative, Technical and Clerical
of the Council. Arbitrator—Sir H. Courthope-Munroe,
Award—(1) Claim established. (2) Merger of present
ses. (3) The Medical Officer of Health and the Morden bonuses. (3) The Medical Omber of Health and the Morden Collector, who are part time employees, are to receive a due proportion of the flat bonus and 20 per cent. of their respective salaries. (4) "Ordinary remuneration" defined. (5) Increases hereby awarded are to continue for such period as Award No. 84 remains in force. Effective as from 1st April, 1919. Issued 30th September, 1919. W.A. 6418/2.

#### Miscellaneous Trades.

Variety Artistes—Theatres of Varieties in Great Britain and Ireland.—Certain Managers in London, Liverpool and Manchester v. Variety Artistes' Federation. Difference—Proposed amendments of the Music Halls Award dated 14th May, 1913, by Sir George Askwith. Arbitrator—Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C. Award—(1) No existing contracts made prior to this award shall be deemed to be affected by this award. (2) All future contracts between managements of theatres and artistes shall be either ordinary contracts or special exclusive contracts, the forms of which are set out in the Schedules. (a) In ordinary contracts, subject to certain provisos, the form of contract set out in Schedule (1) shall be the only form used, and all the clauses and rules therein contained shall be obligatory. (b) In special exclusive contracts, which must secure In special exclusive contracts, which must secure ory. (b) In special exclusive contracts, which must secure the artiste engagement for 20 weeks at not less than 40 a week (or for not less than £800 for not more than 10 weeks) within a period of 12 months and within a dius of 10 miles of a single specified theatre at which the artiste appears, modifications of the form of contract and be made as set out in Schedule (2). (3) No commission hall be charged or deducted by the management if the contract has been made without the intervention of an apparate form and separately signed, and shall contain no gent. (4) Options of re-engagement must be made upon a parate form and separately signed, and shall contain no ipulations inconsistent with the award form of ordinary intract. (5) (a) In the event of any dispute arising during the continuance of this award as to the meaning or interretation of the same or of any contract made thereunder, as trike or stoppage shall take place but the dispute shall be referred to arbitration. (b) If any change be desired at the terms and conditions or the rules and regulations of the contract no strike or stoppage shall take place and six nonths' notice in writing must be given, such notice to nonths' notice in writing must be given, such notice to spire on 30th June or 1st January in any year (but not to e given prior to 1st June, 1924). The party receiving the otice shall have the right of replying within two months and within a further right of replying within two months. In the shall have the right of replying within two months is within a further month two managers and two artistes all meet and endeavour to come to a unanimous undernding before 30th June or 1st January as the case may failing which both parties shall refer the question to bitration. Award shall come into force on or after the Novamber 1919 and shall govern the solutions. t November, 1919, and shall govern the relations of anagers and artistes for a period of not less than five years om that date. Issued 22nd September, 1919. W.A. 38/2.

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

#### Building and Allied Trades.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (LONDON DISTRICT).—National deration of Building Trade Operatives, London District uncil, v. Dartford, Erith and Bexley Master Builders' sociation. Agreement.—As from week ending first payyin April, 1919, the wages of operatives concerned shall as follows:

| Masons                      |          |    | 8. | a.   |
|-----------------------------|----------|----|----|------|
| Granite Masons and Mas      | on Fixer | 's | 1  | 9 93 |
| Bricklavers and Joiners .   |          | 15 | 1  | 9    |
| Plasterers                  |          |    | 1  | 9    |
| Smiths                      |          |    | 1  | 61   |
| Fitters<br>Plumbers         |          |    | 1  | 8    |
| Painters                    | \        |    | 1  | 91   |
| Labourers                   |          |    | 1  | 6 5  |
| Scaffolders and Timbermer   | n        |    | 1  | 81   |
| TOUTH I Princip I Introduce |          |    | 1  | 8    |
| Steam Derrick Drivers       | **.= *** |    | 1  | 71/3 |
|                             |          |    |    |      |

The above rates to apply to the following area:-

"From the Thames on the east side to Greenhithe Station, along the main road to Horn's Cross, St. James' Road, to and including the whole of Darenth Asylum to Lane's End, Little Darenth Hill, Hawley Road, Ship, Sutton-at-Hone, Ship Lane to Clement Street, anley Village, Five Wents, Swanley Junction to Four Wents, work on the main road, then North Cray Road,

Approved 12th August, 1919, on the understanding that the above rates are inclusive of all war advances and bonuses. W.A. 4804.

Building Trade Operatives (Birmingham).—National Board of Conciliation for the Building Trades. Decision—As from 1st August, 1919, the wages of operatives concerned shall be: bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, masons, plasterers, slaters and tilers, 1s. 9d. per hour; painters, 1s. 8d. per hour; labourers, 1s. 6d. per hour; working hours to remain as at present 401 per Working hours to remain as at present, 491 per Approved 4th September, 1919, on the understanding that any further reduction in hours of work shall not in itself constitute a ground for increased hourly rates. W.A. 6375.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES (EAST HERTS).—East Herts and District Master Builders' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, National House and Ship Painters and Decorators' Association, United Builders' Labourers' Union and the Operative Bricklayers' Society. Agreement—Rates of wages: Carpenters and joiners, bricklayers and plumbers shall receive 1s. 4d. per hour; painters, 1s. 3d. per hour; labourers, 1s. 1d. per hour. Labourers engaged on scaffolding work only to be paid 1d. per hour extra. Hours of labour: 39 weeks at 50 hours per week, 13 weeks winter time at 47 hours per week. The area 13 weeks winter time at 47 hours per week. The area

| Bishops Stortford. | Puckeridge.     |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Sawbridgeworth.    | Braughing.      |
| Gilston.           | Tonwell.        |
| Eastwick.          | Sacombe.        |
| Hunsdon.           | Waterford.      |
| High Wych.         | Old Hall Green. |
| Widford.           |                 |
|                    | Stapleford.     |
| Wormley.           | Hoddesdon.      |
| Cheshunt.          | Hertford Heath. |
| Hadham.            | Hertford.       |
| Stanstead.         | Hertingfordbury |
| Ware.              | Cole Green.     |
| Thunderidge.       | Bayford.        |
| High Cross.        | Berkhampstead.  |
| Colliers' End.     | Newgate Street. |
| Standon.           | Northaw.        |
| Broxbourne.        | Brickenden.     |
| Rye Park.          | Great Amwell    |
| LUJO I WIII.       | Great Alliwell  |
|                    |                 |

Approved 17th September, 1919, on the understanding that the above rates are inclusive of all war advances and bonuses. W.A. 4510.

#### Textile Trades.

Textile Workers.—Messrs. Robert Archibald & Sons, Middleton Mills, Tillicoultry, v. National Union of General Workers. Agreement—An increase of 5s. per week to men time-workers; 3s. per week to women and young persons; 10 per cent. increase on the rates of piece-workers. These increases are additions made on the increases on the pre-war general district average convingers and district average convingers and district average convinces.

increases are additions made on the increases on the prewar general district average earnings as adjusted between the Hillfoots Textile Employers' Association and the National Union of General Workers and approved by the Committee on Production on 20th September, 1918. Approved 29th September, 1919. W.A. 2481.

Enginemen, Firemen, and Greasers.—Woolcombing Employers' Federation, Worsted Spinners' Federation, Ltd., Woollen and Worsted Trades' Federation and Bradford and District Manufacturers' Federation v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen, and Electrical Workers. Agreement—(1) Firemen and Greasers shall be paid on a minimum basis rate of 61d. plus 15.625 per cent. per hour, for a 48-hours' week where the method of payment by hourly rate is in operation, and 29s. per week for 48 hours where the method of weekly wage is in operation. (2) Overtime rates to be operation, and 29s. per week for 48 hours where the method of weekly wage is in operation. (2) Overtime rates to be paid from Monday to Friday inclusive at the rate of time and a-quarter for the first two hours per day, and time and a-half after. From Saturday noon until Saturday Midnight, time and a-half. From Saturday Midnight to Sunday Midnight, double time. Time and a-half for all general holidays with the exception of Christmas Day, for which double time shall be paid. (3) Night Shift—Men working on the night shift shall be paid on a minimum basis rate of 6½d. plus 15.625 per cent. per hour. (4) Enginemen on ordinary time rates shall be paid on a minimum basis rate of 6½d. plus 15.625 per cent. per hour. (5) Night shift—Men working on the night shift be paid on a minimum basis rate of 6½d. plus 15.625 per cent. per hour. (6) Night shift—Men working on the night shift be paid on a minimum basis rate of 9d. per hour. Enginemen working under a head engineer shall be paid on a minimum basis rate of 7½d. plus 15.625 per cent. per hour. (6) Enginemen on standing wages shall be paid on a minimum basis rate of 34s. per week of 48 hours. Enginemen on standing wages working under a head engineer shall be paid on a minimum basis rate of 31s. per week of 48 hours. Note—Whilst retaining the present system of standing wages for certain enginemen, it is agreed that such enginemen and any other power plant employee, who may be on standing wage, shall be paid overtime rates for any time the engine may run for productive purposes in excess of 48 hours per week, both on the day shift and on the night shift. (7) Overtime rates shall also be paid to the standing wage men for all work done in excess of an average of seven hours per week outside running time, adjusted every four weeks, and also on any work done outside that, incidental to the maintenance of power. The employers shall require, and the operatives shall produce, satisfactory evidence that the hours claimed to have been worked in excess were actually worked, and were necessary to the proper performance of their duties. For the purpose of calculating the overtime rates to be paid to employees named in Clause 6, the weekly rate of wages shall be divided by 48 and the quotient shall be the hourly rate on which overtime, at the rate stated above, is to be paid. (8) Overtime worked by men on time rates shall be paid for on the system of each day standing by itself, or of a full week being worked according to the method in operation in the mill or section of the trade concerned. (9) Payment for boiler and flue cleaning to be increased by 100 per cent. over the rates of 1914. (10) Where better rates and conditions obtain they shall not be interfered with. (11) These rates to come into operation on and from Monday, 3rd March, 1919. At a conference between the parties interested, on the 9th April, 1919, certain questions of interpretation were raised and answered. It was agreed that any question of interpretation should be settled by Joint Conference between the parties. Agreed 10th April, 1919, Approved 29th

#### Clothing.

TIE CUTTERS.—London Tie Manufacturers' Association v. the London Society of Tie Cutters. Agreement—Terms are as set out in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1919, No. 1239, which is printed elsewhere in this issue (see below). Agreed 12th June, 1919. Approved 11th September, 1919. W.A. 4707.

# STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1919.

No. 1239.

WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) ACTS, 1918 AND 1919.

#### RATES OF WAGES.

Order, dated September 13, 1919, made by the Minister of Labour under section 2 (3) of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) act, 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. 5, c. 61), and the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Extension Act, 1919 (9 & 10 Geo. 5, c. 18).

Whereas Sub-section (3) of Section 2 of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) act, 1918, provides as follows:

Where an award determining or varying a rate has been so made by the Interim Court of Arbitration, or an agreement or settlement for such purpose has been arrived at, the Minister of Labour may, on the advice of the Interim Court of Arbitration, by order direct that the determination or variation effected by the award, agreement, or settlement shall be binding on all workmen to whom the prescribed rate in question is applicable and the employers of those workmen;

And whereas by an agreement dated the 12th June, 1919, and made between the London Tie Manufacturers' Association on the one hand, on behalf of the members of that Association, and the London Society of Tie Cutters on the other, on behalf of the members of that Society, it was agreed that as regards male cutters in the employment of members of the London Tie Manufacturers' Association the rates specified in the Schedule hereto should be substituted for the prescribed rates applicable under the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Acts, 1918 and 1919, to workpeople of the class mentioned in the Schedule:

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

Now, therefore, the Minister of Labour, in pursuance of

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

Now, therefore, the Minister of Labour, in pursuance of the powers vested in him by the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Acts, 1918 and 1919, and on the advice of the Interim Court of Arbitration, hereby orders and directs that the variations in rates of wages effected by the said agreement of the 12th June, 1919, as set forth in the Schedule hereto, shall as from 22nd September, 1919, be binding on all workpeople to whom the prescribed rates in question are applicable, and the employers of those workpeople in the tie-making trade in London.

The Minister reserves power to revoke or vary this Order.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1919.

R. S. Horne,

Minister of Labour.

AGREEMENT MADE THIS TWELFTH DAY OF JUNE, 1919, BETWEEN THE LONDON TIE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF 11/12, PAIL MAIL, LONDON, S.W.I (HEREINAFTER CALLED THE FIRST PARTY), ON THE ONE PART, AND THE LONDON SOCIETY OF TIE TUTTERS OF SAINT MARY'S SCHOOLS, GOLDEN LANE, LONDON, E.C. (HEREINAFTER CALLED THE SECOND PARTY) ON THE OTHER PART.

Whereas the second party made a claim against the first party for advances in the wages of such members of the second party as are in the employment of the members of the first party, and in respect to other matters, as follows, viz.:—

- (1) That the present wages of 45s. per week, plus 50s, per month bonus, be now consolidated into a weekly wage, and to be augmented by a further increase bringing the weekly wages of the cutters employed to cut silk, lining, swan or any other material used in the manufacture of neckwear, whether it be ladies' or gentlemen's, up to a minimum of £3 10s. per week, whether cut by hand or machine.
- (2) That the present wage and bonus of all foremen or head cutters in charge of cutting room or rooms, be now consolidated into a weekly wage, the same to be augmented by a further increase, bringing the weekly wages up to a minimum of £4 10s. per week. The same to apply to any individual employed as the sole cutter in any firm.
- (3) That the present wages and bonus of all junior cutters employed to cut silk, swan or lining, be now consolidated into a weekly wage and to be augmented by a further increase of 20 per cent.
- (4) That there be a standardised working week for the "Trade" of 44 hours.
- (5) Overtime shall be paid for as follows:—
  Monday to Friday, time and a half, double time for all overtime worked on Saturdays.
- (6) Good Friday, Christmas Day, all Statutory holidays, and a fortnight's annual holiday, without stoppage of payment.
- (7) That the London Society of Tie Cutters be now recognised by the London Tie Manufacturers' Association in order that a better understanding shall exist between employer and employees, as suggested by the Ministry of Reconstruction, Ministry of Labour, &c.
- (8) We urgently appeal to our respective employers to exercise that patriotism which existed in 1914 and onwards to carry out the pledges given our fellow cutters, viz.—upon returning to civil life they be reinstated, even at the expense of a female cutter.
- (9) That the entire programme become operative throughout the "Trade" on Friday, March 28th,

And whereas negotiations have taken place between the parties, with the result that an agreement upon the said claim has been arrived at upon the terms hereinafter mentioned, now it is hereby agreed between the parties as

- (a) That male cutters of 22 years of age and over, and of not less than five years' experience, be paid not less than 1s. 6d. per hour worked by them, such rate to apply both to timeworkers and pieceworkers, it being understood, as regards the latter, that the piece rates will be such as to enable the cutter to earn not less than that rate.
- (b) That the rate of 1s. 6d. per hour under (a) shall include all bonuses of every description, but shall be without prejudice to any higher rates presently being earned by them.
- (c) That the rates for male workers in the cutting room who are under 22 years of age be not than:—

| When | under<br>15 and   |   |    |    |   |          | 3d. p<br>4d. | er ho | ur. |
|------|---|---|----|----|---|----------|--------------|-------|-----|
|      | 16  |   | 17 |    |   |          | 5d.          | ,,    |     |
| "    | 17  | " | 18 | ,, | " |          | 6d.          | 11    |     |
| "    | 18  | " | 19 | "  | " |          | 71d.         | ,,    |     |
| "    | 19  | " | 20 | "  | " |          | 9d.          | "     |     |
| "    | 20  | " |    | "  | " | The same | 10½d.        | "     |     |
| "    | Name of the Owner | " | 21 | "  | " |          | 1s.          | "     |     |
| ,,   | 21  | " | 22 | "  | " |          | 15.          | ,,    | 1   |

- (d) That the conditions regarding the employment male labour be left to the management individual factories during the period that the proposals remain in force, but without private to the reinstatement of men returning the force.
- (e) That the appropriate rates in accordance with Clauses (a), (b) and (c) shall be paid weekly, and that it is understood that a week's notice of termination of employment shall be given on

either side, provided that the employer shall have power at once to dismiss, and to make payment to the hour of dismissal to any employee who may have been guilty of misconduct.

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

(g) That the parties may apply to the Interim Court of Arbitration (1) to make an award in terms of the agreement come to upon the above proposals and (2) to apply the award, when made, to all employers in the trade.

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

(i) That this agreement shall come into operation as from May 1st, 1919.

For the London Tie Manufacturers' Association.

HENRY C. Buckingham, Chairman.

C. J. Heally, Secretary.

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

For the London Society of Tie Cutters.

HENRY P. FISHER, Chairman.

W. E. Yarrow, Secretary.

# TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

# Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain).

PROPOSAL TO FIX MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES.

The Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 22nd September, 1919,

(i) General minimum time-rates of 1s. 2d. per hour for male workers of 21 years of age and over, and 8½d. per hour for female workers of 21 years of age and over, with lower minimum rates for male and female workers under that age.
(ii) General minimum time-rate of 1s. 5½d. per hour for male workers of 21 years of age and over engaged in certain specified operations.
(iii) Piece-work basis time-rate of 9½d. per hour for female workers.

female workers.

(iv) Overtime rates for male and female workers (all

ages).

Objections to the above proposals may be lodged with the Trade Board within two months from 23rd September, 1919.
Objections should be in writing and should be addressed to the Secretary, Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain), 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

# Shirtmaking Trade Board (Ireland).

PROPOSAL TO FIX GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES.

The Shirtmaking Trade Board (Ireland) have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 29th September, 1919, to fix:

(i) General minimum time-rate of 1s. 0½d. per hour for male workers (other than cutters) of 22 years

for male workers (other than cutters) of 22 years of age and upwards, with lower minimum rates for male workers under that age.

(ii) General minimum time-rate of 1s. 5d. per hour for male cutters of 22 years of age and upwards.

Objections to the above proposals may be lodged with the Trade Board within two months from 30th September, 1919.

Objections should be in writing and should be addressed to the Secretary of the Shirtmaking Trade Board (Ireland), Lord Edward Street, Dublin.

Flax and Hemp Trade.

Special Order Made under Section I. of the Trade
Boards Act, 1918.

Boards Act, 1918.

The Minister of Labour has, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Section I. of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, made a Special Order, dated 26th September, 1919, that from and after the 3rd day of 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 (Flax and Hemp) Order, 1919.

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

s as follows:—
The Flax and Hemp Trade, that is to say:—the preparing, pinning and weaving (a) of scutched flax, (b) of hemp, c) of a mixture of scutched flax and any other fibre, or d) of a mixture of hemp and any other fibre;

(1) The preparing and spinning of waste reclaimed at

any stage; and

(2) All packing, despatching, warehousing, storing, or other operations incidental to, or appertaining to, any of the above-mentioned work;

but excluding:—

(1) The calendering, bleaching, dyeing, or finishing of any of the above-mentioned materials; and

(2) The preparing or spinning of materials required for the making or re-making of (a) rope (including driving rope and banding), (b) cord (including blind and window cord, but excluding silk, worsted and other fancy cords), (c) core for wire ropes, (d) lines, (e) twine (including binder and trawl twine), (f) lanyards, (g) net and similar articles, when such spinning or preparing is carried on in the same factory or workshop as the said making or re-making; and

(3) The making or repair of sacks or bags; and also (4) The weaving of carpets, rugs, and mats.

# APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

SEPTEMBER, 1919.

| District.                           | Certifying Surgeon.   | Place and time for<br>Examination.*  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Abertillery (Mon.)                  | Dr. T. B. Smith, Rushfield<br>House, Adam Street,                                 | The Clinic, Council Offices,<br>Abertillery.                                   |  |  |  |
| Belper                              | Abertillery.<br>Dr. H. F. Blood, The Limes,                                       | Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.<br>Weekdays, 9-10.30 a.m.                                 |  |  |  |
| (Derby)<br>Bishop's<br>Castle       | Belper. Dr. J. Adams, 11, Welch Street, Bishop's Castle.                          | Surgery, Weekdays, except<br>Friday, 9-10 a.m.                                 |  |  |  |
| (Salop)<br>Borrisoleigh             | Dr. V. A. Power, Borriso-   | Wednesday, 10-11 a.m.  |  |  |  |
| (Tipperary)<br>Brigg<br>(Lincoln)   | leigh, Thurles.<br>Dr. F. J. O. King. 53, Bridge<br>Street, Brigg.                | Surgery, Wednesday, 9-10   |  |  |  |
| Crosshills<br>(Yorks-               | Dr. W. H. Canter, Holly<br>Bank, Crosshills, Near                                 | Friday, 9-10 a.m.  |  |  |  |
| W. Riding) Darlington (Durham)      | Keighley. Dr. T. L. Wormald, 10, Grosvenor Terrace, Conisciffe Road, Darlington.  | (1) Weekdays, 6-7 p.m.;<br>(2) Surgery, North Villa,<br>Northgate, Darlington: |  |  |  |
|                                     |   | Wednesday and Friday 9.30-10 a.m.  |  |  |  |
| Dundee<br>(Forfar)                  | Dr. A. S. Campbell, Rose-<br>angle House, 2, Magdalen<br>Yard Road, Dundee.       | Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.   |  |  |  |
| Falkland (Fife)                     | Dr. W. H. Shand,<br>Canonbury, Falkland.  | Wednesday, 9-9.30 a.m. and 6-7 p.m.  |  |  |  |
| Lisnaskea<br>(Fermanagh)            | Dr. T. J. McKinney, Beech<br>House, Lisnaskea.                                    | Dispensary, Monday and<br>Friday, 10 a.m.—12 noon<br>Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.      |  |  |  |
| Maryborough<br>(Queens)<br>Staveley | Dr. M. O'Connell, 3, Coote<br>Terrace, Maryborough.<br>Dr. C. C. Goodall, Stanley | Weekdays, 9-9.30 a.m.  |  |  |  |
| (Westmorland) Tallow                | Bank, Staveley, Kendal.<br>Dr. J. O'Mahony, Mill House,<br>Moorehill, Tallow.     | Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.  |  |  |  |
| (Waterford)<br>Thorne<br>(Yorks-    | Dr. J. M. Taylor, Thorne,<br>Doncaster.   | Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.   |  |  |  |
| W. Riding) Yalding (Kent)           | Dr. M. Hallam, Lees Lodge,<br>Yalding.  | Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.   |  |  |  |

the residence of the Certifying Surgeon.

\* Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

# PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING SEPTEMBER.

All the Official Publications (distinguished by Cd., Cmd., H.L., H.C. or S.O. (All the Operat Publications (assinguisted by Ca., Omer, Lin, Lin, Co.) 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, Feter 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 oreign countries of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C.]

#### UNITED KINGDOM.

Directory of Industrial and other Associations concerned with matters relating to Conditions of Employment, 1919.—
Ministry of Labour [Department of Labour Statistics].
[Cmd. 328: price 1s. 3d., by post 1s. 7d.]
Decisions given by the Umpire respecting Claims to Out-of-Work Donation. Vol. II., Nos. 501-1000. Up to 4th April, 1919.—Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication:

Out-of-Work Donation, Final Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the scheme of.—Ministry of Labour.

[Cmd. 305: price 3d.]

Reconstruction Problems. Pamphlets of the Ministry of

Reconstruction Problems. Tamplitets of the Interest of Reconstruction. No. 38.—The Business of Government.

(1) The Central Machinery. (2) The Work of the Departments. (3) The Civil Service. [S.O. publications: price 2d. each.]

2d. each.]
Output of Coal.—(1) Board of Trade Return showing Output of Coal from Coal Mines in Great Britain in week ending 31st May, 1919, and following weeks to 9th August, 1919. [H.C. 176: price 1d.] (2) Similar return to 30th August, 1919. [H.C. 176-1: price 1d.] (3) Return showing the Output in Great Britain for the four weeks ending 21st June, 1919, and the number of persons employed at the end of that period, in the various districts. [H.C. 175-1: price 1d.] (4) Similar return for the period ended 19th July, 1919. [H.C. 175-1: price 1d.]

Housing.—(1) Schemes submitted to the Ministry of Health by Local Authorities and Public Utility Societies. [Cmd. 337: price 6d.] (2) Housing of the Working Classes [Ireland] Bill—Financial Assistance to Local Authorities.

[Ireland] Bill—Financial Assistance to Local Authorities. [Cmd 225: price 1d.] (3) Housing of the Working Classes [Ireland] Bill—Financial Assistance to Public Utility Societies and Housing Trusts. [Cmd. 226: price 2d.] Factories and Workshops. (1) Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of, for the year 1918.—Hours of work, labour saving appliances, accident prevention, welfare, industrial poisoning, &c. [Cmd. 340: price 9d.] (2) Safety Committees in Factories and Workshops. (3) Suggestions for Rules for Safety Committees in Factories and Workshops. Home Office. [S.O. publications: price 1d. each.]

The Influence of Hours of Work and of Ventilation on Output in Tinplate Manufacture.—Reports of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board. [S.O. publication:

dustrial Fatigue Research Board. [S.O. publication:

price 6d.]

Licensing of Partially Disabled Men as Drivers of Public Motor Vehicles.—Committee to review the decisions of previous Committee which reported in July, 1916.

Report. [Cmd. 312: price 1d.] Minutes of Evidence.

[Cmd. 333: price 3d.]

Superannuation of Persons employed by Local Authorities in England and Wales.—Report of Departmental Committee of the Local Government Board. [Cmd. 329: price 4d.]

Imperial Preference.—(1) Regulations as to the Proporion of value resulting from labour within the British Empire. [H.C. 164: price 1d.] (2) Order relating to Sugar and Tobacco. [H.C. 165: price 1d.]

Sixty-third Annual Report of the Registrar-General for Scotland, 1917.—Births, Deaths and Marriages. [Cmd. 287: price 1s. 3d.]

# BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Colonial Reports-Annual. No. 998.-Gold Coast, 1917.

Cond. 1-12: price 3d. |
East India Industrial Commission, 1916-1918. Minutes of Evidence Vol. IV—Bombay. [Cmd. 237: price 5s.]
Vol. V.—Punjab, Assam, Burma, and General. [Cmd. 238: price 7s.7

price 7s.]

INDIA.—Publications of the Department of Statistics:—(1)
Statistics of British India, Vol. III—Public Health. (2)
Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in
Indian Mills, May and June, 1919. (3) Wholesale and
Retail (Fortnightly) Prices, 15th and 30th June, 1919. (4)
Wheat Prices in India to second half of June, 1919. (5)
Foreign Sea-Borne Trade, April, 1918 to March, 1919. (6)
Prices of Country Produce and Salt at the end of June,
1919. (7) Final General Memorandum on the Wheat Crop
of 1918-19 (8) First Sugarcane, Cotton and Sesamum of 1918-19. (8) First Sugar-cane, Cotton and Sesamum Forecasts, 1919-20. Report of the Indian Cotton Committee, 1919. Vol. I—Report. Vol. II—Maps and Plans. [Calcutta: Superintendent, Government Printing.]

CANADA.—(1) The Labour Gazette, August, 1919. Industrial conditions during July, proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the labour market, strikes, prices, employment, etc. Department of Labour. (2) Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, July, 1919. Prices of agricultural produce, crop reports, &c. Dominion Bureau of Statistics. [Ottawa: J. de L. Taché, King's Printer]

Printer.]

New South Wales. (1) The Industrial Gazette, June, 1919. Industrial awards and agreements, price levels, dislocations in industries, employment and unemployment, Court proceedings in respect of strikes, &c. Department of Labour and Industry. (2) The Industrial Arbitration Reports, 1918. Part 6. Index and Table of Cases. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

QUEENSLAND .- The Industrial Gazette, June and July 1919. Supply of and demand for labour, industrial awards and agreements, accidents, &c. Department of Labour.

[Brisbane: A. J. Cumming, Government Printer.]

South Australia.—Industrial Court Judgment No. 28,

1918. In the matter of an Appeal against a Determination of the Furniture Trade's Board.

NEW ZEALAND.—Monthly Abstract of Statistics, June, 1919. Wholesale and retail prices, cost of living, rents, pensions, purchasing power of money, population, etc. Government Statistician. [Wellington: Marcus F. Marks, Government Printer.

South Africa.—(1) Official Year Book of the Union, No. 2, 1918. Population, vital statistics, social condition, agriculture and fisheries, mines, etc. (2) Statistics of Population, 1917. Office of Census and Statistics. (3) The South African Journal of Industries, July, 1919. Labour and industrial conditions in June. Department of Mines and Industries. [Pretoria: Government Printing and Industries.] Industrial conditions in June. Department of Mines and Industries. [Pretoria: Government Printing and Stationery Office.] (4) Report of Proceedings of the Industrial Advisory Board and the Scientific and Technical Committee, 1st January to 30th September, 1918, and of the Advisory Board of Industry and Science for the quarter ended 31st December, 1918. Department of Mines and

Industries. [Cape Town: Cape Times, Limited: price 1s.]
(5) Half-yearly Abstract of Union Statistics, No. 1, June, 1919. Cost of living, prices, production, Government labour bureaus 1913-1919, commerce, &c. [Price 1s.] (6) Supplement to Abstract. [Price 6d.] Office of Census and Statistics. [Johannesburg: Argus Co., Ltd.]

# FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

UNITED STATES.—(a) Federal. (1) The Monthly Labour Review, July, 1919. Wages and hours of labour, prices and cost of living, employment and unemployment, women in industry, industrial accidents, conciliation and arbitration, etc. Department of Labour. (2) Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the year ending 30th June, 1918. Department of Commerce. (3) Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, January and February, 1919. Department of Commerce. (4) Marriage and Divorce, 1916. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. (5) Infant Mortality. Results of a field study in Brockton, Mass., based on births in one year. Mary V. Dempsey. Children's Bureau of the Department of Labour. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

Office.]
(b) State.—New York. (1) The Bulletin, August, 1919.
The labour market, bureaus of women in industry, inspection, &c., settlement of the Rome (N.Y.) brass and copper workers' strike, &c. -2) The Labour Market Bulletin, June, 1919. Detailed statement. (3) Workmen's Compensation Law, with Amendments, Additions and Annotations to 1st August, 1919. State Industrial Commission. [Albany: L. B. Lyon Co. Printers.]

J. B. Lyon Co., Printers.]

—Maryland. Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the State Board of Labour and Statistics, 1918. Child labour legislation and action, complaints and violations of the ten-hour law, strikes and lock-outs, agricultural wages, cost of living, factory, &c., inspection. [Baltimore: Press of Meyer and Thelhoimer] Thalheimer 1.

Thalheimer].

FRANCE.—(1) Bulletin Mensuel de l'Office de Renseignements Agricoles, January to September, 1918.—(Monthly Bulletin of the Agricultural Intelligence Department. Decrees, laws, reports, &c., affecting agriculture. Ministry of Agriculture. (2) Bulletin de la Statistique générale de la France et du Service d'Observation des Prix, July, 1919.—Retail prices in various towns in France, 1913–1919, prices of ment in Paris 1916–1919. General Statistical prices of meat in Paris, 1916-1919. General Statistical Department of France. [Paris: Felix Alcan.]

Belgium.—(1) Revue du Travail, 15th August and 1st September, 1919. (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department.) Employment in Belgium at 1st June, 1919, retail prices at Brussels April 1914—July, 1919, labour legislation, labour disputes during July. Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies. [Brussels: 14 Rue d'Or.] (2) Bulletin de Documentation Economique, Nos. 79 to 82. Ministry of Economic Affairs. [Brussels.]

SWITZERLAND.—(1) Mouvement de la Population de la Suisse pendant l'année 1917. Births, marriages, and deaths, 1917. Statistical Bureau of the Swiss Finance Department. [Berne: A. Francke.] (2) Feuille Fédérale Suisse et Recueil des Lois Suisses (weekly). Issues from 20th August to 23rd September, inclusive.

Holland.—(1) Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, August, 1919. (Journal of the Central Statistical Bureau.) Employment in May, labour disput s in July, retail prices in July, wages of miners. [The Hague: Gebr. Belinfante.] (2) Jaarverslag der Visscherijinspectie 1914 betreffende den Dienst der Inspectie, de Werking van het Toezicht en den Staat der Verschillende Takken van Visscherij, Part 1. Report on fishing industry, 1914. Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. [The Hague: Gebr. Van Cleef.] (3) Rijksverzekeringsbank: Wetenschappelijke Balans op 31st December, 1917. Annual balance sheet of the State Institution for effecting Social Insurance at 31st December, 1917. Ministry of Labour. [The Hague.] Holland .- (1) Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau

Denmark.—(1) Beretning fra Arbejderforsijkrings-Raadet for Aaret 1918. Annual report of the Workmen's Insurance Council for 1918. [Copenhagen.] (2) Statistiske Efterretninger, 5th September, 1919. Retail prices in August. Danish Statistical Department. [Copenhagen.] (3) Social Forsorg, August, 1919. (Journal of the Unemployment Council, Workmen's Insurance Council, &c.) [Hellerup: Ablmanns Alla 25] Ahlmanns Allé, 25.]

Sweden.—(1) Sociala Meddelanden, No. 5, 1919. (Journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs.) State of employment in January, February and March, retail prices in April. Department for Social Affairs. (2) Arbetstids-kommitten: Redogörelse för Utredningen de Ekonomiska Verkningarna av Lagstadgad Förkortning av Arbetstiden in om Industrien. Report of the Committee appointed to consider the economic effects of the legal reduction of working hours in industries. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Sons.] & Sons.

FINLAND.—Social Tidskrift, No. 2, 1919. (Journal of the Finnish Department for Social Affairs.) Employment exchanges in Finland in 1918, retail prices in 1918. Department for Social Affairs. [Helsingfors.]

Spain.—Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, August, 1919. (Journal of the Spanish Labour Department.) Normal working hours in certain trades according to district, labour disputes in July. [Madrid: Minuesa de

ARGENTINE.—Cronica Mensual del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo, July, 1919. (Monthly report of the Ministry of Labour.) Strikes in 1918; occupied population, August, 1914, and February, 1919; Decree as to Sunday closing of shops. [Buenos Aires.]

# GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1919.

ADMIRALTY (CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF'S DEPART-MENT).

Craneways, Devonport: Topham, Jones & Railton, Ltd., London, S.W.—Climatic Huts and Fencing, Unclimbable, Holton Heath: Bain & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Lower Tumblers for Dredger "St. Giles": Simons & Co., Ltd., Renfrew.—New Laboratories Stores, &c., Shandon: Combe & Son, Glasgow.—Painting Coastal Sheds, &c., Howden: Dewey Bros., Barton-on Humber.—Testing House Repairs, Internal and External Painting, Sheffield: F. T. Walker, Sheffield.—Timber, Portland: Denny, Mott & Dickson, London, E.C. Mott & Dickson, London, É.C.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS—(WAR OFFICE CONTRACTS).

Badges, Metal: S. J. Rose, London, W.; M. Wright & Sons, Edgware.—Bedding: W. S. Minchin, London, W.—Boots, Ankle: J. Cave & Sons, Ltd., Rushden.—Boots and Shoes, Women's: W. Evans, Leicester.—Clothing, Uniform: Lee & Whatmore, Leeds.—Covers, Mess-tin: County Screen Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.—Flypapers: Extirmo, Ltd., Hull.—Grease: Gaunt & Hickman, Wolverhampton.—Hosiery: Bedford Hosiery Co., Belfast; A. Kemp, Leicester; T. Morley & Son, Leicester.—Leather: A. B. Crake & Co., London, S.E.; Millars, Ltd., Glasgow; Whitmores (Eden Bridge), Ltd., Edenwidge, Kent—Leggings, Women's: W. Evans, Leicester. bridge, Kent.—Leggings, Women's: W. Evans, Leicester.— Machines, Stamping: British Automatic Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Machines, Stamping: British Automatic Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Medicines: Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., London, E.; R. W. Greeff & Co., London, E.C.; Parke, Davis & Co., Houndon, E.C.—Rilver-Oils: Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London, E.C.—Rilway-Plant: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—Ribbon, Silk: J. & J. Cash, Ltd., Coventry; Cliff & Tong, Ltd., Manchester; J. Cox, Nuneaton; Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., Coventry; W. Franklin & Sons, Ltd., Coventry; G. Kenning & Son, London, E.C.; H. Slingsby, Ltd., Nuneaton; H. Spencer & Co., Coventry.—Shoes, Canvas: Unity Co-operative Society, Ltd., Ringstead, Thrapston; Walker, Kempson & Stevens, Ltd., Leicester.—Shoes, Horse, Drilling and Tapping: Hotton Malleable Fittings, Ltd., London, S.E.; H. A. Turner & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Vaughan Bros., Willenhall; Wakelin's, Ltd., London, W.—Soap: J. Knight, Ltd., London, E.; Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Stays, Mast: Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., London, E.C. Stays, Mast: Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., London, E.C.

#### WAR OFFICE.

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Ham.—Cutters: Colver Bros., Sheffield; A. Martin, London, S.E. —Drilling Machine: W. Asquith, Ltd., Halifax.—Drills: Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., London, W.—Emery Cloth: Goldsworthy & Sons, Manchester.—Engine: Ruston & Hornsby, Linworthy & Sons, Manchester.—Engine: Ruston & Hornsby, Lincoln.—Files: Atkinson Bros., Sheffield.—Firebars: Darlington Rolling Mills, Darlington.—Fire Extinguishers: Pyrene Co., London, W.C.—Generators: English Electrical Co., Coventry.—Generating Set: Lancashire Dynamo, &c., Co., Trafford Park, Manchester.—Globes: Reform Lighting Co., London, S.E.—Grinding Machine: M. Bowley, London, E.C.; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Hose: S. E. Norris & Co., Shadwell, E.—Iodoform: May & Baker, Battersea, S.W.—Joists: Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbro'.—Lamp Parts and Mantles: Oil Lighting Co., London, E.C.—Lamps: Wm Still & Sons London E.C.: British Thomson-Hiddlesbro — Hamps: Wm. Still & Sons, London, E.C.; British Thomson-Houston Co., London, E.C.; Kitson Empire Lighting Co., Stamford,—Lathes: Dean, Smith & Grace, Keighley; James Spencer & Co., Hollinwood, Manchester.—Mamootics: J. Yates & Co., London, E.C.—Pickaxes: W. G. Birkinshaw & Co., Wolverhampton; Whitehouse Bros., Cannock.—Pipes: Stanton Ironworks, Nottingham; Staveley Coal, &c., Co., Staveley.—Piling: British Steel Piling Co., London, E.C.—Potash Bromide: Whiffin & Sons, Battersea.—Printers: Creed & Co., Croydon.—Printing Machine: Payne & Sons, Otley.—Quinine: Howards & Sons, Ilford.—Receivers: Elliott Bros., Lewisham.—Rivets: T. D. Robinson & Co., Derby.—Rollers: Ruston & Hornsby, Lincoln.—Rolling Mill: Greenwood & Batley, Leeds.—Rope: Halls, Barton Ropery Co., Hull; Rylands Bros., Warrington.—Saws and Blades: R. Ibbotson, &c., Co., Sheffield; Aublet, Harry & Co., London, E.C.—Screws: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Birmingham; H. Cox Screw Co., Birmingham.—Shovels: E. & W. Lucas, Sheffield.—Steel: —Screws: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Birmingham; H. Cox Screw Co., Birmingham.—Shovels: E. & W. Lucas, Sheffield.—Steel: Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Brierley Hill; Steel Co. of Scotland, Giasgow; Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbro'; District Iron, &c., Co., Smethwick; Lanarkshire Steel Co., Motherwell; S. Osborn & Co., Sheffield; J. Lysaght, Ltd., Newport; Smith & McLean, Gartcosh; Frodingham Iron, &c., Co., Scunthorpe.—Switchboards: Crompton & Co., London, E.C.—Switchgear: British Thomson-Houston Co., London, E.C.—Swords: R. Mole & Sons, Birmingham; Wilkinson Sword Co., Pall Mall, S.W.—Tablets: Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill, E.C.—Tape: J. & N. Philips, Tean, Stoke-on-Trent.—Tar: E. Catchpole & Sons, Rotherhithe.—Telephones: Peel-Conner Telephone Works, London, E.C.—Telephone Extension: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., London, W.C.—Theodolites: Troughton & Simms,

London, E.C.—Telephone Extension: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., London, W.C.—Theodolites: Troughton & Simms, London, S.E.—Transformers: British Westinghouse Electric, &c., Manufacturing Co., Trafford Park, Manchester.—Trawling Gear: Great Grimsby Coal, &c., Co., Grimsby.—Trucks: Leeds Forge Co., Leeds; British Electric Vehicles, Southport.—Tubes: Stewarts & Lloyds, Glasgow; British Thomson-Houston Co., 'London, E.C.—Valves: Glenfield-& Kennedy, Kilmarnock.—Wire: Shropshire Iron Co., Hadley, Salop; Whitecross Co., Warrington; Rylands Bros., Warrington.—Zinc Sheets: F. Braby & Co., London, E.C.—Zinc Plates: Locke, Lancaster & Co., and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Millwall, E.

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

PRINTED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, AT 11-17.
HARE STREET, E.2.