

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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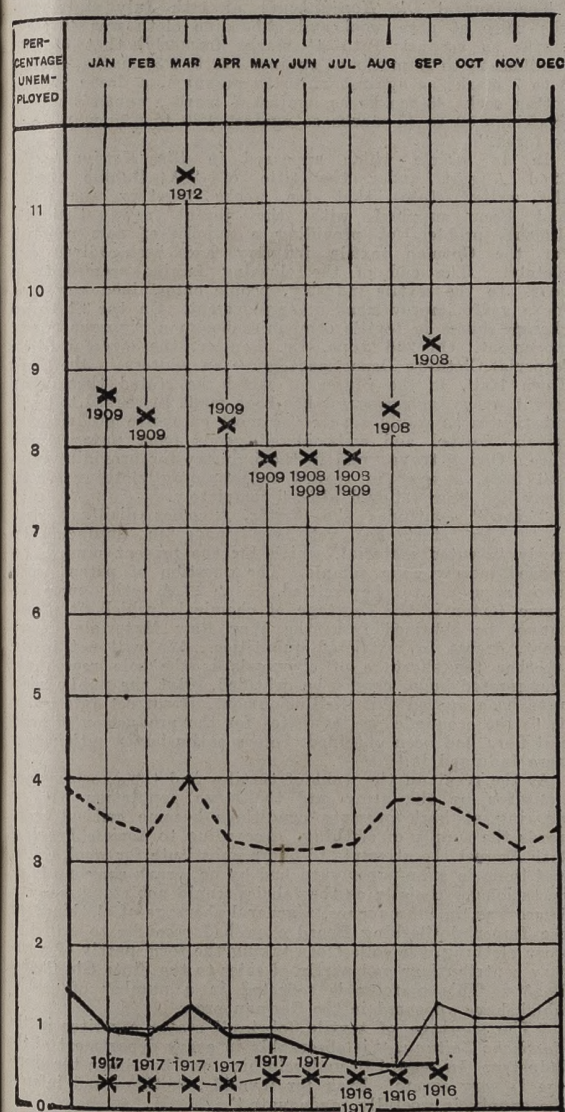
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

— Thick Curve = 1918. — Thin Curve = 1917.
----- Dotted Curve = Mean of 1908-17.

x The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1908-17.



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.

THE LABOUR MARKET IN SEPTEMBER.

In September employment continued to be very good in most industries, and in many of them much overtime was worked. In the cotton, linen, jute, and certain other textile industries, however, there was short time.

Trade unions with a net membership of 1,139,090, excluding those serving with the Forces, reported 0.5 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of September, compared with 0.5 per cent. at the end of August, and 1.3 per cent. at the end of September, 1917.

Of the 3,921,878 male and female workpeople insured under the National Insurance Acts of 1911 and 1916, the number unemployed at the end of September was 26,208 (or 0.67 per cent.), compared with 0.66 per cent. in the previous month, and 0.71 per cent. a year ago. For males and females separately the percentages unemployed at the end of September were 0.31 and 1.40.

Employment at coal mines continued good. At collieries covered by the returns received the pits were working 5.74 days per week in the fortnight ended 21st September, as compared with 5.51 days per week in the corresponding period of 1917; the number of workpeople employed showed an increase of 4,045, or 0.8 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 27,940, or 4.9 per cent., on a year ago.

At iron mines, employment continued very good. Mines covered by the returns received were working 5.91 days per week in the fortnight ended 21st September as compared with 5.94 days per week in the corresponding period of 1917; the number of workpeople employed was 1.2 per cent. greater than a year ago. At shale and lead mines it was also very good; at tin mines it was good. Quarrying operations were interrupted by wet weather, but employment was good on the whole, except at slate quarries and some quarries for roadmaking material, where it was fairly good, and at granite quarries producing paving setts and sandstone quarries producing building stone, where it was only fair.

In the pig iron industry employment continued good; at iron and steel works it continued very good. The engineering and shipbuilding trades were very busy, with much overtime. There was little change in the numbers of tinplate and steel sheet mills at work, and in most of the other metal trades employment continued good, and much overtime was reported.

In cotton weaving employment showed some improvement, but the spinning section of the trade was disorganised for part of the month by a dispute. In the woollen and worsted trades employment continued good, especially in the worsted branch.

In the hosiery trade employment was good, though some short time was reported owing to shortage of yarn. In the jute trade employment was slack, and the mills continued to work short time to the extent of 15 hours each week. Employment was very slack in the linen trade in Ireland, and much short time was reported; in Scotland it was fair. In the silk trade employment continued fairly good; in the lace and carpet trades it was fair. In the textile bleaching, print-

ing, dyeing, and finishing trades generally it continued moderate; woollen and worsted dyers and finishers were well employed, but with cotton dyers employment was bad.

In the leather trades employment continued good, and in several districts overtime was worked; in the boot and shoe trades it was also good.

Employment in the ready-made tailoring branch was good. In the bespoke tailoring branch and with dress-makers and milliners in London it showed an improvement. In the corset trade employment was good; in the wholesale mantle, costume and blouse branches and in the shirt and collar trade it was fairly good; with felt hatters it was fair.

In the brick and cement trades employment continued good, and overtime was worked. The men remaining in the building trades were very well employed. With cabinet makers, coach-builders, coopers, and brushmakers employment continued good; with mill-sawyers it was fairly good. In the paper, printing, and bookbinding trades employment continued good, and much overtime was worked by letterpress printers and bookbinders in London; with lithographic printers employment on the whole was only fair. In the glass and pottery trades employment remained good, and a general shortage of labour was reported. The chocolate and sugar confectionery branch of the food preparation trades continued to be affected by the restricted supply of materials, and employment was moderate; in most of the other branches it was good, though affected in some cases by shortage of materials.

Agricultural operations were hindered by unfavourable weather, and in most parts of the country much work remains to be done in potato lifting and autumn cultivation. With fishermen employment was fairly good on the whole; with dock labourers it was moderate and showed some decline.

Detailed reports and statistics as to employment in the various trades are given on pages 399-405.

Employment Exchanges.—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Employment Exchanges for the four weeks ended 6th September, 1918, was 42,627, as compared with 40,010 in the previous four weeks, and with 38,133 in the four weeks ended 7th September, 1917. The average weekly number of vacancies filled for the same period was 33,373, 30,279, and 29,363 respectively. The number of workpeople remaining on the live register at 6th September, 1918, was 28,254 men, 53,304 women, 8,049 boys, and 8,081 girls—a total of 97,688.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The principal changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported to the Department as having occurred during September were increases of 5s. and 2s. 6d. per week granted, under an Order of the Ministry of Munitions, to women and girls, respectively, on munitions work; increases of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. per week to men and boys, respectively, employed as woodworkers, painters, polishers, dopers, etc., in aircraft establishments; increases of 5s. per week for men and women, and 2s. 6d. per week for boys and girls engaged in the railway service in the manipulation of traffic; and a further advance of 5s. per week to carters in a large number of districts. Other important changes affected men engaged in the production of leather, workpeople in the dressmaking and millinery trades in London, and printing trade operatives in London and various other towns.

Trade Disputes.—The number of trade disputes beginning in September was 101, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 205,000, as compared with 227,800 in the previous month, and 77,800 in September, 1917. The estimated total aggregate duration of all industrial disputes during the month was 831,300 days, as compared with 707,900 days in August, 1918, and 615,100 days in September, 1917. The principal bodies of workpeople involved were operatives in the cotton spinning industry in Lancashire and Cheshire, and railway workers in South Wales, Monmouthshire and certain other districts.

TEXTILES AND CLOTHING SHORTAGE IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

I.—GERMANY.*

The enemy press during recent weeks has devoted considerable attention to the question of the decreasing supply of raw materials for the textile manufacturing industries and to a consequent clothing "famine."

Numerous complaints are made as to the high prices for such clothing as can be obtained. "The prices charged for footwear, linen and clothes are quite incomprehensible," states the *Frankfurter Zeitung* of 13th September. "A simple pair of workmen's trousers now costs 55 to 60 marks (shillings) instead of 4 marks, and wears only a quarter of the time it did formerly." *Vorwärts*, of the 15th September, gives the following Table showing the increased cost of an outfit for a boy who has just left school:—

	Cost before War.		Present Cost.	
	Marks.		Marks.	
Hat	30	250	250	250
Suit	300	2500	2500	2500
Boots	100 (leather soles)	165 (wooden soles)	165	165
Shirt-fronts (2)	20	100	100	100
Shirts (2)	60	600	600	600
Neckties	06	45	45	45
Braces	15	50	50	50
Handkerchiefs (3)	15	50	50	50
Total	546	3760	3760	3760

[The figures show an increase in total cost of 589 per cent.] The journal *Die Konjunktur* of 11th July states that the price of pure wool and gabardine cloth was 40 to 45 marks as against 3 to 4½ marks formerly, that of half-woolens 24 to 27 marks as against 1.60 to 2.50 marks, shirting 6 to 7 marks as against 22 to 50 pfennigs, a dozen pairs of cotton socks 45 marks as against 3 marks, women's woollen stockings 12 to 15 marks as against 1.30 to 2.75 marks, and so forth.

In an article which appeared in *Die Konjunktur* of 22nd August under the title of "A Bubble Burst," the writer states that for weeks together the public had been supplied with the joyful news that the difficult problem of providing a supply of raw materials for the German textile industry had been solved completely. The end of the clothing famine seemed to be near. In the textile industry, people entertained new hopes for a swift improvement in employment. On the Stock Exchange shares in textile companies began a vigorous upward movement. On 2nd June, Dr. Beutler, the director of the Imperial Clothing Department, gave an address in the Berlin Town Hall, in the course of which he stated that during recent weeks such progress has been made in regard to textile substitutes as would ensure the most extensive production of woven, knitted and embroidered goods from pure cellulose fibre. Owing to progress in the industry for providing artificial fibre, anxiety in regard to providing clothing for the army had been relieved almost completely.

"Now," continues the writer, "comes disillusionment. No start has yet been made in producing the newly invented material, which for the present must be regarded merely as a sample. The question of patent rights, also remains to be settled. A still more decisive factor is the shortage of chemicals, which at present cannot be obtained from the War Raw Materials Department, except in restricted quantities. We will not inquire whether the shortage of chemicals is the sole reason why exaggerated hopes cannot be gratified. But the public might have been spared this disillusionment, if correct information as to the economic pre-requisites for the production of artificial fibre had been obtained, before enthusiastic anticipations were indulged in."

As the result of the want of textiles and the enormous consumption by the army and the home population who are working at high pressure conditions became critical as regards the supply of clothing. According to *Soziale Praxis* of 15th August the attempts to find a substitute for wool, cotton, and linen in spun-paper yarn had by no means come up to expectations, especially as the fabrics would not stand washing. There was, in consequence, a general shortage of clothing, and the Imperial Clothing Board even had recourse to collecting worn clothing, the collections taking the form partly of voluntary contributions and partly of sales to the State Old Clothes Depôts. This scarcity is reflected in a number of articles which have appeared in the German press.

"The shortage of textile fabrics," states a writer in the *Vossische Zeitung*, "is observable in every department of the industry. In regard to underclothing and bed linen the shortage is very severe. Even for invalids, mothers and infants, the supply is woefully inadequate."

"The Clothing Department announced that it required one million suits for munition workers and others by 1st October. These garments were wanted most urgently, and if obtained

* The article is based upon the German and Austrian newspaper press; in several cases the sources are quoted in the text.

† *Die Konjunktur* is a weekly commercial paper edited by Richard Calwer, a publicist of high standing and an accepted authority on economic questions in Germany.

would be distributed only to workers whose needs cannot be supplied in any other way." (*Lokal-Anzeiger*.)

Various measures for accelerating production of clothing and for regulating distribution are recorded, but it does not appear that these had any satisfactory results. The measures included the issue of restrictive regulations of various kinds, e.g. permits for the purchase of bed linen were not to be issued except to holders of medical certificates that the linen was required for invalids, mothers, or infants; applicants for permits to purchase clothing were required to furnish lists of their present wardrobe; hotels and restaurants were no longer allowed to use table linen of any kind; in order to induce people to overcome their dislike for paper-yarn fabrics, permits for the purchase of certain very scarce articles were to be refused in future; the Imperial Clothing Department even made an appeal to people to cease wearing stockings. The efforts of this Department towards inducing persons to surrender clothing for munition workers, particularly as regards the payment offered for worn suits, appear to have roused general resentment and to have met with comparative failure, and the Imperial Department held out threats of domiciliary inspections of wardrobes. In the case of Greater Berlin only 50,000 suits were handed in as against 89,200 required, and the period of voluntary surrender of old clothes was extended to 15th September.

Among the most recent extracts from the German press dealing with the shortage of textiles and clothing, one may refer to an article in the *Vossische Zeitung* of 26th September. A member of the Reichstag, addressing a meeting of the German textile retailers, admitted that between 75 and 80 per cent. of the textile factories had been compelled to shut down. He demanded that the Government should undertake to indemnify the closed establishments. "The Imperial Clothing Department and the War Raw Materials Board had declared repeatedly that Germany had abundance of textile substitutes, and had roused sanguine expectations. In reality there is a scarcity of raw materials. . . . The prospects for the future are not bright, for importation has ceased."

II.—AUSTRIA.

In regard to Austria the information is less full, and the extracts on which the following paragraphs are based are all from the issues of the Vienna journal *Arbeiter-Zeitung* for 18th, 19th and 27th September.

The situation is stated to be worse than in Germany. Complaint is made of the shortage of clothing of all kinds, and the exceedingly high prices charged. Clothing has therefore to be worn as long as possible, and articles must be repaired. "But where is one to get the thread? Only those who can pay 40 kronen (33s. 4d.) or more for a small reel can obtain it. Things are even worse in the provinces than in Vienna. There one cannot even get the poor substitute of paper yarn or the unbleached thread which is obtainable with difficulty and at high prices in the capital."

A second extract gives some particulars of the extraordinarily high prices which are being charged in Vienna for articles of clothing. "Men's socks at 40 to 60 kronen (33s. 4d. to 50s.) and women's stockings at 72 kronen (60s.) may be seen in many shop windows. A silk blouse costs from 400 to 500 kronen (£16 13s. to £20 17s.); those at 100 to 120 kronen (£4 3s. to £5) are worthless rubbish. Men's linen shirts are scarcely obtainable; one seen lately was priced at 175 kronen (£7 6s.). The higher class shops have silk goods, and there a man's silk shirt may be had at 230 kronen (£11 13s.), and a night shirt at 350 kronen (£14 12s.)." The prices of children's clothes are described as worst of all. "A silk dress for a child between three and four years old costs in one street from 328 to 360 kronen (£13 13s. to £15)."

Cloth for men's garments has become exceedingly scarce and dear. For one metre of lining serge the price charged is 160 kronen (£6 13s.), and a metre of cloth inferior in quality to that which could be obtained for 150 kronen (1s. 3d.) in peace time is not to be had for less than 110 kronen (£4 12s.). Sleeve linings cost 70 kronen (£2 18s.) per metre, and poor material for making pockets 50 kronen (£2 2s.). "If anyone is unfortunate enough to have to buy a new suit at the present time, one of very ordinary quality will cost him 800 kronen (£33 7s.). Even a pair of trousers which before the war cost 20 to 24 kronen (£1) now comes to 200 kronen (£8 7s.)."

"The scheme formed a few months ago for collecting old unwearable garments and using them for the manufacture of cloth for the civil population has been a complete failure."

FINAL REPORT OF WHITLEY COMMITTEE.

The Final Report of the Committee on Relations between Employers and Employed (the Whitley Committee) has now been published as a Parliamentary Paper.*

The Committee have previously presented four Reports,† the first two of which related to Joint Industrial Councils, the third to Works Committees, and the fourth to Conciliation and Arbitration. After referring briefly to these four Reports, and noting that the Ministry of Labour has established a special Department to give assistance and information where it may be desired, and to collect and codify the results of the activities and experience of Joint Industrial Councils, the Committee state in the Final Report as follows:—

"Our recommendations have the effect of conferring upon

the Joint Industrial Councils, and through them upon the several industries, a large measure of self-government. Many of the subjects which might perhaps have been suggested as forming objects of inquiry by the present Committee are matters which, in our opinion, can more usefully and profitably be considered by the Joint organisations, composed as they are of those actually concerned in the various trades. Moreover, since our Committee was constituted two new Departments of State have been set up, viz., the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Reconstruction.

The functions of these Departments and the activities of the various Advisory Committees which they have established will necessarily include the consideration of the relations between employers and employed and of the problems connected therewith, and the Departments will no doubt be better able (through and with the assistance of the Industrial Councils which we have recommended) to offer such advice and guidance as may be found necessary than the present Committee. It is clear therefore that if we were to undertake further inquiries there would be a considerable amount of overlapping either with the work that is now being carried on by the Central Departments or with the duties and functions of the Industrial Councils. For these reasons we beg to be allowed to present this as our Final Report."

Five of the members of the Committee append a Note in which they state that by attaching their signatures to the general Reports they desire to render hearty support to the recommendations that Industrial Councils or Trade Boards, according to whichever are the more suitable in the circumstances, should be established for the several industries or businesses and that these bodies, representative of employers and employed, should concern themselves with the establishment of minimum conditions and the furtherance of the common interests of their trades. But while recognising that the more amicable relations thus established between capital and labour will afford an atmosphere generally favourable to industrial peace and progress, those members of the Committee express their view that a complete identity of interests between capital and labour cannot be thus effected, and that such machinery cannot be expected to furnish a settlement for the more serious conflicts of interest involved in the working of an economic system primarily governed and directed by motives of private profit.

PROCEEDINGS OF JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS.

SINCE the 1st August eight of the eleven Joint Industrial Councils which have been established have held their first or their second meeting.

The *Building Trades Council*, the first meeting of which was held on 29th and 30th May, held its first annual meeting at Birmingham on 1st August. The draft constitution of the Council was, with certain minor amendments, adopted. The question of priority of release for architects and architects' clerks was considered, and was referred to the Administrative Committee. A Resettlement and Reconstruction Committee, composed of five members from each side of the Council, was appointed, it being understood that this Committee would supersede the Building Trades Central Advisory Committee, which had previously been set up in connection with the Employment Department of the Ministry of Labour.

On 20th September the *Heavy Chemicals Council* held its second meeting. The report of the Interim Executive Committee was adopted. The Executive is to consist of twenty members, but there is to be an Emergency Committee of six members, constituted by forming a panel from the members of the Council in alphabetical order, and appointing the first three on the employers' list and the first three on the workpeople's list to serve for the first month, proceeding through the lists for each subsequent month. This Committee will be prepared to go at once to any place in which a dispute has arisen which cannot be settled locally. It was agreed that eight District Councils should be established, with twelve members upon each.

The second meeting of the *Council of the Match Manufacturing Industry* was held on 12th September. The principal business of the meeting was the consideration of the report of the Sub-Committee on District Councils and Works Committees. The constitution and functions of these Councils and Committees as recommended in the report were amended and adopted. In view of the nature of the distribution of the industry over the country, it was decided that for the present only one District Council—for the London district—should be formed.

The *Council for the Baking Industry* held its first meeting on 18th September. An operative was elected chairman of the Council, and an employer vice-chairman. A General Purposes Committee of five from each side of the Council, together with the officers, was appointed, and the Committee was instructed to arrange for the setting up of District Councils. The question of the establishment of national bakeries was considered, and a resolution was adopted to the

* Cd. 9153. Price 1d.

† Cd. 8606, Cd. 9002, Cd. 9001, and Cd. 9099. A Memorandum by the Minister of Reconstruction and the Minister of Labour on "Industrial Councils and Trade Boards" was published as Cd. 9085. The price of each of these publications is 1d.

effect that the Government should consult the Joint Industrial Council before taking any steps in that direction. The Council dealt with the demand of the operatives for a 60s. minimum wage and a reduction of working hours to 48 per week. After a full discussion an agreement was reached to the effect that the minimum wage in industrial areas should be 60s. per week, and in rural areas 55s. per week, together with subsidiary clauses providing that allied workers are to receive a corresponding advance to bakers and confectioners, and women workers a corresponding percentage on current rates. The present hours and conditions are to remain, subject to no working week exceeding 54 hours. The definition of areas is to be settled temporarily by the existing Conciliation Boards and afterwards by the District Councils to be set up by the National Council. The agreement is to run for six months, at the end of which period three months' notice of termination may be given by either side. Any question of the interpretation of the agreement is to be referred to the General Purposes Committee of the Council, with power to settle. The arrangements made are to operate as from 23rd September, but where local agreements are in existence the new rates are to come into operation at the termination of these agreements.

The first meeting of the *Vehicle Building Joint Industrial Council* was held on 23rd September. The constitution was adopted without amendment. It was decided that a Joint Sub-Committee, consisting of five members from each side, be formed to consider and make recommendations upon the question of the training of disabled sailors and soldiers and of the position of returned apprentices. The appointment of the Executive Committee and of Sub-Committees was left to the Joint Sub-Committee.

The second meeting of the *Council of the Furniture Trade* was held on 24th September. The draft constitution for District Councils was provisionally agreed upon, but it was decided to leave to a Special Area Committee the question of dividing the country up into areas. Two Sectional Sub-Committees were appointed to advise on matters affecting education for the trade and on the rationing of raw material. The Council expressed its readiness, if the Ministry of Reconstruction so desires, to be the rationing body for the industry, and it appointed a Rationing Committee.

At its second meeting, held on 25th September, the *Joint Industrial Council of the Rubber Manufacturing Industry* agreed upon the constitution for District Councils and also upon the question of areas. It was decided to invite a representative from the Board of Education to attend the next meeting of the Council. A Sub-Committee of two from each side of the Council was appointed to draw up a report, to be submitted to the Ministry of Reconstruction, on rationing after the war for the Rubber Industry. It was also agreed that a meeting of the Acting Executive Committee should be held on 30th October to draw up a constitution for Works Committees.

The *Joint Industrial Council of the China Clay Industry* held its first meeting at St. Austell, Cornwall, on 1st October. The following Committees were appointed: Executive and General Purposes; Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions; Military Service and Demobilisation; Finance; Education, Research, and Statistics; Transport and Raw Materials; Welfare and Health. The question of demobilisation was considered by the Council; and a wages agreement, to remain in force till next June, was concluded.

CONSTRUCTION OF SMALL HOUSES.

THE Women's Housing Sub-Committee of the Advisory Council of the Ministry of Reconstruction, have presented their first Interim Report. This is divided into three parts, of which Part I. contains the Sub-Committee's general recommendations in regard to urban housing, and is now published as a Parliamentary Paper (Cd. 9166, price 1d.).

Part I. of the Report opens with the statement that the superficial area of the house should be increased beyond the standards generally accepted. It is observed that while something may be effected by better internal planning, it is impossible to secure the reforms for which the demand is most insistent unless the superficial area is increased.

The Committee regard it as essential that each house should contain as a minimum three rooms on the ground floor (living room, parlour and scullery) and three bedrooms above (two of these being capable of containing two beds), a larder and a bathroom.

The decision that a parlour is necessary is supported by excellent reasons, though at the same time it is recognised that the living room, which should have a good aspect, must be as large as possible, and that the parlour may accordingly have to be small. The Committee urge the importance of a well-fitted and arranged scullery of adequate size, a separate bathroom with a lavatory basin as well as a bath, a simple system of hot and cold water supply, and a larder well lighted and ventilated, with a north or east aspect. They also make recommendations in regard to entrances, passages, stairs, coal stores, outhouses, and common playgrounds.

The Committee fully realise that the results of carrying out their recommendations in full would involve a material increase in the cost of building and a corresponding increase in rents over those at present paid, but they feel that in matters where the original money-cost is weighed against

such vital needs as the health and general well-being of the family the latter must be their first consideration.

TRAINING OF YOUNG SEAMEN.*

A SCHEME has been instituted for the intensive training of youths between sixteen and seventeen for employment as sailors and firemen in the Mercantile Marine. A Committee composed of representatives of the Board of Trade, Ministry of Shipping, Shipping Federation, and National Sailors' and Firemen's Union has been appointed to initiate and supervise the scheme, and a Selection Officer has been appointed, having his office at the Board of Trade Offices, 79, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3. The selection of suitable candidates for admission to the Sea School can only be carried out satisfactorily by means of a personal interview, and arrangements have been made for candidates who do not reside in or near London to be interviewed at other ports.

WAGES AND LIVING CONDITIONS DURING THE WAR IN NORWAY.

THE Norwegian Central Statistical Bureau has recently made an investigation into the present level of wages in Norway and the effects of the increased cost of commodities upon conditions of life during the period of the war. A preliminary statement of the results has now been published,† from which the following information has been extracted.

"Wages in all branches of industry, concerning which information has been obtained, show marked advances during the war, but the percentage increases vary considerably. Thus, to take, first, handicraftsmen and factory workers, the increase for the whole country in the metal and engineering trades was about 89 per cent., for woodworkers it was 71 per cent., and in the boot and shoe trades it was 98 per cent. for men and 87 per cent. for women. In agriculture the advance in the wages of male day labourers (with board) varied from 84 to 200 per cent., and for women from 88 to 150 per cent. Forestry workers (woodcutters, carters, ditchers and day labourers) who are usually regarded as being the most poorly paid, are now receiving nearly three times the rate of wages paid before the war. Workers employed in State railway building obtained increases which varied greatly as between different districts, and ranged from 69 to 117 per cent. for piece-workers and from 68 to 167 for time-workers. For workers on public highways the increases range from 39 to 148 per cent. for piece-workers and from 3 to 156 per cent. for time-workers. Among State railway employees (engine drivers, conductors, telegraphists, porters, &c.), the advance in the rates of wages ranged between 24 and 45 per cent., and, by the addition of a war bonus in respect of wife and children, rates were increased to between 46 and 87 per cent. In Christiania increases in the wages of workpeople and employees were very unequal. The majority of the advances granted varied between 80 and 100 per cent.; comparatively few reached a figure more than double, but all increased more than 50 per cent. above the rates paid before the war. In Bergen, in the more important industries, wages have about doubled, while in the seafaring industry they stand at almost three times the pre-war figure."

In summing up the situation the report states that, "according to the latest information obtained by the Department, the general increase in the cost of living during the period of the war up to April last may be estimated at between 140 and 145 per cent.‡ As a result, the majority of the working classes undoubtedly live in considerably poorer conditions than hitherto. While the cost of living has increased by about 140 per cent., wages as a whole have advanced only about 90 per cent. For many of the subordinate workpeople and employees this represents very narrow living, and for the majority of people a condition of economic anxiety and retrenchment of every kind. Even though these conditions may be to some extent mitigated by the various ameliorative measures introduced by public bodies, there must still exist a considerable divergency between increased income and increased outgoings. It is clear from the evidence obtained that most families have to exercise great economies in subscriptions to trade unions, insurance premiums, gifts, books, newspapers, journeys and amusements. People are clothed more poorly and are putting up with smaller housing accommodation. Recently the dietary has caused physical weakness and other drawbacks to health. This is probably in part due to rationing, but in great part also to the fact that wages no longer permit a sufficient amount of food to be provided. The position, therefore, among the broad mass of the population, is serious. With people who are still quite capable of performing work, actual want is probably rare, but where the physical powers no longer permit of work being done, or there is sickness or old age, terrible distress prevails."

* From *The Board of Trade Journal*.

† *Lønninger og levevilkår i Norge under verdenskrigen. Udarbejdet av det Statistiske Centralbyrå (Foreløbig oversigt)*. Christiania.

‡ This assumes the maintenance of the same standard of living now as before the war.

WAR-TIME RISE IN COST OF LIVING IN SWEDEN.

A SPECIAL article under the heading "War-time Rise in Cost of Living in Sweden" appears in the current issue of *Sociala Meddelanden* (the monthly journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs). The statistics published each month in the journal referred to relate to food, fuel and lighting only, and as these items are stated to account for only about one-half of the total expenditure of a Swedish family of the kind selected for purposes of the statistics, viz., a family consisting of two parents and two children living in urban or semi-urban surroundings and having a pre-war budget of 2,000 kronen (£111) it is of importance to have information as to the increase since the beginning of the war in the prices of other items and thus to arrive at an estimate in regard to all the items taken together.

For this purpose a special inquiry was made into the prices of clothing at (or about) the beginning of July, information as to prices of goods of medium quality being collected by the agents of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs in 40 towns. Owing to shortage of stocks, difficulty was experienced in obtaining quotations for the same articles as were included in earlier inquiries of a similar character and for this reason the average prices computed from the information now obtained, when used in conjunction with those of earlier inquiries in order to measure the increases in prices, cannot be regarded as yielding a comparison which is more than approximately correct. As, however, the particulars have been collected from a considerable number of sources, the Swedish statisticians believe that the results afford a satisfactory reflection of existing conditions. The average percentage increases between May, 1914, and July, 1918, in the prices of woollen cloth, cotton material, woollen yarn, and a selection of articles of clothing is shown in the following Table:—

Item.	Increase	Item.	Increase	
	Per cent.		Per cent.	
A. Material and Yarn:—				
Woolen Cloth	400	B. Men's Clothing (contd.):—	Cotton shirts ...	250
Cotton Material	400		Woolen vests ...	293
Woolen yarn ...	138		" pants ...	293
B. Men's Clothing:—				
Suits, woollen:—		Stockings ...	340	
Bespoke ...	203	C. Footwear:—		
Ready-made ...	212	Boots ...	264	
Overcoats, winter:—		Shoes, dubbed leather ...	195	
Bespoke ...	171	box calf:—		
Ready-made ...	203	Men's ...	500	
		Women's ...	213	
		Children's ...	175	
		Half-soiling and heeling ...	136	

As no information is available with regard to the relative importance of the different items in the total family expenditure on clothing it is not possible to compute a definite figure representing the average increase in prices, but on the basis of the percentages given above it is estimated that the average level of prices at 1st July last was at least 195 per cent. higher than just before the war. The corresponding increases for previous dates have been 50 per cent. in October, 1916, 70 per cent. in May, 1917, 110 per cent. in September, 1917, and 150 per cent. in January, 1918. In arriving at these percentages it has been assumed that the same standard of purchases in regard to clothing has been retained throughout the period under consideration, but in practice it is probable that the substitution of inferior qualities of goods has been effected and that accordingly the percentage increase in expenditure is less than the percentage increase in prices. It may be mentioned that sales of certain articles have been placed under State regulation since April last, and prices of such goods have remained stationary since that time, but this step has had little effect in modifying the aggregate percentage increase over the whole period since the outbreak of war.

The average increase in prices of clothing between May, 1914, and July, 1918, is thus estimated at about 195 per cent. From the figures which are published at monthly intervals, the increase in prices of food up to 1st July was calculated at 158 per cent., and in those of fuel and light at 186 per cent. The average increases in rent and in rates and taxes were relatively small, namely, 12 and 14 per cent. respectively, while other items of expenditure were estimated to have risen by about 95 per cent. on the average. Taking these percentages in combination, it is estimated that the increase in prices of all the items entering into the expenditure of the typical family (including rent, rates and taxes) between May, 1914, and July, 1918, was about 119 per cent. This figure rests on the assumption of the maintenance of the pre-war standard of living and thus is unaffected by the substitution of articles and of qualities and changes in quantities which may have occurred during the war.

The Swedish Department of Social Affairs announce that it is their intention to make computations similar to the above at intervals of three months regularly for the future in order to provide a standard for judging the amount of bonus to be granted to persons in public and private employment in respect of the increasing cost of living.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, held on 10th and 11th October, Orders were made fixing minimum rates and overtime rates of wages for ordinary male workmen in Lancashire, Anglesey and Carnarvon, and Merioneth and Montgomery. These Orders provide for the payment of men of 18 and over at the following weekly rates: Lancashire, 35s. for a week of 5½ hours; Anglesey and Carnarvon, 31s. 6d. for a week of 56 hours in summer and 51 hours in winter; Merioneth and Montgomery 30s. for a week of 54 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter; and for the payment of overtime rates calculated on the basis of time and a quarter on weekdays and time and a half on Sundays. In the case of Lancashire and of Anglesey and Carnarvon, the Orders fix minimum and overtime rates for boys of under 18. A separate comprehensive Order was also made fixing minimum and overtime rates for boys under 18 in twenty-seven other counties.

Minimum rates for adult males have now been fixed for every county of England and Wales, and minimum rates for boys for every county except Radnor, Brecon, Merioneth and Montgomery. In the case of men aged 21 years or over, the minimum rates for ordinary labourers now range from 30s. a week, in a number of counties, upwards to 35s. a week in Cumberland, Westmorland and Furness, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Nottinghamshire and Staffordshire, 36s. a week in Northumberland, Durham and Cheshire, and 36s. 6d. a week in Glamorgan and Monmouth. The rates fixed for boys are on scales ranging, with a few exceptions, from a uniform figure of 10s. a week for lads of under 14 by equal annual increments up to the full minimum for men, and the overtime rates, like those for adult workers, are based on time and a quarter on weekdays and time and a half on Sundays. In order to provide for inexperience, a reduction of 20 per cent. is allowed on the rates for all male workers under 18 during the first two months of their employment in agriculture.

Minimum and overtime rates were also fixed for certain counties for special classes of male workers (such as horsemen, stockmen and shepherds), entrusted with the care of animals, who necessarily have longer and more uncertain hours than the ordinary farm labourer. These rates, in most cases, are weekly rates applicable to a seven-day week consisting of the hours of employment which have been "customary" in the area concerned in the case of these classes of workers, with overtime rates to apply if and when the customary hours are exceeded. The counties for which rates were fixed are: Suffolk, Dorset, Kent, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Sussex, Berkshire, Surrey, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, Cumberland and Westmorland, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Anglesey and Carnarvon, Merioneth and Montgomery.

Orders were also made fixing minimum and overtime rates for female workers for the whole of England and Wales. These Orders provide for a uniform flat rate of 5d. an hour for women of 18 and over, and for scales of rates for girls ranging from 2½d. an hour under 14 by yearly increments of ½d. an hour to the full minimum for women, in all the counties except Cumberland, Westmorland, the Furness District of Lancashire and Yorkshire, in which cases the rates at each age group are 1d. an hour higher. Provision is made for a reduction of ½d. an hour on the rates specified during the first three months of a woman's or girl's employment in agriculture. Special provision is also made with regard to workers employed on weekly contracts in Northumberland.

OPERATION OF WAGES AWARDS AFTER THE WAR.

Committee Appointed.

It is announced that the situation which may result at the end of the war, in regard to the various wages awards which have been made during the war, has for some time been under the consideration of the Departments concerned. The present scale of wages in many occupations depends upon the compulsory enforcement of awards which were made in view of circumstances arising out of the war; but the machinery for enforcing these awards will not continue after the war. It is necessary, therefore, to consider whether the compulsory operation of such awards should be continued during a period of transition after the war, and also whether the power to make such awards should be extended to cover the same period.

With a view to immediate action on this most important subject the Minister of Reconstruction, with the concurrence of the Departments affected, is appointing a committee with the following terms of reference:—1. Whether the compulsory operation of awards made under the Munitions of War Acts, of Orders extending such awards, and of Orders regulating wages made under those Acts, should be continued after the war. 2. Whether the power to make such awards or Orders should be continued after the war. 3. The manner in which awards and Orders if made or continued should be enforced after the war and for what period.

Sir John Simon, K.C., M.P., has been asked to act as chairman of the committee, and he has made arrangements to do so. The committee will consist of representatives of employers and Trade Unions, besides representatives of the Government Departments concerned.

RISE IN AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.*

AN inquiry into the wages paid for agricultural labour in 1917, in all parts of the United States, has recently been carried out by the Department of Agriculture.

The following paragraphs give a summary of the chief statistical data collected as the result of this investigation:—

“Wage rates per month in hiring by the month or season with board in 1917 ranged from £4 11s. 2d. in the South Central States to £7 10s. 11d. in the North Central States west of the Mississippi River, and £9 4s. 4d. in the Western Pacific, with a National average of £6 0s. 3d. Without board the monthly rate for the United States was £8 8s. 5d., with a range from £6 8s. 4d. in the South Atlantic States to £10 6s. 1d. in the West North Central, and £13 4s. 11d. in the Western and Pacific. Harvest wages with board were as high as 11s. 6d. per day in the West North Central States, and as low as 6s. 5d. in the South Atlantic, while the United States average was 8s. 8d. The rates without board were 1s. 5d. to 2s. 5d. higher in the various sections.

“Outside of harvest, day rates of wages with board ranged from 4s. 11d. in the South Atlantic States to 8s. in the North Atlantic, and 8s. 6d. in the West North Central, while the United States average was 6s. 6d. Without board the rates were 1s. 5d. to 4s. higher.

“As a general average for the whole country the increase in the rate of wages per month with board in 1917 over 1916 was 24·2 per cent. The increase over 1910 was 50·3 per cent. In the average rate of wages for harvest labour with board the increase in 1917 over 1916 was 23·1 per cent.; without board, 22·7 per cent. For day labour, outside of harvest, farmers paid 23·8 per cent. more with board, and 24·7 per cent. more without board. The general fact is that the rate of wages for farm labour increased almost one quarter in one year, and about two-fifths to one-half in seven years.

“The lowest relative advance in rate of wages from 1916 to 1917, 12 per cent., is found in the Western and Pacific States in hiring by the day with board for work outside of harvest; and the highest, 36·1 per cent., in the South Atlantic in hiring by the month with board.”

WAGES IN GERMAN MINING INDUSTRY.†

THE average sum earned per shift worked by men employed in various branches of the mining industry in Prussia in the second quarter of 1918, and the percentage increase in earnings as compared with the second quarter of 1914 are shown in the following Table:—

Nature of Minerals and Mining District.	Underground Workers.				Surface Workers.	
	Hewers and Trammers.		Others.		Net Earnings per shift 2nd Qr. of 1918.	Increase over 2nd Qr. of 1914.
	Net Earnings per shift 2nd Qr. of 1918.	Increase over 2nd Qr. of 1914.	Net Earnings per shift 2nd Qr. of 1918.	Increase over 2nd Qr. of 1914.		
	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.
Coal.						
Upper Silesia ...	9 11	167·8	7 1	102·5	6 5	100·3
Lower Silesia ...	8 0	107·4	7 1	106·3	5 10	87·1
Dortmund ...	12 5	103·7	8 4	88·7	7 11	83·3
Saarbrücken (State Mines)	10 7	112·4	8 4	101·8	8 0	111·7
Aix-la-Chapelle ...	11 5	113·1	7 11	85·2	6 10	69·7
Lower Rhine, Left Bank ...	12 9	111·6	8 6	73·2	7 11	82·8
Lignite.						
Halle ...	7 6	83·5	6 8	88·6	6 4	85·4
Rhine, Left Bank ...	9 11	117·2	7 11	83·6	9 10	144·3
Metalliferous Ores.						
Copper.						
Mansfeld ...	8 5	123·0	7 8	105·5	7 0	97·5
Other.						
Oberharz ...	8 9	114·8	7 10	98·3	6 4	100·3
Siegen ...	11 0	121·7	7 11	94·2	7 6	87·4
Nassau-Wetzlar ...	6 7	81·6	5 11	72·1	5 8	70·8
Rhine, Right Bank ...	8 11	116·1	6 3	101·6	6 5	113·1
Rhine, Left Bank ...	7 2	61·3	5 8	45·7	5 8	64·3
Salt.						
Halle ...	7 7	63·6	6 3	54·2	6 0	50·7
Clausthal ...	7 10	59·4	6 6	57·8	6 0	54·3

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

If the number of men employed in each district and in each of these three groups be taken into consideration, the mean increase in earnings is computed to be about 104 per cent. for hewers and trammers, 96 per cent. for other underground workers and 93 per cent. for surface workers. The mean increase in earnings for all men together would be about 99 per cent. Since the last available data as to the number of men employed in the various districts relate to 1912, these general percentages can only be regarded as approximately correct.

* Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, June, 1918, Washington.

† Compiled from Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 17th August, 1918.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO UNEMPLOYED WORKPEOPLE IN SWITZERLAND.

THE Ministry of Labour has been furnished by the Swiss Legation in London with a copy of a Decree, dated 5th August, 1918, issued by the Federal Council, concerning the payment of compensation to workpeople in private industrial undertakings in respect of unemployment resulting from economic conditions arising out of the war.*

Where it is necessary to restrict the output of a factory or workshop the employer must, if possible, reduce the length of the working day or in some way re-organise the work rather than discharge his workpeople.

If the time lost owing to such reduction does not exceed 5 hours weekly, or 10 per cent. of the normal working hours, the employer is not required to pay compensation. Should the working-day be reduced by an amount which exceeds these limits and yet be not less than 60 per cent. of its normal length the employer is required to add to the normal wage for the work actually performed a sum equal to 50 per cent. of the wage for the time lost.

When the working hours are reduced to less than 60 per cent. of the normal, or when the factory or workshop is closed down, the worker is to receive, in addition to his pay for the time actually worked (if any), compensation for a period equal to 50 per cent. of the time lost (after deduction of the 10 per cent. referred to above). In this case the provision is made that the total wage paid shall be not less than 60 per cent. of the normal full wage, or if the worker is married and has not received public relief, not less than 70 per cent. One-third of the cost of compensation in such cases will be defrayed by the employer, one-third by the Canton in which the worker resides, and one-third by the Federal Government.

The Decree makes provision for the settlement of disputes concerning the obligations of employers or the rights of workpeople.

COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES.

UNITED KINGDOM: PRICES AT 1st OCTOBER.

THERE was a marked rise in the level of retail prices of the principal articles of food during September, and at 1st October the average percentage increase since July, 1914, was 129 per cent., as compared with 116 per cent. a month earlier. The increase is due to the higher prices of meat, butter, milk and eggs.

There was a uniform advance of 2d. per lb. in the scheduled prices of beef and mutton. The price of milk was advanced, usually by 1d. or 2d. per quart, in about four-fifths of the places covered by the returns and reached the maximum of 9d. per quart in London and nearly three-fifths of the other large towns and in a quarter of the smaller places. The increase from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. in the price of Government butter was effected in the great majority of the places covered, the maximum price of British-made butter remaining, however, at 2s. 4d. Eggs averaged nearly 4d. each dearer than a month earlier on 1st October. There was little or no change in the price of the remaining articles included in the following Table, which gives a percentage comparison of the level of prices at the beginning of October in relation to the normal prices of July, 1914:—

Article.	Percentage Increase from July, 1914, to 1st October, 1918.		
	Large Towns (populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, British—			
Ribs ...	100	105	103
Thin Flank ...	133	120	126
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs ...	178	173	175
Thin Flank ...	215	198	216
Mutton, British—			
Legs ...	103	102	102
Breast ...	117	96	107
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs ...	216	195	206
Breast ...	224	211	217
Bacon (streaky)	147	187	144
Fish ...	213	170	191
Flour ...	50	54	52
Bread ...	57	52	55
Tea ...	73	69	73
Sugar (granulated) ...	251	231	241
Milk ...	135	112	133
Butter—			
Fresh ...	103	105	104
Salt ...	111	110	110
Cheese ...	133	128	130
Margarine ...	105	89	97
Eggs (fresh) ...	349	309	329
Potatoes ...	74	53	63

The foregoing Table shows the average percentage rise in the price of each article. When it is desired to obtain the

* The text of the Decree is given in Recueil des Lois Suisses, 7th August, 1918.

combined effect of all these increases it is necessary to assign a certain relative importance to each of the articles in accordance with the quantities consumed. For the purpose of a continuous record of the movement of prices it must be assumed that this relative importance has been the same throughout the whole period during which these statistics have been published. The quantities consumed of the several articles have, however, undergone important changes and when allowance is made for such changes in dietary as are estimated by the Ministry of Food to have taken place, the increase in the average expenditure on the above articles is little more than two-thirds the rise in prices. This is brought out in the following Table, which compares the general percentage increase in (1) prices and (2) expenditure. The prices percentages (1) are based on the same quantities now as in July, 1914, a basis which affords a measure of the increased cost of maintaining a pre-war standard of living, so far as the articles included in the statistics are concerned; and the expenditure percentages (2) are based on the consumption of the same articles, so far as ascertained, in recent months in comparison with pre-war consumption. They are, therefore, subject to the fluctuations in the quantities of food available, and this point should be borne in mind when comparing the course of prices and the course of expenditure.

	Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914.		
	Large Towns.	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
(1) Level of retail prices of foregoing articles of food, assuming same quantities at both dates	134	124	129
(2) Expenditure on such articles of food, allowing for changes in consumption	83	86	89

Retail prices of the principal articles of food have, on this basis, increased by about 129 per cent., and although the average level of rents has only increased very slightly as a result of increases in local rates, the prices of other items have advanced so substantially 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 the beginning of October, 1918, is estimated at between 115 and 120 per cent., taking for this calculation the same quantities of the various items in October, 1918, as in July, 1914. If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted the increase is about 7 per cent. less.

It is not possible to supplement this comparison of the level of prices generally by a comparison of expenditure similar to that given above with regard to food. Combination of the average increase in expenditure on the specified principal articles of food with the average increase in retail prices of other items (including rents) yields a resultant increase of approximately 95 per cent. It is, however, a matter of general knowledge that there have been considerable reductions in the quantities purchased of some commodities other than foodstuffs, and this increase would therefore be somewhat in excess of the average increase in family expenditure since the beginning of the war.

HOLLAND.*

The issue of the monthly journal of the Municipal Statistical Bureau of Amsterdam for June gives a series of index numbers representing the total food bill of families of the subordinate official class in the capital, calculated at the prices current at various periods. The articles comprised in the standard food budget include bread and other farinaceous foods, milk and cheese, meat and fats, tea, sugar and coffee, and the cost is computed on the assumption that no change has taken place in the dietary standard. In June the total cost of the food comprised in this budget showed practically no change as compared with the preceding month, being only 0·1 per cent. below the figure for May. As compared with 1913 the computed cost of food showed a rise of 86·8 per cent.

SWEDEN.†

At the prices prevailing in June the cost of maintaining the standard pre-war budget of a typical Swedish household in the matter of food, fuel, and lighting represents an increase of 1·2 per cent. upon the cost at the prices prevailing in the preceding month, and an increase of 161 per cent. in comparison with July, 1914. The “typical family” of the Swedish official statistician is one consisting of a man and wife and two children, and having an expenditure 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, June shows a decrease of 0·4 per cent. as against May, but an increase of 181·7 per cent. as against July, 1914.

(Figures intended to show the effect of the rise in prices

* Maandbericht van het Bureau van Statistiek der Gemeente Amsterdam, June, 1918.

† Sociala Meddelanden, No. 7, July, 1918. Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.

on the entire budget of the “typical family” in Sweden in the period from May, 1914, to 1st July, 1918, are given in a separate article on page 393.)

ITALY.

In April retail food prices in Italy were as a whole 0·2 per cent. lower than those of the preceding month, but about 136 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. These percentages are computed from index numbers published in the issue of the *Bollettino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro* (the journal of the Italian Labour Department) for 1st September, 1918, and are based on returns from 38 towns in Italy. The Table below shows the increase in the case of seven important articles of food, the prices of which are taken as the basis for the foregoing calculations:—

Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in April, 1918, as compared with	
	March, 1918.	July, 1914.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wheat bread ...	+ 0·5	+ 47·9
Wheat flour ...	+ 0·4	+ 47·1
Macaroni, &c. ...	– 1·1	+ 71·5
Beef ...	– 4·0	+ 380·3
Bacon ...	+ 3·9	+ 209·8
Olive oil ...	– 0·3	+ 117·4
Milk ...	+ 1·4	+ 91·5
ALL ABOVE ARTICLES (PERCENTAGE INCREASE)	– 0·2	+ 136·3

Milan.

According to statistics published in the monthly journal* of the Milan municipality, the cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of living in that city for one week in the case of a working-class family consisting of five persons, at the prices current in August, 1918, was 207 per cent. greater than in the first half of 1914. The cost of food alone showed an increase of 251 per cent., clothing of 207 per cent., fuel and lighting 120 per cent., while rent remained unchanged.

If, however, allowance be made for the reduced scale of consumption as the result of the introduction of rationing, the general increase in cost as compared with the early part of 1914 is computed at the lower figure of 138 per cent., and in the case of food alone at 164 per cent.; clothing on this basis shows a rise of 138 per cent., while fuel, lighting, and rent show no change between 1914 and August, 1918.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Data furnished by the Cost of Living Commission of South Africa enable the figures given in THE LABOUR GAZETTE for August (page 309) concerning the increase in the retail prices of foodstuffs and other household necessities (candles, coal, paraffin, soap, clothing) to be brought up to a later period. In June the estimated cost of the standard budget for the typical family of five persons in Cape Town was 43·5 per cent. higher than before the war, or, if rents be also taken into consideration, 36·2 per cent. At other principal centres the corresponding increase in June amounted to: Kimberley, 24·8 per cent.; Pretoria, 26·7 per cent.; Johannesburg, 27·0 per cent.; Bloemfontein, 28·7 per cent.; Port Elizabeth, 33·9 per cent.; East London, 34·6 per cent.; Durban, 39·1 per cent.; Pietermaritzburg, 41·9 per cent.† It is assumed in the foregoing computations that no change has taken place in the standard of living between the various periods.

CANADA.‡

The cost of food in July, measured by the weekly expenditure of a family of five members, as computed from returns of retail prices in sixty towns in the Dominion, shows an increase of 1·8 per cent. as compared with the previous month and of 75·2 per cent. as compared with July, 1914, assuming the family dietary to have been maintained at the same standard throughout. If the total family expenditure on food, fuel, lighting, and rent be taken, the July figures show an increase of 1·5 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 45·9 per cent. as compared with those of July, 1914. The difference in the extent of the rise since July, 1914, between food on the one hand, and the total family expenditure on the other, is due to the fact that while food, fuel, and lighting have become considerably dearer, house rent has declined by 0·4 per cent.

NEW ZEALAND.§

The index number of retail prices of food in June, based on returns relating to twenty-five representative towns in New

* *Bollettino Municipale Mensile della Città di Milano*, 31st August, 1918. Milan.

† The increases per cent. are based on the cost of commodities in 1914 prior to the outbreak of war, except in the case of Pietermaritzburg, where the prices ruling in 1913 are taken.

‡ *The Labour Gazette*, August, 1918. Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

§ *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, July, 1918. Wellington, N.Z.

Zealand, shows an increase of 0.1 per cent. when compared with the corresponding figure for the previous month. Groceries and meat rose in price by 0.4 and 0.2 per cent. respectively, while dairy produce showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. As compared with July, 1914, all three groups of articles were dearer, the combined index number for June being 38.8 per cent. above the pre-war level. In the computation of the general index numbers regard is had to the relative importance of the various groups of commodities in household consumption before the war, and it is assumed that in this respect no change has taken place.

Group of Articles.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1918, as compared with	
	May, 1918.	July, 1914.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Groceries	+ 0.4	+ 41.0
Dairy produce	- 0.8	+ 38.0
Meat	+ 0.2	+ 38.7
ALL GROUPS COMBINED (WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE INCREASE)	+ 0.1	+ 38.8

UNITED STATES.*

On 15th June, 1918, a rise of 2 per cent. as compared with 15th May, 1918, was recorded in the general level of retail food prices in the United States. For comparison with the pre-war level, the average prices prevailing at the latest date are now compared with those of the corresponding month of 1913. On this basis the food prices level on 15th June, 1918, was 66 per cent. above that of 15th June, 1913. In the computation of the general level the various articles of food are "weighted" according to their respective importance in household consumption, and it is assumed that no change has taken place in the standard of living throughout the period under review.

In the following Table the percentage price changes are exhibited separately for each of the articles of food covered by the official returns:—

Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Average Retail Price in June, 1918, as compared with		Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Average Retail Price in June, 1918, as compared with	
	May, 1918.	June, 1918.		May, 1918.	June, 1918.
	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Sirloin steak ...	+ 7	+ 65	Bread	No change	+ 74
Round steak ...	+ 7	+ 82	Flour	+ 2	- 103
Rib roast	+ 5	+ 68	Maize meal ...	- 4	+ 139
Chuck roast ...	+ 6	+	Rice	+ 2	+
Plate beef	+ 4	+	Potatoes	+ 32	+ 61
Pork chops	+ 1	+ 78	Onions	- 14	+
Bacon	+ 2	+ 87	Beans, navy ...	- 1	+
Ham	+ 2	+ 72	Prunes	+ 1	+
Lard	- 1	+ 106	Raisins, seeded	No change	+
Lamb	+ 2	+ 93	Sugar	No change	+ 72
Hens	- 1	+ 72	Coffee	+	+
Salmon, tinned ...	...	+	Tea	- 3	+
Eggs ... ..	...	+ 55	General (weighted) percentage increase.	+ 2	+ 66
Butter ... ..	...	+ 45			
Cheese	- 1	+			
Milk	- 2	+ 44			

As compared with the previous month, 16 articles show an increase in price. The greatest increase (32 per cent.) is in potatoes, due to new potatoes being more generally on the market. The other 15 articles show comparatively small increases ranging from less than one-half of 1 per cent. for eggs, butter, and coffee to 7 per cent. for both sirloin and round steak. Nine articles show a decline in price in June as compared with May. Bread, raisins, and sugar remained at the same price.

June 15th, 1918, being compared with June 15th, 1913, every article shows an increase, the least advance (44 per cent.) being for milk. Butter increased 45 per cent., and eggs 55 per cent. Eight articles increased in price by amounts ranging from 55 per cent. to 74 per cent.; the increases for 3 articles ranged from 78 to 87 per cent.; maize meal, lard, and flour more than doubled in price in the five-year period.

EMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

GERMANY.†

Employment in August.—The following is the general conclusion arrived at by the German Department of Labour Statistics as to the course of employment during August:—

"In August the capacity of German industry showed no falling off from the level of the preceding month, and fully satisfied all demands. At times and in particular branches there is evidence of increased employment as compared with the corresponding month of 1917. Transport conditions were better in various districts, and this gave an impetus to certain war industries.

* Monthly Labour Review, August, 1918. United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. Washington.

† Not included in the official prices statistics at this date.

‡ Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 25th September, 1918.

"Employment continued good in mining and smelting, and, with few exceptions, also in the metal and engineering trades. Wages are still on the increase in these and various other trades, such as the electrical and chemical (where employment was also good), and the food, drink and tobacco trades. Employment in the last-named group of trades, as also in the textile trades, was for well-understood reasons only poor. Most branches of the clothing trades were very badly off for work. The building trades, on the other hand, were fairly busy in so far as war work was concerned."

Returns from Trade Unions.—Returns relating to employment during August were furnished by 34 Trade Unions, the membership covered being 1,241,314. Of these 8,794, or 0.7 per cent., were out of work on the last day of the month, as compared with 0.7 in the preceding month, and 0.8 per cent. in August, 1917.

Returns from Employment Exchanges.—Returns relating to the operations of employment exchanges during August show, in the case of women, a decrease as compared with the preceding month in the number of applications for employment per 100 situations vacant. As compared with August, 1917, there was a slight decrease in the number of men and also of women available.

	Applications for employment to every 100 situations vacant.		
	August, 1918.	July, 1918.	August, 1917.
Men	48	45	49
Women	79	82	86

Returns from Sickness Insurance Societies.—Returns giving the membership of these Societies on 1st September, as compared with 1st August, showed an increase of 89,660, or 1.0 per cent. Both men and women members increased in numbers by 1.0 per cent.

HOLLAND.*

Employment in May and June.—Returns relating to employment in May were received by the Dutch Statistical Office from Trade Union and other unemployment funds with a total insured membership of 179,185. Of these 19,177 were performing military service, or were on strike, locked out, sick, etc., leaving 160,008 as the number concerning whom Returns could be utilised. The percentage of such members out of work during the month was 9.1 as compared with 9.9 in the preceding month and with 10.2 in May, 1917.

Group of Trades.	Number of Members insured against Unemployment in May, 1918.	Percentage Unemployed.			Average Days Lost per Week per Member Unemployed.		
		May, 1918.	April, 1918.	May, 1917.	May, 1918.	April, 1918.	May, 1917.
		All Unions paying Unemployment Benefit and Municipal Unemployment Funds making Returns	160,008	9.1	9.9	10.2	4.5	4.5	4.0
Do. do. excluding Diamond Workers	149,816	8.1	8.9	6.9	4.3	4.3	2.8
Working in diamonds, &c.	10,192	23.1	25.1	42.4	5.6	5.5	5.8
Printing, lithography, &c.	12,998	0.8	0.9	0.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Building trades (including roadmaking)	38,746	5.0	6.2	1.4	5.1	5.1	4.8
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	30,455	8.1	8.1	3.9	3.1	3.4	2.6
Textile	12,880	24.7	32.3	28.1	4.0	3.9	2.5
Food, drink, and tobacco	23,535	14.7	13.2	7.7	4.8	4.7	3.4
Woodworking, &c. ...	4,376	2.6	2.3	1.3	5.6	5.5	4.9
Leather, oilcloth, &c. ...	2,955	1.8	1.8	9.0	4.9	3.7	1.6

Information on a somewhat different basis is available for June—a month later than the date to which the foregoing figures relate. Returns furnished by Trade Unions only (irrespective of whether they pay unemployment benefit or not) and, further, from Unions making Returns for both months, show the percentage of unemployment to be 7.8 per cent. in June as compared with 8.0 per cent. in May. Among the members of these Unions the average number of working days lost owing to unemployment was in June 5.8, and in May 5.9 per cent. of the total number of days that might have been worked in the respective months.

NORWAY.†

Employment in July.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of July in certain Trade Unions making returns to the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour, comparative

* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st August, 1918.
† Information furnished by the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour

figures being added for the previous month and for July, 1917:—

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	July 31st, 1918.	June 30th, 1918.	July 31st, 1917.	July 31st, 1918.	June 30th, 1918.	July 31st, 1917.
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania)	823	810	902	2.7	2.7	5.0
Carpenters, &c. ...	1,771	1,754	1,863	0.1	...	...
Painters (Christiania) ...	546	510	610	...	...	...
Metal workers	10,092	10,073	10,042	1.2	1.1	0.7
Boot and shoe makers ...	1,000	1,020	873	0.4	0.3	0.3
Printers	2,509	2,300	2,203	0.1	0.3	0.5
Bookbinders (Christiania) ...	837	835	720	3.3	0.6	0.7
Cabinetmakers	660	660	655	...	0.3	...
Bakers (Christiania)	420	412	460	1.9	3.6	5.2
TOTAL	18,368	18,374	18,328	1.0	0.9	0.9

CANADA.*

Employment in June.—Returns relating to unemployment at the end of June were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,389 labour organisations having a total membership of 160,426, or over 78 per cent. of the entire trade union membership of the country. For all occupations represented 0.5 per cent. of the members were out of work at the close of June, as compared with 1.7 per cent. in March (the returns are quarterly), and 1.3 per cent. in June, 1917. That the percentage unemployed at the end of June is smaller than has ever been reported is due to greater activity in practically all the groups of industries, particularly building and construction, transportation, and manufacturing.

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

Group of Trades.	Membership reporting in June, 1918.	Percentage unemployed at end of month.		
		June, 1918.	March, 1918.	June, 1917.
Metals, machinery and conveyances ...	20,349	0.1	0.3	0.1
Food, tobacco and liquors	1,965	1.3	0.9	1.5
Textiles, carpets and cordage	1,900	0.1	0.1	...
Clothing and laundering	4,614	1.2	3.4	5.0
Pulp, paper and fibre	3,476	...	...	...
Printing, publishing and paper goods ...	7,271	0.7	0.3	0.8
Leather, boots, shoes and rubbers	1,963	7.8	6.3	...
Steam railways	46,125	0.2	0.3	0.4
Street and electric railway employees ...	8,627	...	0.4	0.2
Navigation	3,171	2.1	8.8	1.8
Teamsters and chauffeurs	2,035	0.1	0.1	...
Mining, quarrying and refining of ores ...	20,535	0.2	0.4	0.3
Building and construction	16,624	1.6	7.6	3.2

UNITED STATES.†

Employment in June.—The following tabular statements showing the volume of employment in representative manufacturing establishments in thirteen selected industries in the United States in June, 1918, as compared with (a) the preceding month, and (b) June, 1917, are compiled from reports received by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics:—

(a) June, 1918, as compared with May, 1918.

Industry.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.‡		
		May, 1918.	June, 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	May, 1918.	June, 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
				Per cent.	£	£	Per cent.
Iron and steel	95	175,311	176,145	+ 0.5	2,190,501	2,178,140	- 0.6
Car building and repairing	28	38,520	36,292	- 5.9	404,488	372,981	- 7.8
Automobiles ...	45	103,303	105,658	+ 2.3	565,793	574,851	+ 1.6
Cotton manufacturing	53	50,462	50,462	No change	155,885	160,908	+ 3.2
Cotton finishing	17	11,940	12,005	+ 0.5	41,866	47,415	+ 5.7
Hosiery & underwear	53	29,049	29,019	- 0.1	87,224	86,481	- 0.9
Woolen	47	43,257	43,141	- 0.3	164,102	163,956	- 0.1
Silk	38	11,465	11,382	- 0.7	67,174	65,912	- 1.9
Men's ready-made clothing	36	24,487	24,604	+ 0.5	88,570	100,100	+ 1.6
Boots and shoes	59	56,392	56,088	- 0.5	202,029	210,935	+ 4.4
Cigar manufacturing	68	17,853	19,157	+ 7.3	62,341	69,860	+ 14.4
Leather manufg.	34	14,332	15,344	+ 3.1	61,387	67,330	+ 9.7
Paper making ...	50	23,914	23,939	+ 0.1	94,666	98,451	+ 4.0

The figures in the above Table show that in seven industries there were more persons on the pay-roll in June than in May, while in five there was a reduction, and in one (cotton manufacturing) no change. The largest increase (7.3 per cent.) was in cigar manufacturing; the car building and repairing industry shows the greatest decrease (5.9 per cent.).

Of the thirteen industries reporting, eight show increases and five decreases in the aggregate earnings in June. A

* The Labour Gazette, August, 1918. The Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

† Monthly Labour Review, August, 1918. Washington.

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

marked increase (14.4 per cent.) is shown in cigar manufacturing, due mainly to the settlement of a number of strikes occurring in May. Leather manufacturing, cotton finishing, and boots and shoes show percentage increases of 9.7, 5.7, and 4.4 respectively; car building and repairing shows a decrease of 7.8 per cent.

(b) June, 1918, as compared with June, 1917.

Industry.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.*		
		June, 1917.	June, 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	June, 1917.	June, 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
				Per cent.	£	£	Per cent.
Iron and steel	93	173,723	175,279	+ 0.9	1,679,834	2,188,766	+ 29.1
Car building and repairing	28	37,932	36,262	- 4.4	288,879	372,981	+ 29.1
Automobiles ...	47	104,024	109,669	+ 5.4	487,073	595,582	+ 22.3
Cotton manufacturing	56	53,299	51,069	- 4.2	128,326	162,627	+ 26.7
Cotton finishing	16	12,503	11,809	- 5.6	38,925	46,671	+ 19.9
Hosiery & underwear	53	29,458	29,019	- 1.5	69,065	86,481	+ 25.2
Woolen	45	41,904	42,311	+ 2.2	127,757	162,787	+ 27.4
Silk	38	13,213	12,087	- 8.9	60,857	69,207	+ 13.7
Men's ready-made clothing	34	24,531	24,508	- 0.9	82,520	98,395	+ 19.5
Boots and shoes	70	58,177	52,801	- 9.0	171,614	194,432	+ 13.3
Cigar manufg. ...	60	20,258	19,456	- 4.0	53,186	61,149	+ 15.0
Leather manufg.	34	15,268	15,344	+ 0.5	48,133	67,380	+ 39.9
Paper making ...	52	25,685	25,622	- 0.1	85,153	104,736	+ 23.0

If the figures for June of this year be compared with those of identical establishments for June, 1917, it appears that in five industries there was an increase in the number of people employed, and in eight a decrease. Automobile manufacturing shows an increase of 5.4 per cent., and woollen an increase of 2.2 per cent. Decreases of 8.9 per cent., 6 per cent., and 5.6 per cent. are shown in silk, boots and shoes, and cotton finishing respectively. Each of the thirteen industries shows an increase in the total amount of the pay-roll for June, 1918, as compared with June, 1917. The most important changes are 39.9 per cent. in leather manufacturing and 29.1 per cent. in both iron and steel and car building and repairing. The remaining industries show increases ranging from 13.3 per cent. to 27.4 per cent.

New York State.†

Employment in Manufacturing Industries in July.—The following report is based on Returns from 1,648 representative firms with over 629,000 employees, or more than one-third of the factory workers in the State of New York, and a weekly pay-roll of over £2,700,000:—"In July, 1918, manufacturing activity in New York State assumed a magnitude that surpasses all previous records. The total number of persons employed and the aggregate wages paid both reached new high levels. The total gain in employees over June was 2 per cent. The only groups having fewer employees than in June were stone, clay and glass, and clothing. The loss in each case was 2 per cent., and is explained by seasonal variations.

"The former record pay-roll of June was exceeded in July by 3 per cent. Of the eleven industry groups but two—stone, clay and glass, and printing—reported smaller wage volumes. These declines at this time of year are normal.

"July, 1918, compared with the same month a year ago, showed 6 per cent. more workers. Most prominent by far is the metals group, which had 19 per cent. more employees than in July, 1917. Many of the most important war industries are within this group, and therefore its growth will no doubt continue both relatively and absolutely while present conditions dominate industrial activity. Total wages were 36 per cent. greater in July, 1918, than a year ago. Every subgroup shared in this increase, but the most striking advances occurred in the metals, and in paper, the gain being 54 per cent. for the former and 34 per cent. for the latter.

"The progressive growth of manufacturing in New York State is clearly seen by contrasting the advances July has made over the same month of previous years. From July, 1916, the gains in employees and wages have been, respectively, 11 per cent. and 62 per cent.; compared with July, 1915, employees gained 29 per cent. and wages 109 per cent., and in contrast with July, 1914, the number of workers increased 30 per cent. and total pay-rolls 116 per cent.

"Although the number of operatives in New York State factories continues to grow, wages are expanding at a still more rapid rate, as is shown by the average weekly earnings per employee. This figure for July was £4 6s. 7d., and better than the previous record of June by 1s. 5d. This average is obtained by dividing the total pay-rolls by the number of employees on the pay-rolls. In the computation of this average no distinction is made between men and women or between shop and factory office employees. The corresponding averages as reported in July, 1917, 1916, 1915, and 1914 were, respectively, £3 7s. 5d., £2 18s. 10d., £2 12s. 9d., and £2 12s. 3d. It is seen, therefore, that the gain in average weekly earnings since July, 1914, has been 66 per cent."

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING SEPTEMBER.

(1) SUMMARY TABLES.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED" TRADES.

(a) The following Table shows the number insured and percentage unemployed among workpeople covered by the National Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1916:

Table showing unemployment in insured trades. Columns include Trade, Males, Females, Total, Percentage unemployed, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a month ago and year ago.

(b) The following Table shows for males and females separately the numbers and percentages of workpeople unemployed:

Table showing unemployment by sex and trade. Columns include Trade, Males, Females, Percentage unemployed, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a month ago and year ago.

* Exclusive of those serving with H. M. Forces. † Excluding workpeople insured under the National Insurance Act, 1911.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 1,139,090 reported 5,391 (or 0.5 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of September, 1918, compared with 0.5 per cent. at the end of August, 1918, and 1.3 per cent. at the end of September, 1917.

Table showing trade union percentages of unemployed. Columns include Trade, Membership at end of Sept., 1918, Unemployed at end of Sept., 1918, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage unemployed.

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Table showing employers' returns for mining and metal trades. Columns include Trade, Workpeople included, September, 1918, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month ago, and year ago.

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

Table showing employers' returns for textile and other trades. Columns include Trade, Number employed, Wages paid, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month ago and year ago.

* This percentage is based mainly on Returns relating to carpenters and plumbers. † Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages, including war bonuses. ‡ Figures relate to week ended 14th September.

(2) EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during September. There was an increase of 4,045 (or 0.8 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed at the collieries making Returns, as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 27,940, (or 4.9 per cent.) on a year ago. Of the 538,789 workpeople included in the Returns for September, 296,540 (or 55 per cent.) were employed at pits working twelve* days during the fortnight to which the Returns relate; a further 210,726 (or 39.1 per cent.) were employed at pits working eleven but less than twelve days.

Table showing coal mining employment by district and average number of days worked. Columns include Districts, No. of Workpeople employed, Average number of days worked, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1918, on a month ago and year ago.

The following Table shows the numbers employed and the average number of days worked, distributed according to the principal kind of coal raised at pits at which the workpeople were engaged:—

Table showing coal mining employment by coal type and average number of days worked. Columns include Description of Coal, No. of Workpeople employed, Average number of days worked, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1918, on a month ago and year ago.

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good at iron, shale and lead mines, and good at tin mines. At quarries work was interrupted by wet weather, but employment was fair at granite quarries producing paving setts, and at sandstone quarries producing building stone, fairly good at some quarries for road-making material and at slate quarries, and good at all other quarries.

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

MINING.

Iron.—Returns received relating to the same mines and open works show that 19,454 workpeople were employed in September, 1918, an increase of 201 (or 1.0 per cent.) on the previous month and of 230 (or 1.2 per cent.) on a year ago.

Table showing iron mining employment by district and average number of days worked. Columns include District, Workpeople employed, Average number of days worked, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1918, on a month ago and year ago.

Shale.—The Returns show that 4,920 workpeople were employed in the fortnight ended 21st September, 1918, compared with 5,054 workpeople in August and with 5,055 in September, 1917, at mines which worked 6 days in each period.

Tin.—Employment was good for those remaining in the industry. Lead.—Employment was very good in Weardale and in Flintshire; at Darley Dale it was affected by a dispute.

QUARRYING.

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

Table showing quarrying employment by district and average number of days worked. Columns include District, Number of workpeople employed, Average number of days worked, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month ago and year ago.

Limestone.—Employment was good with limestone quarries, except at quarries producing road-making material, where it was fairly good.

Granite, Road Material, Setts, &c.—Employment was good generally at quarries for road-making material, and was fair at quarries for paving setts.

Slate.—Employment in North Wales was fairly good. Sandstone.—In grindstone, paving stone, &c., employment was generally good; in building stone quarries it was fair.

Basalt and Whinstone (Road Material).—Employment was good at most whinstone quarries, and fairly good at basalt quarries.

China Clay.—Employment continued good in the St. Austell and Lee Moor districts.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during September.

Table showing pig iron industry employment by district and average number of days worked. Columns include District, Number of Furnaces included, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1918, on a month ago and year ago.

* See note * in previous column.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good at iron and steel works. According to Returns relating to 116,983 workpeople, the number of shifts worked during the week ended 21st September, 1918, was 668,851, showing an increase of 4,042 (or 0.6 per cent.) on the previous month, and of 2,935 (or 0.4 per cent.) on a year ago.

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

Table with columns for Division, No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns, Aggregate number of Shifts worked, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month ago and year ago. Includes sub-tables for DEPARTMENTS and DISTRICTS.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

THESE trades continued to be extremely busy during September, and a great amount of overtime was worked.

Trade Unions with 331,703 members (mostly in skilled occupations) reported 0.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of September, compared with 0.1 per cent. a month ago and 0.1 per cent. a year ago.

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

Table with columns for Division, Number Insured, Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1918, on a month ago and year ago.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good, with overtime in operation to a large extent.

Trade Unions of iron and steel shipbuilders and shipwrights with 90,431 members reported 0.2 per cent. of the members as unemployed at the end of September, compared with 0.2 per cent. a month ago and 0.3 per cent. a year ago.

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

* Figures not available.

Table with columns for Division, Number Insured, Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1918, on a month ago and year ago.

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADE.

THE following Table shows the number of tinplate and steel sheet mills in operation at the end of September, 1918, at the works covered by the Returns received:-

Table with columns for Works, Number of Works open, and Number of Mills in operation, with sub-tables for At end of Sept., 1918, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month ago and year ago.

The number of tinplate mills working at the end of September showed a decrease of 2 as compared with August and an increase of 30 on a year ago. The number of mills making steel and galvanised sheets working at the end of September showed an increase of 1 on the previous month and an increase of 5 on a year ago.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in most of these trades, and much overtime continued to be worked. Trade Unions with 54,258 members had less than 0.1 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of September.

Brasswork.—Employment continued very good. Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment with nut and bolt makers was good; with shoe rivet and wire nail makers it continued very good at Birmingham. Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—At Sheffield employment continued good in the cutlery trades, and very good in the file trades.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment on Government orders was good, and much overtime was reported to be worked. Wire.—Employment continued good, but some short time was worked owing to shortage of material.

Locks, Hollow-ware, &c.—Employment in the Wolverhampton and Willenhall lock trade was good for those remaining in the industry. Employment was very good in the Midlands galvanised hollow-ware trades; it continued good in the tin and enamelled and cast-iron hollow-ware trades at Wolverhampton.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment continued very good.

COTTON TRADE.

DURING September employment in the cotton trade was disorganised during the third week of the month by a dispute in the spinning section, concerning the abolition of the "rota" system and the payment of unemployment benefit for time lost under the short time regulations imposed by the Cotton Control Board. Apart from this dispute, employment on the whole showed little change in the spinning section compared with a month ago, and in the weaving section there was some improvement.

* Figures not available.

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

Table with columns for DEPARTMENTS, DISTRICTS, Workpeople, and Earnings, with sub-tables for Week ended 21st Sept., 1918, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month ago and year ago.

In the Oldham district employment in the spinning department was on the whole fair; for the first two weeks of September about 90 per cent. of the workpeople worked 45 1/2 hours per week; employment was then disorganised by the dispute, but full time was worked during the last week of the month, the Cotton Control Board having sanctioned full time working in spinning mills for a period of five weeks in order to compensate for the time lost through the dispute. In the weaving section also employment was fair.

In the Bolton and Manchester districts employment on the whole continued fair, and was rather better than a year ago.

In the Preston district employment with weavers was reported as fair; in the Blackburn district employment was better on the whole than a month ago, while in the Burnley district there was little change.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was generally good in this trade, and better than a year ago. About 60 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns were working 55 1/2 hours per week during the month, and about 7 per cent. were on overtime. Of the remainder (rather over 30 per cent.), about 60 per cent. were in Scotland, where in a number of cases about 49 1/2 hours is the normal full time week.

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

Table with columns for DEPARTMENTS, DISTRICTS, Workpeople, and Earnings, with sub-tables for Week ended 21st Sept., 1918, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month ago and year ago.

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

WORSTED TRADE.

In this trade over 90 per cent. of the operatives covered by the Returns were working 55 1/2 hours per week during September, and about 2 per cent. were on overtime. Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

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

Table with columns for DEPARTMENTS, DISTRICTS, Workpeople, and Earnings, with sub-tables for Week ended 21st Sept., 1918, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month ago and year ago.

HOSIERY TRADE.

In this trade employment continued good in all the principal districts; owing to shortage of yarn short time was occasionally reported. On the whole employment showed little change compared with a year ago.

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

Table with columns for District, Workpeople, and Earnings, with sub-tables for Week ended 21st Sept., 1918, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month ago and year ago.

JUTE TRADE.

DURING September employment continued slack in Dundee and the surrounding districts, and the mills continued to work short time to the extent of fifteen hours per week. Employment generally was not so good as a year ago.

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

Table with columns for DEPARTMENTS, Workpeople, and Earnings, with sub-tables for Week ended 21st Sept., 1918, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month ago and year ago.

LINEN TRADE.

In Ireland employment continued very slack, and was worse than a year ago; much short time was reported. In the Bel-

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

fast district about 70 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns were on short time during the month, while in the rest of Ireland the corresponding proportion was about 45 per cent. In Scotland employment was only fair, and was not up to the level of a year ago, about 45 per cent. of the workpeople working less than full time during the month.

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

Table with columns for Workpeople and Earnings, categorized by Departments and Districts. Includes rows for England, Scotland, and the United Kingdom.

SILK TRADE.

In this trade employment continued fairly good, and was about the same as a year ago. A shortage of labour was reported in all the principal districts.

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

Table with columns for Workpeople and Earnings, categorized by Branches and Districts. Includes rows for Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire, Eastern Counties, and the United Kingdom.

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade continued fair, and on the whole showed little change compared with a year ago. About 35 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns worked short time during the month, due largely to shortage of raw materials.

LACE TRADE.

DURING September employment on the whole continued fair in this trade, and was slightly better than a year ago. In

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

the levers section employment in the Nottingham district showed an improvement, though some short time was still reported; in the Long Eaton district employment continued fairly good, and some overtime was worked.

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

Table with columns for Workpeople and Earnings, categorized by Branches and Districts. Includes rows for Nottingham City, Long Eaton and other outlying Districts, and the United Kingdom.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

In these trades employment on the whole continued moderate, and was adversely affected by the shortage and high prices of raw materials; it was not so good as a year ago.

In the bleaching section employment with few exceptions was slack and worse than a year ago; in the printing section it was fair in England and quiet in Scotland. Woollen and worsted dyers and finishers continued well employed, with overtime on Government contracts, due partly to the shortage of labour; about one quarter of the Trade Union operatives worked overtime during the month, and about 7 per cent. were on short time.

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

Table with columns for Workpeople and Earnings, categorized by Trades and Districts. Includes rows for Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, and the United Kingdom.

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, with a scarcity of labour, and in several districts overtime was worked.

Trade Unions with 3,147 members reported 0.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of September compared with 0.3 per cent. in August and 1.1 per cent. a year ago.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during September was good, and on the whole showed little change compared with either a month ago or a year ago.

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

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

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

DURING September employment in this trade continued fairly good. A considerable scarcity of labour was reported in England and Scotland.

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

Table with columns for Workpeople and Earnings, categorized by Districts. Includes rows for London, Manchester, Rest of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, and the United Kingdom.

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 a month ago, when it was affected by holidays; the supply of labour was not equal to the demand.

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

Employment in London continued fairly good. Firms employing 4,235 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 21st September showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 0.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

At Manchester firms employing 4,366 workpeople in the week ended 21st September showed an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 2.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

At Glasgow firms employing 1,793 workpeople in the week ended 21st September showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 0.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

CORSET TRADE.

In this trade employment on the whole was good. Returns from firms (mainly in England) employing 4,693 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 21st September showed an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 10.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

MEN remaining in the building trade were very well employed, largely owing to Government requirements, and overtime was reported in many cases.

The following Table shows the general percentages unemployed of State-insured workpeople in all building occupations:—

Table with columns for Occupations, Number Insured at end of September, 1918, Percentage Unemployed at end of September, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago and Year ago.

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

TAILORING TRADE.

BESPOKE.

London.—During September employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago. The supply of labour was not equal to the demand. Returns from firms paying £9,272 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor workers) in the four weeks ended 21st September showed an increase of 7.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 23.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was reported as good at Birmingham, Sheffield, Aberdeen and Glasgow, as fair at Liverpool and Cork, and as quiet at Belfast; on the whole, employment in this section was slightly better than a year ago.

READY-MADE.

Employment in this branch continued good in all the principal districts, and was better than a year ago.

About 60 per cent. of the firms covered by the Returns reported a shortage of labour, and overtime was worked by about 10 per cent. of the workpeople during the month.

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

Table with columns for District, Indoor Workpeople, and Earnings. Includes rows for Leeds, Manchester, Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire, and the United Kingdom.

FELT HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued fair, and was slightly better than a year ago. At Denton employment was reported as good in the soft felt department, and as quiet in the stiff felt branch; it was about the same as a month ago, about half the operatives still being on short time.

At Stockport employment continued good, and was better than a year ago; in Warwickshire also it continued good.

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

The next Table shows in detail the percentage unemployed in each geographical division. Except in London and Ireland the percentages ranged between 0.06 and 0.44.

Table showing percentage unemployed by division for September 1918, comparing it with the previous month and year ago.

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

Mill Sawing and Machining.—Employment continued fairly good, and overtime was worked in several districts. The percentage unemployed at the end of September among workpeople engaged in saw milling and insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 0.40, as compared with 0.33 in the previous month and 0.76 in September, 1917.

Furnishing.—Employment continued good on the whole. Cabinetmakers were well employed at the principal centres. With upholsterers employment continued very good at Belfast and Newcastle, good at Edinburgh, and fair elsewhere. With french polishers it was good, and in London showed an improvement.

Coach Building.—Employment was good in most districts, and overtime was worked; at Birmingham and Coventry, however, some short time was reported. It was fair at Leicester, Wolverhampton, Cork and Dublin.

Coopers.—Employment was good, and a scarcity of labour was reported.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with brushmakers continued good generally, except with painting brushmakers, with whom it was fair, and showed an improvement. Wheelwrights and smiths continued to be moderately well employed. With packing-case makers employment was good in London and Glasgow; fair at Bradford, Bristol and Cardiff, and slack at Manchester. With skip and basket makers it was very good in London and at Leicester and Oldham, and good elsewhere.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES. BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good for those remaining in the industry, and in many cases overtime was worked owing to shortage of labour.

Table showing brick and cement trade statistics by districts, including workpeople and earnings.

CEMENT TRADE.

Employment continued good; shortage of labour and much overtime were reported. Returns from firms employing 5,329 workpeople in the week ended 21st September showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with August. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 3.3 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and of 27.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good for those remaining in the industry. There was a general scarcity of men, and a good deal of overtime was worked by letterpress printers and bookbinders in London, though in the case of bookbinders a reduction in the amount of overtime was reported. In the provinces overtime was frequently worked by letterpress printers on the voters' lists. With lithographic printers employment on the whole continued only fair.

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

Summary table of returns from trade unions showing number of members, percentage unemployed, and increase/decrease.

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

Table summarising information from employers who furnished returns, including workpeople and wages.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, with a general shortage of labour, necessitating the working of overtime in some departments.

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

Table summarising information from pottery employers, including workpeople and earnings by branches and districts.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT remained good, with a general shortage of labour. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

Table summarising information from glass employers, including workpeople and earnings by branches and districts.

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

In the chocolate and sugar confectionery trades employment continued to be restricted owing to the shortage of sugar and other materials, and was only moderate on the whole, more short time than overtime being reported. The bacon trade was affected by a shortage of pigs. In all the other trades employment was good, with a deficiency of labour, though affected in some cases by shortage of materials.

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

Table summarising information from food preparation employers, including workpeople and earnings.

AGRICULTURE.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE weather during the month of September was everywhere wet, causing much delay in the fields, corn which had not been carried by the first week being often still out at the end of the month. In Lincolnshire a portion of the main crops of potatoes had been lifted, but elsewhere little had been done, owing to the protracted corn harvest and the wet weather. Autumn cultivation was, upon the whole, backward, although in certain parts, where much of the corn had been secured in the previous month, it was considered as forward. Much ploughing has been done by tractors. With relatively little work possible the deficiency of labour was not so severely felt as in some months.

SCOTLAND.

During the greater part of September the weather throughout Scotland was broken and unfavourable for harvest work; crops were laid more or less badly, and this, combined with the softness of the ground, was against the work of the binders. The harvesting of wheat and barley was very largely completed, but in the case of oats it has been much delayed. Potato-lifting was practically completed as regards the early and second early varieties, but no regular lifting of the main crop had begun at the end of the month. There is very little change in the labour situation; regular workers were scarce, and the unfavourable weather increased the difficulty of dealing with the harvest. Extra assistance, including that of soldiers, has been obtained, but the efficiency of the help is stated to have varied a good deal in different districts.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole.

Table showing fishing industry statistics, including quantity of fish landed and value by principal ports.

East and South Coast.—Employment in the Tees and Hartlepool district was moderate and showed a decline on both a month ago and a year ago. It continued fair at Hull. Employment was good at Grimsby and Scarborough. At Great Yarmouth it was good with fishermen and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers; at Lowestoft it was good with fishermen and fish dock labourers and fair with fish curers. There was an improvement at both these ports. At Brightlingsea it continued fair. Off the coasts of Devon and Cornwall fishing operations were hindered by unfavourable weather. Scotland.—Employment showed an improvement at Dundee and continued fair at Arbroath and Montrose. At Aberdeen employment was good, but showed a decline towards the end of the month. At Peterhead it was fair with fishermen, bad

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

with fish dock labourers and moderate with fish curers; at Fraserburgh it was moderate with fishermen and bad with fish dock labourers and fish curers. Employment was good and showed an improvement at Macduff.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT was moderate on the whole, and showed some decline.

Table showing average daily number of labourers employed in docks and at principal wharves in London, including data for various periods.

London.—Employment generally continued fair, but showed a decline.

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks during September was 1,059, compared with 1,257 in August and 1,746 in September, 1917.

East Coast.—Employment on the Tyne was good with labourers engaged on iron stone cargoes, and fair with those on timber and wood pulp cargoes; with quayside labourers it was also fair. It was fair with dock labourers at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough, and moderate with riverside labourers at Middlesbrough and Stockton. Employment was slack at certain ports on the East Coast.

Southern and Western Ports.—Employment was bad at Plymouth, quiet at Falmouth, and moderate at Dartmouth; it showed a decline at all three ports. It was fairly good at Bristol, good at Avonmouth, and bad at Swansea. At Liverpool employment was bad with dock labourers; it showed a decline as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. It was good at Manchester.

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

SEAMEN.

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

Table showing the number of seamen shipped in September 1918, comparing it with the previous month and year ago, and with the previous September.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN SEPTEMBER.*
INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS.

The number of claims to unemployment benefit made at Employment Exchanges and other local offices of the Unemployment Fund during each of the four weeks ended 27th September, 1918, was 2,176, 2,284, 2,907, and 2,241, a total of 9,608 claims, of which 6,018 were made in the trades insured under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Act, 1911, and 3,590 were made in the trades insured under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916.

The weekly amounts paid to workpeople under the Acts of 1911 and 1916 respectively were £561 and £323. The corresponding payments made through associations were £63 and £6.

The following Table shows the average weekly number of claims made in the various districts:-

Table with columns: Division, Males (Sept. 1918, Aug. 1918), Females (Sept. 1918, Aug. 1918), Total (Sept. 1918, Aug. 1918). Rows include London, South-Eastern, South-Western, West Midlands, East Midlands, Yorkshire, North-Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and United Kingdom.

Table with columns: Division, Males (Sept. 1918, Aug. 1918), Females (Sept. 1918, Aug. 1918), Total (Sept. 1918, Aug. 1918). Rows include London, South-Eastern, South-Western, West Midlands, East Midlands, Yorkshire, North-Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and United Kingdom.

The following Table shows the average weekly amount of benefit paid in the various industries:-

Table with columns: Industry, Males (Sept. 1918, Aug. 1918), Females (Sept. 1918, Aug. 1918), Total (Sept. 1918, Aug. 1918). Rows include Building, Construction of Works, Shipbuilding, Engineering, Construction of Vehicles, Sawmilling, Other Insured Industries, and Total.

Table with columns: Industry, Males (Sept. 1918, Aug. 1918), Females (Sept. 1918, Aug. 1918), Total (Sept. 1918, Aug. 1918). Rows include Ammunition and Explosives, Chemicals, Metals, Leather, Brick, Tile, &c., Sawmilling and Machined Wood-work, Rubber, Other Workers in Non-scheduled Trades, and Total.

* The percentages unemployed in the Insured Trades will be found on page 398.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.
I.—GENERAL REGISTER.

The number of workpeople on the register of the Employment Exchanges (392 in number) at some time or other during the four weeks ended 6th September, 1918, was 346,783 (men 177,089, women 172,425, boys 30,394, girls 26,875). These figures comprise workers in professional, commercial and clerical, as well as in industrial occupations, but exclude casual occupations.

The number of vacancies notified during the period was 170,508, and the number of vacancies filled was 133,492. The total number of workpeople remaining on the register at 6th September, 1918, was 97,688.

Table with columns: Men, Women, Boys, Girls, Total. Rows include On registers at 9th August, 1918; Number of individuals registered during period; Total; Re-registrations during period; On registers at 6th Sept., 1918; Vacancies notified during period; Vacancies filled during period; Applicants placed in other districts.

The average daily registrations, vacancies notified and vacancies filled during the month were 11,117, 7,105, and 5,562 respectively.

A chart showing the fluctuations since February, 1917, is given on page 407.

Table with columns: Average Daily Registrations, Average Daily Vacancies Notified, Average Daily Vacancies Filled. Rows include Men, Women, Boys, Girls, and Total, with sub-columns for 4 Weeks ended 6 Sept., 1918, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a Month ago and Year ago.

Compared with a month ago, the daily average of registrations, vacancies notified and vacancies filled, showed percentage increases of 15.1, 6.6, and 10.2 respectively. Compared with a year ago, there was no change in registrations, but vacancies notified and vacancies filled showed percentage increases of 11.8 and 13.6 respectively.

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

Table with columns: Registrations, Vacancies Notified, Vacancies Filled. Rows include Insured Trades, Uninsured Trades, and Total, with sub-columns for Males and Females.

In the case of males, the insured trades accounted for 64.1 per cent. of the total registrations, 72.6 per cent. of the vacancies notified, and 75.4 per cent. of the vacancies filled.

Among females, the percentages in the insured trades were 45.4, 42.6, and 48.6 respectively. Of the 50,623 vacancies filled in uninsured trades, 5,580 were known to be for less than a week's employment, and of the 19,873 vacancies filled by boys and girls, 23.9 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

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

Table with columns: Men, Women, Boys, Girls, Total. Rows include Insured Trades, Uninsured Trades, All Trades, Do. a month ago, Do. a year ago.

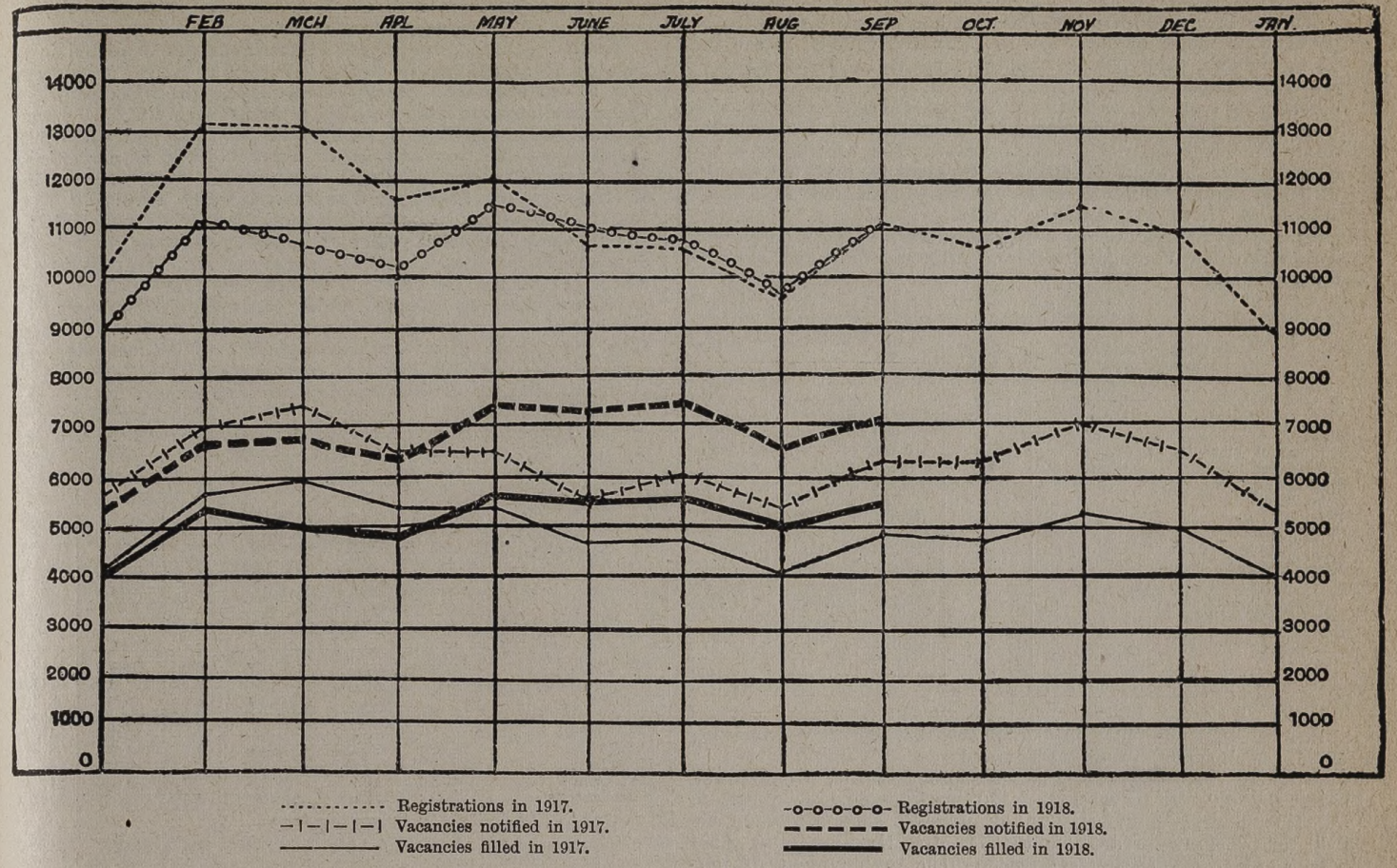
Compared with a month ago, there was an increase in the percentage for men and women, and a decrease for juveniles. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase in men and boys, and a decrease for women and girls.

II.—CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The above figures exclude casual occupations (dock labourers, coal labourers, cloth porters). The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations was 8,419, a daily average of 351, compared with 291 in the preceding four weeks and 384 in the four weeks ended 7th September, 1917. During the four weeks there were also 2,105 cases in which men were given employment through the clearing-house system for dock labourers at Liverpool.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (contd.).

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



INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED, VACANCIES FILLED AND VACANCIES NOTIFIED IN THE FOUR WEEKS ENDED 6th SEPTEMBER, 1918.

Large table with columns: Occupation Groups, Registrations, Vacancies, and Vacancies Filled. Rows include A.—INSURED TRADES, B.—UNINSURED TRADES, and GRAND TOTAL—ALL TRADES CASUAL EMPLOYMENT. Sub-columns include On Register at Beginning of Period, Individuals Registered during Period, On Register at End of Period, Notified during Period, Filled during Period, and Notified during Period, Filled during Period.

* The figures are those of the General Register for a period ended early in the month stated at the head of the chart. † Occupations are grouped according to the industry with which they are mainly connected, and applicants are registered according to the "work desired" by them. ‡ These are trades insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Acts, 1911-1916.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of trade disputes beginning in September was 101, as compared with 84 in the previous month, and 73 in September, 1917. In these new disputes 110,780 workpeople were directly, and 63,675 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 204,950 workpeople involved in disputes in September, 1918, as compared with 227,835 in August, 1918, and 77,767 in September, 1917.

New Trade Disputes in September, 1918.—In the following Table the new trade disputes for August are summarised by trades affected:—

Table with 4 columns: Groups of Trades, No. of Disputes, No. of Workpeople involved (Directly, Indirectly, Total), and Total. Rows include Building, Mining and Quarrying, Engineering, Shipbuilding, Other Metal, Textile, Clothing, Transport, and Miscellaneous.

Causes.—Of the 101 new disputes, 65, directly involving 59,307 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 8, directly involving 40,459 workpeople, on other wages questions; 3, directly involving 1,170 workpeople, on questions affecting hours; 6, directly involving 874 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 11, directly involving 2,941 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 6, directly involving 5,404 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; and 2, directly involving 625 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 51 new disputes, directly involving 51,757 workpeople, and 16 old disputes, directly involving 10,101 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 14, directly involving 5,106 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople, 15, directly involving 46,262 workpeople, in favour of the employers, and 38, directly involving 10,490 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 37 other disputes, directly involving 58,433 workpeople, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in September by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 803,500. In addition 27,800 working days were lost owing to disputes which 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 831,300 days, as compared with 707,900 days in August, 1918, and 615,100† days in September, 1917.

TRADE DISPUTES IN THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1917 AND 1918.

Table with 6 columns: Groups of Trades, No. of Disputes, Number of Workpeople involved, Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress, No. of Disputes, Number of Workpeople involved, Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress. Rows include Building, Mining and Quarrying, Engineering, Shipbuilding, Other Metal, Textile, Clothing, Transport, and Miscellaneous.

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN SEPTEMBER.

Table with 6 columns: Occupations and Locality, Number of Workpeople Involved (Directly, Indirectly), Date when Dispute began, Duration in Working Days, Cause or Object, Result. Rows include Building, Mining and Quarrying, Metal, Engineering & Shipbuilding, Electricians, Shipwrights, Aircraft, Textile, Boot and Shoe Trades, Transport, and Other Trades.

DISPUTES STILL IN PROGRESS.—47 disputes, involving about 14,000 workpeople, were in progress at the time of going to press.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e. number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, &c.) exceeded 100 days. † The figures for 1917 have been revised in respect of the disputes which occurred in May in the engineering trades and in Sept., Oct. and Nov. in the linen trade at Belfast. ‡ In making up the totals for the several months of the year, the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. § The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e. thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons. ¶ Provisional estimate.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.†

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

Wages.

The changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported as having occurred during September, in the trades for which the numbers of workpeople affected are obtained, resulted in an increase of nearly £250,000 in the weekly wages of over 1,000,000 workpeople.

The principal changes included in these figures are advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. per week in the wages of women and girls, respectively, engaged on munitions work in the large number of establishments to which the Wages Orders of the Ministry of Munitions are applied; increases of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. per week to men and boys, respectively, employed as woodworkers, painters, polishers, dopers, &c., in aircraft establishments; and an increase, in many districts, of 5s. a week in the war wage previously granted to carters, raising the total war advance, in most cases, to 30s. a week. Minimum hourly rates of wages were established for a large number of workpeople employed in the dress-making and millinery trades in London; the bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent. previously granted to time-workers and piece-workers, respectively, in various industries, were extended to men engaged in the production of leather; printing trade operatives in a number of towns, including London, obtained a further increase of 10s. per week; and increases were granted to bakers in a number of districts under an Agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Baking Trade at its first meeting, particulars of which are given on page 392.

The figures given above are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, seamen, railway servants, police and Government employees. Among these, railway servants engaged in the manipulation of traffic were granted a further

war wage, amounting to 5s. per week for men and women over 18 years of age (raising the total war advance for men to 30s. a week, and 2s. 6d. per week for youths and girls under 18), with provision for further increases to correspond with future increases in retail prices.

Changes in January-September, 1918.—The following Table summarises the changes for which particulars are available:—

Table with 3 columns: Groups of Trades, No. of Workpeople affected, Amount of Net Increase per week. Rows include Building, Coal Mining, Iron and Other Mining, Quarrying, Pig Iron Manufacture, Iron and Steel Manufacture, Engineering and Shipbuilding, Other Metal, Textile, Clothing, Transport, Printing, Paper, &c., Glass, Brick, Pottery, Chemical, &c., Other Trades, Local Authority Services, and TOTAL.

Hours.

Changes which were made in September in the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work affected about 1,000 workpeople, whose aggregate working time was reduced by nearly 3,500 hours per week. In the nine completed months of 1918 over 55,000 workpeople had an aggregate reduction of about 190,000 hours per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN SEPTEMBER, 1918.

Table with 5 columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Rows include London, Northern Counties and Cleveland, Tees and Hartlepool District, Darlington, Yorkshire (excluding Cleveland), Bradford and Shipley, Colne Valley, Hull, Keighley, Leeds, Spen Valley, Lancashire and Cheshire, Bolton, Farnworth, and District, Bury, Chester, Chorley, and Horwich.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN SEPTEMBER, 1918—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for 'Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued)', 'MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES', 'SOUTHERN AND SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES', 'Building and Allied Trades (continued)', and 'WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE'.

For Notes see page 417.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN SEPTEMBER, 1918—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for 'Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued)', 'IRELAND', 'ISLE OF MAN', 'Coal Mining', 'China Clay Mining', and 'Women'.

For Notes see page 417.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN SEPTEMBER, 1918—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Quarrying, Pig Iron Manufacture, Iron and Steel, Engineering, Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing, Hollow-ware Manufacture, and Cutlery, Edge Tool, File, &c., Manufacture.

For Notes see page 417.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN SEPTEMBER, 1918—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Farriery, Cotton Industry, Woollen and Worsted Industry, Lace Industry, Silk Industry, Textile Printing, Dyeing, Finishing, Making-up, &c., Shirt and Collar Manufacture, Dressmaking, Millinery, &c., Trades, Boot and Shoe Manufacture, and Transport Trades.

For Notes see p 417.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN SEPTEMBER, 1918—(continued).

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

For Notes see page 417.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN SEPTEMBER, 1918—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Printing and Allied Trades, Glass Bottle Manufacture, Brick, Pottery, &c., Trades, Aircraft Manufacture, and Furnishing Trades.

For notes see page 417.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN SEPTEMBER, 1918—(continued)

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Furnishing Trades, Coach building, Other Wood working Trades, Leather, Tanning and Making-up Saddlery, Baking and Confectionery Trades, and Slaughtering.

For notes see page 417.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN SEPTEMBER, 1918—(continued)

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Electricity Supply, Various Trades, Local Authority Services, Building Trades, Barge Building and Repairing, and Printing Trades.

Changes in Hours of Labour.

- 1 Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen, railway servants, police and Government employees.
2 War bonuses and war increases have been so described where possible, but the information available is not, in all cases, sufficient to distinguish between these and increases not thus limited.
3 Plumbers employed by master plumbers received the advance as from 17th August.
4 This rate is inclusive of the bonus of 12 1/2 per cent. granted to men on munitions work.
5 This rate is exclusive of the bonus of 12 1/2 per cent. granted to men on munitions work.
6 Including Alderley Edge, Altrincham, Ashton-on-Mersey, Ashton-under-Lyne, Atherton, Cheadle, Denton, Droylsden, Dukinfield, Eccles, Farnworth, Glossop, Heywood, Hyde, Leigh, Littleborough, Marple, Middleton, Mossley, Pendleton, Prestwich, Ramsbottom, Radcliffe, Royton, Sale, Shaw, Stalybridge, Swinton, Tyldesley, Walkden, Whitefield and Wilmslow.
7 The bonus of 12 1/2 per cent. granted to men on munitions work is merged with this increase.
8 The bonus of 12 1/2 per cent. previously granted to men on private work is merged with this increase. For men on munitions work the bonus remains.
9 Including Flower Down, Worthy Down, Ford Farm, Andover, Eastleigh, Weston-on-the-Green, Witney, Swindon, Newbury, Calshot, Cardington, Beaulieu, Bicester, Milton Hospital (Fratton), Didcot, Sarisbury Court, Hamble, Winchester, Heyford and Bedford.
10 The rates do not apply to men ordinarily domiciled in London (who continue to receive London rates) or to towns in which there are recognised rates fixed by a conciliation board or by agreement between an employers' association and a trade union.
11 These increases took effect from the date shown, under an Award issued in September.
12 See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
13 This bonus, which was withdrawn at the time of the increase in wages granted in May (see p. 235 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for June), has now been reinstated.
14 These rates are exclusive of the bonus of 12 1/2 per cent. granted to men employed on munitions work on buildings erected under the authority of certain Government Departments.
15 The lower of the two rates applies to men working a 50-hour week; the higher is for men working a reduced week of 45 hours during the winter months.
16 These rates are subject to the current percentage additions as arranged by the Conciliation Boards and to the general war wage increase previously granted.
17 This is the usual seasonal increase. A war wage of 3s. per day is paid in addition to the percentages stated.
18 These war bonuses are in lieu of the war wage of 3s. 6d. per week previously granted (see LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1918, page 368).
19 All increases granted during the war, except the increase of 10 per cent. in April, 1915, and the war advances, totalling 16s. 6d. per week, awarded by the Committee on Production, are to be merged with this increase.
20 All increases granted during the war, except the increase of 10 per cent. in April, 1915, the war advances, totalling 16s. 6d. per week, awarded by the Committee on Production, and the bonus of 7 1/2 per cent. on earnings granted under Statutory Rules and Orders, are to be merged with this increase.
21 Viz., Barnsley, Bradford, Halifax, Harrogate, Heckmondwike, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield and Todmorden.
22 Viz., Accrington, Ashton, Altrincham, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chester, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Crewe, Lancaster, Leigh, Macclesfield, Manchester, Middleton, Morecambe, Nelson, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Rossendale, St. Helens, Southport, Stockport, Warrington, Widnes and Wigan.
23 The increase took effect from the date shown under an arrangement made in September.
24 These increases were granted as the result of an Arbitration to which the Shirt and Collar Manufacturers' Association and certain firms at Manchester and Great Yarmouth were parties, together with the United Garment Workers' Trade Union. The principal towns covered (besides Manchester and Great Yarmouth) included London, Bideford, Bristol, Cardiff, Exeter, Gloucester, Norwich, Taunton, Swansea, Weston-Super-Mare, Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow.
25 In some cases the new rates came into operation on 1 June.
26 These increases were granted as the result of an Arbitration to which the National Alliance of Commercial and Road Transport Associations and Federations and the Motor Transport Employers' Federation were parties, together with the National Transport Workers' Federation.
27 In some cases the increases were ante-dated to take effect in August.
28 Viz., Accrington, Ashton-under-Lyne, Barrow-in-Furness, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chester, Chorley, Darwen, Hyde, Lancaster and Morecambe, Leigh, Macclesfield, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Rossendale, Stockport, Southport, Warrington and Wigan.
29 Including Aberavon, Aberdeen, Abergavenny, Abertillery, Ammanford, Bargoed, Barry, Bridgend, Brecon, Carnarthen, Cardiff, Caerphilly, Ebbw Vale, Llanelli, Lampeter, Merthyr, Mountain Ash, Neath, Newport, Pontnewydd, Pontardawe, Pontypridd, Pontypool, Rhondda Valley, Rhymney, Swansea, Trefgarth and Ystalyfera.
30 At Glasgow an increase of 5 per cent. on existing wages was paid in lieu of the above increase.
31 This increase was to cover any claims in regard to the bonus of 12 1/2 per cent. granted to men in various industries.
32 These increases were granted as the result of an Arbitration to which the National Master Wheelwrights, Smiths, Coach and Motor Body Builders' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Wheelwrights, Smiths and Motor Body Makers were parties. The increases were to cover any claims in regard to the bonus of 12 1/2 per cent.
33 These changes took effect as the result of an arbitration to which the Light Leather Federation, Liverpool and District Master Tanners' Association, Belting Manufacturers' Association, Harness, Saddlery and Equipment Association, Fancy Leather Goods Association, Heavy Leather Producers (Tanning and Currying) and the Master Tanners' Association of Lancashire and Cheshire were parties, together with certain trade unions.
34 Including Patricroft, Eccles, Swinton, Pendlebury, Prestwich, Middleton, Stalybridge, Hyde, Denton and Glossop.
35 These increases took effect under an Award issued in September by the Committee on Production, the terms of which were subsequently modified by mutual agreement between the parties concerned.
36 These increases took effect as the result of a decision of the Joint Industrial Council of the Bread Baking and Flour Confectionery Industry. (See p. 392.)
37 Including Brierley Hill, Cannock, Darlaston, Dudley, Rugby, Smethwick, Stirchley, Wednesbury and Willenhall.
38 An increase of 10 per cent. previously granted on brown willow work was merged with this increase.
39 See also under "Increases in Rates of Wages."

Increases in Minimum Rates under the Trade Boards Act.—On 30th September, the minimum time rate of wages fixed under the Trade Boards Act, for qualified female workers 18 years of age and over in the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade, was raised from 19s. 6d. per week to 21s. 8d. The minimum time rates for female workers under 18 were also increased.

BUILDING PLANS.

RETURNS received by the Department from 91 of the principal urban districts in the United Kingdom (exclusive of the County of London), giving the estimated cost of the buildings for which plans were passed during the third quarter of 1918, show that there was a net increase of £132,059 (or 10.8 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1917.

The population of the urban districts included in the Returns was nearly 13,000,000.

District and Population at Census of 1911.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses and other business premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings, Additions and Alterations.	TOTAL
Third Quarter of 1917.						
Outer London (1,620,000)	4,431	83,020	5,310	..	54,178	146,938
Northern Counties (837,000)	...	55,705	3,885	2,400	5,718	67,708
Yorkshire (1,650,000)	7,400	141,237	19,635	375	64,834	233,481
Lancashire & Cheshire (2,323,000)	690	14,516	14,455	...	97,578	127,239
Midlands (2,045,000)	10,490	134,215	7,910	250	177,995	330,770
Other Districts in England (1,073,000)	5,775	...	5,560	...	19,704	31,039
Wales & Mon. (432,000)	2,590	...	...	...	3,305	5,895
Scotland (1,833,000)	1,000	109,099	5,450	...	15,862	131,531
Ireland (723,000)	9,735	3,050	115,660	5,000	19,710	153,155
TOTAL	42,110	540,842	177,865	8,025	458,884	1,227,726
Third Quarter of 1918.						
Outer London (1,620,000)	675	72,330	430	365	85,449	159,249
Northern Counties (837,000)	...	28,335	15,650	150	28,057	72,192
Yorkshire (1,650,000)	3,800	95,923	51,061	475	64,130	215,489
Lancashire & Cheshire (2,323,000)	1,100	74,077	13,765	2,000	83,632	174,574
Midlands (2,045,000)	2,500	106,800	17,390	5,700	305,300	437,750
Other Districts in England (1,073,000)	...	4,685	500	6,800	11,330	23,515
Wales & Mon. (432,000)	600	5,875	1,000	300	2,870	10,645
Scotland (1,833,000)	1,600	147,461	5,470	11,462	30,892	196,884
Ireland (723,000)	...	...	39,255	1,300	38,131	69,687
TOTAL	10,375	535,485	135,522	28,552	649,851	1,359,785

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

THE results of recent ascertainment of the selling prices of coal and iron are given below:-

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.
COAL.—(Average of all classes of Coal at pit's mouth.)				
Northumberland	June—Aug.	22 2/4	+ 3 1/4	+ 6 5/4
PIG IRON.—(No. 3 Pig Iron)				
Cleveland	July—Sept.	118 10/4*	+ 11 0/4	+ 23 1/4*
MANUFACTURED IRON.—(Bars and angles)				
North of England	July—Aug.†	291 10+	+ 9 1/4†	+ 18 5/2
Midlands	July—Aug.	321 1/4	+ 5 11/4	+ 15 3/4
West of Scotland	July—Aug.	304 1/4	+ 7 10/4	+ 14 8/4

Coal.—No change in the wages of Northumberland miners was made in connection with the ascertainment of the average selling price of Northumberland coal for the above period.

Pig Iron.—The increase in the ascertained selling price of Cleveland pig iron for the quarter ended September, 1918, involved an increase of 13.75 per cent. in the level of rates of wages (apart from bonuses) of blastfurnacemen, above the standard of 1879. The ascertained price quoted for the quarter ended September, 1918, is inclusive of the Government subsidy on pig iron, as also were those quoted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April and August last, in respect of the first two quarters

* Including Government subsidies. The average price exclusive of the subsidy was 105s. 2d. per ton.

† The ascertained selling price of manufactured iron in the North of England for the quarter ended June, which was not available for inclusion in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, was 282s. 8.62d. per ton.

of 1918. The increases in price shown are partly due to the inclusion of these subsidies.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England and in the West of Scotland the wages of puddlers were increased by 6d. per ton, and those of millmen by 5 per cent., whilst in the Midlands wages were increased by 3d. per ton and 2 1/2 per cent. respectively, as a result of the ascertainment. The increases in the North of England and in the West of Scotland took effect from 30th September, 1918, and the increase in the Midlands from 7th October, 1918. The prices quoted are net selling prices, without any addition on account of the subsidies granted to pig iron manufacturers; but increases in wages have been granted to the workmen, earlier in 1918, in respect of the equivalents of these subsidies.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

CASES REPORTED.

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

THE Table below shows the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during September, in comparison with the numbers for the previous month and for September, 1917.

The number reported as killed in September, 1918, was 256, an increase of 32 on a month ago, and a decrease of 2 on a year ago. The mean number in September during the five years 1913-1917 was 256; the maximum being 274 and the minimum 210.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during September, 1918, numbered 19, a decrease of 3 on August, 1918, and of 21 on September, 1917.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 105, an increase of 18 on a month ago, and a decrease of 5 on a year ago.

There were 3 fatal accidents at quarries, compared with 4 a month ago and 5 a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in September, 1918, was 127, an increase of 17 on August, 1918, and of 27 on September, 1917.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1918, on a	
	Sept., 1918.	August, 1918.	Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
RAILWAY SERVICE—					
Brakemen and Goods Guards	2	—	5	+ 2	- 3
Engine Drivers	2	3	5	- 1	- 3
Firemen	2	1	1	+ 1	+ 1
Guards (Passenger)	—	—	—	—	—
Permanent Way Men	2	9	—	- 7	- 7
Porters	4	—	2	+ 1	+ 2
Shunters	—	—	2	—	- 2
Mechanics	2	—	4	+ 2	- 4
Labourers	—	3	3	- 3	- 3
Miscellaneous	5	3	8	+ 2	- 3
Contractors' Servants	—	—	1	—	- 1
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	19	22	40	- 3	- 21
MINES—					
Underground	93	77	93	+ 16	- 3
Surface	12	10	14	+ 2	- 2
TOTAL, MINES	105	87	110	+ 18	- 5
Quarries over 20 feet deep					
	3	4	5	- 1	- 2
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—					
Textile—					
Cotton	4	5	4	- 1	...
Wool and Worsted	1	5	1	- 4	...
Other Textiles	2	2	2	...	...
Non-Textile—					
Extraction of Metals	3	1	2	+ 2	+ 1
Founding and Conversion of Metals	18	14	16	+ 4	+ 2
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	12	4	3	+ 8	+ 9
Ship and Boat Building	14	15	6	- 1	+ 8
Gas	2	1	1	+ 1	+ 1
Wood	4	6	3	- 2	+ 1
Clay, Stone, &c.	2	—	2	+ 2	—
Chemicals	10	9	4	+ 11	+ 10
Laundries	—	—	1	—	- 1
Food	1	3	6	- 2	- 5
Drink	1	—	—	+ 1	+ 1
Paper, Printing, &c.	2	1	2	+ 1	—
Other Non-Textile Industries	19	27	34	+ 2	- 5
TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	115	93	87	+ 22	+ 28
ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5—					
Docks, Wharves, and Quays	4	15	8	- 11	- 4
Warehouses	—	—	2	—	- 2
Buildings to which Act applies	8	2	3	+ 6	+ 5
TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5	12	17	13	- 5	- 1
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894					
	2	1	3	+ 1	- 1
TOTAL (excluding Seamen)	256	224	258	+ 32	- 2

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during September, 1918, was 30, of which 16 were due to lead poisoning, 2 to mercurial poisoning, 1 to toxic jaundice, and 11 to anthrax. One death due to lead poisoning was reported. In addition 5 cases of lead-poisoning (including 3 deaths) among house-painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER, 1918.

During the nine months ended September, 1918, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 199, compared with 543 in the corresponding period of 1917. The number of deaths in 1918 was 21 as compared with 70 in 1917. In addition 28 cases of lead poisoning (including 15 deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during the 9 months ended September, 1918, compared with 46 cases (including 16 deaths) during the corresponding period of 1917.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Cases.			Deaths.		
	Month of Sept., 1918.	Nine months ended Sept., 1918.	Sept., 1917.	Month of Sept., 1918.	Nine months ended Sept., 1918.	Sept., 1917.
Lead Poisoning.						
AMONG OPERATIVES ENGAGED IN—						
Smelting of Metals	2	13	40	—	—	1
Brass Works	1	1	3	—	—	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	—	—	3	—	—	—
Plumbing and Soldering	—	11	33	—	1	—
Printing	—	10	6	—	—	3
File Cutting	—	2	3	—	—	—
Tinning of Metals	—	1	1	—	—	—
White Lead Works	—	—	14	—	—	—
Red and Yellow Lead Works	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pottery	3	9	13	—	1	3
Glass Cutting and Polishing	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vitreous Enamelling	—	—	1	—	—	—
Electrical Accumulator Works	1	11	24	—	—	1
Paint and Colour Works	—	—	7	—	—	—
Coach and Car-Painting	1	8	17	—	1	2
Shipbuilding	2	8	13	1	2	—
Paint used in other Industries	2	15	15	—	—	—
Other Industries	4	17	57	—	1	4
TOTAL IN FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS	16	103	231	1	6	15
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING						
	5	28	46	3	15	16
Other Forms of Poisoning.						
MERCURIAL POISONING—						
Barometer and Thermometer Making	—	3	2	—	—	—
Furriers' Processes	—	4	2	—	—	—
Explosives Works	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other Industries	—	1	12	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	8	16	—	—	—
PHOSPHORUS POISONING	—	3	3	—	—	—
ARSENIC POISONING—						
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Industries	—	—	25	—	—	5
TOTAL ARSENIC POISONING	—	—	25	—	—	5
TOTAL TOXIC JAUNDICE	1	21	161	—	8	40
TOTAL "OTHER FORMS OF POISONING"	3	35	235	—	8	45
Anthrax.						
Wool	8	39	45	—	4	7
Handling of Horsehair	—	4	3	—	2	1
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fell-mongers, &c.)	3	12	26	—	1	2
Other Industries	—	1	3	—	—	—
TOTAL ANTHRAX	11	56	77	—	7	10
TOTAL REPORTED UNDER FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT	30	199	543	1	21	70
GRAND TOTAL	35	227	589	4	36	86

* Of the 3 persons affected in the Pottery Industry 1 was a female.

PAUPERISM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in September, 1918, in the thirty-five selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 122 per 10,000 of population, showing a decrease of 2 per 10,000 on a month ago, and a decrease of 14 on a year ago. Compared with a month ago, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 2,634 (or 1.1 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 974 (or 0.9 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 1,660 (or 1.4 per cent.). Four districts showed no change, three showed increases, and every other district showed a decrease; the most marked decreases were in the Stockton and Tees, Sheffield, Glasgow, Dublin and Cork, Waterford and Limerick districts (4 per 10,000 of the population).

Compared with September, 1917, the total number of paupers decreased by 23,918 (or 9.5 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 11,114 (or 9.1 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 12,804 (or 9.8 per cent.). There was an increase of 2 per 10,000 in the Galway district, and every other district showed a decrease. The largest decreases were in the Central Metropolitan district (29 per 10,000), Leicester district (25 per 10,000), West Ham district (21 per 10,000), and in the East Metropolitan, Aberdeen and Dublin districts (20 per 10,000). Seventeen districts showed decreases of 10 and under 20 per 10,000 and eleven others showed decreases of under 10 per 10,000.

Selected Urban Areas.*	Paupers on one day in September, 1918.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES,†						
West District	8,107	1,338	9,445	117	+ 1	- 12
North District	9,988	4,462	14,250	142	- 1	- 16
Central District	2,842	994	3,876	784	- 3	- 29
East District	9,322	3,238	12,560	190	- 2	- 21
South District	16,243	8,175	24,378	128	- 1	- 14
TOTAL, Metropolitan	46,502	18,067	64,509	143	- 1	- 15
West Ham	3,522	7,294	10,816	138	- 1	- 21
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District	1,823	3,148	4,971	100	- 1	- 5
Stockton & Tees District	819	1,902	2,721	165	- 4	- 16
Bolton, Oldham, &c.	3,146	3,492	6,638	68	- 1	- 6
Wigan District	1,428	3,917	5,345	119	- 2	- 11
Manchester District	6,941	3,451	10,392	49	- 1	- 14
Liverpool District	7,581	7,993	15,577	134	—	- 13
Bradford District	1,677	1,106	2,713	72	- 2	- 3
Halifax & Huddersfield	878	1,704	2,583	67	—	- 7
Leeds District	1,983	1,914	3,877	80	—	- 7
Barnsley District	670	2,833	3,503	109	—	- 7
Sheffield District	2,125	1,885	4,010	79	- 4	- 15
Hull District	1,425	4,36				

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION.

Building and Allied Trades.

Shanks & McEwan (Cambuslang) and Chas. Brand & Son (public works contractors) (Coatbridge) v. Workers' Union. Decision—The claim that the award 1260 (building trade, Scotland) should be applied to labourers in employ of above firms not established. Issued 3rd Sept. (2210)

W. E. Chivers & Sons (Devizes) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned to receive bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to time- and piece-workers respectively from first pay in July, 1918. Issued 3rd Sept. (2223)

The Dartford, Erith, and Bexley Master Builders' Association v. National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators. Award—The rate of wages to be increased to 1s. 1½d. per hour from first pay after 21st Oct., 1918. Issued 4th Sept. (2234)

Topham, Jones and Railton, Ltd., the Admiralty, the Ministry of Munitions, and the War Office v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—The agreement providing for certain working conditions in respect to building operations in the Invergordon district, approved by the Admiralty, shall be applied to the work undertaken by the firm. Issued 5th Sept. (2250)

J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., and H.M. Office of Works v. National Union of General Workers, United Trades Committee, National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters, and the Operative Bricklayers' Society. Award—The men employed in the National Filling Factory, Morecambe, to be paid at the following rates: Tradesmen, excepting painters and glaziers, 1s. 5d. per hour; painters and glaziers, 1s. 3d. per hour; navvies, general and masons' labourers, 1s. 1d. per hour; bricklayers' labourers and plasterers' labourers, 1s. 1½d. per hour; scaffolders, 1s. 2½d. per hour, inclusive of 12½ per cent. and other war bonuses. Issued 6th Sept. (2256)

Wilson, Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., and the Building Labour Committee (Ministry of Munitions) v. Manchester Unity of Operative Bricklayers' Trade, Accident, Sick, and Burial Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Award—The bricklayers employed at the Harpswell Aerodrome are to receive a rate of 1s. 4d. per hour, plus 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings, in which shall merge any bonus or good timekeeping bonus. Issued 6th Sept. (2260)

Admiralty v. Navvies, Builders' Labourers', and General Labourers' Union. Decision—No circumstances to justify a special advance to the men employed in the Special Construction Department of H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth. Issued 9th Sept. (2265)

Taunton Master Builders and Allied Trades Association v. Taunton United Building Trades Committee. Award—It has not been proved that the 2d. an hour granted to men concerned in May last was to include the 12½ per cent. bonus, the latter to be paid from first pay after the 17th Aug., 1918. Issued 9th Sept. (2269)

Darlington and District Master Builders' and Allied Trades Association v. National Federation of Building Trades Operatives. Award—From first pay after 1st Sept., 1918, wood-cutting machinists employed on small circular saw benches are to be paid 1s. 2½d. an hour, painters 1s. 2d., other tradesmen 1s. 3½d. and labourers 1s. 0½d., with the addition in each case of a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. Issued 12th Sept. (2291)

Tees-Side and District Master Builders' Association v. National Amalgamated Society of House and Ship Painters. Award—The painters concerned are to be paid at the rate of 1s. 2d. an hour plus 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings from first pay after 1st Sept., 1918. Issued 12th Sept. (2292)

Hipperson, Ltd. v. United Builders' Labourers' Union, the Operative Bricklayers' Society, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters. Award—(1) 9s. a week subsistence allowance, (2) one hour a day walking time to men living 2 miles from Norwich and Thetford Aerodromes, (3) 1½d. an hour advance to labourers at Narborough Aerodrome receiving 10d. an hour and tradesmen at Mousehold Aerodrome to be paid a rate of 1s. 2½d. an hour, (4) overtime rates same as those in the particular district. Issued 13th Sept. (2298)

Chesterfield Corporation (Electricity Department) and the Chesterfield and District Master Builders' Association (representing Messrs. G. F. Kirk, Ltd., Mr. A. Heath, and Mr. G. Webber) v. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—Men concerned, aged 21 years and over, paid as plain time-workers and engaged upon munitions work to receive bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. from first pay after 1st July, 1918. Issued 16th Sept. (2308)

Ministry of Munitions, the War Office, and the Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland v. Operative Bricklayers' Society, Manchester Unity of Operative Bricklayers, &c., Ancient Guild of Incorporated Brick and Stone Layers, Cork Operative Masons' and Bricklayers' Paviors' Society, Limerick Guild of Brick and Stone Layers, Operative Stonecutters of Ireland T.U., City of Dublin Stonecutters T.U., United Masons' and Plasterers' Society (Tipperary), Amalgamated

Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners, General Union of Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Slaters' and Tilers' Providential Society, United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers, National Union Operative Heating Engineers, Gas Fitters' Society, Electrical Trades Union, National Association of Operative Plasterers, Dublin Operative Plasterers' Trade Society, Belfast Operative Plasterers' Association, Kilkenny Plasterers' and Slaters' Society, Cork Slaters' and Plasterers' Society, National Amalgamated Society of Operative House, &c., Painters, Belfast Operative House and Ship Painters, &c., Metropolitan House and Ship Painters and Decorators T.U. (Dublin), Limerick Guild of Operative House Painters, Glaziers' Society, United Builders' Labourers and General Workers of Dublin, Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Award—Building trade operatives engaged on constructional or maintenance work under the authority of the Ministry of Munitions, Office of Works, and War Office, such work being munitions work, are to be paid bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. in the case of time-workers and 7½ per cent. to piece-workers from first pay in Sept., 1918. Issued 16th Sept. (2312)

Preston Building Trades Employers' Association v. Preston Building Trades Council. Award—Tradesmen, other than painters, earning 1s. 3d. per hour, to receive an advance of 1d. an hour from 6th Sept., 1918. Issued 21st Sept. (2354)

Maidstone Master Builders' Association v. Maidstone Building Trade Employees Committee. Award—2d. an hour addition to the rates of the men concerned. Issued 21st Sept. (2355)

Tyne and Blyth District Building Trades Federation v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Award—1½d. an hour advance from 1st Sept., 1918, making an hourly rate of 1s. 3½d., excluding men who have received 1½d. an hour advance under the Conciliation Board agreement of July, 1918. Issued 21st Sept. (2358)

Whitehall Dockyard Co. v. National Union of General Workers and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—From first pay after 1st Sept., 1918, carpenters and joiners to be paid 1s. 3½d. an hour, labourers and handymen 1s. 0½d. an hour; men aged 21 years and over paid as plain time-workers shall receive 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 25th Sept. (2383)

Sir R. McAlpine & Sons (Westminster) and Building Labour Committee (Government Departments) v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Decision—The claim for discontinuance of the bonus scheme in operation not established. Issued 25th Sept. (2387)

Air Ministry and J. Parkinson & Sons, Ltd. v. Employees of the firm at Blandford Camp, Dorset. Award—Rate to tradesmen (except painters) 1s. 2d. per hour, painters 1s. 0½d. an hour, labourers 1½d. an hour, from the date they commenced the job. From the beginning of the first full pay in Sept. the following increased rates: Tradesmen (except painters) 1s. 3½d. an hour, painters 1s. 2d. an hour, labourers 1½d. an hour. Both rates are exclusive of the 12½ per cent. bonus. Country allowance of 9s. per week. Issued 25th Sept. (2395)

The Ministry of Munitions, the Admiralty, the Air Ministry, the War Office, His Majesty's Office of Works v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Operative Bricklayers' Society, National Society of Operative Plasterers and the United Builders' Labourers' Union. Award—The following rates are to be paid from first pay in Sept., 1918, to building trade operatives engaged on Government work in mid-southern counties outside but contiguous to the area as defined in Award 2197 to the east of Selsey Bill, Oxford, and Cambridge: Tradesmen (except painters) 1s. 3½d. an hour, painters 1s. 2d. an hour, labourers 1½d. an hour, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. Country allowance 9s. a week. Issued 25th Sept. (2394)

Leicester Branch of National Association of Master House Painters v. National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators. Award—Painters to receive an advance of ½d. an hour, and those aged 21 years and over to receive the 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 27th Sept. (2419)

Mining and Quarrying.

Greenside Mining Co., Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—The men concerned aged 18 years and over are to receive an advance of 9d. a day, and youths under 18 years of age 2s. a week. The claims re overtime, minimum wages for miners and fillers, and change of working hours not established. Issued 2nd Sept. (2207)

Scottish Collieries v. Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society. Decision—Claim by the colliery smithy workers for advance of 6s. 6d. per week not established. Issued 5th Sept. (2245)

Guest, Keen, & Nettlefolds, Ltd. v. National Federation of Blastfurnacemen, Quarrymen, Oreminers, and Kindred Trades. Decision—The claim to increase to quarrymen concerned and to alteration of overtime conditions not established. Issued 24th Sept. (2368)

North Lonsdale Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. (Ulverston) v. Furness Iron Miners' and Quarrymen's Union. Award—An advance of 1s. per shift to limestone quarrymen from the beginning of the first full pay following 1st June, 1918. Issued 24th Sept. (2378)

Barrow Hæmatite Steel Co., Ltd. (Dalton-in-Furness) v. Furness Iron Miners' and Quarrymen's Union. Award—An advance of 1s. per shift to limestone quarrymen from the beginning of the first full pay following 1st June, 1918. Issued 25th Sept. (2379)

William Baird & Co., Ltd. (Twechar Collieries, Kilsyth) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—Engineers, blacksmiths, hammermen, and joiners concerned are to receive an advance of 6s. 6d. a week to take effect from and to be included in pay received 10th Aug., 1918. Apprentices are to be paid the amount due to junior workmen under the decision of the Controller of Coal Mines. Claim that the men concerned shall receive the Clyde district rates and overtime allowances not established. Issued 27th Sept. (2412)

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

Pearson & Knowles Coal and Iron Co., Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginememen, Firemen, &c., and National Union of General Workers. Award—Beginning first full pay Aug., 1918, stationary engine drivers, hammer drivers, boiler firemen, oilers, greasers and electrical crane drivers shall receive 5s. a week advance. Issued 5th Sept. (2254)

Atlas Steel Foundry Co., Dickson & Mann, North British Steel Foundry Co., Denton & Fisher, Ltd., and the Bathgate Foundry Co. v. Associated Iron, Steel and Brass Dressers of Scotland. Claim in respect to Bathgate Foundry withdrawn. Award—Men concerned shall receive 3s. 6d. a week advance plus ½d. an hour on rates of wages. Boys under 18 years of age, 1s. 9d. a week. Piece-workers 3s. 6d. a week over earnings—from first full pay Aug., 1918. Issued 5th Sept. (2255)

William Beardmore & Co., Ltd. (Parkhead) v. Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society and the Electrical Trades Union. Claim by men concerned to same bonus as maintenance engineers not established. Issued 6th Sept. (2263)

Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd. (Ellesmere Port, Cheshire) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour and the National Amalgamated Union of Enginememen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers. Award—The men concerned are to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week, and youths under 18 years of age 1s. 9d., from first pay following 1st Aug., 1918. Issued 11th Sept. (2275)

Consett Iron Co., Ltd. (represented by the North of England Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—Increases varying in accordance with the different grades of employees and the class of work performed awarded to the men concerned from the first pay after 23rd Aug., 1918. Issued 11th Sept. (2286)

Palmers' Shipbuilding and Iron Co., Ltd. (Hebburn-on-Tyne), Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd. (Middlesbrough, Port Clarence and Redcar), Consett Iron Co., Ltd. (Consett), John Spencer & Sons, Ltd. (Newburn Steel Works), Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd. (Middlesbrough), South Durham Steel and Iron Co., Ltd. (West Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees), Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd. (South Bank, Yorks), and Skinningrove Iron Co., Ltd. (Saltburn-by-the-Sea) v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Decision—The claim on behalf of sample passers to an advance on base rates not established. Issued 13th Sept. (2299)

Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd. (Rogerstone) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The men concerned employed at the nail works at Tyder and the wire mills at Newport to be paid 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings in the case of time-workers, and piece-workers 7½ per cent. Issued 19th Sept. (2324)

Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., and Beardmore & Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Steam, Hydraulic and Electrical Workers of Scotland. Decision—The claim of 1s. 5d. a shift night-shift allowance not established. Issued 19th Sept. (2325)

Brymbo Steel and Ingot Iron Works, Ltd. (Wrexham) v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Decision—Claim for wages to be levelled to South Wales District rate not established. Issued 20th Sept. (2345)

Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd. (Middlesbrough) v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Claim—That rail straighteners should be paid the same earnings as when employed on shell breaking not conceded. Issued 21st Sept. (2356)

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

Southampton Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association v. Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association. Award—In addition to contract labour, 9½d. an hour to drillers concerned as payment for overtime. Issued 2nd Sept. (2206)

Liverpool Refrigeration Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—Payment to be made to the men for walking time while the vessel is away from shipyard. Issued 2nd Sept. (2208)

Rochdale Engine and Machine Makers Employers' Association v. Rochdale and District Engineering Allied Trades. Award—The fitters and turners concerned in the textile shops to be advanced from 56s. to 57s., and those in the general

shops from 58s. to 59s. (inclusive of war wage in each case) from first pay in Aug., 1918. Issued 3rd Sept. (2209)

Doulton & Co., Ltd. v. London Federal Council of Brassworkers and Copper Smiths. Award—The brassfinishers concerned when engaged on sanitary fittings are to receive an increase of 15 per cent. on pre-war piece prices. Issued 3rd Sept. (2221)

Fisher Bros., Ltd. (Lea Brook Tube Works, Wednesbury) v. Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned are to be paid overtime as follows: Time and a quarter for first two hours; time and a half for subsequent hours and Saturday afternoons; double time for Sundays. Issued 3rd Sept. (2224)

Derby District Engineering Trades Employers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Allied Engineering Trades Joint Committee.—Claim—(1) Increased outworking allowances; (2) that the overworker is not to receive less than the rates of pay and overtime of the district to which he is sent. Award—The men concerned are to receive the following allowances: (1) Up to one mile from establishment 6d. per day; over 1 mile and up to 3, 1s. 6d. per day; over 3 miles and up to 60, 4s. per day; over 60 miles, 5s. per day. London, Scotland and Ireland, 6s. per day. Item 2 of the claim conceded. Issued 3rd Sept. (2225)

Sterling Manufacturing Co. v. National Union of General Workers. Claim of the men to increase in wages and bonus on earnings not established. Issued 3rd Sept. (2212)

North of Ireland Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. (Londonderry) v. National Sailors' and Firemen's Union. Award—3s. 6d. to men and 1s. 9d. to youths under 18 years of age from and to be included in pay due in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 3rd Sept. (2213)

North of Ireland Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. v. United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers. Award—Time-keeping bonus to be converted into war wages, making total war advances 23s. 6d. plus 12½ per cent. bonus; the men concerned engaged on ballast tank work to be paid ½d. an hour extra from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 3rd Sept. (2214)

Manchester Dry Docks Co., Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators. Award—From first pay in Aug., 1918, the painters concerned to be paid a rate of 1s. an hour, plus 3s. 6d. a week recently awarded, plus 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 3rd Sept. (2215)

Neath Spelter Co., Ltd. v. Workers' Union. Award—5s. per week to men and 2s. 6d. to youths under 18 years of age. The men aged 21 years and over to be paid a bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to time- and piece-workers respectively, from first pay after 1st April, 1918. The calcinemmen and boys concerned to be paid time and a half for week-end work. The furnacemen concerned to be paid at the rate of time and a fifth on Saturday from 6 a.m. till 4 p.m. Issued 4th Sept. (2231)

J. Crichton & Co., West of England Light Shipbuilding Association v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—The case of the platers' helpers to be further examined by the parties in conference, with the aid of information as to bonus at present paid to them by the platers. Issued 4th Sept. (2233)

Liverpool and District Ironfounders' Association, Liverpool Engineering Employers' Association, Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Award—Extra rate of 2s. 6d. a week to ironfounders concerned working on old parts of machinery from first pay in April, 1918. Entirely new work at new work rates. Issued 4th Sept. (2240)

Manchester District Engineering Trades Employers' Association (on behalf of F. Shaw & Co.) v. United Machine Workers' Association, Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Steam Engine Makers' Society. Award—Approval given to the firm's following the general practice of calculating the bonus of 20 per cent. or 30 per cent., as the case may be, on the time rates exclusive of 13s. a week advances paid under general awards. Issued 4th Sept. (2241)

North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association (representing Kincaid & Co., Ltd., Greenock) v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Decision—The parties to meet to consider a new list of piece prices, and meanwhile to resume piece-work at present prices. The revised list to be payable from 2nd Sept., 1918. Issued 4th Sept. (2243)

Darlington Engineers Employers' Association v. United Patternmakers' Association. Award—The patternmakers concerned to receive advance given under award of 7th Dec., 1917, whereby rate increased from 40s. to 41s. a week. No decision given on the question as to whether Darlington engineering establishments should follow the N.E. Coast in matters of wages and conditions. Issued 5th Sept. (2247)

London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Award—3s. 6d. a week to men and 1s. 9d. to youths under 18 years of age from first pay in Aug., 1918. Issued 6th Sept. (2257)

Shields Engineering and Dry Dock Co., Ltd., and Baird Bros., Ltd. (North Shields) v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—The riveters, platers, caulkers and angle smiths concerned employed on Admiralty

work to receive advance of 20 per cent. from first pay after 11th July, 1918, subject to the condition of the Ministry of Munitions sanction for merchant work, as recited in Clause 4 of award. Issued 7th Sept. (2267)

Dundee Association of Engineers and Ironfounders v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—Claim for 2d. an hour extra to men on repairs to vessels entering Port of Dundee not established. Issued 9th Sept. (2268)

Harland & Wolff, Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—The chargemen concerned in receipt of an extra 1s. a day since 10th July, 1918, granted provisionally pending arbitration, are to retain same. Claim for a rate of 3s. a day not established. Issued 9th Sept. (2271)

Glasgow Railway Engineering Co., Ltd. v. United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers, Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society, and Society of Amalgamated Toolmakers. Award—Piece-workers concerned are to receive 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings from first pay after 26th June, 1918. Issued 10th Sept. (2273)

Rose Street Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd. (Inverness) v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society, Ship-constructors and Shipwrights' Society, and Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—The claim of the men concerned for rates of wages to be raised to those prevailing in Aberdeen not established. Certain adjustments were made in regard to overtime and meal hours. Issued 11th Sept. (2276)

Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd. (Greenock), and Fairfield's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd. (Govan) (represented by the North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—The allowance of 1d. an hour for work in submarine tanks already granted to the men concerned is to date from when the application was made by the Union. Issued 11th Sept. (2279)

Capel & Co. (Engineers, Dalston) v. Workers' Union. Award—From the first pay in August, 1918, time-workers and piece-workers concerned are to receive bonus of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. respectively. (2280)

National Employers' Federation v. Workers' Union and National Union of General Workers. Decision—Claim of tool-makers concerned in the bolt and nut industry at Darlston to the rate obtaining in the engineering trade (49s. a week) not established. Issued 11th Sept., 1918. (2281)

W. B. White & Sons, Ltd. (Colne) v. National Union of General Workers. Decision—The claim for retrospective payment of 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 11th Sept. (2282)

Vickers, Ltd. v. National Union of Clerks. Decision—The claims for extra overtime, also increased bonus to unskilled clerks, not established. Issued 12th Sept. (2287)

Dennis Brothers, Ltd. (Motor Makers, Guildford) v. National Union of Clerks. Decision—Claim of 12½ per cent. bonus to clerks concerned not established. Issued 12th Sept. (2288)

Dundee Shipbuilders' Association (representing T. Thornton & Co.) v. United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers. Award—Angle ironsmiths' strikers when working on board ship on dirty work are to receive same "black" money allowance as paid to shipsmiths' strikers. Issued 12th Sept. (2290)

Cardiff and District Master Ironfounders' Association v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Award—From the first pay following 1st August, 1918, the time- and piece-workers concerned are to receive 3s. 6d. a week war advance, and youths under 18 years of age 1s. 9d. Issued 12th Sept. (2293)

Southampton Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association v. Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—From first full pay after 7th March, 1918, a further advance of 10 per cent. to be paid on gross earnings in the case of platers and angle iron smiths, and 20 per cent. on current piece rates to caulkers engaged on merchant ships. From the first pay after 1st May, 1918, the pre-war piece-work prices for Admiralty work at Southampton to be advanced as follows: Rivetters by 35 per cent. (plus 2½ per cent. for holders up), caulkers by 20 per cent., platers and angle smiths by 10 per cent. A further advance of 20 per cent. over pre-war rates to be granted to time-workers on merchant work and Admiralty work at Southampton, from first pay in May and 27th July, 1918, respectively. Issued 13th Sept. (2296)

G. R. Turner, Ltd. (Langley Mill) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—Claim for total war advance of 25s. a week, plus 12½ per cent. bonus, not established. Issued 13th Sept. (2297)

National Employers' Federation (representing J. Wright & Co., Essex Works, Birmingham) v. National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers. Award—J. Wright & Co. to continue to pay the men concerned in accordance with Award 1976 of the Committee on Production. Issued 14th Sept. (2302)

Dundee Association of Engineers and Founders v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—Claim to increased "black" money allowance when repairing torpedo boats and destroyers not conceded. Issued 16th Sept. (2309)

Kynoch (Arklow), Ltd. (Arklow, co. Wicklow) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union and Irish Stationary

Engine Drivers, Cranemen, Motormen and Firemen's Trade Union. Award—The time and piece-workers concerned are to receive bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. respectively from first pay after 1st May, 1918. Issued 16th Sept. (2313)

Boss & Co., gunmakers (London) v. Employees of the firm. Award—From first pay after 1st June, 1918, the time and piece-workers concerned are to receive bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. respectively. Issued 16th Sept. (2314)

Linotype Machinery Co., v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The men concerned to receive war advance of 5s. a week. Issued 17th Sept. (2317)

R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd. (Wishaw), railway carriage and wagon builders, &c., v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The employees concerned are to receive from and including 20th May, 1918, war bonuses over the rates paid them on 1st Jan., 1917, as follows: Males aged 21 years and over, 18s. a week; males aged 18 years and over but under 21, 12s.; males aged 16 years and over but under 18, 6s. 6d.; women aged 18 years and over, 10s.; girls aged 16 years and over but under 18, 5s.; and from the first pay in September, 1918, to be increased to: Males aged 21 years and over, 22s. a week; males aged 18 years and over but under 21, 15s. 6d.; males aged 16 years and over but under 18, 8s. 3d.; women aged 18 years and over, 12s. 6d.; girls aged 16 years and over but under 18, 6s. 3d. Issued 17th Sept. (2318)

J. & R. Thompson (Warrenpoint) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—The carpenters concerned are to receive an advance of 1d. per hour. Issued 19th Sept. (2319)

J. & R. Thompson (Warrenpoint) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Award—The labourers concerned engaged in construction of concrete ships to receive an advance of 1d. per hour. Other portion of the claim not established. Issued 19th Sept. (2320)

Quirk, Barton & Co., Ltd. (London) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—(1) (Wages) The men concerned are to receive an advance to bring their total earnings up to 20s. over pre-war rates. (2) (Bonus) The time-workers and piece-workers concerned are to receive a bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. respectively. Issued 19th Sept. (2323)

A. F. Craig & Co., Ltd. (Paisley) v. Associated Iron-moulders of Scotland. Claim—Application for an advance of 2s. 6d. agreed by the parties to certain moulders, but the Admiralty withheld their sanction to the payment. Award—The claim is not established. Issued 19th Sept. (2330)

Wrought Hollow-ware Trade Employers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal, and General Workers, Galvanised Hollow Ware Sheet Metal Workers' and Braziers' Association, and the Workers' Union. Award—From first pay after 1st September, 1918, the time and piece-workers concerned are to receive 3s. 6d. a week. Issued 19th Sept. (2332)

Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd. v. National Union of Clerks. Award—Female clerks aged 18 years and over 12s. 6d., and from 16 to 18 years 6s. 3d. weekly war bonuses on the rates paid to them on 1st January, 1917, from first pay after 14th Aug., 1918. Issued 19th Sept., 1918. (2336)

Whessoe Foundry Co., Ltd. (Darlington) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The workpeople concerned are to receive over rates paid on 1st January, 1917, weekly bonuses as follows: Men 21 years and over 22s., men 18 years and over but under 21 15s. 6d., boys 16 years and over but under 18 8s. 3d., women 18 years and over 12s. 6d., girls 16 years and over but under 18 6s. 3d., from first pay after 1st August, 1918. Issued 19th Sept. (2340)

Camper & Nicholson, Ltd. v. Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—The lieu rates of the men concerned are to be, from the first full pay after 1st May, 1918: New work: Platers and rivetters 1s. 4d. an hour, and 4s. 6d. an hour per squad respectively, plus 30 per cent. Repair work: Platers 15s. a day, riveters 5s. a squad an hour, caulkers 1s. 6d. an hour, holders up to 1s. 5d. an hour, plus 30 per cent. in all cases. Issued 19th Sept. (2342)

Sheffield Cutlery Forgers and General Stampers' Association v. Sheffield Cutlery Union. Award—Advance of 7s. per week from first pay in August, 1918, 2s. 6d. of same to be regarded as extra cost involved through employment of boy labour. Issued 20th Sept. (2344)

Clyde Shipbuilders' Association v. United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers. Award—An advance of 2d. per hour to ships' smiths' strikers employed by the following firms: David and William Henderson & Co., Ltd., (Partick), Barclay, Curle, & Co., Ltd. (Whiteinch and Scotstoun), John Brown & Co., Ltd. (Clydebank), and Alex. Stephen & Sons, Ltd. (Linthouse). Decision—The committee recommend that the Clyde Shipbuilding Association should confer with the United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers and the Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society with a view to an agreement being arrived at, the conference to be held within one month from the date of this award. Issued 20th Sept. (2346)

Wagon Repairers' Association Wages Board v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Vehicle Builders, Wheelwrights, Carpenters

and Mechanics. Decision—Upon the question of allowances for overtime, night shift, &c., the Society were parties to the agreement of 8th Oct., 1917, and are to comply with the terms therein set forth. Issued 20th Sept. (2347)

Walkers, Parker, & Co., Ltd. (head works, Chester) v. Employees of the Firm. Award—The men concerned aged 18 years and over are to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. per full ordinary week from 10th Aug., 1918. The time and piece-workers concerned who are employed on munitions work are to receive a bonus of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. respectively from first pay after 30th July, 1918. Issued 20th Sept. (2349)

Scout Motors, Ltd. (Salisbury) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The stoker concerned to be paid 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings from first full pay after 5th June, 1918. Issued 20th Sept. (2350)

M. P. Galloway (Leith), R. D. Slimon (Leith), Hawthorne & Co. (Leith), and Arch. Brown & Co. (Granton) v. National Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers. Award—The sheet metal workers concerned are to receive an advance of 1d. an hour, to take effect from first full pay following 4th Sept. Issued 20th Sept. (2351)

Harfield & Co., Blaydon Iron Works (Newcastle-on-Tyne) (represented by the North-East Coast Engineering Trades Employers' Association) v. Ironfounders' Society. Claim—The system of payment by results (time and a quarter) be re-established at the foundry. Decision—The Committee do not approve of a "lieu" system without any method of guarantee in output; that the parties should meet and discuss whether the work affected is not of a character for which some system of payment by results could be arranged. Issued 21st Sept. (2357)

Siemens Bros. Dynamo Works, Ltd. v. Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen. Award—The men concerned aged 21 years and over are to receive an advance of 8s. 6d. per week from first full pay following 1st Aug. Issued 21st Sept. (2359)

National Employers' Federation and Birmingham and District Engineering Employers' Association v. United Pattern Makers' Association, Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and Steam Engine Makers' Society. Award—Pattern makers concerned aged 21 years and over are to receive an advance of 2s. a week. Issued 23rd Sept. (2362)

North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association v. United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers. Decision—Claim on behalf of forge workers employed at works of North British Locomotive Co., Ltd., not established. The parties recommended to meet with a view to settling the points at issue. Issued 24th Sept. (2369)

Master Boiler Coverers' Federation v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—Boiler coverers and shop hands aged 18 years and over to receive 3s. 6d. advance a week, and those under 18 years 1s. 9d. a week. Claim for increase of 1s. a day on Country Money not established. Issued 24th Sept. (2371)

Austin Motor Co., Ltd. (Birmingham) v. Ratefixers in the firm's employ. Award—The men concerned to receive on the first £250 per annum of their earnings a bonus of 7½ per cent. to take effect from first full pay following 1st Sept., 1918. Issued 24th Sept. (2372)

British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—An agreement between the parties by which the men concerned are to receive 5s. a week over their present rate of 72s. 6d. a week confirmed. Issued 24th Sept. (2375)

Birmingham and District Engineering Employers' Association v. Birmingham and District Joint Committee of Engineering Trade Unions. Award—Case cannot be met by the grant of a general percentage advance to all piece-workers. Committee recommend the readjustment of prices between the employer and the men's representatives to secure fair and reasonable piece-work balances. Issued 24th Sept. (2377)

Oldham District Engineering Trades Employers' Association v. Joint Committee of Engineering Trades Oldham District. Award—An agreement between the parties in regard to payment for holidays worked, and overtime on such days, confirmed. Issued 25th Sept. (2390)

Richardson, Westgarth & Co., Ltd. (Hartlepool) (represented by the North-East Coast Engineering Trades Employers' Association) v. Ironfounders' Society. Award—An agreement between the parties in regard to advances and certain adjustments of time allowances confirmed. Issued 25th Sept. (2396)

Hull Iron Trade Employers' Association v. Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Association. Award—In settlement of the difference at Beverley, Selby, Goole and Hessle, the men concerned to receive advance of 10 per cent. to be added to the rates now in operation for trawlers and vessels under 200 feet from first pay after 12th Sept., 1918. Issued 26th Sept., 1918. (2400)

Humber District Shiprepairers' Association v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—From first pay after 20th May, 1918, piece-work prices for riveters on repair work at the outbreak of war are to be increased 35 per cent. (plus 2½ per cent. for holders up) to include all advances since the outbreak of war, excepting 10 per cent.

and 16s. 6d. a week granted by previous awards. Issued 26th Sept. (2401)

Francis Morton & Co., Ltd. (Garston, Liverpool) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—Claim for advance of 2s. 6d. a week to men concerned on repair work not established. Issued 26th Sept. (2402)

File Manufacturers' Association v. File Grinders' Trade Society and File Cutters (by hand) Society. Award—The piece-workers concerned are to receive 7½ per cent. advance on existing bonuses. The percentages of 60, 35, and 20 respectively now payable to women concerned are to be increased to 80, 55, and 40 respectively, and to be included in pay received 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 26th Sept. (2404)

File Manufacturers' Association v. Sheffield Amalgamated Union of File Trades. Award—The men and boys concerned are to receive 7½ per cent. advance on their existing scale of bonus, to take effect from and to be included in pay received 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 26th Sept. (2405)

Saw Manufacturers' Association (Sheffield) v. Associated Societies in the Saw Trade. Award—The time-workers and piece-workers concerned aged 21 years and over, between 18 and 21 years, and boys under 18 years are to receive respectively advances of 4s., 3s. 6d., and 1s. 9d. a week, to take effect from and to be included in pay received 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 26th Sept. (2406)

Edge Tool Manufacturers' Association, Machine Knife and Allied Trades Association, and Scythe, Sickle and Hook Manufacturers' Association v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—The various classes of time-workers and piece-workers concerned (exclusive of machine knife grinders) aged 21 years and over, between 18 and 21 years, and boys under 18 years are to receive respectively advances of 4s., 3s. 6d., and 1s. 9d. a week, to take effect and to be included in pay received 10th Aug., 1918. Machine knife-grinders concerned are to receive an advance of 7½ per cent. on their pre-war prices from the first pay after 10th Nov., 1918. Issued 26th Sept. (2407)

Edge Tool Manufacturers' Association v. Joint Trade Committee of the Edge Tool Trade. Award—The time-workers and piece-workers concerned aged 21 years and over, between 18 and 21 years, and youths under 18 years are to receive respectively 4s., 3s. 6d., and 1s. 9d. a week, to take effect and to be included in pay received 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 26th Sept. (2408)

Edge Tool Manufacturers' Association v. Edge Tool Grinders' Society. Award—The time-workers and piece-workers concerned aged 21 years and over, between 18 and 21 years, and youths under 18 years are to receive respectively 4s., 3s. 6d., and 1s. 9d. a week, to take effect and to be included in pay received 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 26th Sept. (2409)

Clyde Shipbuilders' Association v. National Sailors' and Firemen's Union. Award—Claim that riggers in Port Glasgow and the Greenock district should be paid in the terms of the rules of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union not established. Issued 27th Sept. (2416)

Clyde Shipbuilders' Association (representing Dunlop, Bremner & Co., Ltd.) v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Decision—The parties are directed to meet again and endeavour to settle the outstanding differences. Issued 27th Sept. (2417)

Clyde Shipbuilders' Association v. Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—In view of certain advances made to the men concerned in the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., on Admiralty work, the good time-keeping bonus of 5 per cent. shall be discontinued as from 23rd Sept., 1918. Issued 27th Sept. (2418)

Clyde Shipbuilders' Association v. Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—Claim of 20 per cent. advance as lieu workers for the platers employed by the Campbelltown Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., not established. Issued 28th September. (2426)

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—Claim for special allowances for joiners in Wear shipyards not established. Issued 30th Sept. (2428)

Birmingham Metal and Munitions Co., Ltd. v. Employees of the Firm (represented by E. Attridge). Award—Claim for 7½ per cent. bonus as distinct from present output bonus not established. Issued 30th Sept. (2429)

Grimsby Engineering Employers' Association v. Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—From the first pay after 27th June, 1918, workmen employed on merchant and Admiralty ship repairing at Grimsby are to receive the following advances: Platers and angle iron smiths 10 per cent. on the gross prices, caulkers 20 per cent. on the current piece rates, riveters 35 per cent. on the current piece rates. Lieu rate workers are to receive an advance of 20 per cent. Issued 30th Sept. (2430)

McGregor Brothers, Ltd. (Leigh) v. National Union of Stove, Grate, and General Metal Workers. Award—The men concerned are to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week, boys under 18 years of age 1s. 9d. a week, from and to be included in pay received 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 30th Sept. (2432)

Campbell Gas Engine Co., Ltd. (Halifax) v. Workers' Union.

Award—Claim that labourers should receive same bonus rate as higher-skilled men not established. Issued 30th Sept. (2435)

Henry Moore Ltd. (Birmingham) v. Workers' Union. Award—Piece-workers concerned are to receive 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 30th Sept. (2438)

Swinney Bros. Ltd. v. Amalgamated Moulders and Kindred Industries Trade Union. Award—Agreement approved giving increased advances from 11th July, 1918, to the moulders, core-makers, dressers, and patternmakers concerned. Issued 30th Sept. (2440)

Engineering and National Employers' Federation (on behalf of J. Hart & Sons (Birmingham) v. Workers' Union. Award—Men concerned aged 21 years and over are to receive a bonus of 12½ per cent. on their earnings from first pay after 1st May, 1918. Issued 30th Sept. (2442)

Welsh Tinplate and Metal Stamping Co., Ltd. (Llanely) v. Workers' Union. Award—Advance of 3s. 6d. to men and 1s. 9d. to boys under 18 years of age, from first pay after 1st Sept. 1918. Issued 30th Sept. (2444)

Manchester Dry Docks Co., Ltd. (Manchester) v. Workers' Union. Award—Claim that the union's members engaged on tank work (repairs) shall receive the rates current in the Mersey district not established. Issued 30th Sept., 1918. (2449)

Isaac J. Abdela, Mitchell, & Co. (Manchester) v. Boiler-makers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. The claim for retrospective payment of 10 per cent. on piece prices for work on boom defence vessels, from 8th March to 21st June, 1918, conceded. Issued 30th Sept. (2451)

Capper, Pass, & Son, Ltd. (Bristol) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned aged 18 years and over are to receive an advance of 4s. per week, and youths 1s. 6d. per week. Issued 30th Sept. (2455)

Guest, Keen, & Nettlefolds, Ltd. (Dowlais) v. Associated Society of Moulders. Decision—Claim on behalf of ingot moulders to rate of 5s. 4d. a day, plus percentage and bonuses, not established. Issued 30th Sept. (2447)

Boulton & Paul, Ltd., and Barnards, Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Sanction given to agreement come to at hearing between the parties to arrange new piece-work prices and day rates. Issued 30th Sept. (2456)

Aircraft Manufacture.

Vickers, Ltd. (Crayford) v. Aircraft Industry, London District Committee. Decision—The practice of following award applicable to London district to continue until an agreement is come to regarding the district where Crayford works are situated. Issued 3rd September. (2219)

West of England Engineering Trades Employers' Association, National Employers' Federation, and J. S. Fry & Sons v. Bristol Sheet Metal Workers' Society. Decision: Claim to increased rates and 50-hour week not established. Issued 13th Sept. (2295)

Engineering Employers' Federation, National Federation of Building Trade Employers, National Federation of Vehicle Trades, National Furniture Manufacturers' Association, London Master Builders and Aircraft Industries Association, Yorkshire Aircraft Employers' Association, Scottish Furniture Manufacturers' Association, Pianoforte Manufacturers' Association, London Cabinet Trades Federation, Northern Counties Federation of Building Trade Employers, North-Western Federation of Building Trade Employers, the South Western Master Builders' Federation, and Aircraft Manufacturers' Association v. National Woodworkers' Aircraft Committee. Award—Advance of 3s. 6d. a week to skilled woodworkers, painters, polishers, dopers, and upholsterers, and 1s. 9d. to youths under 18 years of age from and to be included in pay due in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 13th Sept. (2300)

National Aeroplane Factory (Crossley Motors, Ltd.), (Heaton Chapel, Stockport) v. Manchester and Salford District Aircraft Committee. Claim—A wage advance from 1s. 1d. per hour plus 5s. weekly plus 12½ per cent. to 1s. 6d. per hour and 12½ per cent. from 19th Aug., 1918. Award—The men concerned are to receive in full satisfaction of all claims a rate of 1s. 3½d. per hour in addition to the 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings, and the advance of 3s. 6d. a week given to aircraft workers by the award dated 13th Sept. Issued 23rd Sept. (2363)

G. E. Wallis & Sons (Maidstone) v. Workers' Union. Award—The labourers concerned from first pay after 4th Sept., 1918, to receive an advance of 2d. an hour, and from 1st Aug. the men aged 21 years and over bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent.. Issued 30th Sept. (2445)

Textile Trades.

Bradford Merchants' Association and Bradford Master Makers-up and Packers Association v. Amalgamated Society of Stuff and Woollen Warehousemen. Decision—The workpeople concerned aged 19 years and over are to receive an advance of 3s. a week, and those under 19 years 1s. 6d., from and to be included in pay received in week ending 2nd Aug., 1918. Issued 3rd Sept. (2226)

Saddleworth and District Woollen Manufacturers' Association v. Saddleworth and District Weavers and Woollen Textile Workers' Association. Claim—Approval of the agreement arrived at between the above parties 15th Aug.,

1918, fixing wages and hours of work in pursuance of Clause 5 of Committee on Production Award 2013, 3rd Aug., 1918. Issued 6th Sept. (2261)

Woollen and Worsted Trades Federation v. Yorkshire Federation of Power Loom Overlookers. Award—The men concerned to receive 3s. a week advance in their basis rates, beginning pay week ending 2nd Aug., 1918. Issued 6th Sept. (2262)

Bleachers' Association, Ltd. (Manchester) v. Amalgamated Carters, Lorrymen, and Motor Men's Union. Claim—Retrospective payment of the award of 6th June to vehicle workers. Award—The men concerned are to receive retrospective payment of the advance from 25th May, the date specified in the award. Issued 19th Sept. (2333)

Hillfoots' Textile Employers' Association v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Agreement approved relating to overtime and working conditions, and giving increase of 17s., 12s., and 8s., to men, women, and juveniles respectively over and above a specified pre-war schedule. Rates of shawl manufacturing employees are to be advanced by percentages varying from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. Increases to take effect from first pay after 3rd June, 1918. Issued 20th Sept. (2352)

James Templeton & Co. (Carpet Manufacturers, Stirling) v. Workers' Union. Award No. 2352 (Hillfoots' Textile Industry) shall be applied as nearly as possible in settlement of rates and advances without reducing the earnings of the employees. The reduction of working hours from 55½ to 49½ a week shall be further considered by the parties. Wages to be paid weekly from 2nd Oct., 1918. Issued 25th Sept. (2385)

British Wool Federation v. Bradford and District Wool, Top and Noils Warehousemen's Union. Award—The workpeople concerned are to receive an advance of 3s. per week from the pay day in week ending 2nd Aug., 1918. Issued 25th Sept. (2391)

Clothing Trades.

Shirt and Collar Federation and Barnett & Wilson, Arthur Whitham, and Co-operative Wholesale Society v. United Garment Workers' Trade Union. Award—Men aged 22 years and over an advance of 1½d. an hour. Men aged 18 years to 22 years and women aged 18 years and over advance of 1d. an hour, and juniors of ¾d. an hour, from the first full pay following 16th Sept., 1918. Issued 25th Sept. (2392)

India Rubber Manufacturers' Association, Ltd. (Waterproof Section, Manchester District) v. Waterproof Garment Workers' Trade Union. Claim—An advance of 25 per cent. on the rates of all workpeople (except cutters) to take effect from the week commencing 18th July, 1918. Award—The employees concerned are to receive from first pay after 13th Sept an advance of 15 per cent. Any general advance since Jan., 1918, to merge therein. Issued 30th Sept. (2437)

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

National Master Wheelwrights, Smiths, Coach and Motor Body Builders' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Wheelwrights, Smiths and Motor Body Makers. Award—The rate of pay of the men concerned who are time-workers is to be increased to 1s. 4d. an hour. Youths to receive an advance of ¾d. an hour from first full pay in Aug., 1918. The claim for reduction of working week not established. Issued 3rd Sept. (2216)

R. J. Latten, Ltd. (Lowestoft) and Jewson & Sons (Great Yarmouth) v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Award—1d. an hour advance to men concerned and overtime as follows: time and a quarter first two hours, then time and a half. Saturdays, time and a half. Sundays and holidays, double time. Issued 3rd Sept. (2229)

J. & W. Wilson & Sons, Joseph Thompson & Co., and W. & C. Robson & Co. (all of Sunderland) v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Award—Claim in regard to the one union member employed by W. & C. Robson & Co. not established. The other two firms' employees concerned to receive advance of 4s. per week, to take effect beginning of first full pay after 1st Sept., 1918. Issued 3rd Sept. (2249)

F. H. Ayres, Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association. Decision—Claim to bonus of 7½ per cent. prior to 1st July, 1918, not established. Issued 3rd Sept. (2253)

G. F. Braggins & Co. (Banbury Steam Saw Mills) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—The plain time-workers concerned are to receive 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings from first pay after 13th June, 1918. Issued 11th Sept. (2278)

Canal Control Committee (representing the Manchester Ship Canal Co., Manchester) v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Award—From first pay after June 1st, 1918, the men concerned are to receive an advance of 3s. a week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. to plain time-workers aged 21 years and over. Issued 19th Sept. (2328)

H. Lebus (Tottenham) v. Amalgamated Union of Upholsterers. Decision—Bonus of 2s. 6d. per week given in Dec., 1914, to merge in the bonus of 7½ per cent. granted under Award 1876. Issued 21st Sept. (2360)

Aberdeen and District Employers Packing Case Makers' Association, Scottish Employers National Federation of Packing Case Makers (representing Edinburgh and Leith), Pack-

ing Case Manufacturers' Association and Whightman and Sons (Dunfermline), Glasgow Master Coopers' Association (representing Doherty, Lawrie, Whitelaw and Clyde Cooperage), North of Scotland Home Timber Merchants' Association, Home Timber Merchants' Association of Scotland, and the Board of Trade Timber Supply Department v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Award—Plain time-workers to receive 12½ per cent. bonus from first pay after 21 May, 1918, the bonus not applying to workmen benefiting under Award 1661 of 20th June, 1918. Issued 23rd Sept. (2364)

Crosby & Co., Ltd. (Farnham) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—Woodworking machinists concerned to receive an advance of 2d. per hour. Issued 24th Sept. (2374)

Metropolitan Box and Packing Case Makers' Federation and Export Packing Case Manufacturers' Benevolent Association of London v. National Union of Packing Case Makers (Wood and Tin), Box Makers' Society, and Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Decision—The men concerned to receive an advance of 1d. per hour, and youths under 18 years of age ¾d. per hour. Other portions of claim are not established. Issued 28th Sept. (2425)

Hull Master Coopers' Association v. Hull Coopers' Society. Award—5s. advance to coopers concerned from 29th July, 1918. Issued 30th Sept. (2441)

C. Light & Co., Ltd. (Christchurch, Hants, timber merchants) v. Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned are to receive an advance of 27s. a week over pre-war rates, previous advances to merge therein. Issued 30th Sept. (2454)

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

Forbes, Abbott & Lennard, Ltd. (Rye) v. Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned employed in the distillation of tar, aged 18 years and over, to receive 20s. a week over pre-war rates plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings to plain time-workers aged 21 years and over. Issued 3rd Sept. (2211)

Roburite and Ammonal Co., Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The men concerned are to receive a bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to time- and piece-workers respectively from first pay following 1st June, 1918. Issued 3rd Sept. (2217)

Osram Robertson Lamp Works, Ltd. (Hammersmith) v. United Experimental Glass Workers and Kindred Trades Union. Award—Claim to an advance of £1 per week not established. Plain time-workers and piece-workers shall receive bonuses 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. respectively on earnings. Issued 3rd Sept. (2218)

Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd. (Arlesey, Bedfordshire) v. United Order of General Labourers of London. Award—Day-workers to receive 1d. per hour increase, and piece-workers as follows: Quarrymen, 3s. 6d. per set of 26 wagons instead of 3s. 2d.; cement loaders, an extra 1d. per ton on present rate; uncallow men, an extra ¾d. per wagon on present rate; coal wheelers, an extra ¾d. per ton on present rate; sack sorters, an extra 6d. per 1,000 sacks. Overtime rates and conditions as obtain in other works of the firm if more advantageous. Issued 5th Sept. (2244)

Staffordshire Potteries Manufacturers' Association, Gaskell & Grocott, Outram & Co. (Woodville, Derbyshire), Doulton & Co., Ltd., James McIntyre & Co., Ltd., Shelton Potteries Co., Ltd., Taylor, Tunnicliff & Co., Ltd., Bullers, Ltd., Electric and Ordnance Accessories Co., Ltd., and Wm. Kent v. National Society of Pottery Workers and the Insulator, China, Furniture and Electrical Appliances Turners' Union. Award—Men aged 21 years and over, plain time-workers and piece-workers, to receive bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. respectively from first pay in Aug., 1918. Issued 6th Sept. (2258)

Sulphide Corporation, Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Time- and piece-workers concerned are to receive 4s. a week advance, and youths under 18 years of age 2s. Issued 11th Sept. (2283)

Ministry of Munitions Explosives Department (representing H.M. Factory, Speech House, Coleford, Gloucester) v. Workers' Union. Award—The claim of the fitters to an advance not established. Labourers concerned are to receive an advance of 1d. an hour, youths under 18 years of age ¾d. an hour. Issued 13th Sept. (2301)

Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd. v. Glasgow and District Journeymen Coopers' Protective Society. Award—The claim of the coopers at the Ardeer Works for an advance of 1d. an hour not established. Issued 16th Sept. (2307)

Ministry of Munitions v. Workers' Union. Decision—Claim for advance in pay and alteration in conditions of employment of the men in Shellite High Explosive Establishment, Woolwich, not conceded. Issued 19th Sept. (2331)

Greaves, Bull & Lakin, Ltd. (Harbury, Portland cement manufacturers) v. Workers' Union. Award—Advance in pay to make total war advances 20s. a week to men 21 years and over. Issued 20th Sept. (2343)

Powysland Ordnance Works (Welshpool, manufacturers of high explosives) v. Workers' Union. Award—The shell-bottlers and labourers concerned are not plain time-workers and are to receive bonus on earnings of 7½ per cent. from 1st June, 1918. Issued 20th Sept. (2348)

Schultze Gunpowder Co., Ltd. (Redbridge) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Stokers, firemen, engine drivers and acid workers to receive advance of 1d. an hour; fitters' helpers to be paid ¾d. an hour "dirty money." Double rates to be paid for Sunday work except in nitrating department of guncotton factory. Issued 23rd Sept. (2366)

National Employers' Federation (representing Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham) v. Workers' Union and Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers. Award—Overtime at the rate of time and a half from 10 p.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday. From 12 noon Saturday to 10 p.m. Saturday time and a quarter only after normal week worked. Issued 23rd Sept. (2367)

Committee of No. 2 National Amatol Factory (Liverpool) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Decision—Claim for alteration of wages and working conditions not established. Issued 24th Sept. (2373)

Ministry of Munitions (Explosives Dept., representing H.M. Factory, Avonmouth) v. Bristol and District Building Trades Federation. Award—10d. a day to men enrolled at H.M. Factory, receiving subsistence allowance. Issued 25th Sept. (2381)

Ministry of Munitions (Explosives Dept., on behalf of H.M. Magazine, Exeter) v. The National Union of General Workers. Award—From first pay in July, 1918, an advance to labourers of 1d. an hour. Issued 25th Sept. (2384)

Chilworth Gunpowder Co., Ltd. v. Carpenters in the firm's employ. Award—3s. 6d. a week advance from the pay day in the week ending 10th Aug., 1918, and men 21 years and over paid as plain time-workers to be paid 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings from date of award. Issued 25th Sept. (2389)

Sir W. G. Armstrong-Whitworth Co., Ltd. v. Workers' Union. Award—The shellite high-explosive workers concerned are to receive an advance on their contact money of 5s. per week. Issued 25th Sept. (2397)

Soap and Candle Trades Employers' Federation (representing Joseph Watson & Sons, Ltd., Leeds) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—The joiners concerned to receive a bonus of 12½ per cent. on their earnings from first pay following 1st June, 1918. Issued 25th Sept. (2399)

Ministry of Munitions (representing No. 7 National Shell Filling Factory, Hayes) v. Electrical Trades Union. Decision—Claim of outworking allowances in accordance with award (1925) not established. Issued 26th Sept. (2410)

Vickers, Ltd. (managers of the National Projectile Factory, Lancaster) v. United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association. Decision—The practice of the United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association declining to allow their members to work on the premium bonus system is a practice tending to restrict production within the meaning of Sect. 4 (3) Munitions of War Act, 1915, and that such practice shall be suspended and the premium bonus system of payment shall be continued. Issued 27th Sept. (2414)

Projectile Co., Ltd. v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The men concerned, aged 21 years and over, between 18 and 21 years, and between 16 and 18 years, are to receive respectively the following weekly bonuses: 22s., 15s. 6d., and 8s. 3d. Women concerned aged 18 years and over, and girls between 16 and 18 years are to receive respectively 12s. 6d. and 6s. 3d. These bonuses are over and above the rates paid to them on 1st January, 1917. Issued 28th Sept. (2424)

Ministry of Munitions of War (Explosives Dept.) v. National Union of General Workers. Decision—Claim for week's holiday with pay by non-process workers employed at H.M. Factory, Queen's Ferry, not conceded. Issued 30th Sept. (2443)

Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.

Abram Lyle & Co., Ltd. v. Clifford Dawson, Robert William Nelson, and Miss Katherine McGuire. Award—Women members of the firm 18 years and over to receive advance of 3s. a week. Boys under 18 years of age 1s. 6d. a week. Issued 4th Sept. (2236)

Manchester, Salford and District Master Bakers' Association, Co-operative Union, Ltd., Manchester District Hours and Wages Board v. Amalgamated Union of Bakers and Confectioners. Award—The men concerned to receive an advance of 7s. a week. Issued 10th Sept. (2274)

James Fairclough & Sons (millers, Warrington) v. National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers. Award—(1) One week's holiday with pay to the boatmen concerned who have given one year or more service. (2) 4d. a ton on sack stuff, the amount to be equally divisible among the men of each boat. Issued 24th Sept. (2376)

Ministry of Food and the Smithfield Control Board v. Journeymen Butchers' Federation of Great Britain. Award—The butchers concerned are to receive an advance of 10s. a week. Issued 30th Sept. (2431)

Leather Trades.

Walsall, Birmingham and District Master Curriers' Federation v. United Society of Journeymen Curriers, Table-hands and Machine Operators of Great Britain and Ireland. Award—From 1st pay after 22nd Aug., 1918, the men concerned shall be paid upon the 1917 bill of agreed prices (to which should be added the shaving machine prices submitted

to the Committee subsequent to the hearing), plus a bonus of 2½ per cent. Issued 16th Sept. (2310)

Saddlery, Harness and General Leather Goods Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain v. Workers' Union. Claim—Working week of 50 hours, overtime to be paid at time and a quarter up to 54 hours, and time and a half after 54 hours. Award—Claim not established. Issued 19th Sept. (2321)

Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd. v. Amalgamated Portmanteau, Bag, and Fancy Leather Workers' Trade Society and the National Federation of Women Workers. Award—The working week of men and women concerned to be 50 hours, after which overtime at time and a quarter is to be paid and time and a half after 54 hours. Issued 19th Sept. (2322)

Transport Trades.

Buck & Hickman, Ltd. (London) v. Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned are to receive an advance of 5s. a week. The tonnage rates for men aged 18 years and over loading and unloading vans shall be advanced 10 per cent. per ton. Issued 3rd Sept. (2220)

Swansea and Newport Samplers' Association v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned are to receive an advance of 5 per cent. on base rates. Issued 3rd Sept. (2228)

Mersey Coasting Trade Employers' Association v. National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers. Award—The permanent foremen and dock clerks, etc., concerned are to receive such sum as may bring their total advances over pre-war rates to £2 10s. per week. Issued 4th Sept. (2230)

Timber Controller v. Deal Porters' Union. Decision—The skilled deal porters concerned on departmental lorries to receive advance of 2d. per hour. Issued 5th Sept. (2246)

Palmer's Shipbuilding & Iron Co., Ltd. (Hebburn-on-Tyne) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim on behalf of iron ore unloaders for bonus of 7½ per cent. to tonnage workers not established. Issued 5th Sept. (2248)

Canal Control Committee v. Liverpool Shipwrights Trade and Friendly Association. Decision—Claim for reduction of hours by men employed by Leeds and Liverpool Canal Co. is not established. Issued 5th Sept. (2252)

Deptford Dry Docks Co. v. Amalgamated Society of Mechanics' Assistants and Dry Dock Workers. Award—Advances paid under agreement to piece-workers, bringing rates to 7s. 6d. for scrubbing ships and 5s. for washing dock are confirmed. Issued 12th Sept. (2289)

Southampton Harbour Board v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—The time-workers concerned, 21 years and over, are to receive a bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. Issued 16th Sept. (2311)

National Alliance of Commercial Road Transport Associations and Federations, and the Motor Transport Employers' Federation v. National Transport Workers' Federation. Award—The war-wage of the men concerned, 18 years and over, in the carting industry in Great Britain (exclusive of Liverpool, Birkenhead and district) is to be increased to 30s. a week. Liverpool, Birkenhead and district workers are to receive 5s. a week advance, these increases are also applicable to youths doing adults' work, other youths are to receive an increase of 2s. 6d. a week. The increases to be paid on the first pay day following 14th Sept., 1918, for the week previous to that pay day. In addition, youths concerned in Liverpool to be paid an advance from first pay after 1st Aug., 1918, of 4s. 6d. a week. Issued 17th Sept. (2315)

Co-operative Union, Ltd. v. National Transport Workers' Federation. Award—The carters, trawlermen, &c., concerned, and youths doing adult work, are to receive an advance of 5s. a week, other youths 2s. 6d. a week, to be paid on first pay day after 14th Sept., 1918, for the week previous to that pay day. Issued 17th Sept. (2316)

Manchester Ship Canal Co. v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—3s. 6d. to men and 1s. 9d. to youths under 18 years of age from first pay after 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 19th Sept. (2326)

Manchester Ship Canal Co. v. National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers. Award—3s. 6d. to men and 1s. 9d. to youths under 18 years of age from first pay after 10th Aug., 1918. Claim in regard to Sunday and week-end work not established. Issued 19th Sept. (2329)

Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool v. National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers. Award—The claim put forward on behalf of coal heavers engaged in coaling vessels in the Port of Liverpool for increased wages and alterations in the conditions of employment not established, with the following exceptions: (1) the period of work of Liverpool men working the other side of river to cease at 11.30 a.m. when not required in the afternoon; (2) meals provided only for men working on the river; (3) two tippers to be engaged with each derrick. Issued 21st Sept. (2361)

Clyde Navigation Trustees and the Canadian Pacific and Ocean Services, Ltd. v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Award—The men concerned, aged 18 and over, to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. per week, youths under 18 years 1s. 9d. per

week, from and to be included in first pay following 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 26th Sept. (2411)

Swansea Harbour Trust v. National Amalgamated Labourers' Union. Decision—Agreement that bonuses shall be treated as wages and increased to 25s. a week and increases granted to railway workers in future to affect men concerned, the grades being those enumerated in award of 7th June, 1918, approved. Issued 30th Sept. (2434)

Sailing Barge Owners' Committee v. Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Bargemen. Award—Price to be paid for carrying waste paper between Sittingbourne and places below London Bridge, 6s. 6d. a ton, subject to 49 minimum. Between Sittingbourne and beyond London Bridge as far as Blackfriars, 7s. ton, subject to minimum payment of £9 10s. Between Sittingbourne to Battersea Bridge, 7s. 6d. ton, subject to minimum payment of £10. Issued 30th Sept. (2439)

Mersey Docks and Harbour Board v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen, and Electrical Workers. Award: 3s. 6d. a week to men concerned from and to be included in pay received 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 30th Sept. (2452)

Wood & Co., Ltd. (Southampton) and Fraser & White (Portsmouth) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union. Award—Advance of 3d. a ton on present rates in Solent area, including St. Helens. Issued 30th Sept. (2453)

Railway Executive Committee v. Electrical Trades Union. Decision—Claim by electrical track inspectors, L. & N.W. Railway for bonus of 12½ per cent. not established. (2251)

North-Eastern Railway Co., Ltd. v. Federation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades of the United Kingdom, Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and the National Union of Railwaymen. Claim by the men concerned for increased rates of pay and alteration in working conditions not established. The Committee recommends the parties to examine the various rates with a view to readjustment. Issued 11th Sept. (2277)

L.B. & S.C. Railway v. National Union of Railwaymen. Award—The staff coal porters employed by the company are to be paid an advance of 1d. per ton on their present day, night, and Sunday rates. Issued 14th Sept. (2303)

Railway Executive Committee v. Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Electrical Trades Union. Award—The railway shopmen aged 18 years and over to receive weekly advance of 3s. 6d. and youths 1s. 9d. from and to be included in pay due in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 19th Sept. (2327)

Railway Executive Committee v. National Union of Railwaymen. Award—From first pay in Aug., 1918, the railway shop employees to receive weekly advances as follows: Women, 5s.; under 18 years of age, 2s. 6d.; youths 18 to 21 years, 4s.; boys, 2s. Issued 19th Sept. (2337)

North Staffordshire Railway Co. v. National Union of Railwaymen. Decision—Claim to increased wages, &c., not established. Issued 25th Sept. (2380)

Railway Executive Committee v. Great Eastern Railway Printing Works Shop Committee (Stratford). Award—From first pay following 21st May, 1918, the men concerned aged 21 years and over are to receive a bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to time- and piece-workers respectively. War wage advance not to exceed 23s. 6d. per week. Issued 27th Sept. (2415)

London and North Western Railway Co. v. Railway Workers' Joint Committee. Decision—Clause II. of an agreement dated 22nd Dec., 1917, and submitted for interpretation in respect of smiths employed in the loco. works at Crewe, does not apply to those men on an enhanced rate for personal merit, but only to leading hands and men serving in like capacity. Issued 28th Sept. (2427)

Irish Railway Executive Committee v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—2s. per week advance to the men concerned from first pay after 20th Aug., 1918. Issued 30th Sept. (2436)

Public Utility Services.

Norwich Corporation Electricity Department v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The men concerned are to receive an increase of 20s. per week over pre-war rates. Issued 3rd Sept. (2222)

Burnley Corporation v. Gas Workers in the Burnley Electricity Works. Award—The war advance to engine drivers, firemen, and labourers concerned aged 18 years and over are to be increased to 20s. per week. The men concerned aged 21 years and over are to receive a bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to time- and piece-workers respectively from first pay following 9th Aug. Issued 4th Sept. (2232)

Westminster and Greenwich Corporations v. National Union of Corporation Workers. The Borough of Hornsey became parties to the award. Award—The men and women concerned to receive advance of 5s. and 3s. 6d. a week respectively, and employees under 18 years of age 2s. 6d. from first pay after 23rd Aug., 1918. Issued 4th Sept. (2238)

St. Pancras Borough Council v. Municipal Employees' Association and the National Union of Corporation Workers. Award—The men and women concerned to receive advance of 5s. and 3s. 6d. a week respectively, and employees under 18

years of age 2s. 6d. from first pay after 23rd Aug., 1918. Issued 4th Sept. (2239)

Ipswich Corporation Electricity Supply and Tramways Department v. Electrical Trades Union, the Workers' Union, and F. Mills (for the men concerned). Award—The two jointers concerned are to be paid bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. from 1st July, 1918. The case of the foremen and overhead linesmen in receipt of upstanding wage to be considered by the Corporation with a view to advances in pay. Issued 4th Sept. (2242)

Llanely Gaslight Co. v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Claim to retrospective payment by the gasworkers concerned to the award dated 27th March, 1918, as from 21st March to 30th June not established. Issued 6th Sept. (2259)

Incorporated Municipal Electrical Association (representing the following local authorities: Urban District Councils of Dartford, Epsom, Ilford, and Leyton, and Metropolitan Borough Council of St. Pancras; London County Council; West Ham Metropolitan Borough Council; Conference of Chief Officials of the London Electric Supply Companies (representing the following companies: Metropolitan Electric Supply Co., Brompton and Kensington Electricity Supply Co., Ltd., Central Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Charing Cross, West End, & City Electricity Supply Co., Ltd., Chelsea Electricity Supply Co., City of London Electric Lighting Co., Ltd., County of London Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Kensington and Knightsbridge Electric Lighting Co., Ltd., London Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., Notting Hill Electric Lighting Co., Ltd., St. James' & Pall Mall Electric Light Co., Ltd., South London Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., South Metropolitan Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd., and Westminster Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd.); London United Tramways, Ltd., Metropolitan Electric Tramways, Ltd., South Metropolitan Electric Tramways & Lighting Co., Ltd.; the following six suburban electric supply companies, represented by Mr. K. A. Scott-Moncrieff: Chiswick Electricity Supply Corporation, Ltd., Hendon Electric Supply Company, Ltd., Richmond (Surrey) Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd., Smithfield Markets Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Twickenham & Teddington Electric Supply Co., Ltd., and the Uxbridge & District Electric Supply Co., Ltd.; Incorporated Association of Electric Power Companies (representing North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., and North Metropolitan Electric Power Distribution Co., Ltd.); Conference of Local Authorities on Wages (representing the following local authorities: Corporation of Croydon, East Ham, Hornsey and Kingston-on-Thames; Metropolitan Borough Councils of Battersea, Bermondsey, Fulham, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Islington, Poplar, St. Marylebone, Shoreditch, Southwark, Stepney, Stoke Newington and Woolwich; and Urban District Councils of Barking, Barnes, Beckenham, Erith, Ealing, Finchley, Heston and Isleworth, Walthamstow, Watford, Willesden and Wimbledon); and certain railway companies operating electrically in the London area.

The Electrical Trades Union, National Union of General Workers, Workers' Union and National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motor-men and Electrical Workers. Award—War Advance to men of 3s. 6d. a week and to youths under 18 years of age 1s. 9d., from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th August, 1918. The award does not apply in the case of the railway companies mentioned above. Issued 6th Sept. (2264)

The Borough of Wallsend v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—The men concerned to receive 4s. a week advance at rate of 8d. a day or shift. Issued 9th Sept. (2270)

Hawick Gas Light Co. v. Stokers in the employ of the company. Award—The men concerned to receive a war advance of 1s. 2d. a shift from first pay after 5th Sept., 1918. Issued 10th Sept. (2272)

Manchester Corporation Tramways Department v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—Claim for certain out-working allowances not established. Issued 11th Sept. (2285)

Coventry Corporation v. Coventry and District Building Trades Federation. Award—From first pay after 12th July, 1918, the rate of the labourers concerned to be 1s. 0½d. an hour plus 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 12th Sept. (2294)

Stockport Corporation v. Municipal Employees' Association. Award—The gas-meter inspectors and slot collectors are to receive in the case of men an advance of 8s., and women 4s. a week. Issued 14th Sept. (2305)

Stockport Corporation v. Electrical Trades Union. Award—The auxiliary members of the Union employed in the tramway sheds to be paid the advance already conceded by the Corporation of 5s. a week from first pay after 9th July, 1918. Issued 19th Sept. (2334)

Sheerness U.D.C. v. Workers' Union. Award—Able-bodied men concerned to be paid war advances from first pay after 1st July, 1918, except the engine fitter and three stoker drivers. Issued 19th Sept. (2335)

Bristol Corporation v. Dockers' Union and the National Union of General Workers. Award—The war wage of the Corporation workers concerned increased to 25s. a week from first pay after 1st July, 1918. Issued 19th Sept. (2338)

Wilkesden U.D.C. v. Municipal Employees' Association. Award—Men and women concerned to receive 20s. a week above pre-war wages (previous advances to merge therein) from first pay in July, 1918. Issued 19th Sept. (2339)

Corporation of Sheffield v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—The men concerned employed in the electric power station to be paid 3s. 11d. per shift bonus, making 23s. 6d. for six shifts extra payment for seventh shift when worked. Issued 19th Sept. (2341)

Yeovil Corporation (Gas Dept.) v. Workers' Union. Award—Men over 18 years of age to have war advance increased to 20s. a week when present advances amount to 16s. or over; if under 16s. a week advance of 4s. granted. To men aged 21 years and over bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to plain time- and piece-workers respectively. Issued 20th Sept. (2353)

Burgh of Hamilton v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The gas workers concerned are to receive the bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. or 7½ per cent. from first pay in July, 1918. Issued 24th Sept. (2370)

Todmorden U.D.C. v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The stokers and labourers in electricity department to receive further war advance of 2s. a week from the beginning of first pay after 30th Aug., 1918. Issued 25th Sept. (2382)

Stalybridge, Hyde, Moseley and Dukinfield Tramways and Electricity Board v. Municipal Employees' Association. Award—War advances increased to 20s. per week to men concerned aged 18 years and over, from 13th August. Issued 25th Sept. (2386)

Woolwich Borough Council v. Chief Commercial Officers' Association. Award—War wage advances of the men concerned to be increased to 25s. per week over pre-war rates. Issued 25th Sept. (2388)

Hartlepool Port and Harbour Commissioners v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The men concerned are to receive the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings from 1st October, 1918. Issued 25th Sept. (2393)

Rawtenstall Corporation v. Amalgamated Society of Enginemen. Decision—Claim by fitter and blacksmith for an advance of 5s. not established. Issued 25th Sept. (2398)

Longwood and Slaithwaite Gas Co. v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The men concerned, stokers, shiftmen and yardmen, are to receive an advance of 2s. per week from first pay following 24th Sept., 1918, and seven days' holiday, with pay, conceded by the company. Issued 26th Sept. (2403)

Manchester Corporation v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Men aged 18 years and over to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. per week, and youths 1s. 9d. per week, from and to be included in pay received 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 27th Sept. (2413)

Birmingham Corporation v. Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers. Award—The semi-skilled and unskilled workers employed in the certified undertakings of the Corporation (except gas) to be paid 3s. 6d. a week advance, and youths under 18 years 1s. 9d. from first pay after 1st Sept., 1918. Issued 27th Sept. (2420)

Birmingham Corporation v. Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers. Award—The semi-skilled and unskilled manual employees in non-certified departments to receive advance of 5s. a week, and youths under 18 years of age 2s. 6d. from first pay after 1st Sept., 1918. Issued 27th Sept. (2421)

Birmingham Corporation v. Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers. Decision—Issue of award of extension to the traffic staff postponed until the general application of tramway workers, now being formulated, has been considered and which will cover the Birmingham Corporation. Issued 27th Sept. (2422)

L.C.C. v. National Union of General Workers, Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Cranemen, Boiler Firemen and Wire Rope Workers, the Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society, and the Wheelwrights and Coachmakers Operative Union. Award—War wage advance to men receiving 20s. a week plus 12½ per cent. bonus increased to 23s. 6d. plus 12½ per cent.; to those receiving 25s. increased to 30s. (exclusive of 12½ per cent.) from first pay after 23rd Sept., 1918. Issued 27th Sept. (2423)

Charing Cross, West End, and City Electricity Supply Co., Ltd. v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The clerk concerned to receive 5s. advance per week. Issued 30th Sept. (2433)

Ascot District Gas and Electricity Co. v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Overtime to yardmen and fitters to be paid for at time and a quarter first two hours and time and a half thereafter; double time for Sundays. Other portions of claim not established. Issued 30th Sept. (2446)

Manchester Corporations Tramways Department v. Workers' Union. Decision—The claim that 45 hours nights to equal 53 hours day work, &c., not established. Overtime rates for handymen and labourers from 10th Sept., 1918, to be time and a quarter for first two hours, then time and a half. Double time for Sundays and Christmas Day. Issued 30th Sept. (2448)

Redditch U.D.C. (Surveyor's Department) v. Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers. Award—4s. a week advance to men concerned from first pay after 20th Sept., 1918. Issued 30th Sept. (2450)

Miscellaneous Trades.

British Brush Manufacturers' Association v. National Society of Brushmakers. Award—From first pay after 22nd Aug., 1918, war advance of 2d. in the ls. over pre-war rates to male piece-workers. Female piece-workers to have advances made up to 8d. in the ls. The case of day-workers to be considered by the employers. Issued 3rd Sept. (2227)

Harboro' Rubber Co. (Market Harborough) v. Workers' Union. Award—5s. a week to men, and to youths under 18 years of age 2s. 6d. Bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to time- and piece-workers respectively aged 21 years and over from first pay after 15th Aug., 1918. Issued 4th Sept. (2235)

War Office v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—The detention allowances of the viewers at H.M. Dockyard, Woolwich, employed at out stations increased to the following amounts from 10th Aug., 1918: (1) For first week of absence from home on duty 6s. a day. (2) After the first week from home on duty 5s. a day. (3) When absent from their stations on duty at a distance of more than four miles for 7 hours or longer, 1s. 6d. a day. Issued 4th Sept. (2237)

Mirless, Watson & Co., Ltd. v. Scottish Foremen's Protective Association. The Foremen concerned to receive advance of 5s. per week. Issued 9th Sept. (2266)

Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd. (Middlesbrough) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—From first pay in Aug., 1918, the men concerned aged 21 years and over to receive advance of 5s. a week. Issued 11th Sept. (2284)

British Uralite Co. (1908), Ltd. (London) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Awards—The men concerned to be paid bonus on earnings of 7½ per cent. Issued 14th Sept. (2304)

F. T. Pillivant, Fancy Box Manufacturers (London) v. National Union of Printing and Paper Workers. Award—From first pay after 1st July, 1918, the men concerned are to receive a bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. Issued 14th Sept. (2306)

African Oil Mills, Ltd. (Liverpool) v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned aged 21 years and over are to receive an advance of 5s. a week. Issued 23rd Sept. (2365)

*SPECIAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.**Questions as to 12½ per cent. Bonus orders.*

Stephenson & Co., wheelwrights (Glasgow) v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Award—The men concerned are not plain time-workers within the meaning of Order 1061, and are therefore not entitled to the bonus of 12½ per cent., but are piece-workers, and are entitled to bonus of 7½ per cent. on earnings, in terms of the Government's decision of 24th Jan., 1918. Issued 6th Sept. (S.A.T. 61)

J. R. Thompson, Ltd. (Warrenpoint, Ireland) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Award—From first pay in April, 1918, the labourers concerned are to be paid bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. Issued 19th Sept. (S.A.T. 62)

J. R. Thompson, Ltd. (Warrenpoint, Ireland) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—The men concerned are employed on construction of concrete ships, are paid as plain time-workers, and entitled to bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. from first pay in April, 1918. Issued 19th September. (S.A.T. 63)

H.M. Factory (Craigleith) v. Electrical Trades Union. Award—The men concerned are entitled to the bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. under Order 1061, from date specified thereon. Issued 30th Sept. (S.A.T. 64)

*SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND COURTS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.**Mining and Quarrying.*

COLLIERY BANKSMEN, ENGINEERS, MECHANICS, &c.—Midland Counties Colliery Owners' Association and Nottingham and Erewash Valley Colliery Owners' Association v. Nottinghamshire Miners' Association and Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Enginemen's and Firemen's Union. Claim—Application with regard to rates of wages for various grades of surface workers and other working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) Employees in question, being banksmen, over 22 years, shall be paid 5s. 3d. per day with current percentages thereon, and man in charge of signals at pit top shall receive not less than 6d. per day additional; (2) minimum rates of wages on 1911 basis to able men (in trades and mechanical section) over 21 years, fixed in detail; (3) several working rules and conditions settled; (4) scale of wages and working conditions fixed by the Mackenzie Award, as applied also to Derbyshire, shall be extended to collieries in Erewash Association, and rates of wages as fixed shall be advanced 6d. per day for all grades; (5) other claims not

established. Issued 5th Sept. Effective on and from 16th Sept., 1918. I.C. 4187/2.

COAL MINING: EMPLOYEES IN STEAM AND MECHANICS AND SHOPMEN'S SECTIONS, &c.—South Derbyshire District Colliery Owners' Association v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers, and Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Midland Counties Colliery Enginemen, Motormen and Firemen's Union. Claim—Application with regard to rates of wages and other working conditions, and on part of second Union for extension of Mackenzie Award to steam section. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) With certain conditions and qualifications rates of wages of all employees concerned in the steam section and those various grades of workmen in the mechanics and shop section shall be increased 11½d. and 8½d. per day respectively on the minimum and on all present, intermediate and top rates, of which increases 8d. and 6d. respectively shall be deemed as basic rate increases as on 1911 basis. (2) Other claims not established. Issued 9th Sept. Effective on and from 16th Sept., 1918. I.C. 3548/3.

COAL MINING: BREAKERS, &c.—Joint District Board of Somerset. Claim—Application by the workmen's side of the Board for specified revision of Minimum Wage Rate established under Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912. Principal Chairman—Sir Henry Hall. Award—75 per cent. of increase asked for on breakers' minimum rate of wages plus percentages payable in Radstock district granted, and minimum rates of other classes of labour advanced pro rata. Issued 10th Sept. Effective on and from pay nearest to 5th Sept., 1918. I.C. 1618/7

COAL HEWERS.—Employers v. Operatives of the Bristol District Board, established under the Coal Miners (Minimum Wage Act, 1912). Claim—Application for a revision of the minimum wage rate established under the above act. Arbitrator—Somerset George Pearson. Award—75 per cent. of the Somerset application on the respective base wages of hewers now in existence in the Bristol coal fields shall be paid plus the existing percentages now in existence, and that all other classes of labour be advanced pro rata. Issued 25th Sept. Effective on the pay day nearest to Sept. 5th, 1918. I.C. 7896/3.

QUARRY OPERATIVES.—Butterley Co., Ltd. (Ambergate) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for increase in wages to bring up rates of pay to £1 per week over and above pre-war level, plus 12½ per cent. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—(1) Wages of piece-workers and day-workers concerned at Bull Bridge Quarry shall be increased by 1d. per ton and by 1s. 6d. per week respectively. (2) Wages of piece-workers at Dale Quarry shall be advanced by 65 per cent. over rates as existing on 4th Aug., 1914, in which 55 per cent. given in the award of 12th March, 1918, shall merge. Wages of day-workers shall be increased by 1s. 6d. per week. (3) The bonus of 12½ per cent. shall merge in these advances. (4) Back pay shall not be paid before second day following receipt of this award by parties concerned. Issued 28th Sept. Effective on and including 12th Aug., 1918. I.C. 6367/3.

LIME STONE QUARRY WORKERS.—Clay Cross Co., Ltd. (Clay Cross) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for advance in wages to bring up the rates of pay to £1 per week over and above pre-war level, plus 12½ per cent. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—(1) Wages of men concerned shall be advanced 5d. per hour above rates as existing on 4th Aug., 1914, for time-workers, with a proportionate advance for piece-workers, and shall be in lieu of all advances given since 4th Aug., 1914, the 12½ per cent. bonus merging therein. (2) Back pay shall not be paid before second pay day following receipt of this award by parties concerned. Issued 28th Sept. Effective as from and including 12th Aug., 1918. I.C. 6367/2.

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

SPRING FITTERS AND FORGERS.—John Henry Andrews & Co., Ltd. (Sheffield) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for existing system of deduction of 10 per cent. to cease. Arbitrator—Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C. Award—Claim established. Deduction shall cease retrospectively as from 1st April, 1918, and on next pay day after date of this award company shall pay to men, from whose wages such deductions have hitherto been made, sums respectively equal to total in each case of deductions made from wages since 1st April, 1918. Issued 5th Sept. I.C. 6021/2.

FITTER.—Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd. (Motherwell) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—Application that man concerned, employed in structural department of the firm's works, should come under working rules of the steel works. Arbitrator—Sheriff J. Wilson, K.C. Award—Claim not established. Issued 23rd Sept. I.C. 6966/2.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.

EDGE TOOL OPERATIVES.—Edge Tool Manufacturers' Association (representing Whitehouse Bros., Ltd., William Gilpin, Senior & Co., Ltd., Cornelius Whitehouse & Son, Ltd.) v. Amalgamated Edge Tool Trade Protection and Death Society. Claim—Application for flat rate bonus of 5s. per week pro rata in lieu of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. bonus, to be paid to men of 21 years of age and over, payable to time- and piece-workers as from 29th June, 1918. Arbitrator—Mr.

W. A. Willis. Award—Claim established. For purpose of calculating deductions for time lost a full working week specified. Issued 2nd Sept. I.C. 4673/2.

WIRE OPERATIVES.—Richard Hill & Co., Ltd. (Middlesbrough) v. Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—Application for an advance in wages of 100 per cent. over pre-war rates. Arbitrator—Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C. Award—Claim not established. Issued 5th Sept. I.C. 4680/2.

MEN LINING TORPEDO BOATS AND BATTLESHIPS.—Master Boiler Cleaning and Covering Association (South Shields) (representing Thomas Rice) v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Claim—Application for the 12½ per cent. bonus for men concerned during period of employment from 12th Oct., 1917, to time when they left the firm's employ. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Claim not established. Issued 9th Sept. I.C. 2767/2.

ENGINEERS, &c.—R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd. (Wishaw) v. Iron and Steel Trade Confederation and Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—Application for payment of time and a half for work done by men concerned on 1st June, 1918. Arbitrator—Sheriff Hay Sherman. Award—Claim established. Issued 13th Sept. I.C. 4089/3.

MEN EMPLOYED ON SHELL FORGING.—Leeds and District Engineering Employers' Association (on behalf of the Schoen Steel Wheel Co., Ltd.) v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Claim—Dispute with regard to piece-work rate to be paid for forging of shell casings by a single operation. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Whiting, C.B. Award—Rate of 1s. 6d. offered by the company for work in question is a fair one, and should be worked to from first pay day after 4th Sept. Issued 16th Sept. I.C. 6078/2.

WIRE WORKERS.—Whitcross Wire Co., Ltd., Longford Wire Co., Ltd., Firth Co., Ltd., W. D. Houghton & Co., Ltd., Ryland Bros., Ltd., and the Warrington Wire Rope Works, Ltd., (Warrington) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application with regard to overtime rates payable for Sundays and Christmas Day. Arbitrator—Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C. Award—(1) Overtime rate for Sundays and Christmas Day shall be, from and after date of this award, double pay for all day wage workmen except those who are employed in certain specified work. (2) No other change shall be made in present system and rates of wages of companies concerned. Issued 18th Sept. I.C. 6462/2.

FOUNDRY EMPLOYEES.—Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Barnards, Ltd., Sabberton Bros., Barnes & Pye (all of Norwich) v. Ironfounders' Society. Claim—Application that award of the Committee on Production (No. 1920), dated 24th July relative to engineering and foundry trades, by which advance of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. per week was given to men and boys concerned, should extend to above firms. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—Claim established, subject to terms of this award. Amounts hereby given are to be paid in addition to amounts granted on 1st July, 1918. Issued 20th Sept. Effective from pay day in week ending 10th Aug. in respect of pay period for which payment was made on that day. I.C. 6404/2.

BLACKSMITHS AND HAMMERMEN.—Boulton & Paul, Ltd., and Barnards, Ltd. (both of Norwich) v. Associated Blacksmiths and Iron Workers' Society. Claim—Application as to whether the 3s. 6d. per week given by the Committee on Production in their recent award for the general engineering and foundry trades should be extended to men concerned. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—(1) Claim established with regard to time, piece, and premium bonus workers, and other men working on systems of payment by results. (2) Amounts hereby awarded are to be paid in addition to amounts awarded on 1st July, 1918. (3) Any alteration of wages made by the Committee on Production relating to the engineering and foundry trades shall apply to firms and men concerned in this award. Issued 21st Sept. Effective from pay day in week ending 10th Aug. in respect of pay period for which payment was made on that pay day. I.C. 3549/4.

ELECTRICIANS.—The Humber Graving Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. (Immingham) v. Electrical Trades Union. Claim—Contention that men concerned should participate in the award of 3s. granted by the Committee on Production in Aug., 1916. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. le Breton, K.C., O.B.E. Award—Men concerned have established their case. Issued 23rd Sept. I.C. 4484/3.

MALE AND FEMALE CLERKS.—Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd. (Sheffield) v. National Union of Clerks. Claim—Application with regard to rates of wages and war bonus. Chairman of Court—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—As from commencement of first full pay following 1st June, 1918, with certain conditions, males concerned, of 20 years and upwards, those of 17 years and upwards to 20 years, and boys under 17 years shall receive war bonus of 29s., 19s., and 14s. 6d. per week respectively. Females of 18 years and upwards and under that age shall receive war bonus of 19s. and 9s. 6d. per week respectively. All existing bonuses or war wages to merge in the above sums. (2) Minimum scale of wages for males and females, and immediate increases for employees of and over 22 years who are already receiving said minimum wage or more specified in detail. Issued 24th Sept. Effective as from commencement of first full pay following 29th Sept., 1918. I.C. 1465/5.

SMITHS.—Hackay & Co., Ltd. (Bury) v. United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers. Claim—

Application for payment of 7½ per cent. bonus on total earnings to certain piece-workers. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—Claim not established. Issued 25th Sept. I.C. 4807/2.

SHIP REPAIRERS.—H. & C. Grayson, Ltd. (Liverpool) v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Claim—Application for payment of full rates and allowances in cases where large portions of vessels are burnt away by oxyacetylene process and lifted on to quay or other position to expedite output. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Whiting, C.B. Award—Claim not established. Issued 25th Sept. I.C. 6721/2.

SAILMAKERS.—Clyde Sail Making Employers' Association v. Federation of Sailmakers of Great Britain and Ireland. Claim—Application for an advance in wages in accordance with the award of the Committee on Production, No. 1920. Arbitrator—Sir T. F. Wilson, K.B.E. Award—Claim established. Issued 26th Sept. Effective as from pay day in week ending 10th Aug., 1918, and is to be payable in respect of the pay period for which payment was made on that pay day. I.C. 6486/2.

SHELL BORERS.—John M. Henderson & Co. (Aberdeen) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application that men concerned should be paid 13s. instead of 9s. per 100 in respect of 18-pounder Mark XII shells. Arbitrator—Mr. P. Bright. Award—Claim not established. Issued 28th Sept. I.C. 6855/2.

Aircraft Manufacture.

AIRCRAFT WORKERS.—Marsh, Jones & Cribbs, Ltd. (Leeds) v. Leeds and District Engineering and Allied Trades Joint Committee. Claim—Application that advance of 3s. 7½d. paid to other employees of the firm on Nov. 9th, 1917, should be paid as from that date to two men concerned. Arbitrator—Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C. Award—Men are entitled to 7½d. only to be paid from 9th Nov., 1917. Issued 5th Sept. I.C. 4645/2.

Textile Trades.

ONCOST WORKERS.—The Scottish Lace Manufacturers' Association v. Newmilns and District Textile Workers' Union. Claim—Application whether persons concerned are entitled to a working week of not more than 48 hours, with same payment as for a full week, in terms of Table of Rates and Rules agreed to between above parties in 1914. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Claim not established. Clause (14) of said agreement makes provision for "settlement of all differences which may arise hereafter" between parties to the agreement, therefore present matter in dispute can be brought up before the Joint Board. Issued 2nd Sept. I.C. 6299/2.

HOSE KNITTERS.—Fleming, Reid & Co., Ltd. (Greenock) v. their employees at work on Griswold power 84 needles machines. Claim—Application with regard to rate for knitting half-hose on said machines. Arbitrator—Prof. J. M. Irvine, K.C. Award—Rate of knitting above hose on above machine shall be 3s. per dozen. Issued 20th Sept. Effective from 5th Aug., 1918. I.C. 6709/2.

LACE AND TRIMMING OPERATIVES, &c.—Joshua Perkins & Sons (1909), Ltd. (Lubenham) v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application with regard to rates of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—(1) That present bonus system be continued. (2) In case of employees of and over 21 years and of those of and over 17 years present rates for time-work shall be increased by 5s. and 2s. 6d. per week respectively. Issued 23rd Sept. Effective as from and including Friday, 30th Aug. I.C. 6069/2.

SILK OPERATIVES.—The Brighouse Silk Spinners' Association v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for specified increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. G. B. Pilling. Award—(1) As from beginning of last full pay in April, 1918, there shall be paid to workers concerned of 18 years and upwards and under that age the base rate plus a war wages addition of 25s. and 12s. 6d. respectively per week. (2) As from beginning of fourth full pay in August, 1918, there shall be paid to each worker concerned over and under 18 years a further sum of 2s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. per week respectively. (3) Other advances given prior to this award shall merge in those hereby granted. Issued 23rd Sept. I.C. 7120/2.

LINEN OPERATIVES.—Robert Wemyss & Co., Ltd. (Kirkcaldy) v. Scottish Council of Textile Trade Unions. Claim—Application for an advance of wages in accordance with terms of the award of the Committee on Production 1606, dated 15th June. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Claim established and clause (5) of said award, subsections (1), (2), (3), and (5) shall be put into operation in case of workpeople concerned. Issued 24th Sept. I.C. 2461/26.

TEXTILE WORKERS.—Dunfermline Power Loom Manufacturers' Association and non-associated firms, namely, W. & J. Beveridge & Co. (Kinross), James Matheson & Son, Ltd., Hay & Robertson, Ltd., W. Cunningham & Co. (all of Dunfermline) v. Scottish Council of Textile Trade Unions. Claim—Application for advance in wages in accordance with the Committee on Production Award 1606, dated 15th June, 1918. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Where it is necessary there shall be given a flat increase per week to men concerned, such as will produce, together with 12½ per cent. advances already given, a weekly increase not less than that determined by clause (5) subsections (1), (2), and (3) of said award. For purposes of calculation, average

weekly wage per full week for one month from date of 12½ per cent. grant shall be taken as basis. Issued 26th Sept. Effective on and from first pay day in August. I.C. 2461/23A.

Clothing Trades.

CORSET OPERATIVES.—Waterhouse Reynolds (Leicester) v. Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application that all workpeople should return to work immediately on the understanding that non-unionists would hold a meeting within a fortnight with a view to becoming members of the above union. Arbitrator—Alderman T. Smith. Agreement made by which claim was established. Issued 4th Sept. I.C. 6759/3.

BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES.—Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Leicester. Claim—Application of Leicester No. (1) Branch of National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives and Leicester No. (3) (Women's) Branch for an increase in wages of 50 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively. Umpire—Alderman T. Smith. Award—(1) 15 per cent. extra on earnings (exclusive of war bonus) shall be paid to all male and female day workers and piece-workers employed on civilian work, of 18 years and over in the closing, lasting, and finishing departments and in the stockrooms. (2) Other claims not established. Issued 7th Sept. Effective as from commencement of working week ending 15th, 16th, and 17th Aug., 1918, as the case may be, and shall continue in operation for period of the present war. I.C. 6938/3.

WOMEN ENGAGED ON SHIRT MAKING AND HORSE CLOTHING.—McKay & Co., Ltd. (Kendal) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for advance of 6s. per week to women concerned. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Piece-workers shall receive advance of 1d. per 1s. on weekly gross earnings prior to any deductions. (2) Women time-workers of 18 years and over shall be paid at rate of 5½d. per hour for every hour worked plus 6s. bonus per full week. (3) Those under 18 years shall receive advance of 3s. per week on present respective weekly wages. Issued 9th Sept. Effective on and from pay day of week commencing 2nd Sept., 1918. I.C. 4494/2.

SHOE OPERATIVES.—Maybole and District Shoe Manufacturers' Association, representing J. Lees & Co., R. Crawford & Sons, J. Ramsay & Co., Ltd. (Maybole), and Lees & Sons (Ayr) v. National Union of Shoe Operatives. Claim—Application for an advance in wages of 4s. and 2s. per week to men and women respectively. Arbitrator—Sir T. F. Wilson, K.B.E. Award—Men and women and youths shall receive further bonus of 4s. and 2s. per week respectively. Issued 14th Sept. Effective as from and including first full pay in September, 1918. I.C. 3790/2.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

COOPERS.—Irish Distillery Co., Ltd., Avoniel Distillers, Ltd. v. Belfast Coopers' Trade Union. Claim—Application for the 12½ per cent. bonus. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Andrews, K.C. Award—(1) Claim established, the advance of 4s. 5d. per week made on 20th June, 1918, to merge therein. (2) Award shall come into operation and take effect as from 20th June, 1918, the bonus being calculated on the then weekly wage of 59s. 7½d. at the sum of, say, 7s. 5½d. per week, credit being allowed in each week for the 4s. 5d. already paid under the said advance. Issued 2nd Sept. I.C. 4337/2.

EMPLOYEES IN MOTOR BODY BUILDING DEPARTMENT.—National Federation of Vehicle Trades, representing W. H. Knibbs & Son, Ltd. (Manchester) v. United Kingdom Society of Coach-makers. Claim—Application with regard to the withdrawal of a "time-keeping bonus" given under an agreement dated 8th Feb., 1918. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—(1) Firm shall pay to men concerned "time-keeping bonus" in accordance with agreement of 8th Feb., 1918, for the two weeks commencing respectively 12th and 19th April, 1918. (2) Save as awarded in clause (1) hereof, firm are under no further obligation to pay "time-keeping bonus of 5s. a week" under the said agreement. (3) This award does not in any way affect "super-bonus" referred to in said agreement. Issued 3rd Sept. I.C. 6022/2.

SAWYERS, MACHINISTS, WOOD TURNERS.—J. Brown & Sons (Thatcham) v. Amalgamated Society of Wood-cutting Machinists. Claim—Application with regard to rates of wages and other working conditions. Conciliator—Sir W. Robinson. Agreement arrived at by which (1) Men and boys concerned shall be paid advance of 25 per cent. as from week commencing 1st July last. (2) Overtime worked on week evenings and on Saturday afternoon up to 4 o'clock shall be paid at rate of time and a quarter. Overtime worked after this hour on Saturdays until Monday morning shall be paid at rate of double time. (3) Working week shall be one of 52 hours, and shall operate as from 9th Sept. Issued 7th Sept. I.C. 4493/2.

Chemical, Explosives, Brick, Pottery and Glass Trades.

ENGINEMEN.—Stockton-on-Tees Chemical Works, Ltd. (Stockton-on-Tees) v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Claim—Application to (1) extend duties of engine-men to firing of boilers on account of closing down major portion of plant, and (2) fix in this capacity rate of wages in accordance with rates prevailing in district. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—(1) Claim established. (2) Wages, bonuses, and overtime rates of men concerned shall remain as at present, with addition of such extra remuneration per shift

for said further work as shall be settled between parties, and failing agreement, submitted to the arbitrator for final decision. Issued 10th Sept. Effective as from first shift in accordance with this award. I.C. 6001/2.

CLAY OPERATIVES.—Buckley Fire Brick Manufacturers' Association v. Workers' Union and National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for advance of wages given to the clay industry by Committee on Production dated 28th June. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—(1) With certain qualifications men aged 21 years and over, men aged 18 years and over but under 21 years, and women aged 18 years and over shall receive advance of 8s. and 4s. per week respectively; boys under 18 years shall receive 2s. per week increase; piece-workers, premium bonus workers, and other men working on system of payment by results shall be paid at rate of 8s. per full week. Issued 13th Sept. Effective as from beginning of first full pay following 9th Sept., 1918. I.C. 6502/2.

Food and Drink Trades.

OPERATIVE BAKERS.—Dundee Master Bakers' Association v. Operative Bakers' Union. Claim—Application for alteration of rates of wages and other working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—(1) Constant men in loaf bread and pastry sections, and men in machine biscuit section shall receive advance of 7s. per week, jobbers an increase of 7d. per half-day and 1s. 2d. per day. (2) Overtime and meal-time fixed. (3) Otherwise terms of employment existing on and immediately before 1st June, 1918, shall continue. Issued 3rd Sept. Effective as on and from 3rd June, 1918. I.C. 3385/3.

FLOUR MILL WORKERS, CLERKS, ENGINEMEN, &c.—Irish Flour Millers' Association (representing W. Brown & Co., Dock Milling Co., Dublin North City Milling Co., Johnson, Mooney & O'Brien, John Halligan) and Bolands, Ltd. (Dublin) v. Joint Committee of Irish Bakers' Union, Irish Transport Workers' Union, Irish Clerical Workers' Union, and Irish Stationary Engine-drivers, Cranemen, Motormen, and Firemen's Trade Union. Claim—Application for certain increases of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Mill employees concerned shall receive further increase of 6s. per week, or such part thereof as will produce total advance of 20s. over pre-war weekly wages. (2) Male clerks of 25 years and over, and those over 21 years and under 25 years, who have been employed for one year, and are receiving not more than 45s. and 35s. per week respectively, shall receive increase of 5s. and 4s. per week respectively. Annual bonus paid by Messrs. Bolands shall not be included therein. (3) Fully employed female clerks of 21 years and over shall receive advance of 3s. per week. (4) Overtime and holiday rates fixed. (5) Other claims not established. Issued 3rd Sept. Effective on and from first full pay day in August, 1918. I.C. 4888/4.

OVENSMEN, VAN DRIVERS, &c.—Dublin Master Bakers' Committee (representing certain Dublin firms), Boland, Ltd., and the Secretary, Food Control Committee (Dublin) v. Joint Committee (representing the Irish Bakers' Union, Irish Transport Workers' Union, Irish Clerical Workers' Union, and Irish Stationary Engine-drivers, Cranemen, Motormen, and Firemen's Union). Claim—Application for certain advances of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Present wage of ovensmen and van boys shall be advanced 6s. and 2s. respectively per full week. (2) Fully qualified bread van drivers shall have guaranteed wage of 50s. per week. (3) Qualified table hands and other specified workers shall be paid such further increases as will make, with advances already given, a total advance of 20s. over pre-war weekly wages. (4) Inside workers of 18 and under 21 years of age shall receive advance of 3s. per week, those over 16 and under 18 years 2s. per week increase. (5) Wages of apprentices shall be advanced by 2s. 6d. on present wage for each year of apprenticeship. (6) Male clerks of 25 years and over, and those between 21 and 25 years, who have been in employment for one year, and whose weekly wage does not exceed 45s. and 35s. per week respectively, shall receive advance of 5s. and 4s. per week respectively. (7) Female clerks of 21 years and over who have been in employment for one year shall receive 3s. per week increase. (8) Workers employed as night workers in the bakeries shall be paid 1s. per night over and above their ordinary wages. (9) Overtime rates fixed. (10) Other claims not established. Issued 4th Sept. Effective on and from first full pay day in August, 1918. I.C. 4888/5.

PUDDING OPERATIVES.—Oxford's Parchment Coated Puddings, Ltd. (Burton-on-Trent) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for re-instatement of certain members of the Union. Conciliator—Officer of Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department. Agreement made by which, on certain conditions set out in the agreement, all workpeople concerned shall be reinstated without prejudice. Issued 4th Sept. I.C. 6500/2.

FEMALE BAKERS, &c.—Bolands, Ltd. (Dublin) v. Irish Women Workers' Union. Claim—Application for 10s. per week advance for women concerned. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Chief women bakers and first assistant baker employed at Capel Street shall receive advance of 10s. per week. Second assistant shall receive 5s. increase per week. (2) Women bakers at Kingston, who receive board and lodging, shall receive further advance of 6s. per week,

and women who receive board but not lodging, 8s. 6d. per week. Issued 4th Sept. Effective on and from first full pay day in August, 1918. I.C. 1055/8.

FLOUR MILL WORKERS, WAITRESSES AND SALESWOMEN.—Bolands (Dublin) v. Irish Women Workers' Union. Claim—Application with regard to increase of wages and other working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Women concerned, of 18 years or over, employed at Ringsud Mills shall receive advance of 7s. 6d. per full week. (2) Women concerned, of 18 years or over, employed at Kingston shop, who receive board and lodging, shall receive advance of 6s. per week, those who receive board but not lodging, 8s. 6d. per week, and waitresses engaged for the season shall receive proportionate advances, according to whether she does or does not receive board and lodging. (3) Other claims shall receive careful consideration of management. Issued 6th Sept. I.C. 1055/7.

OATMEAL AND BARLEY MILLERS.—Milne Bros., John Milne & Co., Ltd., James G. Mutch, Northern Co-operative Society, J. Strachan & Sons, and North of Scotland Milling Co., Ltd. (all of Aberdeen) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application as to whether Committee on Production Award 1655 should be extended to oatmeal and barley millers of Aberdeen district. Arbitrator—Sir T. F. Wilson, K.B.E. Award—In lieu of said award men concerned and women concerned, aged 18 years and over, and youths and girls under that age, shall receive advance at rate of 6s., 3s. 6d., and 2s. respectively per full week. In case of men total war advance, excluding those for individual merit, shall not exceed 26s. per week. Issued 7th Sept. Effective as from and including first full pay in August, 1918. I.C. 6165/2.

GUTMEN, ROMPEN.—Journymen Butchers' Federation v. Manchester Abattoir Products Co., Ltd. Claim—Application for payment of certain rates of wages for men concerned. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Agreement made by which gutmen and rompen shall receive an advance of war wages of 2d. per hour, and if they are required to do more than 24 rops or their equivalent in any one week of 56 hours they shall be paid a further sum of 3½d. per rop for all rops done above 224 in one week. Boys under 18 shall count as equal to half a man, and shall be paid for all over 112 done in one week by them. (2) Two specified men to be paid 10½d. and 9½d. per hour and time and a quarter for overtime. Issued 20th Sept. Effective as from 2nd Sept., 1918. I.C. 7108/5.

SLAUGHTERERS AND PORTERS.—Journymen Butchers' Federation v. East Lancashire Wholesale Meat Supply Association, Ltd. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Agreement made by which wages of men concerned, time, overtime, and working conditions fixed in detail. Issued 20th Sept. I.C. 7108/3.

FOREMEN.—Journymen Butchers' Federation v. Manchester Wholesale Meat Importers' Association. Claim—Application for minimum wage of £3 5s. per week of 56 hours and £3 per week for each additional hour. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Agreement made by which, as from 2nd Sept., 1918, foremen and assistants shall be paid minimum wage of £3 and £2 15s. per week of 55 hours, and these wages shall remain unaltered for 12 months from 2nd Sept., 1918. Issued 20th Sept. I.C. 7108/4.

ENGINEMEN, SINGLE CARMEN, &c.—Irish Flour Millers' Association (representing Messrs. Oliver, Cork) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application with regard to rates of wages and other working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Day men shall receive advance of 5s. per week on their present rate of weekly wages, with exception of first and second engine-men, who shall receive increase of 4s. and 8s. per week respectively. (2) Night men shall receive 10d. per night over and above weekly wage paid to day men. (3) Single carmen and double horse men shall receive advance of 6s. and 7s. respectively on respective weekly wage. (4) Present rate of payment for overtime and meal time shall continue, and all hours worked by night men in excess of those worked by day men shall be paid as overtime at the present rate. (5) Other claims not established. Issued 24th Sept. Effective on and from first pay day in August. I.C. 6015/2.

STOREMEN, ENGINEMEN, &c.—Irish Flour Millers' Association (representing James Bannatyne & Sons, Limerick) v. United Carmen and Storemen's Society and Local Engine-men's Society. Claim—Application for an all-round increase of 10s. per week. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Employees concerned shall receive advance of 3s. or such part thereof as will, with advances already given since commencement of war, make a total advance of 20s. over pre-war weekly wages. Allowances to night shift men shall not be included in this total advance of 20s. (2) Present allowances to night workers at the mills shall be increased by 2s. per week. (3) All hours beyond 56 worked by engine-men concerned shall be paid at overtime rate prevailing at these mills. Issued 24th Sept. Effective on and from first pay day following date hereof. I.C. 6697/3.

LOADERS AND UNLOADERS.—Jurgens, Ltd. (Purfleet) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—Application as to whether men concerned should be termed "inside men" and entitled to advance of 1d. per hour, or "outside men" and entitled to 1½d. per hour advance. Chairman

—Officer of Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department. Agreement made by which men concerned shall be paid 1½d. per hour advance, as they were found to be employed partly on work outside and partly on work inside the factory. Issued 24th Sept. I.C. 7253/2.

FLOUR MILL EMPLOYEES.—Irish Flour Millers' Association (representing Hughes, Dickson & Co., Ltd., Isaac Andrews & Sons, Neill, Ltd., all of Belfast) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—Application that advances made by the award of the Committee on Production for the Milling Industry of Great Britain, dated 20th June, 1918, should be conceded to men concerned, the 5s. advance already given to merge therein. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Claim not established. Issued 27th Sept. I.C. 6697/4.

BAKERS' TABLEMEN, LABOURERS, &c.—Michael, Cahill and Charleville (on behalf of J. Mottisey, J. R. O'Connor, J. Cleary, D. Coleman, T. Burke, O. Binchey, P. O'Flaherty, J. Leo, T. McCarthy and E. Ryan) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for alteration of rates of wages and other working conditions. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—(1) Wages of labourers and artisans shall be increased by 7s. 6d. and 6s. per week respectively, except where existing wages are more than 20s. and 30s. respectively, in which case they shall be advanced to 27s. 6d. and 36s. per week respectively. (2) Wages of bakers' tablemen shall be 36s. per week for 7½ twenty-stone sacks for each of two tablemen, or for 8 ten-stone sacks for each tableman. The foreman baker shall be paid 10s. more than the tablemen. (3) Youths under 18 shall receive half the said advance. (4) Working hours and overtime fixed. Issued 30th Sept. Effective on and from next full pay day after 1st Sept., 1918. I.C. 4262/2.

MACHINE SHOP MEN, &c.—Phelan & Son, P. O. H. Peters, Skehan & Sons, Geary & Sons, Goins & Smyth (Clonmel) v. Irish Bakers' Amalgamated Union. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—(1) Wage for machine shopmen shall be advanced by 6s. per week for 9½ sacks per week in the case of P. O. H. Peters, and for 8½ sacks per week in the case of Goins & Smyth. (2) Wages for hand shopmen shall be increased by 6s. per week of 6½ sacks per week. (3) Jobbing men in the machine shops and the hand shops shall be paid 7s. per day. (4) Overtime shall be paid for at above rates. (5) Wages for clerical workers shall be advanced by 12s. per week. (6) Wages for bread servers and labourers shall be increased by 8s. per week. Issued 30th Sept. I.C. 6331/2.

Leather Trades.

LEATHER OPERATIVES.—Light Leather Federation, Liverpool and District Master Tanners' Association, Belting Manufacturers' Association, Harness, Saddlery and Equipment Association, Fancy Leather Goods' Association, and Heavy Leather Producers v. United Society of Journeymen Curriers, &c., of Great Britain and Ireland, Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers, Spen Valley Curriers' Society, National Society of Curriers, Lenton Society of Leather Dressers, London Society of Spanish and Morocco Dressers, Provincial Society of Spanish and Morocco Dressers, Union of Saddlers and General Leather Workers, London Saddle and Harness, &c., Birmingham Brown Saddlers, Portmanteau and Bag Makers, London Portmanteau and Bag Makers, Manchester Female Fancy Leather Workers, Midland Leather Trades Federation, and National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application with regard to the interpretation of the award of the Committee on Production dated 12th Aug., 1918, in respect of leather workers. Chairman of Conference—Sir George Askwith, K.C., K.C.B. Agreement made by which it was settled that (1) there are no cases under clause (8) of said award which apply to the industry, and that under clause (12) employers will not claim merger for any advances made between 1st Feb. and 12th Aug., 1918. (2) With regard to women no claim to be made for the 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. advance, a flat war increase of 4s. and 2s. per week being granted to women and boys over and under 18 years respectively. (3) Revisions of wages and bonus to take place at intervals of not less than four months, no claim to be heard prior to first fortnight in Jan., 1919. References at present before the Ministry of Labour to be heard, and arbitrators to be informed of this agreement and award. Issued 12th Sept. I.C. 5475/7.

CURRIERS, TABLEHANDS AND MACHINE OPERATORS.—W. & A. J. Turner, Ltd. (Ipswich) v. United Society of Journeymen Curriers, Tablehands and Machine Operators. Claim—Application for the Green Book prices, less 10 per cent., to be paid to the fourteen men concerned. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—Claim not established, as firm and men concerned have acted strictly in accordance with terms of the agreement of 4th May, and Society have no valid grounds for interfering with the settlement effected. Issued 14th Sept. I.C. 4655/2.

STITCHERS.—Saddlery, Harness and General Leather Goods Manufacturers of Great Britain v. National Union of Saddlers and General Leather Workers and the Midland Leather Trades Federation. Claim—Application for an advance in stitching prices. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—(1) Stitching prices of Item 51, Pattern No. 8706, and of Item 52, Pattern No. 8702 shall be advanced by one-third above existing prices. (2) Stitching prices of Item 65, Pattern No. 6541, and of Item 303, Pattern No. 6541 shall be advanced 15 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively above existing prices. (3) Pre-

sent percentage bonus of 20 per cent. shall apply to advances here given. (4) Subject to a specified reservation above increases shall be paid as from and including 19th Sept., 1918. Issued 24th Sept. I.C. 1553/4.

Transport Workers.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.—London and South-Western Railway Co. and Great Western Railway Co. v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application as to rates of wages to be paid to men concerned at Guernsey. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) Hourly rate, exclusive of war bonus, shall be at rate of 7d. per hour, with minimum of 2s. 11d. as for 5 hours, or less. Overtime on week-days at rate of 9½d. per hour with minimum of 3s. 11½d. as for 5 hours, or less, and on Sundays at rate of 10½d. per hour with minimum of 4s. 4½d. as for 5 hours, or less. Wages to be paid in English currency. (2) Adjustment of war bonus to war wages left for agreement between parties. Issued 9th Sept. Effective as from 1st May, 1918. I.C. 4977/2.

CARTERS.—Master Carters' Section of the Macclesfield Traders' Association v. United Carters and Motormen's Association. Claim—Application for 25 per cent. advance on present rate of weekly wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Men concerned shall receive advance on present weekly wages of 4s. per full week. Issued 25th Sept. Effective on and from first pay day in Sept., 1918. I.C. 6066/2.

Public Utility Services.

EMPLOYEES IN CONNECTION WITH ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT AT SHOREDITCH, CAMBERWELL AND GREENWICH.—Administrative County of London Tramways Conciliation Board v. L.C.C. Tramways Electrical Conciliation Board. Claim—Application for increase of war wages or war bonus to £1 per week in case of men concerned. Chairman of Court—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—War bonus or war wage, exclusive of 12½ per cent. bonus where paid, of telephone operators, gate and patrol constables, mess-room attendants, odd man employed at Greenwich Power Station, shall be increased by 5s., 7s., 3s. and 5s. 6d. per week respectively. Issued 2nd Sept. Effective on and from first full pay day in Aug., 1918. I.C. 6190/2.

BLACKSMITHS AND IRONWORKERS.—Dublin United Tramways Co., Ltd., v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Claim—Application for district rate of 60s. per week for men concerned. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—Claim established per week of 51½ hours. Issued 4th Sept. I.C. 3360/2.

SHIFT ENGINEERS, ENGINE DRIVERS AND JOINTERS.—Corporation of Peterborough v. Electrical Trades Union. Claim—Application for (1) 20s. per week advance over pre-war weekly wages. (2) 3s. 6d. granted by the Committee on Production in terms of their award (1920). Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Men concerned, being 18 years and over, shall receive advance of 5s. per full week, payable on and from pay day of week commencing 5th Aug., 1918. (2) Case of E. Elding, 15s. advance over pre-war rate, granted on 24th April by Corporation to men concerned as a war advance, shall be placed on jointers' full rate of pay from date from which that amount was payable. (3) Claim (2) not established. Issued 10th Sept. I.C. 4813/2.

CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.—Reading Town Council v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for (1) Advance in wages of 2s. 8d. per week. (2) A week's holiday each year with pay. Arbitrator—Sir W. Robinson. Award—(1) Claim established, and to cover any claim with respect to 12½ per cent. bonus. (2) Agreed that this question should remain over until after the war. Issued 24th Sept. Effective as from beginning of first full pay following 12th Sept., 1918. I.C. 6841/2.

ASH CARRIERS AND OTHER CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.—Bridlington Town Council v. Municipal Employees' Association. Claim—Application for an advance of 20s. per week over pre-war rates. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Agreement made by which (1) Ash carriers shall receive as from March 29th, 1918, and June 21st, 1918, a total advance of 10s. and 12s. 6d. per week on their pre-war rates. (2) Other men concerned shall receive from the same dates 13s. and 16s. per week on their pre-war rates, and youths 6s. 6d. and 8s. per week advance under the same conditions. Issued 21st Sept. I.C. 6741/2.

CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.—Corporation of the Borough of Scarborough v. Municipal Employees' Association. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—C. Doughty. Agreement made by which men concerned shall receive as from March 29th, 1918, a total advance of 13s. a week on their pre-war rates, and as from June 21st, 1918, a total advance of 16s. per week on their pre-war rates. Issued 21st Sept. I.C. 6133/2.

HORSEMEN, SCAVENGERS, &c.—Worksop Urban District Council v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for an advance of 16s. over and above pre-war rates. Arbitrator—C. Doughty. Award—Claim established. Issued 23rd Sept. Effective from 12th April, 1918. I.C. 3597/2.

STOKERS.—County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent v. Municipal Employees' Association. Claim—Application for 12½ per cent. bonus to time-workers concerned in terms of award to electrical employees dated 7th Jan. Arbitrator—J. B. Baillie. Award—Claim not established. Issued 23rd Sept. I.C. 86/240b.

CAPTAINS, ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, &c.—Birkenhead Corporation v. National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and

Ireland. Claim—Application for 100 per cent. increase in wages over pre-war rates for men concerned. Arbitrator—H. Courthope Munroe, K.C. Award—Wages of men concerned, aged 18 years and over and boys under that age, shall be advanced 5s. and 2s. 6d. per week respectively. Issued 30th Sept. Effective as from beginning of first full pay after 1st Sept. last. I.C. 6682/2.

FIREMEN.—London County Council v. Members of the London Fire Brigade. Claim—In regard to the relations between the L.C.C. and the uniformed staff below the rank of station officer of the London Fire Brigade. Arbitrator—Sir George Askwith, K.C., K.C.B. Award—(1) Present rule 512 in favour of any individual member of the Fire Brigade who may desire to avail himself of it shall continue in force. (2) A Committee, consisting of, and chosen by, men who are members of the uniformed staff of the London Fire Brigade, who are desirous of bringing under the notice of the Council or of the Fire Brigade Committee matters connected with their conditions of service and general welfare other than questions of discipline or methods of management, may do so under certain specified conditions. (3) It shall be permissible for the London Fire Brigade to form a recognised London Fire Brigade Union, composed of firemen, only to be embodied with the said conditions and rules laid down in the above Committee. (4) This decision shall continue, as agreed by the parties, for three years from its date, and thereafter subject to three months' notice by either side. No notice shall be given prior to 21st June, 1921. Issued 23rd Sept. I.C. 7039/3.

Miscellaneous Trades.

MALE AND FEMALE TENT MAKERS, &c.—Piggott Bros. & Co., Ltd. (Bishopsgate) v. Workpeople in their employ. Claim—Application for war bonus of 6s. per week (1s. per day) over and above wages of persons concerned. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Claim established for workpeople of 18 years and over. Those under 18 years shall receive bonus of 3s. per full week, payable at rate of 6d. per day. Issued 4th Sept. Effective on the pay day of week commencing 2nd Sept., 1918. I.C. 7043/2.

CO-OPERATIVE EMPLOYEES.—Norwich Co-operative Society, Ltd. v. Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees Allied Workers. Claim—Application with regard to increases of wages and overtime payments. Arbitrator—Mr. H. Courthope Munroe, K.C. Award—(1) Wages of members of said Union in transport section shall be increased by 6s. per week. Boot repairers who are time-workers and piece-workers shall have wages increased by 6s. per week and by addition of 15 per cent. to weekly earnings respectively. (2) Wages of other employees concerned specified in detail. (3) Overtime claim not established. Issued 10th Sept. Effective as from beginning of first full pay after 1st Aug., 1918. I.C. 6282/2.

FEMALE BAG MAKERS.—Quilliam, Ltd. (Wednesbury) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain increases of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—(1) Day rates for time-workers shall remain as they were on 29th Aug., 1918. (2) Piece-work prices shall be such as to enable every female of ordinary ability to earn at least 25 per cent. over rate that would be received if paid as a time-worker. (3) In addition, and in lieu of advance given between 29th Aug. and 4th Sept., time- and piece-workers of 18 years and over and under that age shall be paid bonus of 4s. 6d. and 2s. 3d. per full week, subject to proportionate deduction for time lost. Payments in respect of this advance shall be credited as part payment of the bonus. Issued 13th Sept. Effective as from and including 1st July, 1918. Any necessary adjustment of piece-work prices shall operate as from and including 16th Sept., 1918. I.C. 2173/2.

LABOURERS.—J. Donavon & Sons, Ltd., R. McCowan & Sons, Ltd., Latchford & Son, Ltd., M. Kelleher & Sons, Ltd., Donovan, Ltd.; J. Revington & Sons, Ltd., J. M. Slattery & Sons, Ltd., Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., and Tralee Urban District Council v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for 10s. per week advance in wages. Arbitrator—Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton. Award—(1) Men concerned in employ of Tralee Urban District Council and J. Revington & Sons shall receive advance of 14s. per week. Those working for Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 3s. per week increase. (2) Other employees concerned shall receive advance of 5s. per week. (3) These advances shall be regarded as added to war bonuses already granted. Issued 14th Sept. I.C. 6084/2.

MUSICAL DIRECTORS.—Proprietors of Metropolitan Theatre of Varieties, Chelsea Palace, Euston Theatre of Varieties, South London Palace, Walthamstow Palace, East Ham Palace, Tottenham Palace, Empress Theatre (Brixton) v. Amalgamated Musicians' Union. Claim—Application with regard to the salaries of men concerned employed at the said theatres. Arbitrator—Mr. A. B. Pilling. Award—(1) As from and including 5th Aug., 1918, there shall be paid to each musical director a war bonus of 5s. per week in addition to amount of his earnings specified in the award. (2) Continuance of ex-gratia payments of £25 and £14 12s. shall remain and be within unfettered discretion of management. (3) Conditions for re-appointment of an arbitrator and time that this award shall operate fixed. Issued 27th Sept. I.C. 4559/4.

FEMALE CHAFF-CUTTERS AND SACKMENDERS.—War Office (representing the Army Service Corps Department, Gloucester Docks) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application that terms and conditions of S.R.O., 1918, No. 546, should apply to

women concerned. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—(1) Rate of sackmenders shall be increased by 1s. per day. (2) Rate of chaff-cutters shall be advanced by increasing the time rate from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per day and the rate per ton from 6d. to 7½d. Issued 28th Sept. Effective from and including 9th Sept., 1918. I.C. 4778/2.

CORRUGATED BOX AND PAPER OPERATIVES.—Thompson & Norris Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Acton) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application with regard to increase of wages and overtime payments. Arbitrator—Sir Cyril Jackson. Award—(1) Minimum wage of men over 18 years shall be at the rate of 1s. per hour with addition of 5s. per week war bonus, that of boy machinists shall be at the rate of 7d. per hour plus additional 2s. 6d. weekly war bonus. (2) Boy time-workers shall receive an increase of 2s. 6d. per week over present rates. (3) Women time-workers, doing similar work to men, shall be paid at rate of 9d. per hour with addition of 2s. 6d. per week war bonus. (4) Overtime shall be paid at rate of time and a half on week days and double time on Sundays. (5) Decision with regard to rates of women piece-workers suspended. Issued 28th Sept. Effective as from first pay day in Sept. I.C. 7200/2.

SEED OPERATIVES.—J. Bibby & Sons, Ltd. (Liverpool) v. Certain of their workpeople. Claim—Application with regard to the withdrawal of conscientious objectors from the firm's employ. Arbitrator—Mr. A. B. Pilling. Award—(1) The employment of these men has produced labour unrest which is prejudicial to the manufacture and supply of food and feeding stuffs. In view of this the Home Office have determined not to send conscientious objectors to the company for employment, to withdraw those already there, and not to authorise them to take up exceptional employment with the company. (2) Other of these men should be dispensed with immediately the company find themselves able to provide substituted labour. Issued 30th Sept. I.C. 6348/3.

SPECIAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

(For Women Employed on Munitions Work.)

COCOA OPERATIVES.—G. Payne & Co., Ltd. (London) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application with regard to rates of wages. Award—As from date of this award and during continuation of war, women of 18 years and over, on munitions work, shall receive wage of not less than 30s. per full week. Issued 23rd Aug. I.C. 3871/2.

SHELL WORKERS.—Henry Tetlow & Sons (Manchester) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application that women concerned shall receive advance of 3s. 6d. per week as from 15th Dec., 1917. Award—Claim established, and this increase shall merge in 3s. 6d. per week advance given by the firm on 4th April, 1918. Issued 30th Aug. I.C. 3170/2.

OIL-DRUM OPERATIVES.—Shipleigh Tank Co., Ltd. (Bradford) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—As from 15th Aug., 1917: (1) All women concerned of 18 years and over and girls under that age, whether working on time or on systems of payment by results, shall receive wage advance of 2s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. respectively per full week. As from 15th Dec., 1917, their earnings shall be increased by 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively per full week. (2) Advances given by firm since 15th Aug., 1917, shall merge in advances here ordered. (3) As from beginning of first full pay after receipt of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918, No. 546 by the establishment or 1st June, 1918, whichever is later, rate of women concerned shall not be less than 5½d. per hour. (4) Other claim not established. Issued 30th Aug. I.C. 6096/2.

WOMEN DRYING ACETATE OF LIME, &c.—Ministry of Munitions Explosives Department, representing H.M. Factory (Longparish, Hampshire) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—(1) Women cited above shall receive increase of 8d. per shift. (2) Other women referred to at hearing employed on time shall receive advance of ¾d. per hour. (3) Rail and motor fares shall be dealt with in same way as in other departments under Ministry of Munitions Explosives Department. Issued 30th Aug. Effective as from beginning of first full pay following 8th Aug., 1918. I.C. 4539/4.

WOMEN EMPLOYED ON HOBGING MACHINES.—Preston and District Engineers and Ironfounders Employers' Association v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—Women concerned, employed by Leyland Motors (1914) Ltd., shall be paid, as from date of this award, an increase of ¾d. per hour. Issued 30th Aug. I.C. 3900/2.

WOMEN EMPLOYED MINE SINKERS AND CORE MAKING.—West of England Engineering Trades Employers' Association, representing Stothart & Pitt (Bath) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award (1) As from or about Nov., 1917, and for as long as present piece-work prices on present work remain in force, method of payment for women employed on mine sinkers shall be that adopted prior to the above date. (2) As from date of this award, core making of the class now done by the one woman referred to shall, when done by women, be rated at not less than 7d. per hour. (3) Other claims not established. Issued 30th Aug. I.C. 4095/2.

PACKERS, PAINTERS AND LABELLERS OF WARFARE EQUIPMENT.—Electric Blasting Apparatus Co. (Cinderford) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for an increase of 3s. 6d. per week to women concerned.

Award—Claim established with regard to women of 18 years and over. Girls under 18 years shall receive 1s. 9d. advance per full week. Issued 10th Sept. Effective as from commencement of first full pay in June, 1918. I.C. 3905/4.

LABOURERS.—Morrison & Mason, Ltd. (Glasgow) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—As from 15th Dec., 1917, wages of women concerned of 18 years and over, and girls under that age, shall be advanced by 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively per full week. This increase to merge in 3s. 6d. advance given by firms in or about Jan., 1918. Issued 10th Sept. I.C. 3710/2.

CRANE DRIVERS, &c.—Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd. (Renfrew) v. Their Women Workers. Claim—Application for increased rates of wages. Award—(1) Women employed as crane drivers and in varnish room shall have their night shift allowance increased to 1s. per night, as from date when such allowance, formerly paid by the firm, was reduced in amount. (2) As from 1st Aug., 1918, there shall be paid to all women employed by firm engaged on munitions work an advance of 2s. 6d. per full week. Issued 10th Sept. I.C. 6374/2.

PACKING CASE MAKERS.—B. Bloom (London) v. National Union of Packing Case Makers (wood and tin), Box Makers, Sawyers, and Mill Workers. Claim—Application with regard to rates of wages. Award—(1) Rates of women concerned, for the first eight weeks and after that period, fixed in detail. (2) In addition there shall be paid to women of 18 years and over, and girls under that age, war advance of 6s. and 3s. per full week respectively. Issued 13th Sept. Effective as from beginning of first full pay in Jan., 1918. I.C. 4608/3.

WOMEN ENGAGED ON TURNBUCKLES, FORKENDS, AND BOLTS FOR AERIAL ENGINES.—Spencers, Ltd. (Paddington) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—(1) As from first full pay following 1st March, 1918, until date of the Consolidated Order in the establishment, wages of women concerned of 18 years and over, and of girls under that age, shall be advanced by 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively per full week. (2) As from date of operation of said Consolidated Order, wages of women of 18 years and over and under that age shall be advanced by 6s. and 3s. respectively per week, which increases shall merge in those given by the Consolidated Order. Issued 19th Sept. I.C. 3349/2.

SHELL OPERATIVES.—Thomas Willet & Co. (Burslem) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—(1) Women concerned employed on time on machine work on shells shall be paid at rate of 7d. per hour. (2) Women of 18 years and over, and girls under that age, engaged on munitions work, whether as time or piece-workers, shall receive, in addition, an advance of 6s. and 3s. respectively per full week. Issued 23rd Sept. Effective as from beginning of first full pay following 1st Aug., 1918. I.C. 3210/2.

CRANE DRIVERS.—Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd. (Belvedere) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—Rates of women concerned shall be advanced by 5s. per week. Issued 23rd Sept. Effective as from beginning of first full pay in July, 1918. I.C. 3840/2.

AIRCRAFT WORKERS.—The Fairby Construction Co. (High Holborn) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application that all women and girls concerned in company's employment at Bethnal Green may receive war advance of 6s. and 3s. per week respectively as from 1st June. Award—Said advance shall be paid as from 13th June, 1918. Issued 23rd Sept. I.C. 4921/2.

TOOL-SETTERS.—John M. Henderson & Co. (Aberdeen) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application that women concerned should be paid same rates as fully-skilled men whose work they are undertaking, plus tool-setting allowance. Award—Claim not established. Issued 25th Sept. I.C. 4970/3.

AIRCRAFT WORKERS.—A. K. Watts, Ltd. (London) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for certain increases of wages. Award—(1) Women time-workers concerned shall be paid not less than 5½d. per hour, plus 6s. per week war advance. (2) A war advance of 6s. and 3s. per full week shall be paid to women and girl piece-workers over and under 18 years respectively. Issued 25th Sept. Effective as from beginning of June, 1918. I.C. 6336/2.

BOX OPERATIVES.—The management of the Letchworth National Box Factory, Letchworth v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—(1) If women are employed on circular saws on deep cutting they shall receive, while so employed, time rates of men whose work they undertake. (2) Women engaged on circular saws shall be rated at 7½d. per hour, those on other machines, on fitting boxes, and on topping saws, shall be rated at 7d. per hour. Issued 25th Sept. Effective as from beginning of first full pay in Sept., 1918. I.C. 6515/2.

BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL.

The Board of Trade Journal and Commercial Gazette, which is published weekly, gives authoritative information on all the activities of the Board of Trade and of the new Department of Overseas Trade, special attention being paid to plans for assisting trade restoration after the war. The Journal is purchasable from the same sources as the LABOUR GAZETTE (see front page of cover), at the price of 6d.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

MUNITIONS OF WAR—EXEMPTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUAL LABOUR ON BUILDING WORK.

No. 1096.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, DATED AUGUST 19, 1918, UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1917 (7 & 8 GEO. 5, C. 45).

The Minister of Munitions in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Section 3 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, and of all other powers him hereunto enabling, hereby makes the following Order:—

1. Persons engaged in manual labour on building work as defined in the Schedule hereto (being munitions work or work in connection therewith) are hereby exempted from the provisions of Section 3 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, on the ground that the circumstances of their employment are such that the provisions of the said section ought not to apply to them.

2. This Order is made in substitution for the Order of the Minister, dated the 9th April, 1918 (Statutory Rule and Order, 1918, No. 441), exempting workmen employed in the building trade from the said section, which Order is hereby revoked.

The Schedule.

In this Order the expression "building work" means:—

- The construction, alteration, or repair of works of construction and buildings for naval and military purposes, and of buildings in which munitions work is or is intended to be carried on.
- The erection of houses for the accommodation of persons engaged or about to be engaged on munitions work.
- The construction, alteration, repair, or maintenance of docks and harbours and work in estuaries in cases where such construction, alteration, repair, maintenance or work is certified by the Admiralty to be necessary for the successful prosecution of the war.
- The erection of buildings required for the supply of light, heat, water, power, or tramway facilities in cases where the Minister of Munitions certifies that such supply is of importance for the purpose of carrying on munitions work.
- The construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, decoration, or demolition of buildings, railroads, docks, harbours, canals, embankments, bridges, tunnels, piers, and other works of construction and engineering in all cases in which such construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, decoration, or demolition is munitions work or work in connection therewith.

Dated this 19th day of August, 1918.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions,

J. E. Masterton Smith,
Assistant Secretary.

Ministry of Munitions,
6, Whitehall Gardens,
London, S.W.1.

EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION.

No. 1103.

ORDER, DATED AUGUST 30, 1918, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 6 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, C. 99), AS AMENDED BY SECTION 4 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1917 (7 & 8 GEO. 5, C. 45).

The Minister of Munitions in pursuance of Section 6 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, as amended by Section 4 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby orders and directs that the directions contained in the First Schedule to the Consolidated Women's Wages Order (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918, No. 546) regarding the wages of female workers employed on munitions work shall take effect and be binding upon the owners of the establishments named in the Schedule hereto and any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour in any such establishment and the female workers to whom the directions relate as from the beginning of the first full pay following the 1st September, 1918, or the date of the receipt of the Order, whichever is the later.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1918.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions,

Humbert Wolfe,
Assistant Secretary.

Ministry of Munitions,
6, Whitehall Gardens,
London, S.W.1.

The Schedule.

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1911 to 1918.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Application to the Umpire.

In pursuance of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, 1912, notice is hereby given that the Umpire has received application for decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following class of persons:—

507x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture and repair of Artificial Limbs.

Decisions by the Umpire.

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

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions are not payable in respect of:—

2430. Workmen who are engaged in drying hair from hides for plasterers' use.

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

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

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

TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

TAILORING TRADE.

(GREAT BRITAIN).

OBLIGATORY ORDER.

In pursuance of his statutory powers, the Minister of Labour has made an order, dated 26th September, 1918, making obligatory, in cases in which they are applicable, the minimum rates of wages for female workers (other than female workers employed as cutters, trimmers, or fitters-up) as varied by the Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain) on 25th March, 1918.*

Any agreement for the payment of wages at less than the above-mentioned minimum rates, clear of all deductions (except those made in accordance with the National Insurance Acts), will henceforth be void. The penalty for paying wages after 26th September at rates less than those which have now been made obligatory by the Minister of Labour is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade Board may, in the case of time-workers affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time-rates.

SUGAR, CONFECTIONERY AND FOOD PRESERVING TRADE.

(GREAT BRITAIN).

VARIATION OF MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR FEMALE WORKERS.†

The Sugar, Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a notice, dated 30th September, 1918, stating that they have varied the minimum rate of wages for female workers of 18 years and upwards from 19s. 6d. to 21s. 8d. per week of 52 hours. Corresponding increases have also been made in the minimum rates for female workers under 18 years of age.

Further particulars regarding the above-mentioned variation of the minimum rates may be obtained from the Secretary of the Sugar, Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

LACE FINISHING TRADE.

PROPOSAL TO VARY CERTAIN GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES OF WAGES.

The Lace Finishing Trade Board have issued a notice, dated 28th September, 1918, stating that they propose to vary certain general minimum piece-rates for workers in the trade. Objections to the proposed variation of the general minimum piece-rates may be lodged with the Trade Board within three months from 30th September. Objections should be in writing and should be addressed to the Secretary, Lace Finishing Trade Board, Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

* See LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1918, page 132.

† See LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1918, page 258.

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Supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE

for OCTOBER, 1918.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

List of New Contracts, September, 1918.

WAR OFFICE.

Accountments, Leather: W. Brock & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; S. Clarke & Co., London, E.C.; Cole Bros., London, W.C.; M. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Walsall; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.; Leatheries Ltd., Birmingham; Martins-Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham; D. Mason, Birmingham; R. W. Sibby, London, E.C.; W. G. Walker & Co., London, S.E.—**Accountments, Web:** Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.; H. Pentony & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Wilkes & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Acetylene and Welding:** Tredegars, Ltd., London, W.—**Apparatus, Heating:** H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Apparatus, Physical:** Spencer, Heath & George, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Asbestos Cloth, &c.:** G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Beldam Packing and Rubber Co., Brentford; Bells United Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. H. Roberts, Ltd., Armley, Leeds; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—**Badges, &c., Embroidered:** Armand (1914) & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Fox Bros., Birmingham; W. H. Grant & Co., Coventry; H. Jenkins & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Magna & Co., Ltd., London, W.; H. Moreau, London, N.—**Badges, Metal:** S. J. Rose, London, W.—**Bags, Cases, &c., Leather:** J. Cliff & Co., Walsall; Gough & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; F. McMillan & Co., London, S.E.; Martins-Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham; R. Stafford, London, E.C.; W. Swart, London, N.E.—**Bags, Nose:** Maple & Co., London, W.; Oetzmann & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Bags, Sleeping:** G. H. Leavey & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Baskets, Tool:** Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.; Oetzmann & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Baskets, Wicker:** J. E. Crossley & Blount, Oldham; W. Dillon, Glasgow; C. Gosling & Sons, London, S.E.; M. L. Hills, Leeds; J. Stubbins Ltd., London, E.C.; Workshops for Blind, London, N.W.—**Bedding:** Atkinson & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; C. Fox, London, W.; Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.; W. & C. Nightingale, London, E.C.—**Belting, Leather:** Harbord & Poole, London, S.E.; Nobes & Hunt, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Benches, Circular Saw:** Wadkin & Co., Leicester.—**Blankets:** J. Ackroyd & Co., Rodley, Leeds; Armitage & Rhodes, Dewsbury; Bank Foot Mill Co., Ltd., Batley, Yorks; T. Barlow & Sons, Ltd., Bury, Lancs; Blackburn, Tolson & Co., Heckmondwike; J. S. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Wakefield; J. Boyd & Son, Jedburgh, N.B.; D. Bradley, Ltd., Morley, Leeds; Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Bramley Tweed Co., Bramley, Leeds; T. Calverley & Sons, Huddersfield; City of Galway Woollen Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Galway; Clough & Pickles, Bury, Lancs; Convooy Woollen Co., Ltd., Convooy, Co. Donegal; Cooke Bros. (Kidderminster), Ltd., Kidderminster; B. Crossland & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; H. Dickinson, Huddersfield; D. Dixon & Son, Ltd., Leeds; F. Doble & Sons, Dewsbury; Dodgson & Hargreaves, Ltd., Leeds; C. Early & Co., Ltd., Witney; Edwards & Rawson, Ltd., Halifax; Firth Bros., Shepley, Yorks; T. F. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Heckmondwike; J. Glover, Ltd., Ossett; Granville, Goodall & Co., Batley; W. Greenwood & Sons, Earlsheaton; Hall, Tankard & Co., Batley; L. Harwood & Co., Luddendenfoot, Yorks; Hepworths & Haley, Ltd., Dewsbury; C. & J. Hirst & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; W. Holton & Sons, Ltd., Birstall, Leeds; J. Horsfield & Co., Dewsbury; J. B. Jubb & Co., Ltd., Batley; J. Kenyon & Son, Ltd., Bury, Lancs; W. Laidlaw, Duns, N.B.; D. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton; T. Lee & Sons, Dewsbury; A. T. Maude, Son & Co., Guiseley; A. Moon & Sons, Ltd., Guiseley; T. & A. Naylor, Ltd., Kidderminster; North of Scotland Associated Woollen Mills, Inverness; Pearson Bros., Ltd., Slaithwaite, Yorks; Ratcliffe Bros., Ltd., Mytholmroyd; J. Reade, Kilkenny, Ireland; Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd., Belfast; S. Rogers, Rodley, Leeds; R. Rostron, Ltd., Waterfoot, Lancs; C. Scarth & Sons, Morley, Leeds; Shaw Bros., Ltd., Huddersfield; H. Shaw, Stalybridge; Shillits Bros., Dewsbury; Smith Bros. & Co., Ltd., Paisley; H. Smith, Kidderminster; Springhead Mill Co., Guiseley, Yorks; G. & J. Stubley, Batley; Sykes & Campinot, Ltd., Dobcross; R. Talbot & Sons, Ltd., Batley; J. & S. Taylor, Ltd., Barkisland, Yorks; J. T. & J. Taylor, Ltd., Batley; Tetlow & Taylor, Ltd., Leeds; Ulster Woollen Co., Ltd., Crumlin, Co. Antrim; R. R. Whitehead Bros., Ltd., Greenfield, Oldham; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; J. J. & W. Wilson, Kendal; J. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey, Leeds; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Blocks, Tackle, &c.:** J. Hill & Sons, Lye, Stourbridge.—**Boilers, Vertical, &c.:** Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew; Cradley Boiler Co., Ltd., Cradley Heath, Staffs; Merryweather &

War Office—continued.

Co., London, S.E.—**Bolts and Nuts, &c.:** A. Beebee, Wednesbury; Blakemore & Co., Ltd., Atherton; Dangerfield & Cotterell, Darlaston; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Smethwick; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Rubery, Owen & Co., Darlaston.—**Boots, Ankle:** A. Barker & Sons, Ltd., Earls Barton; T. Bird & Sons, Ltd., Kettering; Elkins Son & Percival, Wellingborough; S. Fairweather & Son, Arbroath; C. W. Horrell, Rushden; Jaques & Clark, Rushden.—**Boots, Field Service:** Adams Bros., Raunds; W. Evans, Leicester; Regulation Boot Co., Ltd., Raunds.—**Boots, Gum:** North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Boots, Sea:** R. Coggins & Son, Ltd., Raunds; Regulation Boot Co., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds.—**Boots and Shoes, Women's:** E. Bostock & Co., Ltd., Stafford; E. L. Ebbert, Stafford.—**Bottoms, Tent Wood:** Stolesbury & Co., London, E.—**Boxes, Card Index:** Hill, Egginton & Gopsill, Birmingham; Page & Taylor, Ltd., Preston.—**Boxes and Chests, Wood:** Page & Taylor, Ltd., Preston; W. H. Thomas & Son, Ltd., Oswestry.—**Braces:** Ackroyd Bros., Halifax; J. Butler & Co., London, E.C.; Hookway, Sons & Cook, Ltd., London, E.—**Braid and Binding:** Barratt & Bradbury, Ltd., Manchester; Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek; J. Carr & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leicester; G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley; J. Lilley & Sons, Derby; J. & N. Phillips & Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Victoria Smallware Co. Ltd., Besses o' th' Barn, Manchester; G. H. Wheatcroft & Co., Wirksworth.—**Bricks:** Besham Hall Collieries, Ltd., Wigan; Maybury & Co., Newport.—**Bridges, Portable:** Brandon Bridge Building Co., Motherwell; A. & J. Main & Co., Glasgow.—**Brushes:** Aldrich Bros., Ltd., Norfolk; British Xylonite Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. Clegorn & Son, Walsall; T. W. Culmer & Sons, London, N.; Hamilton & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Wire Brush Co., Ancoats, Manchester.—**Bunks, Wire:** F. H. Ayres, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. T. Dobson, Ltd., London, S.E.; G. Gale & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; R. Johnson, Clapham & Norris, Ltd., Manchester; H. A. Joyner, London, S.E.; M. A. Kent & Co. Sheffield; G. Lane & Sons, Birmingham; T. Locker & Co., Ltd., Warrington; W. Pattison, Newcastle-on-Tyne; S. Ramsey & Co., London, S.E.; Shields, Barbut & Co., London, S.E.; J. R. Whyte, Glasgow.—**Bunting and Shalloon:** W. Bancroft & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; J. Murgatroyd & Sons, Luddenden, Yorks; T. Riley & Co., Bradford.—**Buttons:** P. G. Allday & Co., Birmingham; E. Armfield & Co., Birmingham; Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; Clifford Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Cooke Bros. (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; J. R. Gaunt & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Hammond, Turner & Sons, Birmingham; G. W. Hughes, Birmingham; C. H. Parsons, Ltd., Birmingham; B. Sanders & Sons, Bromsgrove; W. Twigg & Co., Birmingham.—**Candles:** J. C. & J. Field, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Pickering & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Canvas:** T. Aitken & Son, Manchester; Anderson & Chalmers, Arbroath; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; J. Bright & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale; Corsar Bros., Arbroath; W. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast; R. Hayward & Sons, Ltd., Crewkern; Holdsworth & Gibb, Ltd., Manchester; G. Howe & Bros., Manchester; J. Nichols Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester; Redbrook Mill Co., Ltd., Barnsley; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; W. L. Sandbach, Todmorden; Tanner Bros., Edenfield, Yorks; Tavanagh Weaving Co., Ltd., Portadown; T. Taylor & Co., Dundee; M. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Arbroath; F. Webster & Sons, Arbroath; Woods, Sons & Co., London, E.C.—**Canvas, Proofing:** of: Dux Chemical Solutions Co., Ltd., London, E.; Manchester Proofing Co., Manchester; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Canvas, Waterproof:** Packing Materials Association, Manchester.—**Capstans:** Clarke, Chapman Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Carbide of Calcium:** Imperial Light, Ltd., London, E.; Lockerbie & Wilkinson, Tipton, Staffs.—**Cases, Wood, Packing, &c.:** Aberdeen Mutual Saw Milling and Box Making Co., Ltd., Aberdeen; Anglo Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport; Bootle Case Co., Bootle, Liverpool; Brown Bros., Aberdeen; F. W. Bunt & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Capjon & Hoare, London, E.; W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devizes; C. J. Cole, London, N.; G. W. Davies, Ltd., London, S.E.; Eastern Timber & Packing Case Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Ekins & Co., Ltd., Hertford; W. Fiddes & Son, Ltd., Aberdeen; Glasgow Box and Barrel Factory, Ltd., Glasgow;

War Office—continued.

T. Glover & Co., Ltd., London, N.; R. Gordon & Sons, Aberdeen; Harrison & Rogers, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. & W. Hayward, Bournemouth; R. T. Hindle, Blackburn; Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Jones & Leach, Ltd., Newtown, North Wales; J. B. Kind, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; T. J. Land & Son, Ltd., London, E.; W. Livesay & Sons, Blackburn; A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; E. Lockett & Sons, Manchester; W. Lusty & Sons, London, E.; C. Lyon, Aberdeen; A. & G. Paterson, Ltd., Aberdeen; C. & F. Read & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Smith & Bunning, Kettering; J. W. Southern & Son, Manchester; Spear & King, Crowthorne; W. H. Thomas & Sons, Ltd., Oswestry; J. W. Torrance & Co., Glasgow; Wenn, Ltd., Yarmouth; Westmorland Cooperage and Saw Mills Co., Lancaster.—**Chemicals:** Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Chevrons:** Courtaulds, Ltd., London, E.C.; C. Farmer, Nottingham; H. Moreau, London, N.; T. Muddiman, London, E.—**Cisterns and Tanks:** Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Cloth (Piece Goods):** J. W. Appleyard & Sons, Ltd., Morley; Arlington Mills Co., Ltd., Armlay; Armitage Bros., Huddersfield; E. Armitage & Son, Huddersfield; Athlone Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., Athlone; J. Atkinson & Sons (Sowerby Bridge) Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; H. Ballantyne & Sons, Ltd., Walkerburn, N.B.; W. H. & J. Barber, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Barker, Morley; Barker & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Leeds; J. Baxter & Son, Apperley Bridge; G. Beaumont & Sons (Fenay Bridge) Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Beaumont & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; Beaumont, Bates & Son, Slaithwaite; Beaumont & Smith, Pudsey, Yorks; A. Bell & Co., Langholm, N.B.; J. W. Best & Co., Hunslet; J. H. Birms & Co., Ltd., Keighley; Blackburn, Tolson & Co., Ltd., Heckmondwike; Blenkhorn, Richardson & Co., Ltd., Hawick; Booth & Mann, Ltd., Keighley; Bower, Roebuck & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Boyd & Son, Jedburgh, N.B.; D. Bradley, Ltd., Morley; E. Bradley's Successors, Ltd., Leeds; H. Bradley, Morley; R. Brearley & Son, Ltd., Batley, Yorks; Brigg, Neuman & Co., Ltd., Bradford; British Textile Co., Bradford; Broadhead & Graves, Ltd., Huddersfield; T. & D. Brook, Morley; Brook & Throp & Co., Bradford; Brook & Woodhouse, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Brooke & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Brown Bros., Galashiels; Brown, Hepworth & Co., Morley; W. Brown, Kirkstall, Leeds; Burberry's, London, W.; Caledon Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., Caledon, Co. Tyrone; J. Carter, Ltd., Halifax; Chadwick & Clapham, Ltd., Bradford; Chadwick, Levi & Hodgson, Bradford; City Woollen Mills, Dublin; H. & S. Clay, Ltd., Halifax; J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot, Yorks; J. T. Clay & Sons, Ltd., Rastrick, Brighouse; F. J. Clayton & Co., Ltd., Navan, Co. Meath; R. Clough, Keighley; A. L. Cockrane & Bros., Ltd., Galashiels; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Diggle, Yorks; W. Crabtree & Co., Halifax; Crawshaw & Park, Bramley, Leeds; F. M. Crispin, Huddersfield; C. J. Critchley & Co., Batley Carr, Batley; J. & J. Crombie, Ltd., Woodside, N.B.; J. Crowther & Sons, Milnsbridge, Yorks; J. E. Crowther, Marsden, Yorks; W. & E. Crowther, Ltd., Slaithwaite, Yorks; Crowther, Bruce & Co., Ltd., Marsden, Yorks; Crowther & Nicholson, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. & C. Croysdale, Ltd., Bramley, Leeds; A. Dickson & Co., Ltd., Galashiels; D. Dixon & Son, Ltd., Leeds; J. Drummond & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; Duncan, Barraclough & Co., Ltd., Otley; Earnshaw & Fletcher, Ltd., Hipperholme, Yorks; Eastwood Bros., Ltd., Honley, Yorks; V. Edelstein & Son, Bradford; C. W. Ellis, Ltd., Stainland, Yorks; D. & R. England, Ltd., Bingley, Yorks; H. Farrar & Co., Halifax; J. Fenton & Sons, Ltd., Batley; Firth Bros., Shepley; S. & C. Firth, Marsden, Yorks; Fisher, Firth & Co., Marsden, Yorks; W. Fison & Co., Ltd., Burley-in-Wharfedale; W. C. Forrester & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som.; J. France, Ltd., Honley, Yorks; E. Gardiner & Sons, Selkirk; G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Apperley Bridge; Greengates Worsteds Co., Apperley Bridge; Gregson Bros., Wisbey, Bradford; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, Leeds; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, Leeds; B. Hall & Son, Milnsbridge, Yorks; H. Hamer & Sons, Ravenshorpe; Hamlyn Bros., Ltd., Buckfastleigh; Hargreaves & Co., Ltd., Wortley, Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; A. Harrison & Co., Ltd., Leeds; L. Harwood & Co., Luddendenfoot; Hattersley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Haworth; F. Heilborn & Co., Bradford; A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Bradford; G. H. Hinchliffe, Ltd., Leeds; C. & J. Hirst & Sons, Ltd., Longwood, Yorks; G. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; J. Holroyd & Son, Slaithwaite, Yorks; Horsfall & Co., Ltd., Halifax; R. & J. Horsfall, Ltd., Morley; R. & D. Howarth, Manchester; J. Hoyle & Sons, Longwood, Yorks; W. H. Hudson & Co., Leeds; Hudson, Sykes & Bousfield, Ltd., Morley; Hunter & Co., Galashiels; Inverness Tweed Mill Co., Ltd., Inverness; W. & E. Jackson, Morley; J. Johnson & Co., Elgin, N.B.; H. H. & A. Josephy, Leeds; O. A. Jowett & Co., Pudsey, Yorks; Kaye & Stewart, Huddersfield; J. Kenyon & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Kilkenny Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., Kilkenny; J. Knox, Silsden, Yorks; Kyle, Aitken & Gardiner, Ltd., Dalry, N.B.; Laidlaw Bros., Jedburgh, N.B.; Learoyd Bros. & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Leigh Mills Co., Ltd., Leeds; C. Lockwood & Sons, Ltd., Lintwaite, Yorks; J. Lockwood & Sons, Ltd., Milnsbridge, Yorks; T. H. Longbottom, Sowerby Bridge; W. Lord & Sons, Leeds; F. H. McGrath, Huddersfield; W. Mackintosh & Co., Ltd., Halifax; G. Mallinson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; A. Marshall & Sons, Ltd., Morley; Marshall, Kaye & Marshall, Ltd., Dewsbury; Martin, Sons & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; E. A. Matthews & Co., Keighley; Mellish, Richardson & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Middlemost Bros. & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Mixenders Woollen Co., Halifax; Moorhouse & Brook, Ltd., Huddersfield; B. H. Moxon

War Office—continued.

& Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Munro & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Newsome, West & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; O'Brien Bros., Ltd., Cork; M. Oldroyd & Son, Ltd., Dewsbury; Palmer & Mackay, Trowbridge, Wilts; J. L. & C. Peate, Ltd., Guiseley; F. Peckett & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Pickering, Greaves & Co., Dewsbury; Priestleys, Ltd., Idle, Bradford; A. Priestman & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Raceview Woollen Mills, Ltd., Ballymena, Co. Antrim; J. Raistrick & Sons, Thackley, Bradford; W. Ramsden & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Reid & Welsh, Ltd., Elgin, N.B.; J. S. Rhodes, Ltd., Morley; G. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Selkirk; A. Robertshaw, Gillington, Bradford; Robinson Bros., Marsden, Yorks; C. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Batley; Rutherford, Hayburn & Co., Bradford; Rycroft Bros., Bradford; P. & R. Sanderson, Galashiels; R. & A. Sanderson & Co., Galashiels; C. Scarth & Sons, Ltd., Morley; H. Schofield & Co., Honley; Yorks; Snoon & Hood, Hawick; Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Selkirk; C. Semon & Co., Bradford; Sharp, Sonnenthall & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Shaw Bros., Ltd., Huddersfield; C. Shaw & Co., Leeds; J. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Sime, Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Galashiels; Sime, Williamson & Co., Hawick; Sir Titus Salt, Bart., Sons & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Smith & Calverley, Huddersfield; Smith, Renton & Co., Armlay; Smith & Wood, Ltd., Longwood, Yorks; C. Sowden & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; P. Speak & Sons, Bradford; Standeven & Co., Ltd., Halifax; W. F. Stewart & Co., Galashiels; J. & E. Stockwell, Morley; G. & J. Stubley, Ltd., Batley; Sutcliffe & Co., Bradford; Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax; J. Sykes & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; W. Sykes, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. T. and J. Taylor, Batley; Taylor, Fielding & Co., Ltd., Birstall, Leeds; Taylor & Littlewood, Ltd., Huddersfield; Taylor & Lodge, Huddersfield; J. Taylors, Ltd., Huddersfield; Tetley Street Mills Co., Ltd., Bradford; Thornton, Marsden & Co., Huddersfield; W. Thornburn & Bros., Ltd., Peebles; T. Tomason & Son, Sheffield; Thorp & Vickerman, Halifax; T. W. Thorpe, Ltd., Golcar; B. Vickerman & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Wade & Glyde, Bradford; J. Wainhouse, Pellon, Halifax; E. Walker & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Walker, Halifax; M. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Pudsey, Leeds; Walsh & McCrae, Ltd., Halifax; J. Walton & Sons, Calverley, Leeds; Wayman, Sons & Co., Halifax; Whiteley & Green, Ltd., Huddersfield; Whitwam & Co., Golcar; B. & J. Whitwam & Sons, Ltd., Golcar; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; Wilcock & Rhodes, Ltd., Batley; Wilson Bros., Alva, N.B.; J. Wilson, Ltd., Gildersome, Leeds; J. Wilson & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Wilson & Glenn, Ltd., Hawick; Wilson, Smith & Sutcliffe, Ltd., Leeds; J. Womersley & Sons, Bradford; R. Wood & Co., Huddersfield; E. Woodhouse & Co., Ltd., Farsley, Leeds; A. Woodruff & Co., Halifax; J. Wright, Keighley; W. E. Yates, Ltd., Bramley, Leeds.—**Cloth, Lasting:** J. Murgatroyd & Son, Luddenden, Yorks.—**Cloth, Proofing of:** Oxumina Proofing and Cloth Shrinking Co., Leeds.—**Cloth, Waterproof:** Burberrys, London, W.—**Clothing, Cleaned:** Achille Serre, Ltd., London, E.; French Cleaning and Dyeing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Flinn & Sons, Ltd., Brighton; H. Greenhalgh & Co., Ltd., Burnley; Lush & Cook, London, E.; J. Smith & Sons, Dewsbury; Yapps, Dyers and Cleaners, Ltd., Manchester.—**Clothing, Hospital:** L. Goldstein, London, E.; Goodrich Bros., London, N.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; T. Martyn & Co., London, E.C.; E. Osborne & Co., Ltd., London, E.; L. Stone & Sons, Manchester.—**Clothing, Leather:** Debenhams, Ltd., London, W.; Kingsland Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.; Maister, Cooper & Grever, London, E.C.; P. L. Millward & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Nunn & Co., London, E.C.—**Clothing, Miscellaneous:** Andersons, Bristol Rubber Co., Bristol; Barnett & Wilson, Manchester; Curl Bros., Ltd., Norwich; I. Frankenburg & Sons, Ltd., Salford; P. Frankenstein & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; E. Glassberg & Co., Strangeways, Manchester; Globe Waterproof Co., Manchester; Goldstone, Davies & Co., Manchester; Harris & Co., Manchester; Harrison & Co., Cleckheaton; Hope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Leeds; Imperial Waterproof Co., Ltd., Manchester; G. H. Leavey & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; W. Lilley & Co., Manchester; National Manufacturing Co., Bradford; J. H. Pickering, Manchester; Premier Waterproof and Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; L. Stone & Sons, Manchester; Surgical Manufacturing Co., London, W.; Wilkes & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Young & Rochester, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Clothing, Oilskin:** Abbott, Anderson & Abbott, Ltd., Harpenden, Herts; M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Britannia Clothing Co., Leeds; Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester; Crescent Waterproof Co., Ltd., Manchester; Del Guerra Oilskin Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Cardiff; J. Edgington & Co., London, S.E.; I. Frankenburg & Sons, Ltd., Salford; Glasgow Oilskin Co., Glasgow; Great Grimsby Coal, Salt and Tanning Co., Great Grimsby; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Johnson, Bros. & Co., London, E.; J. Langdon & Sons, Liverpool; Lewis's, Ltd., Liverpool; Lybro, Ltd., Liverpool; E. Macbean & Co., Glasgow; C. Mackintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Mandelberg & Co., Ltd., Pendleton; J. Martin & Co., Cellardyke, Fife; Monarch Waterproof Co., Ltd., Manchester; A. Ramsay, Ltd., Glasgow; Sloane Munro & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. Unite, Ltd., London, W.; H. E. Walters, London, S.E.; R. Watson & Co., Anstruther, N.B.—**Clothing, Plain Clothes:** Frazer Bros., Leeds; Hart & Levy, Ltd., Leicester; Miers Bros., Leeds; Pilling Bros. & Noar, Manchester; Todd & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Universal Clothing Co., Leeds.—**Clothing, Uniform:** Albion Ltd., Leeds; Alderton & Sons, London, W.C.; Allanco, Ltd., Manchester; H. & A. Alvarez, London, E.; T. Armstrong, Maidstone; Atkinson, Rhodes & Co., Leeds; Bainbridge Bros., Ltd., Leeds; Bainbridge & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Bairstow, Sons & Co.,

War Office—continued.

Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Barker & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Barker & Moody, Leeds; J. E. Barlow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Barlow & Shaw, Ltd., Manchester; Beaty Bros., Manchester; A. Benedict & Co., Leeds; H. L. Beresford, Croxson; Botterill, Senor & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Booth & Co., Leeds; Bottomley's, Ltd., Blackburn; Boulton Bros., Leeds; J. R. Bousfield & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Briggs, Jones & Gibson, Ltd., Manchester; Britannia Clothing Co., Leeds; E. Broderick & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Brown & Haigh, Wigan; L. Brown & Roberts, London, W.; R. B. Brown & Sons, Leeds; Brown, Son & Co., Peterborough; M. Burton, Ltd., Leeds; Burton, Montague & Co., Leeds; Butt, Vosper & Knight, Plymouth; J. & W. Campbell & Co., Leeds; S. Camrass & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Carr, Lomas & Co., Ltd., Manchester; E. S. Cartledge, London, W.; Chorlton Bros., Ltd., Manchester; Clarke & Co., Bristol; Clarke, Sons & Co., Ltd., Abingdon, Berks; Clifton Clothing Co., Leeds; Clinch & Cooper, London, W.C.; Coborn & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; N. Cohen, Liverpool; P. Cohen, Salford; Cohen & Doll, Liverpool; J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; W. & R. Cook, Ltd., Bath; Cook, Son & Co., London, E.C.; Coop & Co., Ltd., Wigan; Cooper, Ullman & Cooper, London, E.; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester; Corby, Palmer & Stewart, London, E.C.; H. Corner & Co., Ltd., Cardiff; J. Corson & Co., Leeds; Curl Bros., Ltd., Norwich; Debenham & Co., Ltd., London, W.; S. Deyong, London, E.; Dickie, Parsons & Co., Bristol; Dight, Salmond & Co., Bristol; C. Doody & Sons, Crew; Ferguson, Shiers & Co., Manchester; Ford & Co., Motherwell, N.B.; W. Frame & Co., Reading; Frankenburg & Sons, Ltd., Salford; P. Frankenstein & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Fraser & Co., London, W.; Frazer Bros., Leeds; L. Freeman & Sons, Leeds; Furness & Goodwin, Manchester; Gerrish, Ames & Simpkins, Ltd., London, E.C.; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Goldberg, Levine & Co., Leeds; Goldberg, Long & Co., Ltd., Leeds; J. S. Goldstein & Sons, London, N.W.; Goodman Bros., Leeds; Goodrich Bros., London, N.; Goswell Clothing Works, Ltd., London, E.; Gould & Gould, Ltd., Leeds; Grainger & Smith, Ltd., Dudley; Greenwood & Carter, Ltd., Manchester; Haigh's, Huddersfield; J. Haughton & Sons, Nantwich; W. Hall (Jnr.), Ltd., Glasgow; J. Harding, Son & Co., Ltd., Nantwich and Manchester; L. Harris & Co., Leeds; Harrison Raincoat Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hart & Levy, Ltd., Leicester; Hawes, Terry & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hebden Bridge Fustian Manufacturing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; W. A. Hicks & Co., Bristol; Hipps, Ltd., Leeds; Hitchcock, Williams & Co., London, E.C.; Hobson & Sons, London, W.; Hollington Bros., London, E.; Holmes, Terry & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Leeds; G. House, Ltd., London, E.C.; Hutchisons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Ideal Clothiers, Ltd., Wellingborough; W. B. Jennings & Co., Ipswich; H. Josselson, London, E.C.; I. Kreigsfeld, Salford; G. H. Leavey & Co., London, W.C.; Levy & Weisgard, Manchester; D. Little & Co., Leeds; D. Lubelski & Co., Leeds; McBirney & Co., Ltd., Dublin; McClymont, Dewar & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Mann, Byars & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. Mares, Ltd., Basingstoke; J. May & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Miller, Rayner & Staycorn, Liverpool; A. H. Mills & Co., Leeds; G. L. Millward & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Moore & Co., Leeds; Morton & Joynt, Ltd., Leeds; Mumby & Son, Ltd., Newark; Murdock, Thompson & Co., Huddersfield; D. Murie, Ltd., Bradford; Murray & Co. (Bristol) Ltd., Bristol; Norton, Profit & Co., Walsall; Nunn & Co., London, E.C.; A. Pearce, Leeds; J. & B. Pearce & Co., London, E.; J. Peck & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Phillips & Piper, Ltd., Ipswich; Phillipson & Co., Leeds; J. Preston & Son, Ltd., Stockport; Reliable Clothing Co., Nuneaton; I. Rhodes & Co., Ltd., Leeds; T. H. Rigby & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Roberts & Co., Leeds; M. Robinson & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd., Liverpool; Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd., London, W.; Rogers & Co., London, W.C.; Rosenberg & Wilkins, Manchester; H. Saffer, Leeds; St. Albans Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Leeds; Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Glasgow; Selincourt & Sons, London, E.C.; J. Shannon & Son, Ltd., Walsall; S. Simpson, London, E.; Sindall Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, N.E.; D. Smith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Stammers, Ltd., Walsall; M. Steingold & Co., London, E.C.; Stewarts, Clothiers, Ltd., Middlesbrough; L. Stone & Sons, Manchester; Sunderland and Wilton, Ltd., Leeds; R. 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Berry & Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. Birtwistle, Manchester; Boase Spinning Co., Dundee; J. Booth & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Bright & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale; J. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Droylesden; A. Bromley & Co., Ltd., Bolton; R. E. Brydon & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Bury & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Clegg, Ltd., Shaw, Oldham; Eaton & Caldwell, Ltd., Manchester; Eccles Bros., Manchester; W. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast; Fielden Bros., Ltd., Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; H. Franc & Sander, Manchester; Grey & Co., Manchester; Greg Bros. & Co., Manchester; T. A. Harrison & Co., Ltd., Stalybridge; Haslams, Ltd., Manchester; R. Haworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Highams, Ltd., Manchester; Horrockses, Crewdson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Johnson & Sons, Manchester; Kershaw, Leese & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Leigh Manufacturing Co., Leigh, Lancs; J. Livesey, Ltd., Blackburn; Lowthian, Drake & Co., Manchester; W. Mothersill & Co., Ltd., Manchester; N. P. 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Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Royce, Ltd., Manchester; Smart & Brown, Erith; Whitakers (Engineers), Ltd., Horsforth, Leeds.—**Crucible Furnaces, Mixture for Repairing:** E. Gibbons, Junr., Ltd., Dudley; Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Dental Outfits:** C. Ash, Sons & Co., Ltd., Walton-on-Thames; Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.E.; De Trey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Elliott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; F. H. Hallam & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.; L. Porro, Ltd., London, W.; Western Dental Manufacturing Co., London, W.—**Drums, Cable:** J. Sankey & Son, Ltd., Wellington, Salop; H. Heaton & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Dubbin:** E. Day & Co., Rusholme, Manchester; Day & Martin, Ltd., London, E.; Fortune & Co., London, S.E.; Swift Polish Manufacturing Co., Hounslow.—**Duck, Tent:** J. Broadbent & Sons, Droylesden; W. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast; J. Garnett & Co., Manchester; J. Honeyman & Co., Cupar, N.B.; A. W. Reed & Co., Dunfermline; W. A. 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Pick & Sons, Leicester; Pool, Lorrimer & Tabberer, Leicester; Premier Underwear Co., Ltd., Leicester; R. Pringle & Son, Hawick; Pryce-Jones, Ltd., Newtown, N. Wales; Pudan & Burridge, Ltd., Leicester; Rapport Bros., Cardiff; Reeve & Hubbard, Leicester; J. Renwick & Co., Ltd., Hawick; S. Resdaile & Co., London, W.; H. J. Riddlestone & Co., Leicester; J. D. & S. Rivlin, Cardiff; J. A. Robertson, Dumfries; Robinson Bros. (Burbage), Ltd., Hinckley; J. Rotherham & Co., Ltd., London, E.; R. Rowley & Co., Ltd., Leicester; B. Russell & Sons, Leicester; Rylands & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; St. Itas Knitting Industry, Ennis, Co. Clare; St. Lelia's School, Limerick; Salmon & Welch, Ltd., Leicester; P. Scott & Co., Ltd., Hawick; Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Glasgow; R. Seddon & Sons, Wigan; W. Sharp (Galstan), Ltd., Galston, N.B.; Shephed Hosiery Co., Ltd., Leicester; W. P. Skevington, Leicester; J. Smedley, Ltd., Matlock; S. Smith, Leicester; A. Smith, Brown & Co., Ltd., Kilmarnock; Southworld Homeknit Hosiery Co., Southwold, Suffolk; W. Spence & Sons, Huntly, N.B.; G. Spencer & Co., Lutterworth; Stevenson & Co., Newtownards, Co. Down; Strathclyde Hosiery Co., Ltd., Glasgow; S. D. Stretton & Sons Ltd., Leicester; C. & F. Sudbury, Ltd., Nottingham; H. G. Swift & Co., Leicester; F. & E. Tarratt, Leicester; Taylor & Stansfield, Littleborough; S. Taylor & Co., Hucknall; W. R. Taylor, Belfast; Toller & Lankester, Leicester; J. Toon & Sons, Earl Shilton; L. O. Trivett, Ltd., Nottingham; W. D. Tucker & Sons, Ltd., London, N.; Turner & Jarvis, Ltd., Leicester; Two Steeples, Ltd., Wigston, Leicester; W. Tyler, Sons & Co., Leicester; Unedus Hosiery Co., Ltd., Leicester; United Welsh Mills, Cardiff; C. Verwee, Maidenhead; Victoria Hosiery Co., Belfast; R. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Aberdeen; S. & J. Watts, Ltd., Manchester; West Lothian Hosiery Factory, Ltd., Bathgate; Wigston Hosiers, Ltd., Wigston; Woodford & Wormleighton, Leicester; Wooding & Teasdale, Leicester; A. Yates & Co., Leicester; A. S. Yates, Leicester.—Huts, &c., Wood: E. Anslow & Sons, Ltd., Mitcham; W. Bain & Co., Coatbridge; G. Blay, New Malden, Surrey; Bosworth & Lowe, Nottingham; Brand, Pettit & Co., London, N.; Browne & Lilly, Reading; Cooper, Snowden & Sons, Grimsby; D. Eadie & Co., Ltd., Stockport; A. Fairhead & Sons, Enfield; Gloucester Joinery Co., Gloucester; Gurney, Nutting & Co., Croydon; Hibberd Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.; F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. B. Kind, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; W. Lawrence & Son, London N.; Leslie & Co., Ltd., London, W.; London Provincial and Export Building Co., London, S.W.; Middlesex Joinery Works, Ltd., London, E.; E. Morley & Son, Derby; Norman & Sons, Ltd., Burgess Hill, Sussex; Rice & Son, London, S.W.; Thornborough & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Waltham Cross Joinery Co., Ltd., Waltham Cross; W. G. White & Co., London, E.C.; Wylie & Lockhead, Ltd., Glasgow.—Instruments: Musical: H. S. Barnes & Sons, London, S.E.; Besson & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; T. Dawkins, London, E.C.; Hawkes & Son, London, W.; H. Potter & Co., London, W.C.; J. R. Ward & Sons, Liverpool; A. O. Windsor, Birmingham.—Joinery: Higgs & Hills, London, S.W.—Knives, Clasp, &c.: Atkinson Bros., Ltd., Sheffield; W. & S. Butcher, Ltd., Sheffield; G. Butler & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; T. Elin & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; H. G. Long & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; J. McClory & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Knives and Forks, Table: Boswell, Hatfield & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; E. W. Cheeseman & Co., Sheffield; Cooper Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; S. & J. Kitchin, Sheffield; H. G. Long & Co., Sheffield; A. Milns & Co., Sheffield; J. H. Potter, Sheffield; F. Reynolds, Sheffield; P. R. Styling, Sheffield; J. Wain, Sheffield; Wall, Kay & Sons, Sheffield; Wallace & Co., Sheffield; T. Wilson, Sheffield.—Lace, Gold: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.; J. Perkins & Sons (1909), Ltd., Coventry; S. Simpson, Preston.—Laces, Leather and Fabric: E. B. Balmforth, Leeds; City Leather Co., Derby; J. Dawbarn & Sons, London, S.E.; Foxton Bros. & Co., Leeds; M. Gaunt, Armlay; Hunt & Co., Ltd., Southport; W. Paton, Ltd., Johnstone, N.B.—Lamps, Brazing: C. Collins, Ltd., Birmingham; King's Norton Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Lamps and Lanterns: Howes Stamford; Reform Lighting Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Sherwoods, Ltd., Birmingham.—Lead Sheet: Walker, Parker & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Leather, Dressed: A. Davies, Ltd., Audenshaw, Manchester; H. Gibbs & Son, London, E.C.; E. Mills, Llanrwst, N. Wales.—Leathers, Chamouis: J. North & Sons, Hyde; F. Saxton & Co., Hyde; Webb & Co., Ltd., Hertford.—Leggings, Leather: T. Brown & Sons, Ltd., Wellingborough; F. C. Chamberlain & Co., Wellingborough; Hilton, Curtis & Perkins, Wellingborough; G. Knight, Finedon; L. Lilley, Ltd., Wellingborough.—Linoleum: Barry, Ostler & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; M. Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Locks: H. & T.

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Naylor, Ltd., Kidderminster.—Motors, &c.: E. Brook, Ltd., Huddersfield; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Muslin: T. Williams & Co., Manchester.—Nails, Tacks, &c.: D. Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Clyde Nail Co., Ltd., Newton, Glasgow; Cordes (Dos Workes) Ltd., Newport, Mon.; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Rogerston, Mon.; J. Summers & Sons, Stalybridge.—Nails, Horse Shoe: Capewell Horse Nail Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Nets, Fishing: J. Jack & Sons, Ltd., Lowestoft; Linen Thread Co., Glasgow.—Netting, Wire: Albion Iron & Wire Work Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; F. H. Ayers, Ltd., London, E.C.; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Burrows Bros., Warrington; H. W. Carter & James, Ltd., Birmingham; Domestic Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.; Firth & Co., Ltd., Warrington; Foggin, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; R. Johnson, Clapham & Morris, Ltd., Manchester; T. Locker & Co., Ltd., Warrington; J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol; W. Patterson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Proctor Bros. 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Freeman, Sons and Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Goodlass, Wall & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Locke, Blackett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mayfield Bros., Hull; Naylor Bros. (London), Ltd., Southall, Middlesex.—Panniers: Hunt & Co., Ltd., Southport.—Paper, Cotton Lined: J. Spicer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Photographic Stores: Houghton-Butcher Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.; Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.; Thornton-Pickard Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Altrincham.—Pins, Hayband: Banks & Davis, Ltd., Birmingham; Boddiss, Ltd., Old Hill; C. W. Cheney, Birmingham; W. C. Farrer, Ltd., Birmingham; S. Flavel & Co., Leamington; J. Hill & Co., Lye; A. A. James, Ltd., West Bromwich; Sidway, Allwin, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Williams & Sons, Ltd., Halesowen.—Pins, Insulator: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Pipes, Cast Iron: Stanton Iron Works Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Pipes, &c., Drain: G. Jennings, Parkstone; J. 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Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—Sandals: Adams Bros., Raunds; Pocock Bros., London, S.E.—Sewings: Ainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Cleator; W. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Lisburn, Ireland; Bent Ley Silk Mills, Ltd., Meltham, Huddersfield; Blackstaff Flax Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; Finlayson, Bousfield & Co., Ltd., Johnstone, N.B.; Fry & Son, Birmingham; F. W. Hayes

War Office—continued.

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Knight, Finedon; Mansfield Shoe Co., Mansfield; Stead & Simpson, Ltd., Leicester; Walker, Kempson & Stevens, Ltd., Leicester.—**Shoes, Magazine:** Unity Co-operative Society, Ltd., Thrapston.—**Slings, Stretcher:** G. Smith & Co., London, W.C.—**Soap:** Crichton Bros., London, E.C.; J. Crossfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington; S. Earle & Co., Ltd., Hull; Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., London, E.C.; W. Gossage & Sons, Ltd., Widnes; T. H. Harris & Sons, London, E.; F. Johnson & Co., London, E.C.; J. Kay & Sons, Ramsgate; J. Knight, Ltd., London, E.; Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight; P. Lunt & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; E. Morton, London, E.C.; Price's Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Rubber Tar, Ltd., Bishopbriggs, N.B.; J. Watson & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; R. When & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Soda Crystals:** Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Steelwork, Constructional:** Braithwaite & Co., West Bromwich; Burton Constructional Engineering Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; London Works Iron Co., Oldbury; E. Spicer, Barbourne, Worcester.—**Sterilizers:** Rosebery Metal Works, London, E.C.—**Stoppers, Cork:** Edinburgh Cork Importing Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Stoves, Oil:** S. Heath & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Stoves, Sovers:** Fother and Clyde and Sunnyside Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk; J. A. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Bilston.—**Strappings, Leather, &c.:** R. & J. Pullman, Ltd., Godalming; Webb & Co., Ltd., Hertford.—**Straps, Leather:** Hat and Cap Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; P. Newman, London, S.E.—**Stretchers, Ambulance and Parts:** Gowen & Co., Tollesbury, Essex.—**Surgical Appliances, Instruments and Materials:** Arnold & Sons, London, N.; R. Bailey & Son, Stockport; Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.E.; Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. G. Franklin & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Freese & Moon, London, S.E.; General Surgical Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. L. Hatrick & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; S. 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War Office—continued.

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Paper of Various Descriptions: J. Marks & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; A. West & Partners, London, S.W.; Allott Jones & Co., Liverpool; S. Neots Mills, Hunts; Burnley Paper Works, Burnley; C. T. Hook & Co., Snodland; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Lancs; Ramsbottom Paper Mills, Manchester; North of Ireland Mill, Co. Antrim; Y. Duxbury & Sons, Lancs; Reed & Smith, Devon; A. E. Reed & Co., Kirby; Culter Mills, Aberdeen; T. Chalmers & Sons, Linnithgow; Tullis, Russell & Co., Fife; Ulverston Paper Mills, Lancs; J. Spicer & Sons, London, E.C.; Ryburndale Paper Mills, Halifax; Olive & Partington, Gosport; London Paper Mills, Dartford; Olive & Partington, Gosport Mill; Norton & Gregory, London, S.W.; Packing Materials, Ltd., Manchester; Lloyds Packing Warehouses, Manchester; Waterlow & Sons, London, E.C.; B. J. Hall & Co., London, S.W.; Spicer Brothers, Eynsford Mills; S. C. & P. Harding, Denmark Hill, S.E.; A. & E. Mallandain, Bermondsey; Ritchie & Eason, Manchester; Basted Paper Mills, Kent; H. & L. Slater, Bollington Mill; A. Herbert, Coventry; New Pegamoid Co., Lower Edmonton; Smith, Stone & Knight, Bristol; Caribonum Mills; Bristol; Imperial Paper Mills, Gravesend Mill; J. Cropper & Co., Kendal; Fourstones Paper Co., Northumberland; G. Church, Nunhead Lane; S. Jones & Co., Camberwell, S.E.; H. Band, Brentford; T. Williamson & Co., Manchester; J. Halden & Co., Broadway, S.W.; T. Illingworth & Co., Willesden; Nero Duplicator, Essex; Roneo, Ltd., Essex; Waterlow & Sons, Dunstable Mill; Ilford Paper Mills, Essex; R. Craig & Sons, Airedale.—**Cards:** Wiggins, Teape, Dover; Spicer & Sons, S.E.; J. Dickinson & Co., Hemel Hempstead; Spicer Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, &c.:** Printing 100,250,000 Forms; 500,000 Books; ruling, &c., 10,000 Books; binding 2,000 Skeleton Guard Books; binding and ruling 30,000 Books; binding 20,000 Books; making 600 Books; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Making 1,100 Books; 600 Guard Books; H. R. Danford, London, E.C. Ruling 1,500

H.M. Stationery Office—continued.

Reams Double Fcap Paper: Millington & Sons, S. Tottenham. Printing 10,100 Sets of Cards: G. Reynolds, London, E. Binding 5,000 Prayer Books; 18,000 Books: J. Truscott & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Making 1,250 Books: P. L. Humphries & Co., Bradford. Binding 500 Harrison Binders: Lyle Trading and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Printing 150,000 Forms; 1,000,000 Labels: Sutcliffe & Hurley, London, E.C. Printing 85,000 Books: G. F. Tomkins, Leytonstone. Printing 1,800,000 Forms; binding 125,000 Covers for Books: John Rissen & Co., Ltd., Clerkenwell Green. Printing 650,000 Tickets: Moore's Modern Methods, London, E.C. Printing 10,000 Books: Clay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E. Printing 15,000 Books; 350,000 Forms: Roberts & Jackson, Grimsby. Printing 30,000 Labels; 200,000 Labels; 500,000 Labels: Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, London, S.E. Printing 15,000 Books: Causton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Printing 15,000 Books: Hewitt & Son, Ltd., Nottingham. Making 1,500 Books; printing 15,000 Books; making 2,000 Books; binding 12,000 Books; making 2,600 Books; binding 4,000 Books; making 1,758 Books; 5,000 Books; ruling 6,000 Books: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Bucks. Printing 50,000 Posters: Roberts & Leete, Ltd., London, S.E. Printing 10,000 Books; 26,000 Books; 15,000 Pads: Hazell, Watson & Viney, London, E.C. Printing 1,000,000 Leaflets: Eyre & Spottiswoode, Hackney. Binding 625 Books; 2,000 Books: Woolnough & Sons, Ltd., London. Binding 1,500 Books: A. W. Bain & Co., Ltd., London, E. Printing 183,000 Plates: Dangerfield Printing Co., St. Albans. Binding 3,020 Books; 1,994 Books; 1,000 Books: G. & J. Kitcat, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing 671,000 Plates: The Globe Printing Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Printing 427,000 Plates: Vincent Brooke, Day & Co., London, W.C. Binding 1,500 Copies, Books, 2,000 Copies; Books, 1,500 Books; 1,194 Books: Fisher Book-binding Co., Ltd., Herne Hill. Printing 12,000 Books: W. Mate & Sons, Ltd., Bournemouth. Printing 7,500 Books: J. E. C. Potter, Stamford. Printing 80,000 Cards: Edmund Evans, Ltd., Globe Road, E. Printing 20,000 Diaries: R. Johnson & Sons, Manchester. Printing 4,000 Rotation Books; making 600 Books: J. Dickinson & Co., Hemel Hempstead. Printing 1,000,000 Forms: Chapman & Co., Ltd., Balham. Printing 20,000 Books: T. & A. Constable, Edinburgh. Printing 1,500,000 Cards: South Essex Recorders, Ltd., Ilford. Printing 50,000 Sets of Forms: Howard & Jones, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing 19,000 Forms: H. & C. Graham, Camberwell. Printing 1,500 L/L Binders: Burrup, Mathieson & Sprague, Ltd., London, S.E. Binding 2,800 Boxes: A. & E. Walter, Ltd., Canonbury. Binding 100 L/L Binders; 576 L/L Binders: Presswork, Ltd., Rathbone Place. Binding 100 L/L Metals; 1,250 L/L Metals: British L/L Manufacturers, Walworth Road, S.E. Binding 2,000 Books: Straker & Sons, Smith Bros., Ltd., Whitefriars. Binding 576 L/L Metals: C. H. Hare & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. Ruling 2,000 Reams: Clements, Newling & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Binding 1,250 L/L Binders: Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd., Canning Town. Binding 1,200 Cash Books: Rutland Printing and Binding Works, Ltd., Clerkenwell. Binding 2,000 Books: Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing 15,000 Pads: Adlard & Co., Ipswich. Printing 15,000 Posters: Banks & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Printing 5,000 Books; 700,000 Forms: Corah & Son, Loughborough. Printing 8,000 Forms: The Premier Press, London, S.E. Printing 50,500 Posters: J. Riddle & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Binding 4,500 Covers: T. & J. Weeks & Co., Clapham. Making 13,500 Covers, M. & A. Hess, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing 25,000 Pads: Ketcher & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Printing 21,000 Posters: Upcott Gill, Ltd., London, W.C. Printing 220,000 Cards; 10,000 Posters: Hill, Siffkin & Co., London, N. Binding 50,000 Books: Willmott & Sons, Ltd., London. Printing 300,000 Labels: Fisher, Clarke & Co., Ltd., Boston, Lincs. Printing 2,500,000 Forms: The London Colour Printing Co., London, W. Printing 15,000 Books: Arthur's Press, Ltd., Woodchester, Glos. Printing 1,000,000 Labels; 3,001 Books: J. Parry & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Printing 125,000 Labels: Cooper, Denison & Walkden, London, S.E. Printing 2,000,000 Notices: Henderson & Spalding, London, S.E. Printing 1,000,000 Notices: McAra & Whiteman, London, E.C.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Repairing Wire: J. Barker & Co., Ltd., Willenhall, Staffs; George Plumpton, Ltd., Warrington.—**Apparatus, Telegraphic:** Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Apparatus, Telephonic:** Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Cheshire; British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Manchester; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective:** British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts.—**Bolts, Arm:** Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; Portland Bolt and Nut Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Brackets, Cast Iron:** Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; D. Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath, Staffs.—**Brakes, Cycle, and Parts:** Bowden Brake Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Buttons, Cyphers and Numerals:** Birmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable, Submarine:** Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic:** British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Cheshire, and Prescott; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; Henley's

Post Office—continued.

Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; H. W. Smith & Co., Ltd., Lydbrook, Glos.; Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Yorkshire Cable Co., Ltd., Bradford, Yorks.—**Cases, Packing:** J. F. Farwig & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cells, Dry:** Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cells, Secondary:** Pritchett & Gold and Electrical Power Storage Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex.—**Clothing, Uniform:** Dublin Clothing Co., Ltd., Dublin.—**Cords for Telephones:** London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Manchester.—**Fittings, Metal, for Pruning Rods:** Cakebread, Robey & Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Insulators, Bodies and Covers:** J. Bourne & Son, Ltd., Denby, Derbyshire; Bullers, Ltd., Hanley; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem; J. Macintyre & Co., Ltd., Burslem.—**Irons, Terminal:** McGregor Bros., Ltd., Leigh, Lancashire.—**Lamps, Glow:** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Mountings, Fuse:** H. White & Co., London, N.—**Pedals, Cycle:** Brampton Brothers, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Rags:** John Phillips & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Ratchets, Telegraph Spring:** Henry Brindley, Birmingham.—**Rings for Insulator Spindles:** Rubber Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Stirling.—**Rods, Pruning:** Jacobs, Young & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Rods, Zinc:** Eyre Smelting Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Spindles, Telegraph:** Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; T. W. Lench, Ltd., Blackheath, Birmingham.—**Staves:** J. Thompson, Birmingham.—**Strainers:** Four Wire: S. Venables & Son, Walsall.—**Telephones:** British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Manchester.—**Tongs, Draw:** H. Brindley, Birmingham; G. Plumpton, Ltd., Warrington.—**Wire, Bronze:** British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott.—**Wire, Copper, Enamelled and Silk Covered:** London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd., London, E.—**Wire, Flameproof:** London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Wire, Galvanised Iron:** Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop.—**Installation of Water Pumping Plant at the Mount Pleasant Station of the Post Office (London) Railway:** The Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Camberwell, S.E.—**Repair of Battery at Manchester (City) Telephone Exchange:** Pritchett and Gold and Electrical Power Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Bury St. Edmunds, Flax Factory: Foster & Dicksee, Rugby. Erection of De-Seeding Buildings and Barns, General Electric Co.'s Building, Kingsway, Sanitary Fittings: W. R. Pickup & Co., Ltd., Horwich. London District, Erection of Sectional Huts: W. Thomas & Sons, Ltd., Wrexham. Selby Flax Factory, Erection of Scutch and Breaker Rooms: Armitage & Hodgson, Leeds. South Shields, Employment Exchange, Alterations: W. B. Cooper & Sons, Sunderland.—**Engineering Works:** American Hospital, Richmond Park, Steam Boilers: Clayton, Son & Co., Ltd., Leeds. Cardiff, Supply of Engineering Labour in Daywork: Friend Wintle & Co., Cardiff. Carlton Studios, Bedford Street, W.C., Heating Apparatus: Bilbie Hobson & Co., London, E.C. Grain Stores (generally), Installation of Suction Plant: Spencer & Co., Ltd., Melksham, Wilts; R. Boby, Ltd., Bury St. Edmunds; T. Robinson & Son, Ltd., Rochdale. H.M. Fuel Research Station, East Greenwich, Boiler: Babcock & Wilcox, London, E.C. Cranes: H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough. New Science Museum, South Kensington, Removal and Re-erection of Lifts: Waygood-Otis, Ltd., London, S.E. Swansea Grain Stores, Engineering Services: Swansea Harbour Trust.—**Furniture:** Bedsteads: Fisher, Brown & Bayley, Birmingham. Boxes, Filing: E. Bean, Ltd., London, E.C. Chairs, Caxton: J. Elliott & Sons, High Wycombe. Chairs, Folding: Wrinch & Sons, Ltd., Ipswich; Bennet Furnishing Co., London, S.E.; Bobby & Co., Ltd., High Wycombe; A. Bavey-stock & Co., London, E.; W. Williams & Sons, Birmingham; D. Meredith, Letchworth. Chairs, Windsor: Gordon & Co., Birmingham; J. Hatch & Sons, Amersham, Bucks. Chests, Cupboard: Fisher, Brown & Bayley, Birmingham; F. J. Amery, Bath. Paper Trays: T. Walker & Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool. Presses: W. Thomas & Co., Cardiff; W. Eaves & Co., Ltd., Blackpool. Racks, Desk: H. Hann, Merton, S.W. Tables, &c.: Joseph Cooke, Stoke-on-Trent; W. E. Fuller & Co., Swansea; W. Angus & Co., Ltd., Finsbury; Banks Mawson, Leeds; R. T. Colley & Son, Birmingham; Coulson & Son, Cambridge; Educational Supply Association, London, E.C.; F. J. Merrick & Son, Glasgowbury; J. Lichstein, Manchester; Wilkinson & Sons, Bradford; Hunter & Co., Manchester; R. Jones & Co., Ltd., Chester; H. Morris & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Francis Jackson, Ltd., Nelson, Lancs; Lazenby Bros., Leeds; L. H. & R. Roberts, London, E.; E. Fisher, Ltd., Preston.—**Wardrobes:** W. Storrs, Sons & Co., Stalybridge.—**Miscellaneous:** Bedding: Maples, Ltd., London, S.W. Bedside Strips: Cox Bros., Ltd., Dundee. Boots, Rubber: Renards Bros., London, E.C. Coats, Oilskins, &c.: Lybro, Ltd., Liverpool. Counterpanes, &c.: Baxendale & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Curtains: Cooper & Edmunds, Norbiton. Door Springs: Nettlefold & Sons, London, W.C. Firelighters: T. E. Dingwall, Ltd., London, E.C. Glasses: J. B. Arch & Son, Boston. Knives: E. M. Dickinson, Ltd., Sheffield; J. & J.

H.M. Office of Works—continued.

Maxfield, London, E.C. Material for Curtains: Newman, Smith & Newman, London, E.C.; R. Haworth, Ltd., Manchester; W. O'Hanlon & Co., Manchester. Mattress Slips: T. Johnson & Sons, Manchester. Metal Polish: Day & Martin, Ltd., London, E. Overalls, Men's: Sugden & Sons, Cleckheaton; Suits, Men's Boiler: A. A. Taylor, Liverpool; Lybro, Ltd., Liverpool; R. M. Hadley, Oldbury.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

Cable: C. Macintosh & Co., Manchester.—**Crucibles:** Morgan Crucible Co., Battersea, S.W.—**Insulators:** Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.; Taylor, Tunnicliffe & Co., Eastwood, Hanley.—**Paper:** Ellam's Duplicator Co., London, E.C.—**Saws:** R. Ibbotson & Co., Sheffield.—**Stalks:** Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tubes:** Howell & Co., Sheffield.—**Tyres:** Taylor Bros. & Co., Leeds.—**Wagons:** J. & F. Howard, Bedford.—**Wire:** British Insulated and Helsby Cables, London, W.C.; Shropshire Iron Co., Hadley, Salop; Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough; F. Smith & Co., Halifax.—**Steel, Cast:** Watson, Saville & Co., Sheffield; Edgar Allen & Co., Sheffield.—**Welding Plant:** T. S. Anderson, Sheffield.

H.M. PRISON COMMISSION.

Boards, &c., for Brushmaking: Leif Sundt & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Brushmaking Materials:** J. Griffin, London, S.E.; S. Toye & Co., London, E.C.—**Cotton Materials:** Cottrill & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Johnson, Manchester;

H.M. Prison Commission—continued.

Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; C. Openshaw & Sons, Manchester; Woods, Sons & Co., London, E.C.—**Grindery:** W. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Hilden, Lisburn, Ireland; Pocock Bros., London, S.E.; Pryke & Palmer, Ltd., London, E.C.; Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Haberdashery, &c.:** Bodill, Parker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Bond (London), Ltd., London, N.; Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Grove & Sons, Ltd., Halesowen; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Newey Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; J. F. Percival, Ltd., London, S.E.; A. Shrimpton & Sons, Ltd., Redditch; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Leather:** S. E. Norris & Co., London, E.; Pocock Bros., Southwark, S.E.; J. Tullis & Son, Ltd., Bridgeton, Glasgow.—**Mailbag Canvas:** The Bye Products Finishing Syndicate, Ltd., Manchester.—**Mailbag Sundries:** J. G. Ingram & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Newey Bros, Ltd., Birmingham; C. C. Walker, Ltd., Walsall.—**Rope, Twine, &c.:** W. Terrell & Sons, Ltd., Bristol.—**Tools, &c.:** S. Allcock & Co., Ltd., Redditch; Bodill, Parker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Pryke & Palmer, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Woolley & Sons, Redditch.—**Weaving Gear:** T. Miln, Dundee; Milner & Firth, Ltd., Yeadon, nr. Leeds; J. Wilson, Stanningley, Leeds.—**Weaving Materials, Cotton:** Hoare, Marr & Co., London, E.C.—**Woollen Articles, Scouring, Milling, &c.:** Baxter & Thrippleton, Ltd., Kirkstall, Leeds.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Supply in the year 1919 of Uniform Clothing to the Metropolitan Police: J. Compton & Sons, London, E.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., London, S.E.—**Removal of Police Officers' Furniture for one year to 31st August, 1919:** Curtiss & Sons, London, E.C.