

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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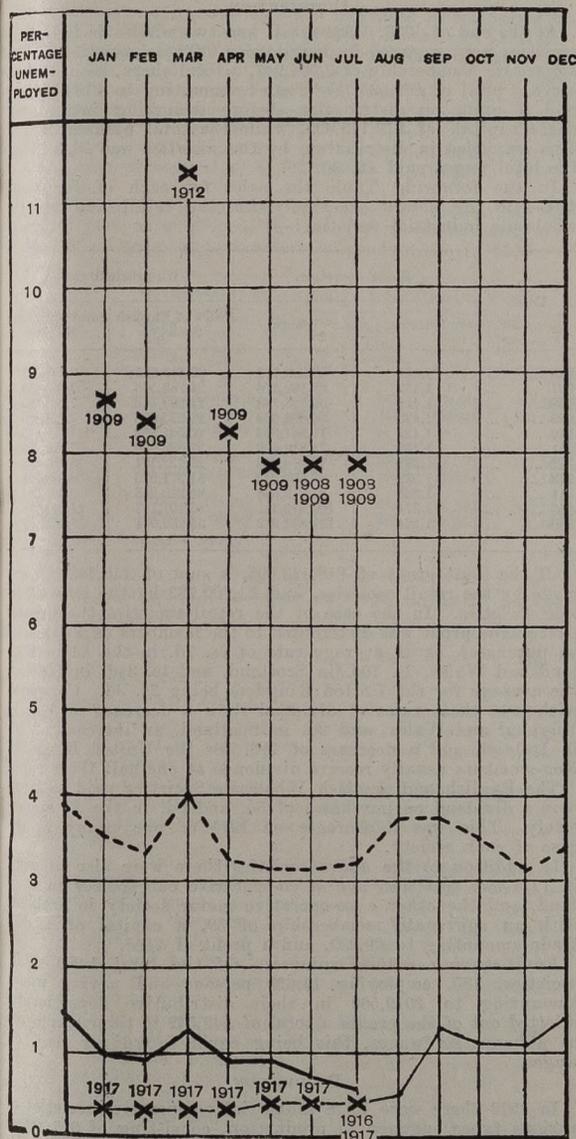
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

× 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 JULY.

In July employment continued good in nearly all the principal industries, and much overtime was worked by inadequate staffs. In the cotton and jute trades, however, it continued to be restricted by the regulation of the consumption of raw materials, and short time was worked.

Trade Unions with a net membership of 1,124,227, excluding those serving with the Forces, reported 0.6 of their members as unemployed at the end of July, compared with 0.7 at the end of June and 0.4 per cent. at the end of July, 1917. The increase in the percentage as compared with a year ago was almost entirely due to the cotton industry.

Of the 3,921,878 male and female workpeople insured under the National Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1916, the number unemployed at the end of July was 26,442 (or 0.67 per cent.), compared with 0.79 per cent. in the previous month and 0.69 per cent. a year ago. For males and females separately the percentages unemployed at the end of July were 0.34 and 1.34.

Employment at coal mines continued good. At collieries covered by the returns received the pits worked 5.58 days per week in the fortnight ended 27th July, as compared with 5.21 days per week in the corresponding period of 1917; the number of workpeople employed showed a decrease of 6.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago. At iron mines employment continued very good, and the number of workpeople employed at the mines covered by the returns was 3.3 per cent. greater than a year ago. At shale and lead mines employment was also very good; at tin mines it was good. In quarrying employment was good on the whole; it was, however, only fairly good at some quarries producing paving setts, road-making material and building stone, and fair at slate quarries in North Wales.

In the pig iron industry there was a decline in the number of furnaces in blast, but employment continued good; at iron and steel works it continued very good. The engineering and shipbuilding trades were very busy. The tinsplate and steel sheet trade showed little change, and in most of the other metal trades employment continued good.

In the cotton industry employment was moderate, and a large number of mills were working only forty hours a week owing to the restrictions imposed by the Cotton Control Board. In the woollen and worsted trades there was a further improvement, and employment generally was good.

In the hosiery trade employment was good. In the jute trade it continued slack, and short time was worked in accordance with the arrangements for restricting the consumption of jute. Employment was also very slack in the linen trade in Ireland, and much short time was reported; in Scotland it continued fairly good. In the silk trade employment continued fairly good; in the lace and carpet trades it was fair; in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing

trades generally it showed a decline, and was only moderate.

In the leather trades employment showed an improvement in the saddle and harness branch, and was good generally; it was also good on the whole in the boot and shoe trades, though a decline was reported in some districts.

Employment in the ready-made tailoring trade was good. In the bespoke tailoring branch it was good in the principal provincial centres; in London it showed a decline, and was fair on the whole. In the wholesale mantle, costume and blouse branches, and in the corset and shirt and collar trades it was fairly good; in the dressmaking, millinery and hat trades it was fair on the whole.

In the brick and cement trades employment continued good, and overtime was worked. The men remaining in the building trades were also well employed, mainly on Government work. With mill-sawyers, cabinet makers, coachbuilders, coopers and brushmakers employment was good. In the paper, printing and bookbinding trades employment continued good generally, and overtime was worked; with lithographic printers in the provinces, however, it was reported as only fair on the whole. In the glass trades employment continued good, but some loss of time was reported through inability to complete "sets" of men, owing to enlistments. Employment was also good in the pottery trades, though short time was worked in some cases owing to short supplies of coal. In most of the branches of the food preparation trades employment was good, and much overtime was reported; but in the chocolate and sugar confectionery branches it was affected by the restricted supplies of materials.

The rains which set in about the middle of the month greatly improved crop prospects, and though the supply of labour was deficient, good progress was made in agricultural operations with the assistance rendered by women and boys. With fishermen employment was good on the whole; with dock labourers it was fairly good, except at Bristol, Dundee, and certain ports on the East Coast, where it was slack.

Detailed reports and statistics as to employment in the various trades are given on pages 313 to 319.

Employment Exchanges.—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Employment Exchanges for the five weeks ended 12th July, 1918, was 44,785, as compared with 43,948 in the previous four weeks, and with 36,904 in the five weeks ended 13th July, 1917. The average weekly number of vacancies filled for the same periods was 33,950, 33,558, and 28,822 respectively. The number of workpeople remaining on the live register at 12th July, 1918, was 30,661 men, 53,949 women, 7,574 boys, and 7,321 girls, a total of 99,505.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses), reported to the Department as having been granted in July, resulted in a net increase of nearly £100,000 per week in the wages of over 400,000 workpeople.

The principal changes recorded were an increase of 5s. per week in the war advance granted to workmen in the employment of tramway and omnibus undertakings, and increases of varied amounts to workpeople in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades in the North of England and Scotland, and to workpeople in the wholesale clothing trade. Other important increases included bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent. on the earnings of building trade operatives on time and piece rates respectively in Scotland, a further war advance of 1½d. per hour to building trade operatives on munitions work in London, and additional war bonuses to steel and tinplate workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Trade Disputes.—The number of disputes beginning in July was 90, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 96,900, as compared with 70,100 in the previous month, and 45,400 in July, 1917. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 582,500 days, as compared with 375,100 days in June, 1918, and 260,600 days in July, 1917.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1916.

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

DISTRIBUTION AND PRODUCTION.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

At the end of 1916 there were at work in the United Kingdom 1,488 industrial co-operative distributive and productive societies with an aggregate membership of 3,563,769, a total share, loan, and reserve capital of £77,937,736; a total trade (distributive and productive) of £237,525,135,* and a total profit—before deduction of interest on share capital—of £18,958,388.

Excepting for a decrease of ten in the number of societies—due mainly to amalgamations—these figures show a remarkable growth as compared with 1915, there being an increase in membership of 257,450, or 7·8 per cent.; in capital of £7,611,259, or 10·8 per cent.; in trade of £39,290,948, or 19·8 per cent.; and in profit of £1,990,439, or 11·7 per cent.

The total number of persons directly employed by the societies was 154,622,* and the total wages paid during the year amounted to £10,391,245,* compared with 149,852 employees and £9,607,434 in wages in 1915.

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

DISTRIBUTION.

At the end of 1916, 1,364 retail and two wholesale industrial societies were engaged in distribution. These societies had an aggregate membership of 3,524,247, a total share, loan, and reserve capital of £69,936,787†; sales amounting to £188,583,043, and a profit on distribution—before deducting interest on share capital—of £18,143,695, while the total number of persons employed in distribution by the societies was 96,466, and the total wages paid £6,099,729.

In the following Table the sales for each of the years 1906-1916 are shown separately for the retail and for the wholesale industrial societies:—

Year.	Retail Societies.		Wholesale Societies.	
	Number.	Sales.	Sales of English Society.	Sales of Scottish Society.
1906 ...	1,441	£ 63,353,772	£ 22,510,035	£ 7,140,183
1907 ...	1,432	68,109,376	24,786,568	7,603,460
1908 ...	1,418	69,785,798	24,902,842	7,531,126
1909 ...	1,430	70,423,359	25,675,938	7,457,136
1910 ...	1,421	71,861,383	26,567,833	7,738,159
1911 ...	1,403	74,812,469	27,892,590	7,851,080
1912 ...	1,392	78,878,658	29,732,154	8,391,258
1913 ...	1,382	83,607,043	31,371,976	8,964,034
1914 ...	1,385	87,979,898	34,910,813	9,425,384
1915 ...	1,374	103,073,321	43,101,747	11,563,076
1916 ...	1,364	121,853,932	52,230,074	14,499,037

Of the total profit of £18,143,695, a sum of £16,442,913 was made by the retail societies, and £1,700,782 by the two wholesale societies. In the case of the retail societies the greater part of the profit was distributed to the members as a dividend on purchases, at an average rate of 2s. 2d. in the £1 in England and Wales, 2s. 10d. in Scotland, and 1s. 3½d. in Ireland, the average for the United Kingdom being 2s. 3d. Compared with 1915 these rates of dividend show a decrease of 1½d. in England and Wales, and 2d. in Scotland, an increase of ½d. in Ireland, and a decrease of 1½d. for the United Kingdom. Non-members usually receive dividends at one-half these rates.

The English and Scottish Wholesale Societies paid to members a dividend on purchases of 5d. and 8d. in the £1 respectively. This was a decrease on 1915 of one penny in the case of each society.

In addition to the above societies there were also at work in 1916 two societies, one, a co-operative cab society in England, and the other a co-operative motor society in Ireland, with an aggregate membership of 39, a capital of £2,660, trade amounting to £9,289, and a profit of £568.

Profit-sharing with Employees.—Of the total 1,364 retail societies, 135, employing 14,629 persons and paying wages amounting to £919,560 in their distributive departments, allotted out of the profits a total of £42,542 to their employees as a bonus on wages, this being equal to 4·6 per cent. on wages.

PRODUCTION.

In 1916 there were 1,118 industrial co-operative societies of various types engaged in production, consisting of 996 retail and two wholesale distributive societies having productive departments, and of 120 associations for production only; these

* These figures are exclusive of the number and wages of persons employed in agriculture by industrial distributive societies, and of the sales and transfers of agricultural produce by these societies, which will be dealt with in a future issue.

† The figures include the capital used in the productive departments of retail societies, and the profit upon the productions of these societies, the amounts not being available separately. The capital used in the productive departments of the wholesale societies, £5,493,259, and the profit, £463,384, are not included.

consisting of 2 corn-milling societies, 37 breadmaking and other consumers' societies, and 81 associations of workers.

The total number of persons employed by these societies was 58,123, the amount of wages paid during the year was £4,290,228, and the value of productions £48,932,803. Of the 58,123 persons employed in production 46 per cent. were men, 34·2 per cent. women, and 19·8 per cent. were young persons under 18 years of age.

In the following Tables the sales and transfers of each group of societies, together with the totals for all the societies, are shown for each of the years 1906-1916:—

Year.	Sales and Transfers of Productions.*						Grand Total of all Societies.
	Associations of Consumers.				Associations of Workers.	Grand Total of all Societies.	
	Productive Departments of Distributive Societies.		Productive Societies.				
	Retail Societies.	Wholesale Societies.	Corn-milling Societies.	Baking & other Consumers' Societies.			
1906 ...	£ 6,675,646	£ 6,804,924	£ 965,018	£ 700,608	£ 1,203,659	£ 16,349,850	
1907 ...	8,277,974	8,102,980	954,733	762,949	1,319,117	19,417,753	
1908 ...	11,085,095	8,464,021	1,048,403	880,670	1,265,796	22,743,985	
1909 ...	12,034,137	8,993,922	1,111,563	906,823	1,246,879	24,293,324	
1910 ...	12,684,996	9,399,283	1,019,569	992,940	1,382,125	25,473,913	
1911 ...	12,731,608	9,615,748	1,024,331	1,020,801	1,440,357	25,832,845	
1912 ...	13,691,188	10,630,583	1,113,729	1,137,555	1,580,309	28,153,374	
1913 ...	14,550,246	11,211,882	1,003,379	1,270,579	1,732,337	29,768,623	
1914 ...	15,551,185	12,608,101	1,035,044	1,291,950	1,778,664	32,264,944	
1915 ...	19,123,388	17,350,906	304,616	1,508,872	2,399,930	40,687,712	
1916 ...	22,582,512	21,742,062	241,394	1,764,125	2,592,210	48,932,803	

The total value of productions has increased in ten years by £32,582,953, or 199·3 per cent., the greatest increase of 298·4 per cent. being shown by the productive departments of the retail societies. The productive departments of the wholesale societies show an increase of 219·5 per cent., the baking and other consumers' societies an increase of 151·8 per cent., and the associations of workers 115·4 per cent. Corn-milling societies show a decrease of 74·9 per cent., this being due to the absorption of several of the mills by the English wholesale society.

The following Table analyses by groups of industries, the number of persons employed, the amount of wages paid, and the amount of sales and transfers of productions in 1916:—

Groups of Industries.	Associations of Consumers.			Associations of Workers.		
	No. of Em- ployees.	Wages paid during 1916.	Sales and Transfers of Pro- ductions.	No. of Em- ployees.	Wages paid during 1916.	Sales and Transfers of Pro- ductions.
Food and Tobacco...	16,347	1,434,410	37,649,662	165	13,665	146,995
Clothing ...	21,769	1,368,085	4,156,976	4,105	259,240	1,334,031
Sap, Candles and Starch ...	1,692	119,860	1,818,904	—	—	—
Textiles ...	2,226	125,981	710,690	1,677	113,327	721,162
Building, Quarrying and Woodworking ...	3,354	400,025	970,716	283	21,610	51,731
Printing ...	2,008	141,342	470,452	935	78,648	246,557
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	634	55,992	235,148	383	28,875	78,061
Other Industries ...	2,468	125,591	328,045	77	3,577	13,673
Totals, 1916 ...	50,498	3,771,286	46,340,593	7,625	518,942	2,592,210
Totals, 1915 ...	53,576	3,608,672	33,287,782	7,802	495,517	2,399,930
Percentage, In- crease (+), or Decrease (—)	— 5·7	+ 4·6	+ 21·0	— 3·0	+ 4·7	+ 8·0

A total profit of £814,125 was made upon industrial production by societies other than retail societies, the profits of the latter being merged in the general profit and therefore not separately ascertainable.

Of this total £463,384 was made by the wholesale societies, £3,444 by the corn-milling societies, £162,914 by breadmaking and other consumers' societies, and £184,383 by the associations of workers.

Profit-sharing with Employees.—Of the 1,118 societies engaged in industrial production, 132, employing 10,918 persons in production with wages amounting to £798,353, allotted a sum of £52,345 to these employees as a bonus on wages, this being equal to 6·6 per cent. Of the total amount, £11,253 was allotted by 88 retail distributive societies, £8,752 by 4 consumers' productive societies, and £32,340 by 40 associations of workers.†

Associations of Workers: Share of Employees in Membership, Capital and Management.—Seventy-two of the associations of workers for production, with sales amounting to £2,574,163, or 99·3 per cent. of the total sales of the 81 associations at work in 1916, made returns showing the extent to which their employees and others shared in the membership, capital, and management of the associations.

The returns show that the total membership of the 72 associations was 24,105, of whom 4,696, or 19·5 per cent. consisted of employees, 15,132, or 62·8 per cent. of other individuals, and 4,277, or 17·7 per cent. of other societies. Of

* In the case of the retail and wholesale societies the productions are usually transferred to the distributive departments.

† Twenty-five of these societies and four additional societies (three in England and one in Scotland) allotted in addition £5,649 to Provident Funds for the benefit of their employees.

the 7,501 persons employed by the associations, 4,696, or 62·6 per cent. were members of the associations employing them.

Of the £834,494 share and loan capital, £141,129, or 16·9 per cent. belonged to employees, £310,615, or 37·2 per cent. to other individuals, and £382,750, or 45·9 per cent. to other societies. The remaining £67,143, or 8·1 per cent. consisted of loans from non-members, including bank overdrafts.

The total number of directors or committeemen of the associations was 669, of whom 265, or 39·6 per cent. were employees of the associations, 267, or 39·9 per cent. were other individual members, and 137, or 20·5 per cent. were representatives of other (shareholding) societies.

HOURS OF WORK IN FACTORIES.

In a special Report on Hours of Work, which accompanies the "Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the Year 1917,"* H.M. Deputy Chief Inspector observes that the tendency to reduce hours, which has been a growing feature since the early days of the war, continues, and that cases where women and young persons are employed for hours in excess of the maximum weekly limits allowed by the ordinary provisions of the Factory Acts are now rare. Reference is made to the increasing number of cases in which work before breakfast is being abandoned, and it is remarked that a striking feature of the experiments made in this direction has been the success attained in almost every district and factory in which they have been tried. A further development, which is referred to as being still very much in its infancy, is the cessation of all work on Saturdays. This system was adopted in some of the woollen mills, to meet the requirements of the Order reducing weekly hours of labour therein, and also in other cases, an instance given in the Report being that of a large clothing factory in which a five-day system of working was adopted with satisfactory results.

Sunday work has now been reduced to small dimensions; it is stated that experience has proved it to be unprofitable and even harmful, that employers generally and the large majority of the workpeople have long been converted to this view, and that its sole attraction is that it brings with it increased wages, on which account there has, in certain limited areas, been some opposition to its discontinuance. The Report also deals in some detail with the matters of night work and overtime.

SUBSTITUTION OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

A SPECIAL Report appended to the "Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the Year 1917,"* which has recently been published, deals with the Extent and Effect of Substitution of Women and Girls in Industry. In this special Report the Principal Lady Inspector of Factories remarks that improvement in conditions, organisation and methods of work has been and is progressively making for successful employment of women in ways and places which were practically impossible for them before the war. The chief developments of 1917 have been in occupations and types of processes already tried and proved to be successful, and there has been here and there an elimination of unsatisfactory or unfit workers and a quiet dropping off from processes not found practically adaptable for women. The mainly new developments belonging to 1917 include the employment of women in ship and marine engineering yards, in blast furnace and in forge work, in copper works, spelter works and silica brickmaking, in ferro-concrete and other construction work for factories, aerodromes, &c., in large electrical stations and attending to arc lights in docks, in retort houses and maintenance work in gas works, in maltings and in "Yorkshire stove" cleaning in a brewery.

Numbers of instances are given in the Report in illustration of varying kinds of work in which women have taken the place of men. As examples taken from among the more striking cases instanced may be mentioned: a cement works run almost entirely with women's labour, which has been very successful with the aid of mechanical appliances, the only men remaining being foremen, engineers and rotary kilnmen; a large tobacco factory in which a staff of women mechanics do the running repairs, oiling and setting all the machines; a factory in which the women have done so well as regards output in forging or nosing of 4·5 shells that they have been put on to 60-pounder shells, whose weight in the rough is 100 lbs. In foundry work women fettlers and drillers of castings are working with success, while the number of women coremakers is increasing; in shipyard women are employed in "sweeping, cleaning and general labouring, painting, french polishing, sandpapering in joiners' shops, coremaking, assisting riveters, plumbers and electricians, wiring on the boats, crane work, scraping tanks and sides of ships, repair work, welding and in store."

The relatively few failures are variously attributed by the Inspectors to: (a) insufficient care in selection of appropriate women for the kind of work needed; (b) insufficient care in instruction and training so as to make the women really efficient, or in gradually accustoming them to new and heavy work; (c) insufficient care or understanding in adapting and organising to women's needs the conditions and methods of work; (d) opposition on the part of men workers, leading in

a very few cases to positive obstruction of the women in doing or learning their work. The first two have been the main hindrances, the last two the least hindrances, and it is satisfactory to reflect that the four causes stand in diminishing order of effectiveness.

The Report states that new illustrations have frequently appeared, in 1917, of the truth that the possibility of rapid extension of substitution of women is dependent in a large degree on the extent of use of modern plant, machinery, and labour-saving appliances. In all kinds of factories with "up-to-date" construction and equipment release of men for military and other national service work has been a far simpler matter than in those with less developed mechanical contrivances. The effect of this under war conditions has been two-fold. There has been some quickening of the pace even in non-munition industries of introduction of new machinery and appliances—bounded, however, in some cases by war-time difficulties attending importation of machinery, and of shortening reserves of labour and material for home production of such appliances—and opposition has also been stimulated in certain directions to the introduction of women, entailing as it does the setting up of new labour-saving machinery and appliances. Innumerable factories in many branches of industry, extensive development of well-designed runways, chutes, lifting tackle and other labour-saving appliances has facilitated substitution. Apart from these aids, and introduction of automatic or semi-automatic machinery, it is stated that much can be done, e.g., in gas works—by adapting the size and shape of hand tools and appliances to the needs of women.

Improved or increased fencing and other means of security have been, and continue to be, urgently needed in many directions for protection of women substitutes from the greatly increased risks to which many of them are exposed by rapid substitution, and this has been recognised by employers. The opinion is expressed that their inexperience and frequent eagerness of temperament make the risk probably greater as a rule than for men, apart from a present greater liability to attacks of faintness. Several Inspectors have reported instances of accidents following substitution, which appear to be due to girls and women undertaking, with very little instruction, work that is quite unfamiliar to them under entirely novel conditions and surrounded by risks of which they have little or no understanding.

On the subject of welfare it is stated that while in 1917 much has been added to our experience of the value of good conditions of personal welfare for securing successful substitution in occupations entirely new to women, even more remarkable has been the influence of advance in that direction in arousing a new demand for improved conditions also in women's older occupations. In cotton and woollen and worsted textiles, in laundries, in potteries, in biscuit factories, where considerable substitution has also been found possible, conditions in this respect, with honourable individual exceptions, have long been stationary, but here, too, the new movement has begun to take effect. Inspectors report, in varying terms, advances made as regards provision for women in canteens and messrooms, cloakroom and lavatory accommodation, and some Inspectors speak of similar facilities for men and boys, although there are still very many large factories without them.

In these and many other developments moving towards social welfare in non-munition factories in 1917, the Principal Lady Inspector observes that there is really a less sudden growth than is apt to be considered. Enlightened workers have been asking for these things, and enlightened manufacturers have been demonstrating for many years that these improving conditions are both rightly demanded and practicable. Before the war came, the Inspectors knew of a greatly increasing and extending desire on the part of manufacturers to improve the conditions of factory life beyond the statutory minimum, and the Inspectors have steadily worked both to respond to and increase that desire.

THE POSITION OF INDUSTRIES AFTER THE WAR.

A GROUP of Departmental Committees, which were appointed by the Board of Trade during the year 1916 for the purpose of considering the position of various industries after the war, have recently issued their reports.* Some of the principal references in these documents to labour conditions are dealt with below.

TEXTILE TRADES.

In the report on these trades it is stated that, broadly speaking, British labour is peculiarly efficient, the classes of the population engaged in the various branches having in most cases followed them for several generations. In whole districts there appears to be an inherited aptitude for handling textiles. Most of our competitors, indeed, have recognised the superior skill of British textile workers by employing them in the first instance to train their own workpeople. The relative superiority of our own people is, however, probably less than it was, because the standard of efficiency

* Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to consider the position of the Textile Trades after the war (Cd. 9070), price 1s. 3d. net. The like as to the Iron and Steel Trades (Cd. 9071), price 6d. net. The like as to the Engineering Trades (Cd. 9073), price 6d. net. The like as to the Electrical Trades (Cd. 9072), price 2d. net. The like as to the Shipping and Shipbuilding Industries (Cd. 9092), price 1s. 3d. net. The like as to the Coal Trade (Cd. 9093), price 4d. net.

in other countries has been gradually rising. With regard to output, the Committee had been unable to obtain reliable statistics relating either to output per person employed, or to the output per machine in the various competing countries. It is generally believed that the output per person in the principal textile trades of the United Kingdom is higher than in any country except, perhaps, the United States. Apart from quantity, there is every reason to believe that in the manufacture of the finest fabrics, where perfection of workmanship and the absence of waste are essential, the standard of British textile work is unsurpassed. With regard to restriction of output, the impression left upon the minds of the Committee by the evidence taken from employers is that in the spinning and weaving processes of the textile trades there is in fact very little restriction of an habitual or organised kind, owing largely to the fact that piece-work is almost universal. Probably the most widespread reason for restriction is the fear on the part of the workers that if they turn out the maximum amount of work and earn high wages the piece rate may be reduced by the employer. This fear, in the opinion of the Committee, is easy to understand, and is not altogether groundless. Piece rates have sometimes been cut by employers, because they thought operatives were earning too much. The Committee consider that employers should realise that high earnings, if they are the result of high output, are just as much an advantage to the employer as to the workpeople. Workers on their part should realise that it is to increase in output and not solely to increase in piece rates that they have to look for the maintenance and extension of those higher wages to which the war has accustomed them. There is evidence of considerable interference, by means of Trade Union and "shop" rules and action, in the subsidiary processes of the various textile industries. These rules relate, for instance, to the number of people who may be employed in a particular process, the amount of work they may do, and probably what is most important of all, the proportion of apprentices or learners who may be trained. The total effect is to reduce the efficiency of the combined operations of a mill. The Committee are of opinion that in view of the vital importance of the largest possible output to repair the destruction of wealth during the war, and to meet the intense competition for the world's trade which will follow the return of peace, every effort should be made both by the Government and by associations of employers and employed to bring about a complete understanding between labour and capital on the basis of mutual interest, confidence, and good feeling; since the best results cannot be expected unless the workers feel that they receive ungrudgingly the full reward of their more strenuous labour, and employers feel that honest and willing work is given for adequate pay.

IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

In the report on these trades the Committee point out that labour relations are established upon a better footing in those industries in which both employers and men have associated themselves to deal collectively with any matters which may arise between them. This organisation is, however, only partially accomplished in the iron and steel trades. In a single works a man may belong to any one of half a dozen different unions, according to the specific nature of his occupation. There is consequently much cross-division in the organisation of labour and confusion in the conduct of relations between the employer and the unions to which his men belong. The Committee are of opinion, therefore, that all labour employed in the iron and steel industries should, as far as possible, be brought together under the authority of a single trade union, and that in agreements which may be reached from time to time unskilled labour should be included wherever possible. With regard to agreements, the Committee recommend that where differences arise in the interpretation and execution of an agreement, appeal should be made voluntarily to a Board of Conciliation and Arbitration; that deliberate breach of agreement either by employers or workpeople should render the offending party liable to pecuniary penalties; that associations of employers or workmen should accept responsibility for their members and be enabled to recover from the latter such damages or penalties as have been imposed by reason of the defiance or breach of agreements by such members. With regard to the method of remuneration, the Committee favour a method which will interest the workman in the result of his labour. Piece or tonnage rates should therefore be paid to all classes of workmen wherever possible, and the Committee recommend that in trades where such a system of payment does not exist a National Joint Board, representative of employers and workmen, should be appointed to consider and advise as to the appropriate method of putting the system into operation. On the subjects of distribution of labour and restriction of output the Committee recommend that a committee of managers, foremen and workmen should be formed in each works to discuss and advise as to these matters. The Committee are also of opinion that where works are running continuously through the week an eight-hour day should be instituted.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

Nearly every employer who appeared before the Committee dealing with these trades complained of two things, the first being that the workman deliberately restricts his output below that which represents a reasonable day's work, and

DEMOBILISATION OF CIVIL WAR WORKERS.

THE "First (Interim) Report of the Civil War Workers' Committee," which was appointed "to consider and report upon the arrangements which should be made for the demobilisation of workers engaged during the war in National Factories, Controlled Establishments, in other firms engaged in the production of munitions of war and on Government contracts, or in firms where substitute labour has been employed for the duration of the war," has been published by the Ministry of Reconstruction as a Parliamentary Paper.*

The recommendations contained in this Report may be summarised as follows:—

- (a) Steps should be taken by the Government to assist munition and other workers discharged on the termination of hostilities to return to their former or other employment.
- (b) The machinery by which this assistance should be given should be the Employment Exchanges working in conjunction with the Labour Resettlement Committee and the Local Advisory Committees, which it is understood are now being constituted by the Ministry of Labour in accordance with the recommendations of the Army Demobilisation Committee.
- (c) In addition to the Employment Exchanges and the Local Advisory Committees, the advice of industries as a whole should, where necessary, be sought through the Joint Industrial Councils where these exist, or in other cases through the temporary Trade Committees which it is understood are now being set up by the Ministry of Reconstruction, the Board of Trade, and the Ministry of Labour, acting jointly.
- (d) As soon as there is a reasonable prospect of peace, the Local Advisory Committees and the Employment Exchanges should take steps to ascertain where workers are likely to be required immediately on the termination of the war and what the demands of individual factories are likely to be.
- (e) The registration of individual war workers should be undertaken with a view to facilitating their return to their former employment or finding fresh employment for them. The details of this scheme should be worked out by the Ministry of Labour, care being taken that the assistance of Trade Unions shall be secured.
- (f) Arrangements should be made in connection with the termination of Government contracts whereby, subject to such exceptions as may be necessary, munition workers should receive a fortnight's notice or a fortnight's wages in lieu of notice, and the provisions of Section 3 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, should be extended accordingly.
- (g) Steps should be taken by the Departments concerned to encourage Government Departments, public or semi-public bodies and private employers to place post-war contracts in advance, the contracts being arranged, if necessary, at provisional prices to be adjusted later, according to revised estimates of the cost of labour, materials, and other things, or as an alternative, on a profit basis. Similar measures should be taken by the Department of Overseas Trade through their Trade Commissioners and Commercial Attachés abroad.
- (h) The Government should have in readiness, before the end of the war, further schemes to meet the possibility of any local or general unemployment which may prove to be more than of a temporary nature.

Action is being taken in connection with some of the matters referred to in the Report, and others are under further examination by committees or otherwise. Some of the recommendations of the Report, the Minister of Reconstruction states in a prefatory note, must necessarily be considered by the Government in relation to other allied questions of reconstruction, and an announcement of the Government's policy will be made in due course.

TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1918.

THE Trade Boards Act, 1918, amending the Act of 1909, received the Royal Assent on 8th August, and will come into operation on 1st October. The main objects of this Act are to simplify and expedite the procedure required (a) for setting up new Trade Boards, and (b) for the fixing of minimum rates of wages by Trade Boards when established.

In view of the dislocation of industry which it is apprehended may occur after the war, there is reason to fear that the problem of inadequate wages for unskilled and unorganised workers—particularly women—may be rendered exceptionally acute. On the one hand there are a large number of women who have left such occupations as dress-making in order to work in munition works and other war industries; and on the other hand large numbers of women have entered occupations which were formerly confined to men. The first class will tend to try to find work in their old trades when the demand for war material slackens, with

the second being that the restrictions imposed by Trade Union rules class as skilled work that which is in fact unskilled work. The Committee are of opinion that both these allegations are well-founded. As regards restriction of output, certain classes of labour believe that there is only a certain amount of work to be done, and it is necessary that this work should be spread over the largest number of workmen possible. There is also the further belief that the older or the less experienced hands must not be handicapped by the superior powers of production of their fellow workmen. The Committee recognise that the basis of these beliefs is loyalty to the Trade Unions to which the men belong and to fellow workmen. At the same time the Committee think it is a fallacy to believe that within practicable limits the demand for engineering outputs is a limited quantity. As regards the protection of the position of the older or less experienced men, the Committee are inclined to think that possibly the institution by statute of fixed minimum district rates, such as obtain in the coal-mining trade, might meet the situation. The Committee are also of opinion that to enable the expert workman to earn during the best years of his life the maximum possible wages, piece-work, or a bonus system on time-work, ought to be the foundation as far as possible of all employment. With regard to maximum output and high wages, it is considered that in the future it will be all important that output should be encouraged to its maximum, but this cannot be expected to be realised unless the workman has, as he is entitled to have, the fullest assurance that what he earns he will get, and that his best efforts will not be used to cut down his best earnings. The Committee are further of opinion that it will be impossible for the engineering trades to be carried on effectively when peace returns unless it is recognised that much work hitherto classed as skilled is quite within the scope of unskilled men and women. On this condition, and providing that restriction of output disappears, and the introduction of automatic and other most recent machinery is freely adopted, it will be possible, in the opinion of the Committee, to maintain for both skilled and unskilled labour a higher rate of wage than that paid prior to the war. With regard to female labour, the Committee consider that where this can be suitably utilised no Trade Union regulations should hamper its employment.

ELECTRICAL TRADES.

The Committee reporting on these trades are of opinion that a better understanding between employer and employed is essential if the country is to take advantage of the business which will undoubtedly be forthcoming after the war. The Committee desire to emphasise the loss that has occurred from unsatisfactory and ill-regulated working conditions, from arbitrary restrictions of output, and from opposition to the use of labour-saving machinery, resulting in a serious diminution of production. There must in future be more harmony and sympathy between employers and employed, a general improvement in working conditions of the factories, and better provision for housing.

SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRIES.

The Committee appointed to consider the position of these industries after the war state that they refrained from considering closely questions relating to labour, as the problem could only be dealt with adequately by a Committee appointed *ad hoc*, but they fully concur with witnesses that foreign competition after the war cannot be regarded with equanimity unless employers and employed co-operate efficiently in producing the maximum output at a reasonable price.

THE COAL TRADE.

In the report of the Committee which dealt with this trade the question of output is discussed. Figures were adduced showing that since 1906 there has been a decline in the yearly output per person employed at the mines. The Committee recognise that the matter is one of great importance, as the cost of production is ultimately largely determined by the output per person employed, and the position demands the very serious consideration of employers and workmen. Whatever may be the causes of the decline in the output per man employed underground, such decline is in itself a controlling factor, as affecting the country's competitive power in many directions. Every effort, therefore, should be made to increase production in this respect.

The Committee are of opinion that any policy involving restriction of output should be abandoned, and the workman should have security that if he increases his output where possible, he shall not suffer for it by any arbitrary treatment of wage rates. This is an aspect of the question which ought to be capable of solution between the interested parties by reasonable and harmonious methods of negotiation. Whether there is to be a rapid recovery from the devastation of the war or not must largely depend upon our ability to increase production generally per head of population. In the mining industry there should be the fullest possible co-operation between the employers and workmen to obtain this result. As a step towards realising this co-operation the Committee consider that the time may be regarded as opportune for the establishment by mutual consent in every mining district of joint disputes committees of employers and workmen (which already exist in certain districts) to whom, failing agreement between the parties directly interested, all questions in dispute affecting working conditions at individual collieries should be referred, so that adjustment of these disputes may be effected as far as possible by negotiation.

keen competition for employment in these trades as a result; and the second class will in many cases be driven to compete for employment with the returning soldiers. In both cases the competition for employment may reduce wages to an unduly low level, unless precautionary measures are taken.

The eight years' experience of the satisfactory results achieved by the Trade Boards, whose activities have proved of benefit not merely to the workers but to all sections of the trades which have worked under them, pointed to an extension of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, as the best means of meeting the situation. Moreover, the Trade Boards provide some measure of industrial self-government on the part of unorganised and semi-organised industries, and the Whitley Committee recommended that Trade Boards should be established for the purpose of regulating conditions of employment in trades which are not sufficiently well organised to justify the formation of Joint Industrial Councils.

It is necessary, however, that the machinery available should be capable of rapid adjustment, whereas that provided by the Act of 1909 involves considerable delay and affords numerous opportunities for obstruction, as no new trade can be brought under the Act except by means of a Provisional Order. This procedure necessitates the promotion of a confirming Bill, which is liable to be blocked at each stage. Under the provisions of the new Act these difficulties will be overcome, as the Minister of Labour will be able to bring a trade within the scope of the principal Act by means of a Special Order instead of a Provisional Order. The need for a confirming Act of Parliament in each case, with the undue tax on Parliamentary time which was involved, will thus be obviated, while Parliamentary control over the action of the Minister is retained by the provision that a Special Order may be annulled in pursuance of an address presented by either House. Provision is also made for a public enquiry in any case in which objections which are not merely frivolous are lodged against a proposed Special Order.

The new Act also widens the power of the Minister to apply the Act of 1909 to new trades, as it enables him to apply it to any trade in which, on account of defective organisation, wages are unduly low, or there is reason to apprehend an undue fall in wages when the special war conditions have passed. This provision removes the limitation imposed by the Act of 1909, by which the Minister was confined to dealing with trades in which wages were at the time exceptionally low as compared with those in other employments. In normal times the wages of large numbers of women workers are very low, and this fact has made it very difficult to urge that the wages of women in any given trade were exceptionally low.

Furthermore, the new Act accelerates the machinery for the fixing of compulsory minimum rates, since it will be possible for a rate to be brought into full operation within three months after it has been proposed by a Trade Board, while under the Act of 1909 nine months are required for this purpose.

Other provisions in the Act give Trade Boards additional powers in regard to the fixing of rates of wages and the controlling of the conditions under which particular classes of workers, especially learners, are employed. And, in accordance with a recommendation of the Whitley Committee, the right is conferred on Trade Boards to make recommendations to Government Departments with respect to the industrial conditions in their trades.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD.

The Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales have given Notice that they have fixed further minimum rates of wages and overtime rates for men, 18 years and over, employed in agriculture. The weekly rates fixed are 30s. in Warwickshire, Dorset, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Somerset, Brecon and Radnor, 31s. in Leicestershire and Rutland, Herefordshire and Derbyshire, 33s. in Kent, 35s. in Cumberland, and 36s. in Cheshire, and for teammen, shepherds and cowmen in Norfolk. Particulars of the weekly hours of labour on which these rates are based, of the overtime rates fixed, and of the dates from which the rates take effect, are given on page 343.

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS.

DURING the month of July five new Joint Industrial Councils were established, representing respectively the Furniture Trade, the Gold, Silver, Horological and Allied Trades, the Match Manufacturing Industry, the Rubber Manufacturing Industry, and the Silk Industry.

Each of these Councils held its first meeting in the course of the month. The Council for the Furniture Trade appointed a Provisional Committee to draw up a report upon the further work of the Council; and the Council for the Gold, Silver, Horological and Allied Trades referred to the consideration of the Executive Committee the question as to the Sectional Committees which should be set up. The Council for the Match Manufacturing Industry appointed two Sub-Committees, one to consider the constitution and functions of Works Committees, the other to consider the commercial side of the functions of the Council. The Council for the Rubber Manufacturing Industry decided to collect information as to the conditions affecting resettlement in the industry after the war, and it also appointed a Committee to prepare a scheme for consideration at the next meeting of the Council for the

formation of District Councils. The Council for the Silk Industry appointed Sub-Committees to deal with matters relating to wages and education, and decided that at its next meeting it should consider the question of the Silk Industry after the war.

Among other industries in which considerable progress has been made towards the formation of Joint Industrial Councils may be mentioned the following:—Baking, Bedsteads, Bobbin-making, Boot and Shoe Manufacture, Cable-making, Carpets, China Clay, Commercial Road Transport, Electrical Contracting, Electricity (Power and Supply), Heavy Chemicals, Paper-making, Printing, Roller Engraving, Saw Milling, Surgical Instrument-making, Tin Mining, Tramways, Vehicle Building, Water Works, and Woollen and Worsted.

Enquiries with regard to the formation of Joint Industrial Councils are now proceeding in some thirty other industries; and the Ministry of Reconstruction have formed Interim Reconstruction Committees for about twenty other industries, which may, in some cases, develop into Joint Industrial Councils.

COTTON CONTROL.

THE Cotton Control Board have relaxed the restrictions on the use of machinery which have been in force since 10th June, 1918 (see LABOUR GAZETTE for June, page 219).

From 5th August, American or Mixed Spinning Mills which have hitherto been running on American cotton 50 per cent. of their total spindles will be allowed to run up to 55 per cent. Spinners who have been running, on American, &c., cotton, less than 50 per cent. of their total spindles, but have been running extra spindles on Egyptian and Sea Island, &c., cotton, so that their total spindles running have exceeded 50 per cent. of the total spindles at their mill will also be allowed to increase the spindles running on American by 10 per cent. of those spindles. In addition to the spindles which they will thus be allowed to run on American cotton, American spinners who have not been hitherto engaged on Egyptian cotton will be allowed to run on Egyptian cotton up to 15 per cent. of the total spindles in the mill, while mixed mills which have been running spindles on Egyptian cotton will be allowed to increase them by 10 per cent. of their total spindles.

The weekly working hours in all the above cases will be 45½ in place of 40 as hitherto, Saturday working being resumed and the Monday stoppage continuing. Levies for firms running 45½ hours will be according to the scale previously existing for firms running 40 hours.

The conditions for Egyptian mills previously running 55½ hours are unaltered, the maximum number of spindles to be run in ordinary cases being 80 per cent. of the total.

As hitherto, manufacturers are to deduct from their total looms the number running entirely on Egyptian yarns or fine counts. Of the remainder they may run 65 per cent. on American yarns in addition to the looms running on fine counts. Small manufacturers, having less than 400 looms and running 45½ hours, will be allowed to run in addition to 65 per cent. of their total looms an extra 40 looms, or such smaller extra number as will make a total not exceeding 260 at the rate of 3d. per loom per week.

Firms who prior to 5th August were working not more than (a) 44, or (b) 38 per cent. of their total machinery will be allowed to run (a) 50, or (b) 55½, respectively, hours during the week, for so long as they are unable to obtain workpeople to run machinery in excess of this percentage. This concession does not apply to mills which have been entirely stopped, unless special permission is obtained from the Board.

No alteration is made as regards the hours that can be worked by or the margin of machinery allowed on private work to firms specially licensed to run excess machinery on account of Government work.

The abolition of the system of "playing off" workpeople by rotation, which was postponed till 20th July, was further postponed until 10th August. The Board have now announced the definite abolition of the system from that date, and only workpeople continuously "played off" can be paid from Control Board funds. The scale of payments to unemployed operatives has been increased, from 12th August, by 20 per cent. all round; adult men now receiving 30s. per week instead of 25s., adult women 18s. per week instead of 15s., and so on, in proportion. A refusal to take other work in districts away from their homes is not to disqualify unemployed operatives from receipt of Control Board payment.

COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The general level of retail prices of food at 1st August showed an advance of about 4 per cent. on that of a month earlier, raising the increase since July, 1914, from 110 to 118 per cent. Since 1st July the "control" price of margarine has been raised from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb., and that of Government cheese from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.

New potatoes, which were generally on sale, averaged 10½d. per 7 lbs. as compared with 7½d. for the old crop a month ago, an increase of 37 per cent.; eggs and milk were 13 and 6 per cent. respectively dearer than a month ago. There was a slight fall in the price of butter, and the prices of the remaining articles included in the following Table showed practically no average change. For each of the articles included a percentage

comparison of the level of prices at 1st August in relation to the normal prices of July, 1914, is shown below:—

Article.	Percentage Increase from July, 1914 to 1st August, 1918.		
	Large Towns (populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
Beef, British—			
Ribs	80	87	84
Thin Flank	102	94	98
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs	150	146	148
Thin Flank	172	158	165
Mutton, British—			
Legs	84	85	85
Breast	85	71	78
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs	186	167	176
Breast	174	163	168
Bacon (streaky)	144	136	140
Fish	209	168	189
Flour	60	64	62
Bread	87	82	84
Tea	73	69	73
Sugar (granulated)	251	231	241
Milk	92	84	88
Butter—			
Fresh	92	93	95
Salt	99	99	99
Cheese	128	123	125
Margarine	105	89	97
Eggs (fresh)	315	275	295
Potatoes	119	108	114

The foregoing Table shows the average percentage rise in the price of each article. When it is desired to obtain the combined effect of all these increases it is necessary to assign a certain relative importance to each of the articles in accordance with the quantities consumed. 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.

	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	123	113	118
(2) Expenditure on such articles of food, allowing for changes in consumption	81	78	81

Retail prices of the principal articles of food have, on this basis, increased by about 118 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 1st August, 1918, is estimated at about 110 per cent., taking for this calculation the same quantities of the various items in August, 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 between 85 and 90 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.

ITALY.

The latest available official data concerning the course of food prices in Italy relate to February, 1918. In that month the general level of such prices was 43·4 per cent. above the corresponding month of 1917, and 121·4 per cent. above July, 1914. These percentages are computed from index numbers published in the issue of the *Boletino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro* (the journal of the Italian Labour Department) for 1st July, 1918, and are based on returns from 40 towns in Italy. The Table below shows the increase of price for each of the seven

important articles of food, the prices of which are taken as the basis for the foregoing calculations:—

Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in February, 1918, as compared with	
	February, 1917.	July, 1914.
Wheat bread	Per cent. + 20·7	Per cent. + 49·2
Wheat flour	+ 18·1	+ 46·9
Macaroni, &c.	+ 13·3	+ 72·2
Beef	+ 118·2	+ 289·4
Bacon	+ 40·0	+ 193·2
Olive oil	+ 29·1	+ 116·8
Milk	+ 53·9	+ 87·8
ALL ABOVE ARTICLES (PERCENTAGE CHANGE)	+ 43·4	+ 121·4

SWEDEN.*

At the prices prevailing in May 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 4·5 per cent. upon the cost at the prices prevailing in the preceding month, and an increase of 158·0 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, the increase in May is 8·6 per cent. as against April, and 182·7 per cent. as against July, 1914.

PORTUGAL.

In continuation of the inquiry with reference to the cost of living in Portugal (see THE LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1918, p. 8), the Portuguese Ministry of Labour, in the last issue of their journal†, publish index numbers intended to show the rise in the prices of articles of prime necessity (food, lighting, fuel and washing materials) consumed by the working-class families in Lisbon during the four months November, 1917, to February, 1918, inclusive. The general level of prices in the capital in the year 1913 being taken as 100, the level prevailing in each of the months indicated was as follows: November, 204; December, 210; January, 223; February, 233.

In computing the general index numbers the relative importance of the various articles in working-class dietary before the war is allowed for, and it is assumed that no changes have since occurred in this respect.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Recent issues of the *Union of South Africa Government Gazette* have contained tables showing the retail prices of foodstuffs and other household necessities (candles, coal, paraffin, soap, clothing) ruling at nine principal centres in the Union of South Africa, and the rise as compared with pre-war prices. The latest data available relate to the month of April. By taking as a standard the estimated expenditure upon the various articles by a family of five persons it is calculated that the cost of the fixed quantity of food, &c., at the prices prevailing in Capetown in that month was 42·7 per cent. higher than before the war, assuming that no change took place in the standard of living during the intervening period. If rents be also taken into consideration the total expenditure of the typical family would be 35·6 per cent. above that of the pre-war period. At other centres the estimated increase in the cost of living in April was as follows:—Kimberley, 23·1 per cent.; Johannesburg, 24·7 per cent.; Pretoria, 26·1 per cent.; Bloemfontein, 28·1 per cent.; Port Elizabeth, 32·3 per cent.; East London, 34·2 per cent.; Durban, 39·1 per cent.; Pietermaritzburg, 41·6 per cent.‡

INDIA.

A return§ giving statistics of wholesale and retail prices and of house rents in India at certain dates during the war period has recently been published by the Department of Statistics, Calcutta. The latest date for which particulars of prices are given is December last, and the following figures taken from the report show, for the five principal ports, the increase or decrease in the retail prices of certain articles of food entering largely into the dietary of the Indian population as compared with the previous war level:—

	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Retail Prices in December, 1917, as compared with July, 1914.				
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.
Food grains: Cereals ...	Per cent. + 10	Per cent. + 19	Per cent. + 23	Per cent. – 2	Per cent. – 10
" Pulses ...	+ 7	+ 18	+ 17	+ 3	+ 41
Sugar	+ 82	+ 72	+ 100	+ 87	– 4
Salt	+ 290	+ 84	+ 94	+ 77	+ 25
Ghee	+ 50	+ 29	+ 86	– 3	No change

* *Societal Meddelanden* (the journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs), No. 6 of 1918. Stockholm.

† *Boletim da Previdência Social*, January–April, 1918. Lisbon, 1918.

‡ 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.

§ *War Prices and House Rents*. Department of Statistics, India. No. 581. Calcutta, 1918.

Statistics of house rents are also given for four of the five ports. If corresponding figures for 1913 be taken as representing the pre-war level, then rents at the end of 1917 had advanced by 9 per cent. in Calcutta, 18 per cent. at Bombay, 22 per cent. at Madras, and 41 per cent. at Karachi.

CANADA.*

The cost of food in May, measured by the weekly expenditure of a family consisting of five members, as computed from returns of retail prices in sixty towns in the Dominion, shows an increase amounting to 0.7 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 7.6 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 May figures show an increase of 3.3 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 46.0 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, the advance in house-rent amounts to 8.3 per cent. only.

NEW ZEALAND†

The index number of retail prices of food in April, based on returns relating to twenty-five representative towns in New Zealand, shows an increase of 2.1 per cent. when compared with the corresponding figure for the previous month. Groceries and dairy produce rose in price by 2.8 and 3.6 per cent. respectively, while meat showed practically no change. As compared with July, 1914, all three groups of articles were dearer, the combined index number for April being 36.8 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 April, 1918, as compared with	
	March, 1918.	July, 1914.
Groceries	+ 2.8	+ 36.8
Dairy produce	+ 3.6	+ 37.3
Meat	+ 0.1	+ 36.4
ALL GROUPS COMBINED (WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE INCREASE)	+ 2.1	+ 36.8

UNITED STATES.‡

The index number of retail food prices of food on 15th April, 1918, shows no appreciable change when compared with that for 15th March. As concerns individual articles the greatest relative change is shown by onions, which decreased in price by 17 per cent., and potatoes, which decreased by 12 per cent. All meats were higher in price, rib roast and chuck roast by 10 per cent., plate beef 9 per cent., sirloin steak and round roast 8 per cent., pork chops 6 per cent., bacon and ham 1 per cent. Butter decreased 8 per cent., eggs 4 per cent., milk 2 per cent.

In comparing the level of average retail food prices at different dates the standard to which such prices are now referred is the average price for the year 1913. On this basis the general level for 15th April, 1918, was 57 per cent. above that for 15th April, 1913, and 59 per cent. above that for 15th April, 1914.

Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Average Retail Price in April, 1918, as compared with		Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Average Retail Price in April, 1918, as compared with	
	March, 1918.	April, 1918.		March, 1918.	April, 1918.
Sirloin steak ...	+ 8	+ 43	Flour	No change	+ 100
Round steak ...	+ 8	+ 57	Maize meal ...	- 1	+ 142
Rib roast	+ 10	+ 47	Rice	+ 1	\$
Chuck roast ...	+ 10	\$	Potatoes	- 12	+ 48
Plate beef	+ 9	\$	Onions	- 17	\$
Pork chops	+ 6	+ 65	Beans, navy ...	- 1	\$
Bacon	+ 1	+ 85	Prunes	+ 1	\$
Ham	+ 1	+ 68	Raisins, seeded	No change	\$
Lard	- 1	+ 109	Sugar	- 1	+ 68
Salmon, tinned	No change	\$	Coffee	- 1	\$
Eggs	- 4	+ 69	Tea	+ 4	\$
Butter	- 8	+ 25	General (weighted) per-	No change	+ 57
Cheese	- 3	\$	centage.		
Milk	- 2	+ 48			
Bread	+ 2	+ 72			

* The Labour Gazette, June, 1918. Issued by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

† Monthly Abstract of Statistics, April, 1918. Wellington, N.Z.

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

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

COURSE OF WAGES IN THE GERMAN MINING INDUSTRY, 1914-1918.

THE issue of *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger* for 14th June, 1918, contains the periodical official statistics relating to the Prussian mining industry, the figures being brought up to the first quarter of the current year. By comparing the particulars concerning earnings with similar ones from the corresponding report for the second quarter of 1914, it is possible to compute the percentage rise in earnings in each district and for each of the principal categories of workers between the two periods. The Table below shows the average sum earned per shift worked by men employed in various branches of the mining industry in Prussia in the first quarter of 1918, and the percentage increase in earnings as compared with the second quarter of 1914.

Mining District.	Underground Workers.				Surface Workers.	
	Hewers and Trammers.		Others.		Net Earnings per shift 1st Qr. of 1918.	Increase over 2nd Qr. of 1914.
	Net Earnings per shift 1st Qr. of 1918.	Increase over 2nd Qr. of 1914.	Net Earnings per shift 1st 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 5½	97.9	6 9	93.2	6 1½	92.3
Lower Silesia	7 3½	89.3	6 5½	83.0	5 3½	89.1
Dortmund	11 11½	96.4	7 11½	79.2	7 6¾	75.7
Saarbrücken (State Mines)	10 5½	109.4	8 0½	97.8	7 9½	106.0
Aix-la-Chapelle	10 11½	105.0	7 5½	75.5	6 4½	61.7
Lower Rhine, Left Bank ...	12 1½	101.0	8 2½	87.1	7 7½	76.0
Lignite.						
Halle	7 2½	76.0	6 3½	79.1	6 1	77.1
Rhine, Left Bank	9 2	100.6	7 1½	65.4	8 7¼	114.0
Metalliferous Ores.						
Copper.						
Mansfeld	8 3	119.1	7 7	103.2	6 10¾	95.3
Other.						
Oberharz	8 7	111.4	7 8	95.0	6 2½	96.3
Siegen	10 5½	111.9	7 8	88.4	7 3½	82.0
Nassau and Wetzlar	6 1½	68.9	5 8½	67.0	5 2½	58.3
Rhine, Right Bank	8 9	110.9	6 4	103.1	6 4½	113.1
Rhine, Left Bank	6 10½	54.9	5 6	42.1	5 7	60.6
Salt.						
Halle	7 4½	58.9	6 1½	50.4	5 10¾	54.4
Clausthal	7 6½	54.0	6 5	55.6	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 (see LABOUR GAZETTE for January, page 10), and to that extent the comparison between the earnings per shift in the two periods is subject to some qualifications.

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 96 per cent. for hewers and trammers, 87 per cent. for other underground workers and 84 per cent. for surface workers. The mean increase in earnings for all men together (taking into consideration the respective numbers of each category of workers) would be about 91 per cent. above the level of the second quarter of 1914. Since the latest 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.

EMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

GERMANY.*

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

"The situation with regard to German industry in June, 1918, was similar to that of the previous month, no radical changes having taken place. The productive capacity of industry remained equal to the severe demands made upon it. As compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, employment was approximately at the same level. Transport conditions showed an improvement in certain areas, whereby some industries of importance for military purposes were favourably affected. In the mining and smelting industries employment continued good, and the same is reported in the iron and metal and engineering trades. It was frequently reported that wages were still further increased. Orders were plentiful in the railway carriage building trade, in the wire and miscellaneous metal trades, as also in the electrical and chemical industries. In the textile industry, however, conditions remained unfavourable in almost all districts, and most branches of the clothing trades had little work on hand. The building trade reported a further improvement in some towns."

Returns from Trade Unions.—Returns relating to employment during June were furnished by 37 Trade Unions, the membership covered being 1,218,699. Of these 9,823, or 0.8

* Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 31st July, 1918.

per cent., were out of work on the last day of the month, as compared with 0.8 per cent. in the preceding month, and 0.9 per cent. in June, 1917.

Returns from Employment Exchanges.—Returns relating to the operations of employment exchanges during June show a decrease compared with the preceding month in the number of applications for employment per 100 situations vacant in the case of both men and women. As compared with June, 1917, there was an increase in the number of men available, but a decline in the number of women.

	Applications for employment to every 100 situations vacant.		
	June, 1918.	May, 1918.	June, 1917.
	Men	53	59	47
Women	83	85	86

HOLLAND.*

Employment in March.—Returns relating to employment in March were received by the Dutch Statistical Office from Trade Unions and other employment funds with a total insured membership of 174,661. Of these, 18,699 were performing military service, or were on strike, locked out, sick, &c., leaving 155,326 as the number concerning whom returns could be utilised. The percentage of such members out of work during the month was 9.5, as compared with 11.7 in the preceding month and with 12.3 in March, 1917.

Group of Trades.	Number of Members insured against Unemployment in Mar., 1918.	Percentage Unemployed.			Average Days Lost per Member Unemployed.		
		Mar., 1918.	Feb., 1918.	Mar., 1917.	Mar., 1918.	Feb., 1918.	Mar., 1917.
All Unions paying Unemployment Benefit, and other Unemployment Funds making Returns	155,362	9.5	11.7	12.3	4.3	4.4	4.0
Do. do. excluding Diamond Workers	145,197	8.3	10.2	9.7	4.1	4.1	3.2
Working in diamonds, &c.	10,165	27.3	31.7	37.9	5.5	5.6	5.9
Printing, lithography, &c.	13,040	0.8	0.8	0.6	5.6	5.8	5.7
Building trades (including roadmaking)	37,105	8.3	15.3	11.4	5.2	5.3	5.1
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	29,657	8.2	9.2	6.1	3.2	2.8	2.7
Textile	12,605	32.0	30.8	35.4	3.2	3.4	1.6
Food, drink, and tobacco	21,088	5.4	3.4	12.8	4.6	4.6	2.9
Woodworking, &c. ...	6,840	3.3	4.4	1.5	5.5	5.5	5.4
Leather, oilcloth, &c. ...	2,960	1.1	0.6	0.9	4.7	5.7	3.1

The comparison between March, 1918, and the previous month yields slightly different results when based upon data furnished by Trade Unions only (irrespective of whether they pay unemployment benefit or not) and when further limited to information received from Unions making returns for both months. On this basis the percentage of unemployment is found to be 8.7 in March, as compared with 10.4 in February. Among the members of these Unions the average number of working days lost owing to unemployment was in March 6.3 per cent., and in February 7.8 per cent. of the total number of days that might have been worked in the respective months.

NORWAY.†

Employment in May.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of May in certain trade unions making Returns to the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour, comparative figures being added for the previous month and for May, 1917:—

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	May 31st, 1918.	April 30th, 1918.	May 31st, 1917.	May 31st, 1918.	April 30th, 1918.	May 31st, 1917.
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania)	809	818	780	2.7	2.8	3.1
Carpenters, &c.	1,894	1,884	1,933	0.2	0.6	...
Painters (Christiania)	468	452	485	...	2.2	...
Metal workers	10,087	10,163	9,764	1.7	1.8	0.5
Boot and shoe makers	1,011	1,016	880	0.2	0.8	0.6
Printers	2,303	2,288	2,190	0.6	0.8	0.4
Bookbinders (Christiania)	813	833	728	1.3	1.2	1.1
Cabinetmakers	680	655	660	1.2	0.6	...
Bakers (Christiania)	407	428	488	6.1	11.7	2.5
TOTAL	18,372	18,537	17,913	1.4	1.7	0.6

* Maandchrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 29th June, 1918.

† Information supplied by the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour.

UNITED STATES.*

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

(a) April, 1918, compared with March, 1918:

Industry.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.†		
		Mar., 1918.	April, 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Mar., 1918.	April, 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
Iron and steel	100	184,924	181,198	- 0.4	1,995,004	1,996,783	+ 0.1
Car building and repairing	45	54,163	52,420	- 3.2	511,872	509,192	- 0.5
Automobiles	49	116,037	118,258	+ 0.2	576,421	588,138	+ 2.0
Cotton manufacturing	53	50,485	49,448	- 2.1	141,611	146,728	+ 3.6
Cotton finishing	16	14,592	13,763	- 4.4	48,618	50,393	+ 3.7
Hosiery & underwear	53	28,751	28,747	...	78,244	79,543	+ 1.7
Woolen	50	50,692	50,450	- 0.5	177,853	192,246	+ 8.1
Silk	37	13,391	13,741	+ 1.1	76,471	78,714	+ 2.9
Men's ready-made clothing	37	25,563	25,451	- 0.4	67,011	62,656	- 3.5
Boots and shoes	70	64,006	61,885	- 3.3	221,095	212,901	- 3.7
Cigars	66	22,699	22,963	+ 1.9	63,448	63,981	+ 0.8
Leather	37	18,360	17,675	- 3.7	69,523	67,748	- 2.6
Paper	51	24,331	24,214	- 0.5	95,960	97,273	+ 1.4

In only one industry—automobile manufacturing—were there more persons on the pay-roll in April than in March. Twelve industries show a decrease in the numbers employed, the largest—4.4 and 3.7 per cent. respectively—being in cotton finishing and leather manufacturing, while 9 show increases and 4 decreases in the aggregate wages paid.

(b) April, 1918, compared with April, 1917:

Industry.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.†		
		April, 1917.	April, 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	April, 1917.	April, 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
Iron and steel	100	188,116	193,603	+ 2.9	1,578,529	2,058,547	+ 30.3
Car building and repairing	45	59,977	52,68	+ 2.3	352,590	509,192	+ 44.4
Automobiles	49	125,407	117,352	- 6.4	575,318	593,008	+ 3.1
Cotton manufacturing	51	50,317	48,779	- 3.1	112,818	144,992	+ 28.5
Cotton finishing	16	14,131	13,763	- 2.6	40,257	50,393	+ 25.2
Hosiery & underwear	57	30,532	30,325	- 0.7	64,962	84,881	+ 30.7
Woolen	50	48,764	50,598	+ 3.8	130,619	193,147	+ 47.9
Silk	37	15,171	13,801	- 9.0	72,246	79,010	+ 9.3
Men's ready-made clothing	37	24,477	25,451	+ 4.0	75,599	92,656	+ 22.6
Boots and shoes	71	67,103	62,710	- 6.5	190,321	215,502	+ 13.2
Cigars	63	21,425	21,770	+ 3.5	49,231	61,645	+ 25.2
Leather	38	19,435	18,564	- 4.5	59,651	71,324	+ 19.6
Paper	52	25,31	25,154	+ 0.1	77,635	100,274	+ 29.2

From the above Table, it appears that in 6 industries there was an increase in the number of persons employed, and in 7 a decrease. All 13 industries show increases in the aggregate wages bill for April, 1918. The largest—47.9 and 44.4 per cent. respectively—are in the woolen and car building and repairing.

New York State.‡

Employment in Manufacturing Industries in May.—In comparison with the April statistics of manufacturing activity in New York State, the month of May marks a slight decrease in the number of employees. However, from the viewpoint of total wages paid, labour is receiving a larger portion of the product of industry than at any previous period. In those branches of manufacturing that bear a vital relation to the conduct of the war, the month of May shows a more intense activity than April. .

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING JULY.

(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:

Trade.	Numbers Insured.			Percentage Unemployed at end of July, 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
	Males.*	Females	Total.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Building	469,333	5,405	474,738	0.55	+ 0.01	- 0.33
Construction of Works ...	106,765	2,226	108,991	0.56	- 0.02	- 0.01
Shipbuilding	254,769	9,793	264,562	0.25	- 0.02	- 0.22
Engineering & Ironfounding ...	974,524	466,230	1,440,754	0.69	- 0.12	+ 0.08
Construction of Vehicles ...	150,639	19,047	169,677	0.28	- 0.05	- 0.08
Sawmilling	8,979	700	9,679	0.46	- 0.04	- 0.27
Other Insured Workpeople	36,811	139	36,950	0.07	- 0.01	- 0.11
Total Insured under Act of 1911	2,001,811	503,040	2,504,851	0.57	- 0.08	- 0.05
Iron and Steel Manufacture	153,248	12,081	165,329	0.16	- 0.03	- 0.13
Tinplate Manufacture ...	12,027	4,098	16,125	0.07	- 0.01	- 0.11
Wire Manufacture	15,518	9,102	24,620	0.75	+ 0.03	+ 0.37
Anchors, Chains, Nails, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, &c.	10,871	14,352	25,223	0.42	+ 0.02	- 0.29
Brass	17,412	9,251	26,663	0.23	- 0.11	- 0.08
Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc, &c.	20,062	11,830	31,892	0.35	- 0.02	- 0.09
Hardware and Hollow-ware	52,201	57,314	109,515	0.65	- 0.29	- 0.10
Tools, Files, Saws, Implements, Cutlery	14,688	6,989	21,677	0.55	+ 0.27	+ 0.23
Clocks, Plate, Jewellery ...	5,746	6,748	12,494	0.22	+ 0.08	+ 0.04
Needles, Pins, Typefoundry, Dies, &c.	2,818	8,240	11,058	0.20	...	- 0.01
Electrical, Scientific, &c., Appliances and Apparatus	26,657	26,887	53,544	0.65	- 0.01	+ 0.01
Miscellaneous Metal	1,441	5,762	7,203	0.44	+ 0.03	- 0.76
Ammunition and Explosives	58,118	215,642	303,760	1.13	- 0.45	- 0.17
Chemicals	71,221	39,751	110,972	0.97	- 0.23	+ 0.20
Leather and Leather Goods	26,311	29,001	55,312	0.55	- 0.08	- 0.17
Brick, Tile, and Artificial Building Materials	21,660	10,264	31,924	0.33	- 0.04	+ 0.02
Sawmilling, Machined Wood-work and Wooden Cases†	49,849	36,126	85,975	1.91	- 0.13	+ 0.69
Rubber and Manufactures thereof	18,897	39,113	58,010	0.78	- 0.22	- 0.11
Other Insured Workpeople	48,426	217,247	265,673	1.15	- 0.25	+ 0.09
Total Insured under Act of 1916	627,201	789,826	1,417,027	0.85	- 0.20	+ 0.03

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

Trade.	Numbers Unemployed at end of July, 1918.		Percentage Unemployed at end of July.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a month ago.	
	Males.*	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Building	2,509	83	0.53	1.54	...	- 0.63
Construction of Works ...	542	66	0.51	2.96	...	- 0.90
Shipbuilding	483	180	0.19	2.04	...	- 0.32
Engineering & Ironfounding ...	2,997	6,960	0.31	1.49	- 0.01	- 0.45
Construction of Vehicles ...	293	180	0.19	0.95	- 0.02	- 0.35
Sawmilling	39	6	0.43	0.86	+ 0.01	- 0.82
Other Insured Workpeople	26	1	0.07	0.72	- 0.01	...
Total under Act of 1911 ...	6,889	7,486	0.34	1.49	- 0.01	- 0.45
Iron and Steel Manufacture	96	171	0.06	1.42	...	- 1.30
Tinplate Manufacture ...	1	10	0.01	0.24	...	- 0.09
Wire Manufacture	96	149	0.23	1.63	+ 0.05	- 0.35
Anchors, Chains, Nails, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, &c.	17	90	0.16	0.63	+ 0.00	- 0.04
Brass	18	44	0.10	0.48	- 0.06	- 0.27
Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc, &c.	45	66	0.22	0.56	+ 0.04	- 0.13
Hardware and Hollow-ware	139	574	0.27	1.00	0.07	- 0.51
Tools, Files, Saws, Implements, Cutlery	20	99	0.14	1.42	+ 0.05	+ 0.65
Clocks, Plate, Jewellery ...	12	16	0.21	0.24	+ 0.15	+ 0.01
Needles, Pins, Typefoundry, Dies, &c.	6	16	0.21	0.19	+ 0.10	- 0.05
Electrical, Scientific, &c., Appliances and Apparatus	106	243	0.40	0.90	+ 0.01	- 0.05
Miscellaneous Metal	3	29	0.21	0.50	+ 0.13	- 0.03
Ammunition and Explosives	511	2,922	0.88	1.19	- 0.14	- 0.54
Chemicals	344	736	0.48	1.85	- 0.09	- 0.60
Leather and Leather Goods	79	223	0.30	0.77	- 0.02	- 0.20
Brick, Tile, and Artificial Building Materials	39	65	0.18	0.63	+ 0.01	- 0.19
Sawmilling, Machined Wood-work and Wooden Cases†	300	1,338	0.69	3.70	- 0.12	- 0.34
Rubber and Manufactures thereof	83	371	0.44	0.93	+ 0.06	- 0.40
Other Insured Workpeople	325	2,725	0.67	1.25	- 0.21	- 0.28
Total under Act of 1916 ...	2,180	9,887	0.35	1.25	- 0.04	- 0.37

* 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 1,124,227 reported 6,371 (or 0.6 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of July, 1918, compared with 0.7 per cent. at the end of June, 1918, and 0.4 per cent. at the end of July, 1917.

Trade.	Membership at end of July, 1918, exclusive of those serving with H.M. Forces	Unemployed at end of July, 1918.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Num-ber.	Per-centage.	Month ago.†	Year ago.‡
Building*	84,601	123	0.1	- 0.1	- 1.0
Coal Mining	185,697	35	0.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Iron and Steel	8,700	17	0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Engineering	330,141	294	0.1	...	- 0.1
Shipbuilding	87,139	145	0.2	...	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Metal ...	53,733	17	0.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Total	1,124,227	6,371	0.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for July, 1918.	July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining	490,467	5.58	- 0.18	+ 0.37
Iron	16,774	5.86	- 0.04	+ 0.01
Shale	5,013	5.93	- 0.07	+ 0.26
Pig Iron	31,000	293	No. - 7	No. ...
Tinplate and Steel Sheet ..	18,600	315	- 3	+ 23
Iron and Steel	111,711	637,092	Per cent. - 1.7	Per cent. + 1.1

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

Trade.	Number employed.				Wages paid.			
	Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Total Textiles ...	263,471	- 1.7	- 9.3	394,463	- 0.7	+ 7.2		
Boot and Shoe	47,907	- 1.9	- 7.6	82,980	- 1.3	+ 5.3		
Shirt and Collar	13,343	- 3.0	- 4.4	15,467	- 0.2	+ 15.9		
Ready-made Tailoring	23,132	- 1.3	+ 1.4	36,417	+ 4.8	+ 35.6		
Paper, Printing, and Bookbinding	27,920	- 1.6	- 0.9	62,941	- 2.2	+ 22.4		
Pottery	12,378	- 1.4	- 5.8	20,003	- 3.4	+ 8.5		
Glass	8,445	- 2.3	- 4.6	18,394	- 5.0	+ 11.3		
Brick	4,407	- 2.5	- 4.9	9,788	+ 3.1	+ 18.9		
Cement	4,852	+ 0.2	+ 1.7	12,677	- 3.2	+ 25.5		
Food Preparation ...	42,437	- 0.9	- 4.1	69,994	- 0.1	+ 14.3		
Grand Total ...	443,292	- 1.7	- 7.2	713,124	- 0.8	+ 10.6		

* This percentage is based mainly on Returns relating to carpenters and plumbers.

† This percentage is high because it includes some of those in receipt of Control pay. Such persons are not discharged, but "play off" in rotation one week out of four or more according to circumstances.

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

(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 July, but time was lost in Scotland on account of holidays. There was a decrease of 6,166 (or 1.2 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed at collieries making Returns as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 32,314 (or 6.2 per cent.) on a year ago. Of the 490,467 workpeople included in the Returns for July, 263,193 (or 53.7 per cent.) were employed at pits working twelve* days during the fortnight to which the Returns relate; a further 169,308 (or 34.5 per cent.) were employed at pits working eleven but less than twelve days.

Districts.	No. of Work-people employed in July, 1918, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1918, on a	
		27th July, 1918.	22nd June, 1918.	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland	33,919	5.49	5.70	4.25	- 0.01	+ 1.24
Durham	85,101	5.59	5.54	4.82	...	+ 0.67
Cumberland and Lancashire	5,550	5.76	5.64	5.03	+ 0.12	+ 0.48
West Yorkshire	52,377	5.83	5.73	5.91	+ 0.05	- 0.08
North Yorkshire	21,430	5.83	5.88	5.86	- 0.05	- 0.03
Lancashire and Cheshire	46,080	5.87	5.86	5.74	- 0.03	+ 0.13
Derbyshire	31,336	5.83	5.85	5.74	- 0.02	+ 0.19
Nottingham and Leicester	33,263	5.70	5.67	5.68	+ 0.03	+ 0.02
Staffordshire	24,970	5.85	5.91	5.62	- 0.06	+ 0.23
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop	7,556	5.84	5.81	5.88	+ 0.13	- 0.04
Gloucester and Somerset	5,054	5.85	5.82	5.10	- 0.07	+ 0.75
North Wales	6,788	5.85	5.85	5.89	+ 0.06	+ 0.16
South Wales and Mon. ...	95,037	5.97	5.91	5.42	+ 0.06	+ 0.55
ENGLAND AND WALES...	448,411	5.78	5.78	5.42	...	+ 0.36
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland	17,658	3.60	5.46	3.4	- 1.86	+ 0.06
The Lothians	2,061	4.34	5.54	3.85	- 1.20	+ 0.19
Fife	21,869	3.06	5.66	2.8	- 2.60	+ 0.18
SCOTLAND ...	41,588	3.35†	5.57	3.04†	- 2.22	+ 0.31
IRELAND ...	468	5.52	5.50	5.46	+ 0.02	+ 0.06
UNITED KINGDOM ...	490,467	5.58†	5.76	5.21†	- 0.18	+ 0.37

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:—

Description of Coal.	No. of Work-people employed in July, 1918, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Pits in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1918, on a	
		27th July, 1918.	22nd June, 1918.	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite	4,238	5.89	5.95	5.75	- 0.03	+ 0.14
Coking	25,003	5.79	5.80	5.35	- 0.01	+ 0.44
Gas	31,109	5.56	5.51	4.69	+ 0.05	+ 0.87
House	47,982	5.74	5.77	5.51	- 0.03	+ 0.23
Steam	167,378	5.74	5.80	5.29	- 0.06	+ 0.45
Mixed	213,383	5.33	5.76	5.3	- 0.38	+ 0.25
ALL DESCRIPTIONS ...	490,467	5.58†	5.76	5.21†	- 0.18	+ 0.37

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT, though affected by holidays, continued very good at iron, shale and lead mines, and good at tin mines. In quarrying employment was generally good, except at quarries for paving setts and at some quarries producing road-making material and building stone, where it was fairly good.

MINING.

Iron.—Returns received relating to the same mines and open works show that 16,774 workpeople were employed in July, 1918, a decrease of 679 (or 3.9 per cent.) on the previous month, and an increase of 541 (or 3.3 per cent.) on a year ago.

* 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

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued very good; in Scotland it was affected by holidays. Shortage of labour continued to be reported.

According to Returns relating to 111,711 workpeople, the number of shifts worked during the week ended 27th July, 1918, was 637,092, showing a decrease of 10,977 (or 1.7 per cent.) on the previous month, and an increase of 6,632 (or 1.1 per cent.) on a year ago.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.			Aggregate number of Shifts worked.		
	Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	12,032	- 0.5	+ 5.6	70,471	- 1.5	+ 4.6
Crucible Furnaces	620	- 1.4	+ 0.6	3,427	- 4.2	- 2.9
Bessemer Converters	1,543	- 1.7	- 2.2	8,165	- 4.1	- 5.1
Puddling Forges	6,243	- 2.6	- 3.5	32,072	- 2.3	+ 0.0
Rolling Mills	28,954	- 1.3	+ 0.2	153,481	- 0.4	- 1.6
Forging and Pressing	5,702	+ 0.5	+ 2.6	31,831	- 0.4	- 1.6
Founding	16,674	- 2.2	- 1.1	99,075	- 2.6	- 1.6
Other Departments	14,144	- 0.5	+ 5.9	82,269	- 1.1	+ 4.9
Mechanics, Labourers, &c.	25,809	+ 0.2	+ 3.3	153,361	- 0.2	+ 2.7
TOTAL	111,711	- 0.9	+ 1.8	637,092	- 1.7	+ 1.1
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland & Durham	14,027	- 0.2	+ 3.7	79,332	- 0.8	+ 2.9
Cleveland	11,306	- 0.5	- 2.2	65,407	- 2.2	- 1.1
Sheffield and Rotherham	31,977	- 1.3	+ 2.3	186,910	- 1.6	+ 2.1
Leeds, Bradford, &c.	3,809	- 0.6	+ 3.0	21,601	- 1.6	+ 1.4
Cumberland, Lancashire & Cheshire	6,435	- 2.3	- 0.3	35,728	- 3.1	+ 0.6
Staffordshire	8,687	+ 0.5	+ 4.1	46,885	+ 1.1	+ 2.0
Other Midland Counties	4,974	- 1.7	- 2.3	28,458	- 1.5	- 2.1
Wales and Monmouth	12,623	+ 0.4	+ 1.9	71,338	+ 1.5	+ 3.8
England & Wales	98,958	- 0.7	+ 2.1	535,639	- 1.0	+ 1.7
Scotland	17,783	- 1.7	+ 0.7	104,433	- 5.0	- 2.1
TOTAL	111,711	- 0.9	+ 1.8	637,092	- 1.7	+ 1.1

ENGINEERING TRADES.

THESE trades continued to be extremely busy during July, and a great amount of overtime was worked. At Coventry and Birmingham work was delayed for several days owing to a dispute (see p. 322).

Trade Unions with 330,141 members (mostly in skilled occupations) reported 0.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, compared with 0.1 per cent. a month ago and 0.2 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:—

Division.	Number Insured.	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1918, on a	
		26th July, 1918.	28th June, 1918.	27th July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	193,893	1.20	1.39	1.09	- 0.19	+ 0.11
Northern Counties	117,161	0.35	0.43	0.26	- 0.08	+ 0.09
North-Western	254,143	1.06	1.35	0.89	- 0.29	+ 0.26
Yorkshire	168,835	0.43	0.47	0.50	- 0.04	- 0.07
East Midlands	85,365	0.59	0.56	0.43	+ 0.03	+ 0.16
West Midlands	187,288	0.52	0.47	0.37	- 0.15	- 0.05
Eastern and S.E. Counties	108,733	0.63	0.76	0.66	- 0.13	- 0.03
South-Western	82,394	0.41	0.54	0.44	- 0.13	- 0.03
Wales	30,829	0.71	0.81	0.24	- 0.10	+ 0.47
Scotland	115,667	0.41	0.44	0.39	- 0.03	+ 0.02
Ireland	26,976	2.54	2.45	2.43	+ 0.09	+ 0.11
UNITED KINGDOM	1,440,754	0.69	0.81	0.61	- 0.12	+ 0.08
UNITED KINGDOM—Males	974,524	0.81	0.83	*	- 0.01	*
Females...	466,230	1.49	1.94	*	- 0.45	*

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

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

Trade unions of iron and steel shipbuilders and shipwrights with 87,139 members reported 0.2 per cent. of the members as unemployed at the end of July, compared with 0.2 per cent. a month ago and 0.4 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.

Division.	Number Insured.	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1918, on a	
		26th July, 1918.	28th June, 1918.	27th July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	10,483	0.62	0.49	1.02	+ 0.13	- 0.40
Northern Counties	58,985	0.19	0.22	0.25	- 0.03	- 0.06
North-Western	58,172	0.10	0.13	0.22	- 0.03	- 0.12
Yorkshire	6,999	0.17	0.44	0.21	- 0.07	- 0.04
East Midlands	2,327	0.19	0.04	0.21	+ 0.03	- 0.12
West Midlands	1,190	0.03	0.2	+ 0.08	- 0.13	- 0.13
Eastern and S.E. Counties	8,093	0.47	0.45	0.23	+ 0.02	+ 0.24
South-Western	23,703	0.16	0.13	0.29	+ 0.03	- 0.13
Wales	12,940	0.24	0.34	0.43	- 0.10	- 0.19
Scotland	7,852	0.10	0.11	0.17	- 0.01	- 0.07
Ireland	22,674	1.14	1.11	2.83	+ 0.03	- 1.69
UNITED KINGDOM	264,062	0.25	0.27	0.47	- 0.02	- 0.22
UNITED KINGDOM—Males	254,769	0.19	0.19	*	*	*
Females...	9,293	2.04	2.36	*	- 0.32	*

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 July, 1918, at the works covered by the Returns received:—

Works.	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate	72	- 1	- 1	254	- 3	+ 19
Steel Sheet	11	...	...	61	...	+ 4
TOTAL	83	- 1	- 1	315	- 3	+ 23

The number of tinplate mills working at the end of July showed a decrease of 3 on the previous month and an increase of 19 compared with a year ago. Shortage of labour and difficulties in securing supplies of raw materials were reported. The number of mills making steel and galvanised sheets working at the end of July showed no change compared with a month ago and an increase of 4 on a year ago. In both cases the number of mills in operation remained considerably below the level of two years ago.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in most of these trades and in many cases overtime was worked. Trade Unions with 53,733 members had 17 members unemployed at the end of July compared with 37 in the previous month, and 58 a year ago.

Brasswork.—Employment continued very good, and much overtime was reported.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment continued good with nut and bolt makers and very good with shoe rivet and wire nail makers.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—Employment continued good at Sheffield in the cutlery trades, and very good in the file trades. With edge tool makers at Birmingham and Wednesbury it continued good. With bit and stirrup makers and saddle and harness furniture makers employment was fairly good, and showed an improvement on the previous month.

Tubes.—Employment in South Wales and at Wednesbury was good. Tube workers at Birmingham were well employed, and shortage of labour and difficulties in securing raw materials were reported.

Chains, Anchors, &c.—Employment with chain and anchor makers was good on the Wear, at Cradley Heath and Pontypridd, and fairly good on the Tyne. It continued good with anvil and vice makers at Dudley and with axle and spring makers at Wednesbury.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment was good, and a large amount of overtime was reported to be worked.

Wire.—Employment continued good, and shortages of labour and of material were reported.

Locks, Hollow-ware, &c.—Workpeople left in the Wolverhampton and Willenhall lock trade were fully employed. In the Midlands galvanised hollow-ware trades employment continued very good, with a considerable amount of overtime.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment was fair on the whole.

COTTON TRADE.

DURING July employment in the spinning and weaving departments continued moderate, and was worse than a year ago. In most of the principal districts, in accordance with

* Figures not available.

the restrictions imposed by the Cotton Control Board, a large number of mills were working only 40 hours per week throughout the month and, in addition, 6 to 7 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns were suspended from employment on control pay each week, as compared with 8 to 9 per cent during June.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Preparing	13,121	- 0.8	- 11.9	18,656	- 0.0	+ 4.4	13.8	- 1.8
Spinning	24,060	- 1.4	- 12.1	36,603	- 1.8	+ 6.1	15.1	- 1.8
Weaving	60,555	- 1.1	- 16.0	67,628	+ 1.2	- 7.8	11.1	- 1.8
Other	10,188	- 1.1	- 12.5	10,127	+ 0.5	+ 6.3	10.0	- 1.5
Not specified	11,360	- 1.6	- 17.1	16,688	+ 2.4	- 3.2	14.7	- 1.5
TOTAL	108,784	- 1.2	- 14.5	158,702	+ 0.4	- 1.4	13.0	- 1.4
DISTRICTS.								
Ashton	4,633	- 2.4	- 13.3	6,121	- 5.4	- 15.3	13.2	- 1.8
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	8,263	- 2.0	- 14.9	11,553	- 2.5	- 7.3	14.0	- 1.8
Oldham	10,128	+ 0.7	- 10.2	16,905	+ 2.4	+ 2.5	16.6	+ 1.9
Bolton and Leigh	18,305	- 1.3	- 8.9	26,585	- 0.5	+ 19.9	14.4	- 0.9
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden	10,443	- 4.1	- 14.9	15,083	- 4.3	- 0.9	14.4	- 0.9
Manchester	6,517	- 2.5	- 16.1	9,948	- 2.3	+ 3.1	15.1	- 1.8
Preston and Chorley	8,989	+ 0.1	- 14.2	12,365	+ 0.9	- 4.6	13.8	- 1.8
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	15,052	- 0.7	- 19.0	22,447	+ 4.8	- 8.2	14.8	- 1.8
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson	14,413	+ 0.3	- 15.1	21,329	+ 6.1	- 13.1	14.8	- 1.8
Other Lancashire Towns	4,387	- 0.4	- 15.8	5,894	- 1.3	+ 9.2	13.3	- 1.8
Yorkshire Towns	4,310	- 2.1	- 14.5	6,397	- 2.9	+ 6.5	14.5	- 1.8
Other Districts	3,354	- 1.9	- 19.1	4,075	- 5.1	- 6.5	12.2	- 1.8
TOTAL	108,784	- 1.2	- 14.5	158,702	+ 0.4	- 1.4	13.0	- 1.4

In the Oldham district employment in the spinning and weaving departments continued moderate; throughout the month a large proportion of the mills were working only 40 hours per week. In the Bolton district employment was reported as fair with weavers and cardroom workers; in the spinning section about 30 per cent. of the machinery was stopped largely owing to shortage of labour, but employment was reported as good for those at work. In the Preston, Blackburn and Burnley districts employment with weavers was slack, a large number of looms were working only 40 hours per week and, in addition, a considerable number of operatives were on control pay during the month.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade continued good. Nearly 70 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns worked 55½ hours or more per week during July, as compared with rather over 60 per cent last month; of the remaining 30 per cent. about two-thirds were in Scotland, where in a number of cases the working hours are normally 48-49½.

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Wool Sorting	550	- 1.1	- 4.0	1,031	+ 1.7	+ 16.0	18.6	+ 1.7
Spinning	4,376	- 1.6	- 4.8	7,711	- 0.2	+ 19.6	17.7	+ 1.7
Weaving	6,327	- 1.6	- 6.6	9,790	- 1.9	+ 20.0	15.3	+ 1.7
Other Departments	4,482	- 1.2	- 5.1	8,042	- 1.5	+ 14.2	18.1	+ 1.7
Not specified	1,181	- 1.8	- 4.0	2,028	- 3.0	+ 14.6	17.1	+ 1.7
TOTAL	16,916	- 1.5	- 5.5	28,602	- 1.3	+ 17.7	16.6	+ 1.7
DISTRICTS.								
Huddersfield District	1,711	- 0.3	- 2.7	3,683	+ 1.6	+ 24.0	21.6	+ 1.7
Leeds District	1,692	- 0.2	- 3.3	3,131	+ 0.0	+ 30.7	21.6	+ 1.7
Dewsbury & Batley District	1,886	- 3.9	- 6.3	3,486	- 5.6	+ 7.4	21.6	+ 1.7
Other Parts of West Riding	1,633	- 1.9	- 2.2	3,004	- 2.6	+ 25.8	21.6	+ 1.7
TOTAL, WEST RIDING	6,812	- 1.7	- 3.8	13,254	- 1.7	+ 21.0	21.6	+ 1.7
Scotland	4,671	- 1.7	- 5.2	7,299	- 2.9	+ 12.8	16.6	+ 1.7
Other Districts	5,433	- 0.9	- 7.8	8,049	+ 1.0	+ 16.9	16.6	+ 1.7
TOTAL	16,916	- 1.5	- 5.5	28,602	- 1.3	+ 17.7	16.6	+ 1.7

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

WORSTED TRADE.

All the available operatives in this trade continued to be well employed. About 90 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns worked 55½ hours or more per week during July, as compared with about 80 per cent in June.

LINEN TRADE.

DURING July employment continued very slack in Ireland, and much short time was reported; it was worse than a year ago. In the Belfast district over 60 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time, and about 40 per cent. in the rest of Ireland. In Scotland employment continued fairly good. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing ...	6,255	- 1.2	- 2.4	7,403	+ 2.3	+ 25.6
Spinning ...	12,173	- 0.7	- 1.4	12,536	+ 1.1	+ 27.6
Weaving ...	12,318	- 4.3	- 1.5	15,384	- 5.1	+ 26.2
Other ...	5,238	- 3.3	- 5.9	8,023	- 2.6	+ 17.0
Not specified ...	2,322	+ 0.5	- 4.3	2,946	+ 7.0	+ 31.5
TOTAL	38,363	- 2.2	- 2.4	46,292	- 1.1	+ 25.1
DISTRICTS.						
Belfast ...	17,326	- 1.4	- 3.6	20,565	- 2.1	+ 27.1
Other places in Ireland ...	11,045	- 4.4	+ 4.7	12,303	- 5.5	+ 36.6
TOTAL IRELAND	28,371	- 2.6	- 0.5	32,868	- 3.4	+ 30.5
Fifehire ...	2,469	- 0.7	- 8.1	2,921	+ 5.7	+ 17.8
Other places in Scotland ...	7,254	- 1.2	- 7.3	10,204	+ 4.9	+ 12.7
TOTAL SCOTLAND	9,723	- 1.0	- 7.5	13,125	+ 3.0	+ 13.8
England ...	272	- 6.2	- 5.6	289	- 5.1	+ 2.7
UNITED KINGDOM	38,366	- 2.2	- 2.4	46,292	- 1.1	+ 25.1

SILK TRADE.

DURING July employment continued fairly good and showed little change compared with a year ago. A considerable shortage of labour was reported. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Throwing ...	977	- 2.8	- 7.0	801	+ 1.5	+ 31.1
Spinning ...	2,516	- 0.9	- 2.7	3,650	- 0.1	+ 21.7
Weaving ...	2,263	- 0.7	- 3.5	2,802	+ 4.2	+ 24.4
Other ...	1,706	- 2.6	+ 2.3	2,237	- 1.4	+ 25.3
Not specified ...	382	- 5.2	- 10.1	649	- 3.2	+ 11.4
TOTAL	7,844	- 1.6	- 2.8	10,039	+ 0.7	+ 23.3
DISTRICTS.						
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire ...	2,534	- 1.5	- 3.9	3,943	- 1.3	+ 19.8
Macclesfield, Congleton and District ...	2,363	- 0.6	+ 1.8	2,987	+ 3.7	+ 29.2
Eastern Counties ...	1,749	- 2.7	- 4.3	2,019	+ 1.4	+ 27.3
Other Districts, including Scotland ...	1,163	- 2.4	- 7.0	1,090	- 0.9	+ 14.5
TOTAL	7,844	- 1.6	- 2.8	10,039	+ 0.7	+ 23.3

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued fair. About 35 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns were on short time during the month.

Returns from firms employing 4,824 workpeople in the week ended 27th July and paying £7,138 in wages showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 7.6 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 10.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

LACE TRADE.

DURING July employment on the whole continued fair, and was about the same as a year ago for the reduced number of

* Where the week was affected by holidays another week has been substituted.
† Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages, including war bonuses.

workpeople now in the trade; in all the principal districts a shortage of labour was reported. In the plain net section employment continued very good, in the curtain section it was fair; in the levers section employment in the Nottingham district continued bad, with much short and irregular time, while in the Long Eaton district it continued fairly good.

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

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Lever... ..	2,180	- 1.1	- 5.8	3,826	+ 0.8	+ 12.9
Curtain ...	1,289	- 2.6	- 9.5	1,898	+ 0.3	+ 4.7
Plain Net ...	3,092	- 1.4	- 7.7	4,323	- 0.6	+ 0.1
Others... ..	877	- 1.2	- 2.0	1,038	- 2.9	+ 11.5
TOTAL	7,433	- 1.5	- 6.9	11,035	- 0.2	+ 6.1
DISTRICTS.						
Nottingham City ...	2,810	- 0.6	- 3.8	3,868	- 1.3	+ 11.1
Long Eaton and other out-lying Districts ...	1,014	- 1.2	- 8.9	2,020	+ 1.9	+ 6.7
Other English Districts ...	2,751	- 2.0	- 7.7	3,868	- 1.0	+ 2.1
Scotland ...	863	- 3.1	- 11.2	1,299	+ 2.7	+ 3.3
TOTAL	7,433	- 1.5	- 6.9	11,035	- 0.2	+ 6.1

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT generally was moderate, and showed a further decline during July; it was not so good as a year ago. In the bleaching section employment on the whole was slack, being affected by the restrictions in the cotton trade. In the printing section employment continued quiet in England, and was worse than a year ago; in Scotland it continued fair. With woollen and worsted dyers and finishers employment on the whole continued good, but in the cotton sections it was bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago, much short time being reported.

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

TRADES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Bleaching ...	2,339	- 2.1	- 10.7	4,661	+ 0.7	+ 2.6
Printing ...	690	- 5.0	- 4.4	1,233	- 3.8	+ 8.9
Dyeing ...	11,109	- 3.7	- 0.6	26,966	- 11.6	- 6.7
Trimming, Finishing and other Departments	6,414	- 2.9	- 5.9	11,982	- 1.3	+ 5.5
Not specified ...	1,488	- 1.9	- 9.0	3,043	- 4.7	+ 3.5
TOTAL	21,940	- 3.2	- 9.0	47,308	- 7.5	- 2.1
DISTRICTS:						
Yorkshire ...	10,524	- 3.5	- 11.9	26,120	- 11.8	- 7.4
Lancashire ...	7,660	- 3.9	- 7.0	13,444	- 2.1	+ 2.0
Scotland ...	1,557	- 1.4	- 6.4	2,713	+ 6.9	+ 13.6
Ireland ...	604	- 0.8	- 9.0	783	- 2.5	+ 17.6
Other Districts ...	2,195	- 1.5	- 3.0	4,248	- 5.1	+ 9.9
TOTAL	21,940	- 3.2	- 9.0	47,308	- 7.5	- 2.1

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, with a scarcity of labour, and in several districts overtime was worked. In the saddle and harness trades employment was better than a month ago.

Trade Unions with 6,784 members reported 0.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, compared with 0.2 per cent. in June and 1.0 per cent. a year ago.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

In this trade employment on the whole continued good, but in some of the districts there was a decline as compared with a month ago; compared with a year ago, there was little change.

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 July employment continued fairly good. A large number of firms in England and Scotland reported a shortage of labour.

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

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
London ...	1,500	- 1.3	- 10.8	3,281	+ 8.0	+ 18.2
Leicester ...	7,682	- 0.7	- 8.8	15,369	- 0.3	+ 5.8
Leicester Country District	2,105	- 5.4	- 11.6	3,675	- 4.8	+ 2.7
Northampton ...	6,281	- 2.1	- 4.0	10,995	- 4.6	+ 1.8
Northampton Country District	7,174	- 1.0	- 6.6	12,270	- 0.2	+ 5.2
Kettering ...	3,259	+ 0.6	- 5.9	5,541	+ 1.7	+ 0.8
Stafford and District ...	2,115	- 9.4	- 13.7	3,329	- 5.6	- 6.4
Norwich and District ...	3,590	- 1.7	- 8.4	5,426	- 1.6	+ 7.0
Bristol and District ...	1,386	- 2.4	- 3.2	2,301	- 1.8	+ 16.7
Kingswood ...	1,557	- 3.5	- 11.1	2,783	- 4.5	+ 5.5
Leeds and District ...	1,590	- 4.6	- 11.7	2,980	- 0.8	+ 2.2
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	3,706	- 2.3	- 0.3	5,458	+ 0.1	+ 11.7
Birmingham and District	695	- 1.3	- 11.5	1,157	- 0.3	+ 13.3
Other parts of England and Wales	2,436	- 0.7	- 4.2	3,750	- 0.7	+ 14.1
ENGLAND AND WALES	44,969	- 2.1	- 7.2	78,315	- 1.2	+ 5.6
SCOTLAND ...	2,354	+ 2.0	- 15.3	4,000	- 1.4	- 0.2
IRELAND ...	584	- 3.8	- 2.2	635	- 12.0	+ 10.6
UNITED KINGDOM	47,907	- 1.9	- 7.6	82,980	- 1.3	+ 5.3
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM...						
	13,343	- 3.0	- 4.4	15,467	- 0.2	+ 15.9

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT with dressmakers and milliners in retail firms in London showed a seasonal decline during July, but was fair on the whole. Returns from firms employing 1,284 dressmakers in the week ended 27th July showed a decline of 6.6 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with a month ago, and of 12.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. With court and private dressmakers there was also a seasonal decline during the month.

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

Employment in London was fairly good. Firms employing 3,284 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 27th July showed a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 4.3 per cent. compared with a year ago.

At Manchester firms employing 4,487 workpeople in the week ended 27th July showed a decrease of 3.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 3.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

At Glasgow employment was affected by the annual holidays. Firms employing 1,673 workpeople in the week ended 27th July showed a decrease of 10.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Overtime was worked by about 27 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns.

In all the above three centres there was a shortage of machinists, &c., especially in Manchester and Glasgow.

CORSET TRADE.

In this trade employment continued fairly good. Returns from firms (mainly in England) employing 5,134 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 27th July showed a decrease of 2.4 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with a month ago, and of 8.2 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. Private building work (except maintenance and repairs) continued to be restricted.

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

Occupations.	Number Insured at end of July, 1918.	Percentage Unemployed at end of July.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Carpenters ...	95,785	0.24	+ 0.04	- 0.79
Bricklayers ...	41,643	0.20	- 0.02	- 0.60
Masons ...	20,626	0.49	...	- 0.58
Plasterers ...	10,461	0.72	- 0.06	- 1.44
Painters ...	70,117	0.40	+ 0.02	- 0.12
Plumbers ...	26,338	0.41	+ 0.06	- 0.20
Other skilled occupations ...	30,414	0.33	- 0.05	- 0.27
Navvies ...	96,405	0.82	+ 0.05	+ 0.10
Labourers ...	191,910	0.75	- 0.04	- 0.08
ALL OCCUPATIONS	583,729	0.55	...	- 0.27

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

TAILORING TRADE.

BESPOKE.

London.—Employment during July was fair on the whole, but not so good as a month ago. Returns from firms paying £10,657 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor workers) in the four weeks ended 27th July showed a decrease of 10.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 8.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment continued good in all the principal centres, and was about the same as a year ago.

READY-MADE.

The operatives in this branch continued very busy. About 60 per cent. of the firms covered by the Returns reported a shortage of labour, and overtime was worked by about 11 per cent. of the workpeople during the month.

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

District.	Indoor Workpeople.					
	Number Employed.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Leeds ...	6,039	- 1.4	- 4.5	9,295	+ 7.5	+ 19.4
Manchester ...	3,131	+ 1.3	+ 12.4	5,163	+ 12.0	+ 46.9
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire	2,387	- 0.4	- 0.5	3,553	+ 10.9	+ 34.7
Bristol ...	1,330	- 8.6	- 0.3	1,692	- 4.9	+ 25.9
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	1,696	- 4.3	+ 0.7	2,284	+ 3.3	+ 49.9
South Midland and Eastern Counties	2,445	- 1.3	+ 0.4	3,540	+ 3.6	+ 45.9
London ...	3,016	- 2.9	+ 4.7	6,345	- 8.1	+ 37.4
Glasgow ...	1,254	- 2.0	+ 8.6	2,172	+ 7.0	+ 69.4
Rest of United Kingdom ...	1,784	- 1.6	- 3.2	2,253	+ 8.0	+ 44.0
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	23,132	- 1.8	+ 1.1	36,417	+ 4.8	+ 35.6

HAT TRADE.

Silk.—In London and in the provinces employment was reported as fair on the whole, and as good with those employed in the women's hat department.

Felt.—Employment on the whole was fair in this branch, and slightly better than a year ago. At Denton about 50 per cent. of the operatives were on short time; employment in the soft felt department was fairly good, but was quiet in the stiff felt branch. At Stockport and in Warwickshire employment continued good.

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The next Table shows in detail the percentage unemployed in each geographical division. Except in London and Ireland the percentage unemployed was less than 0.4 in all districts.

Division.	Number Insured at end of July, 1918.	Percentage Unemployed at end of July.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
London	108,095	0.76	- 0.02	- 0.46
Northern Counties	30,634	0.15	+ 0.03	+ 0.02
North Western	74,413	0.36	- 0.01	- 0.18
Yorkshire	44,124	0.13	- 0.04	- 0.08
West Midlands	28,601	0.08	- 0.05	- 0.26
E. & S. Eastern Counties	43,230	0.10	+ 0.01	- 0.05
South Western	65,819	0.29	+ 0.02	- 0.19
Wales	56,028	0.21	- 0.01	- 0.40
Scotland	33,354	0.19	- 0.06	- 0.11
Ireland	53,749	0.07	+ 0.01	- 0.08
Ireland	56,232	4.20	+ 0.16	- 1.48
United Kingdom	583,719	0.55	...	- 0.27

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

Mill Sawing and Machining.—Employment was good, with some overtime. The percentage unemployed at the end of July among workpeople engaged in saw milling and insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 0.46, as compared with 0.50 in the previous month, and 0.73 in July, 1917.

Furnishing.—Employment continued good. Cabinetmakers continued well employed at the principal centres. With upholsterers employment was very good at Belfast and Newcastle, fair in London and at Glasgow. With french polishers in London it was good, but not so good as a month ago.

Coach Building.—Employment was good in most districts. It was fair at Plymouth, Wolverhampton and Leicester. Some short time was worked at Coventry.

Coopers.—Employment was good except at Cork, where it was fair, and at Yarmouth, where it was slack.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with brushmakers continued good on the whole, except with painting brushmakers, with whom it was fair. It was also fair at Bristol and Norwich, and moderate in the Walsall district. Wheelwrights and smiths were moderately well employed. With packing-case makers it was good in London and at Glasgow, fair at Bradford, Liverpool and Bristol, and slack at Manchester. With skip and basket makers employment was very good in London and at Leicester and Oldham, and fair on the Tyne.

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.

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

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire	2,280	- 3.4	- 5.2	5,455	+ 6.9	+ 22.0
Midland and Eastern Counties	1,178	- 1.3	- 0.3	2,344	+ 2.9	+ 27.8
S. and S.W. Counties and Wales	430	- 2.9	- 4.4	9.6	- 6.2	+ 8.8
Other Districts	519	+ 0.6	- 12.3	1,073	- 3.5	- 1.1
TOTAL	4,407	- 2.5	- 4.9	9,788	+ 3.4	+ 18.9

CEMENT TRADE.

Employment continued good, with much overtime worked. Returns from firms employing 4,852 workpeople in the week ended 27th July showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 3.2 in the amount of wages paid, compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 25.5 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. With lithographic printers in the provinces employment continued fair on the whole.

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

Trade.	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1918.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		July, 1918.	June, 1918.	July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Paper	3,638	0.4	0.6	0.4	- 0.2	...
Printing	39,850	0.4	0.3	0.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Bookbinding	8,057	0.3	0.2	0.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
TOTAL	51,545	0.4	0.3	0.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2

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

Trade.	Workpeople.			Wages.		
	Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Paper	13,744	- 0.4	+ 0.9	25,185	- 1.5	+ 19.5
Printing	8,368	- 1.1	- 2.9	18,883	- 1.7	+ 24.0
Bookbinding	5,803	- 5.0	- 2.3	8,923	- 4.9	+ 27.8
TOTAL	27,920	- 1.6	- 0.9	51,941	- 2.2	+ 22.4

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, with a general shortage of labour. Compared with a month ago a decline was reported, short time having been rendered necessary in a number of factories in consequence of short coal supplies.

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

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture	1,680	- 1.4	- 2.5	2,973	- 3.8	+ 17.4
Earthenware Manufacture	9,614	- 1.3	- 6.3	15,506	- 3.7	+ 6.2
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,084	- 2.3	- 6.9	1,524	+ 0.1	+ 16.3
TOTAL	12,378	- 1.4	- 5.8	20,003	- 3.4	+ 8.5
DISTRICTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Potteries	8,810	- 1.2	- 3.2	12,467	- 2.5	+ 12.0
Other Districts	3,568	- 1.9	- 11.8	7,536	- 4.9	+ 3.0
TOTAL	12,378	- 1.4	- 5.8	20,003	- 3.4	+ 8.5

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT remained good, with a general shortage of labour. Loss of time was reported in some cases through inability to complete "sets" of men owing to enlistments.

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

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Glass Bottle	6,147	- 4.0	- 8.2	13,869	- 5.7	+ 6.9
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,670	+ 0.9	+ 8.0	3,476	- 4.0	+ 29.7
Other Branches	628	...	+ 3.3	1,049	...	+ 20.0
TOTAL	8,445	- 2.8	- 4.6	18,394	- 5.0	+ 11.3
DISTRICTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
North of England	732	- 0.1	- 2.4	1,644	- 2.1	+ 13.1
Yorkshire	4,093	- 4.9	- 6.5	8,763	- 8.1	+ 5.5
Lancashire	1,068	- 3.6	- 1.9	2,063	+ 1.1	+ 11.4
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	610	- 1.0	- 7.8	1,331	- 0.6	+ 19.2
Scotland	771	+ 0.9	- 13.1	1,680	- 5.5	+ 7.2
Other Parts of the United Kingdom	1,211	+ 0.7	+ 6.9	2,933	- 2.8	+ 30.1
TOTAL	8,445	- 2.8	- 4.6	18,394	- 5.0	+ 11.3

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

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

In the chocolate and sugar confectionery trades employment was restricted by shortage of sugar and other materials, and was only moderate on the whole. Both overtime and short time were reported in this group. In all the other trades employment was good, with a deficiency of labour, though affected in some cases by shortage of materials. A considerable amount of overtime was worked in most of these trades.

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

Trade.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Sugar Refining, &c.	3,217	+ 1.6	+ 4.6	7,321	+ 7.6	+ 19.4
Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery	18,275	- 1.1	- 5.8	31,167	- 2.9	+ 10.6
Biscuits, Cakes, &c.	6,792	- 1.3	- 11.3	9,809	+ 0.6	+ 8.7
Jams, Marmalade, &c.	7,543	+ 0.6	- 0.6	11,014	+ 1.4	+ 21.1
Bacon and Preserved Meats	5,331	- 2.0	+ 3.9	9,241	+ 2.5	+ 24.6
Pickles and Sauces, &c.	779	- 8.0	- 10.6	942	- 13.1	- 3.2
TOTAL	42,437	- 0.9	- 4.1	69,994	- 0.1	+ 14.3

AGRICULTURE.†

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The crops and pasture were greatly improved by the rains that set in towards the middle of July, and in the great corn-growing districts of the east the yield of wheat is expected to be well over the average. Potatoes also are uniformly vigorous and promising. Labour, especially skilled and casual labour, is very deficient, but most of the work has been done with the aid of women and boys.

Hay which was cut in good time and got in not later than the early days of July was secured rapidly and in excellent condition; but that which was cut later has suffered some damage from the continuous rains.

SCOTLAND.

The weather during the first fortnight of July was warm and dry, but during the second half of the month there was all over the country a considerable amount of rain, which greatly improved the crops and pasture. Wheat promises to be a full crop, and the condition of potatoes is satisfactory generally. The supply of labour is very deficient, and considerable difficulty was experienced in securing the hay harvest and in attending to the turnip crops. Arrangements have now been made for the release of a number of soldiers for harvest operations.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was good on the whole.

FISH LANDED IN JULY, 1918.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen shipped.					
	July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Seven months ended		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1917.	July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1918.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	July, 1917.	July, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1918.
ENGLAND AND WALES: East Coast—						
Tyne Ports	1,527	+ 175	- 139	11,626	11,631	+ 5
Sunderland	300	- 154	+ 104	1,259	2,034	+ 825
Middlesbrough	405	+ 116	- 92	2,592	1,812	- 780
Hull	762	- 412	- 157	6,137	6,115	- 22
Grimsby	125	+ 78	+ 27	277	701	+ 424
Bristol Channel—						
Bristol	531	+ 224	- 330	5,691	4,022	- 1,669
Newport, Mon.	912	+ 409	- 374	8,069	4,829	- 3,240
Cardiff	3,501	+ 122	- 629	31,743	22,632	- 9,111
Swansea	419	+ 126	- 372	2,789	2,256	- 533
Other Ports—						
Liverpool	13,402	+ 4,107	+ 2,296	73,843	71,844	- 1,999
London	6,222	+ 160	+ 588	41,850	35,925	- 5,925
Southampton	838	- 136	- 115	5,420	6,000	+ 580
SCOTLAND:						
Leth	341	+ 90	- 12	2,086	1,603	- 483
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	146	+ 50	- 16	289	675	+ 386
Glasgow	2,042	+ 610	- 36	15,285	14,321	- 964
IRELAND:						
Dublin	2	- 50	- 110	576	541	- 35
Belfast	382	+ 235	+ 190	1,762	2,109	+ 347
TOTAL	31,857	+ 5,750	+ 821	211,294	189,100	- 22,194

East and South Coast.—Employment in the Tees and Hartlepool district and at Hull continued fair; it was good at Grimsby and Scarborough. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft employment was good with fishermen, and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Brightlingsea it was fair. Off the coasts of Devon and Cornwall it was fairly good.

Scotland.—Employment was good at Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Aberdeen, Peterhead and Fraserburgh, and moderate at Macduff.

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

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



DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good except at Bristol, Dundee, and certain ports on the East Coast, where it was slack.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.*				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended July 6th	5,166	2,575	7,741	5,799	13,540
" " " 13th	4,968	2,944	7,912	5,958	13,870
" " " 20th	5,413	2,519	7,932	6,063	13,995
" " " 27th	5,561	2,888	8,449	6,165	14,614
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th July, 1918	5,277	2,732	8,009	5,995	14,005
Average for June, 1918	5,526	2,857	8,383	6,176	14,559
" " July, 1917	5,900	2,587	8,487	6,236	14,723

London.—Employment continued fair generally, and showed little change from a month ago or a year ago.

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks during July was 1,780, compared with 1,926 in June and 1,559 in July, 1917.

East Coast.—Employment on the Tyne was good with labourers engaged on timber, wood pulp and iron stone cargoes, and slack with those on grain cargoes; with quayside labourers it showed a decline. Employment was fair at Hartlepool, and good at Middlesbrough and Stockton, and showed an improvement on a month ago and a year ago. At Hull, Goole, and at ports on the Norfolk Coast employment continued slack; at Grimsby it was good on Government forage and shipments.

Southern and Western Ports.—Employment continued very good at Plymouth, and was good at Falmouth. It was slack at Bristol, fair at Gloucester and Avonmouth, and moderate at Swansea. Employment continued good at Liverpool and Manchester; it was very good with canal workers in the Midland Area.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow showed an improvement, but continued slack at Dundee. It was fair at Belfast, Londonderry, Cork and Waterford.

SEAMEN.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN JULY.*
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 26th July, 1918, was 2,313, 2,040, 2,060 and 2,122, a total of 8,535 claims, of which 5,416 were made in the trades insured under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Act, 1911, and 3,119 were made in the trades insured under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916. The weekly number of claims during the period for direct payment of benefit to workpeople insured under the Insurance Act of 1911 was 1,179, and for payment through associations of workpeople claiming under Section 105 of the Act was 175. The corresponding claims by workpeople insured under the Act of 1916 were 759 and 21 respectively.

The weekly amounts paid to workpeople under the Acts of 1911 and 1916 respectively were £692 and £458. The corresponding payments made through associations were £67 and £9.

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

Division.	Males.		Females.		Total.		
	July, 1918.	June, 1918.	July, 1918.	June, 1918.	July, 1918.	June, 1918.	July, 1917.
Under the Act of 1911.							
London ...	183	180	95	139	278	328	478
South-Eastern ...	29	29	36	61	65	90	113
South-Western ...	46	46	18	24	64	70	89
West Midlands ...	15	25	15	43	30	68	49
East Midlands ...	22	22	34	89	56	111	59
Yorkshire ...	39	44	61	80	100	124	155
North-Western ...	84	133	222	327	306	480	222
Northern ...	10	16	32	32	42	48	44
Scotland ...	14	14	58	83	72	97	99
Wales ...	20	40	4	12	24	52	33
Ireland ...	311	363	6	15	317	378	534
United Kingdom...	773	921	581	905	1,354	1,826	1,875
Under the Act of 1916.							
London ...	81	87	214	295	295	382	377
South-Eastern ...	8	9	36	58	44	67	52
South-Western ...	12	11	30	43	42	54	68
West Midlands ...	8	9	19	21	27	30	27
East Midlands ...	6	8	9	19	15	17	15
Yorkshire ...	15	26	42	65	57	92	112
North-Western ...	21	33	136	224	157	257	145
Northern ...	2	5	34	59	36	55	23
Scotland ...	5	10	30	35	35	63	53
Wales ...	4	75	15	50	19	125	30
Ireland ...	40	60	13	21	53	81	43
United Kingdom...	202	333	578	892	780	1,225	951

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

Industry.	Males.		Females.		Total.		
	July, 1918.	June, 1918.	July, 1918.	June, 1918.	July, 1918.	June, 1918.	July, 1917.
Under the Act of 1911.							
Building ...	£ 150	£ 160	£ 1	£ 3	£ 151	£ 163	£ 290
Construction of Works	36	48	1	4	37	52	17
Shipbuilding ...	32	31	10	15	42	49	63
Engineering ...	114	114	388	545	502	659	249
Construction of Vehicles	17	17	7	9	24	26	30
Sawmilling ...	2	1	...	1	2	2	3
Other Insured Industries	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
Total ...	352	375	407	577	759	952	654
Under the Act of 1916.							
Ammunition and Explosives	£ 33	£ 60	£ 125	£ 264	£ 158	£ 324	£ 108
Chemicals ...	18	23	49	73	67	96	36
Metals ...	17	14	47	62	64	109	51
Leather ...	3	5	6	10	9	15	6
Brick, Tile, &c. ...	1	1	1	3	2	4	4
Sawmilling and Machined Wood-work	12	15	40	66	52	81	35
Rubber ...	3	2	12	23	15	25	13
Other Workers in Non-scheduled Trades	10	14	90	150	100	164	47
Total ...	97	134	370	681	467	815	300

* The percentages unemployed in the Insured Trades will be found on page 312.
† The figures for Association Payments relate to periods terminating one week earlier than the periods to which the Direct Payments relate.

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

The number of workpeople on the register of the Employment Exchanges (389 in number) at some time or other during the five weeks ended 12th July, 1918, was 421,875 (men 146,762, women 210,289, boys 34,034, girls 30,790). These figures comprise workers in professional, commercial and clerical, as well as in industrial occupations.

The number of vacancies notified during the period was 223,927, and the number of vacancies filled was 169,750.

The total number of workpeople remaining on the register at 12th July, 1918, was 99,505.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On registers at 7th June, 1918 ...	30,966	60,925	7,941	8,146	107,978
Number of individuals registered during period	115,796	149,364	26,033	22,644	313,837
Total ...	146,762	210,289	34,034	30,790	421,875
Re-registrations during period ...	3,947	5,804	708	522	10,981
On registers at 12th July, 1918 ...	30,661	53,949	7,574	7,321	94,505
Vacancies notified during period	101,437	89,883	16,150	13,457	220,927
Vacancies filled during period ...	71,561	75,246	12,876	10,057	169,750
Applicants placed in other districts	22,523	18,725	1,755	4,593	44,601

The average daily registrations, vacancies notified and vacancies filled during the month were 10,829, 7,464, and 5,658 respectively. A chart showing the fluctuations since February, 1917, is given on page 321.

	Average Daily Registrations.		Average Daily Vacancies Notified.		Average Daily Vacancies Filled.	
	5 Weeks ended 12 July, 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	5 Weeks ended 12 July, 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	5 Weeks ended 12 July, 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a
		Month ago.		Year ago.		Month ago.
Men ...	3,992	- 70	3,481	+ 4	2,385	- 90
Women ...	5,172	- 103	2,496	+ 102	2,509	+ 141
Boys ...	803	+ 2	538	+ 32	429	+ 17
Girls ...	772	- 27	419	+ 1	335	- 3
Total	10,829	- 202	7,464	+ 139	5,658	+ 65

Compared with a month ago, the daily average of registrations, vacancies notified and vacancies filled, showed percentage decrease of 1.8 and increases of 1.9 and 1.2 respectively. Compared with a year ago, registrations, vacancies notified and vacancies filled showed percentage increases of 2.3, 21.3, and 17.8 respectively.

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

	Registrations.		Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Insured Trades ...	£2,909	84,044	88,308	48,815	64,673	46,079
Uninsured Trades	53,545	84,190	32,189	54,525	19,814	39,234
Total ...	146,544	178,334	120,537	103,340	84,437	85,313

In the case of males, the insured trades accounted for 63.5 per cent. of the total registrations, 73.3 per cent. of the vacancies notified, and 76.5 per cent. of the vacancies filled.

Among females, the percentages in the insured trades were 47.1, 47.2, and 54.0 respectively. Of the 59,048 vacancies filled in uninsured trades, 4,223 were known to be for less than a week's employment, while of the 22,933 vacancies filled by boys and girls, 21.9 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):—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Insured Trades ...	71.8	95.2	85.3	84.3	80.7
Uninsured Trades ...	58.0	72.2	73.0	70.9	68.1
All Trades ...	68.5	83.7	79.7	74.7	75.8
Do. a month ago ...	71.2	81.3	81.3	75.4	76.4
Do. a year ago ...	70.3	85.0	80.3	82.5	78.1

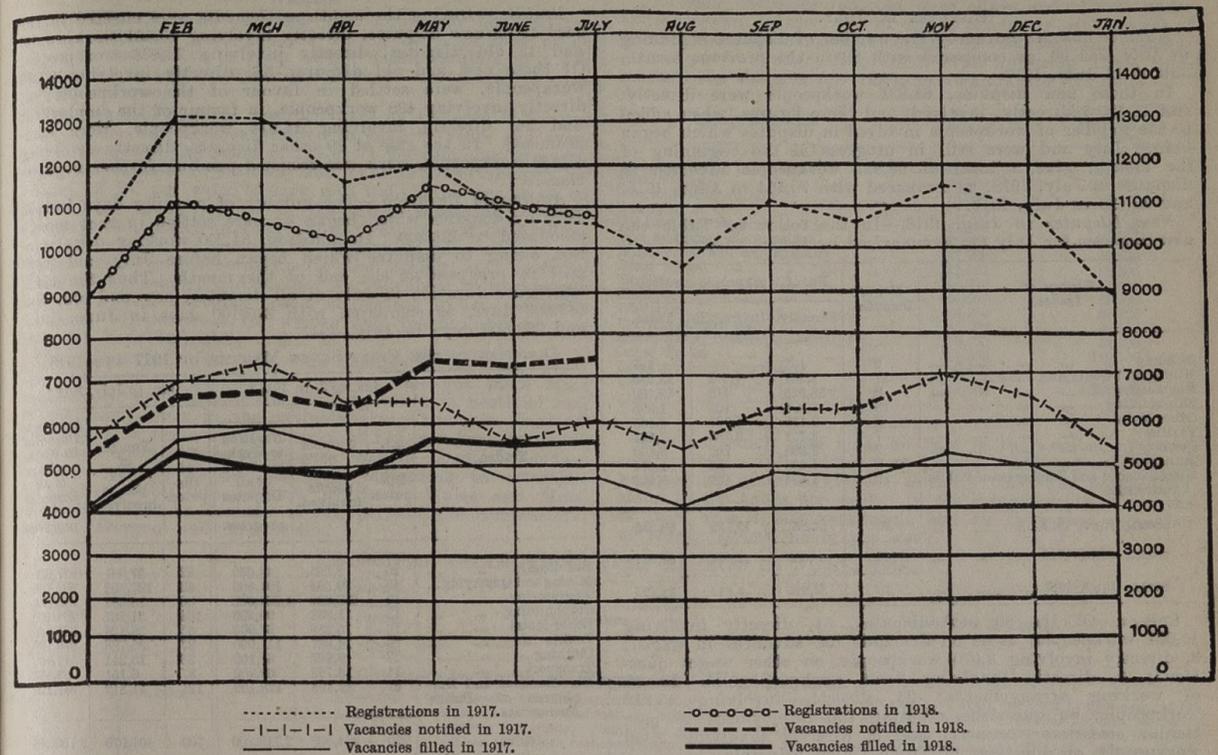
Compared with a month ago there was a decrease in the percentage for men and juveniles and an increase for women. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease in all departments.

II.—CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men who obtained employment through the Exchanges was 1,060, and the number of casual jobs found for them was 5,556, a daily average of 185, compared with 233 in the preceding four weeks and 267 in the five weeks ended 13th July, 1917. During the five weeks there were also 1,591 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 FIVE WEEKS ENDED 12th JULY, 1918 (GENERAL REGISTER).

OCCUPATION GROUPS.†	ADULTS.										JUVENILES.			
	REGISTRATIONS.					VACANCIES.					VACANCIES.			
	On Register at Beginning of Period.		Individuals Registered during Period.		On Register at End of Period.		Notified during Period.		Filled during Period.		Notified during Period.		Filled during Period.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
A.—INSURED TRADES.‡														
Building ...	4,443	485	20,511	1,188	4,768	533	18,203	1,489	12,255	1,287	465	77	360	70
Works of Construction ...	2,623	28	11,734	24	2,660	17	14,848	67	13,043	69	52	—	57	—
Sawmilling ...	357	828	1,184	1,490	317	647	1,346	533	681	491	176	353	93	2
Shipbuilding ...	963	282	5,970	494	963	222	5,510	3.9	4,351	294	465	9	400	2
Engineering ...	7,019	13,803	30,763	29,734	6,613	12,317	30,115	20,788	20,914	19,448	4,934	1,185	4,244	1,019
Construction of Vehicles ...	243	163	909	596	229	163	801	735	566	748	103	11	83	3
Cabinet Making, &c. ...	110	74	391	266	97	73	295	104	86	66	103	61	95	31
Miscellaneous Metal Trades ...	472	1,041	2,291	2,573	564	807	4,361	2,148	2,009	1,882	633	599	45	492
Precious Metals, &c. ...	54	113	215	34	73	93	221	359	53	326	163	175	120	132
Bricks and Cement ...	15	54	94	183	17	35	383	203	114	195	22	12	14	6
Chemicals, &c. ...	429	603	1,098	1,198	335	473	1,158	1,069	746	9.5	183	279	151	249
Rubber and Waterproof Goods ...	55	397	227	1,007	60	292	286	1,294	200	924	50	51	43	60
Ammunition and Explosives ...	1,593	16,418	5,023	38,740	1,594	14,342	2,737	15,335	2,737	15,926	808	969	802	859
Leather—Excluding Boots & Shoes	88	203	198	628	76	167	167	382	58	383	79	176	66	139
TOTAL, INSURED TRADES ...	18,462	34,492	80,608	78,395	18,396	30,181	79,917	45,095	57,345	42,924	8,481	3,720	7,278	3,155
B.—UNINSURED TRADES.														
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c. ...	5	30	27	78	8	81	27	26	8	20	38	17	32	10
Domestic ...	750	8,031	1,744	23,526	709	7,188	1,900	21,761	827	14,111	591	2,078	381	1,076
Commercial and Clerical ...	1,923	4,579	4,043	10,244	1,733	4,255	2,160	6,069	1,357	4,633	1,169	1,732	842	1,425
Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c. ...	4,030	1,486	10,193	3,369	3,820	1,286	7,876	1,925	4,947	1,479	3,133	1,314	2,177	913
Agriculture—														
Fruit Pickers ...	—	361	32	1,101	32	584	24	166	—	44	—	—	—	—
Others ...	381	574	1,977	2,817	702	724	2,011	2,599	795	2,484	192	113	145	33
Mining and Quarrying ...	163	21	618	47	182	22	580	33	290	30	33	2	81	1
Brushes, Brooms, &c. ...	3	5	12	28	3	12	7	24	8	19	18	55	14	39

TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

DISPUTES IN JULY.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes beginning in July was 90, as compared with 86 in the previous month, and 48 in July, 1917.

In these new disputes, 64,831 workpeople were directly, and 15,725 indirectly, involved, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before July and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 96,857 workpeople involved in disputes in July, 1918, as compared with 70,104 in June, 1918, and 45,425 in July, 1917.

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

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building	6	403	...	403
Mining and Quarrying	11	8,307	4,778	13,085
Engineering	6	35,925	475	39,400
Shipbuilding	18	1,833	105	1,938
Other Metal	8	2,128	5,907	8,035
Textile	7	3,751	3,783	7,534
Clothing	2	3,395	205	3,600
Transport	8	1,405	69	1,474
Miscellaneous and Employees of Public Authorities	29	4,624	403	5,027
TOTAL, JULY, 1918	90	64,831	15,725	80,556
TOTAL, JUNE, 1918	86	48,840	11,071	59,911
TOTAL, JULY, 1917	48	35,084	3,641	38,725

Causes.—Of the 90 new disputes, 54, directly involving 11,621 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 3, directly involving 3,070 workpeople, on other wages questions; 4, directly involving 2,084 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 23, directly involving 45,916 workpeople, on questions affecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 6, directly involving 2,140 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN JULY.

Occupations and Locality.†	Number of Workpeople Involved		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Cause or Object.‡	Result.§
	Directly.	Indirectly.¶				
MINING AND QUARRYING:—						
Coal miners—Morpeth (near) ...	1,686	...	8 July	6	Alleged incivility of colliery manager...	Work resumed pending discussion of grievances.
Underground and surface workers—Nottingham (near) ...	1,460	...	29 June	4	Refusal to work with certain men, exempted from military service, who were alleged to have become miners since Aug., 1914	Men objected to found other employment.
Underground and surface workers—Nottingham (near) ...	1,300	180	30 July	1	Dispute arising out of the dismissal of a stallman by a contractor	Amicable settlement effected.
Enginemn, boilermen, shunters, mechanics, miners, &c.—Cannock Chase	306	1,729	22 July	2	Refusal to work with a man whose Trade Union contributions were in arrears	Man paid up arrears.
METAL, ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING:—						
Blastfurnacemen and steel workers—Workington	1,628	2,907	23 July	6	For additional help in handling coke, and other concessions	Work resumed.
Engineers, &c.—Newcastle-on-Tyne	2,500	...	11 July	6	For reinstatement of a dismissed woman worker	Woman worker reinstated.
Skilled munition workers, &c.—Coventry, Rugby, Birmingham, Leicester and Newcastle-on-Tyne	35,000	...	23 July	6	Against Government embargo on the employment of further skilled labour by certain firms	Work resumed. A Committee of Inquiry appointed.
Machine bolt headers, screwers, labourers, heaters and furnacemen—Darlaston district	400	3,000	8 July	16	For advance in wages	Settlement effected.
AIRCRAFT:—						
Aircraft workers—London and Liverpool	11,000*	...	27 June**	14	Dispute arising out of the dismissal of the Chairman of the Shop Committee at a certain factory	Work resumed on the understanding that the factory would be taken over by the Government, but subsequently an agreement was effected between the parties involving the re-engagement of the man in question and the continued recognition of Shop Stewards under certain conditions.
TEXTILE:—						
Cardroom workers, ring spinners and other workpeople—Wigan	5,000	...	15 July	12	Demand that, in the case of certain workpeople not covered by the "universal lists," a recently granted advance of 25 per cent. be based on current wages and not on pre-war rates	Advance to be based on current wages and Employers' Association to recommend the adoption of universal lists.
Engineers in textile factories—Bradford and Shipley	600	...	13 July	8	For reduction in recognised working hours to 50 per week as recently granted in the engineering trade, or for equivalent advance in wages	Advance in wages granted.
CLOTHING:—						
Ladies' tailors and tailoresses (wholesale trade)—London	3,000	...	8 July	...	For payment by the week instead of at piece rates	No settlement reported.
EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES:—						
Electric tramcar drivers and conductors and shed assistants—Liverpool	992	...	9 July	3	Alleged non-recognition of the Municipal Employees' Association and victimisation of its members, and demand for various concessions	Work resumed pending negotiations.

DISPUTES STILL IN PROGRESS.—60 disputes, involving about 16,000 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 dispute in the engineering trades which occurred in May, 1917.
 ‡ 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.
 ¶ Estimated number.
 * In the case of Leicester and Newcastle-on-Tyne the stoppage of work did not extend beyond one day.
 ** During June the dispute was confined to one factory, employing only a small proportion of the total number of workpeople ultimately involved.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 33 new disputes, directly involving 10,461 workpeople, and 12 old disputes, directly involving 13,836 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 15, directly involving 8,885 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 6, directly involving 498 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 24, directly involving 14,914 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 29 other disputes, directly involving 47,488 workpeople, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in July by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 528,300. In addition, 54,200 working days were lost owing to disputes which began before July and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total aggregate duration in July of all disputes, new and old, was 582,500 days, as compared with 375,100 days in June, 1918, and 260,600 days in July, 1917.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1917 AND 1918.

Groups of Trades.	Jan. to July, 1917.†			Jan. to July, 1918.‡		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work-people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work-people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building... ..	26	2,995	44,500	82	37,901	327,860
Mining and Quarrying... ..	40	39,634	191,600	82	127,796	602,100
Engineering	40	233,332	1,951,000	80	75,587	340,800
Shipbuilding	13	11,308	99,200	104	31,267	291,700
Other Metal	12	15,288	67,900	55	35,424	334,800
Textile	36	14,627	111,000	37	85,788	270,100
Clothing... ..	22	8,967	87,100	32	10,244	149,700
Transport	14	15,759	68,400	37	6,151	38,800
Miscellaneous and Employees of Public Authorities	67	22,493	123,100	191	41,812	347,100
TOTAL	270	364,903	2,743,800	700	401,970	2,700,700

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.¹

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

Wages.

The changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported as having been granted during July, to take effect either in that month or from earlier dates, resulted in a net increase of nearly £100,000 per week in the wages of over 400,000 workpeople.

The principal changes recorded were an increase of 5s. per week in the war advance granted to men, 21 years and over, not in receipt of the bonus of 12½ or 7½ per cent. on earnings, in the employment of tramway and omnibus undertakings; increases of 2s. per week to men and 10d. to 1s. per week to women and young persons in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing, &c., trades in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and in Scotland; increases of 6½ per cent. to time-workers and 5½ per cent. to piece-workers in the dyeing and finishing trades in Yorkshire; and further war advances to workpeople in the wholesale clothing trade, amounting to 1½d. per hour for men, 1d. per hour for women and youths, and ¾d. per hour for boys and girls under 18.

Other important increases were bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent. on earnings granted to men, on time and piece rates respectively, employed in the building trade in Scotland and on munitions work in the cabinet-making trade in England and Wales; a further war advance of 1½d. per hour to building trade operatives on munitions work in London; bonuses varying from 2½ to 22½ per cent., according to earnings, to steel and tinplate workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire; and an increase of 10s. per week to compositors, &c., at Liverpool and Manchester.

The only decreases reported were slight reductions, under sliding scales, in the rates of wages (exclusive of bonuses) of about 8,000 blastfurnacemen, chiefly in the Cleveland district. Changes in January-July, 1918.—The following Table summarises the changes for which particulars are available:—

Groups of Trades.	No. of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week.
Building	374,000	177,400
Coal Mining	900,000	408,000
Iron and Other Mining... ..	18,000	3,100
Quarrying	14,500	3,600
Pig Iron Manufacture	32,000	6,100
Iron and Steel Manufacture	62,000	19,800
Engineering and Shipbuilding	312,000	86,500
Other Metal	117,500	32,100
Textile	746,000	102,800
Clothing	284,500	62,900
Transport	180,000	89,200
Printing, Paper, &c.	85,500	32,100
Glass, Brick, Pottery, Chemical, &c....	170,000	42,200
Other Trades	331,000	110,700
Local Authority Services	116,000	46,400
TOTAL	3,721,000	1,282,700

Hours.

Changes which were made in July in the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work affected over 10,000 workpeople, whose aggregate working time was reduced by about 27,500 hours per week. In the seven completed months of 1918, over 37,000 workpeople had an aggregate reduction of nearly 120,000 hours per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JULY, 1918.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.‡
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Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses.

London	1st full pay after 27 July	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, sawyers and woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, smiths and fitters, crane and engine drivers, and signalmen, &c., scaffolders and timbermen, labourers, fitters' mates, &c.	Increase, as war wages, of 1½d. per hour to men engaged on munitions work. Rates after change, for men on munitions work:—bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and plasterers, 1s. 5d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; masons, 1s. 5d. per hour plus 12½ per cent. (banker hands), and 1s. 5¼d. per hour plus 12½ per cent. (fixers and granits masons); slaters, 1s. 3¼d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; plumbers, 1s. 5¼d. plus 12½ per cent.; painters, 1s. 2¼d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; smiths, 1s. 3d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; fitters, 1s. 4d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; electric derrick drivers, 1s. 4d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; crane drivers and steam derrick drivers, 1s. 3¼d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; travelling crane drivers, 1s. 2¼d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; portable crane drivers, 1s. 2¼d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; boiler attendant and crane signalmen, 1s. 1¼d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; scaffolders and timbermen, 1s. 2d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; labourers, fitters' mates, &c., 1s. 1¼d. per hour plus 12½ per cent. For men on private work the rates are 1¼d. per hour less. (See also p. 332.)
YORKSHIRE:—			
Barnsley	25 July	Masons	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.).
Dewsbury and Batley	1 July	Carpenters and joiners	Increase of 2d. per hour (11¼d. to 1s. 1¼d.).
		Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and labourers	Increase, as war wages, of 1½d. per hour.‡ Rates after change: bricklayers, masons, and carpenters and joiners, 1s. 5¼d.; labourers, 1s. 1d.
Harrogate	1 July	Plumbers	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 2d.).
Hull	1st full pay after 25 July	Bricklayers... ..	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 4d. per hour, including the bonus of 12½ per cent.
Keighley	1 July	Plumbers	Bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, previously granted to men on munitions work, extended to men on other work. Rate after change: 1s. 3d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
Morley	13 July	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and labourers	Bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, previously granted to men on munitions work, extended to men on other work. Rates after change: bricklayers and masons, 1s. 2d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; carpenters and joiners, 1s. 1¼d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; labourers, 11¼d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
Building and Allied Trades			
Skipton	1 July	Plumbers	Increase of 1d. per hour (11d. to 1s.).
Todmorden	1 July	Painters	Increase of 3¼d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 3¼d.).‡
York	1 July	Carpenters and joiners	Increase, as war wages, of 2d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 2d.).‡
		Plumbers	Bonus of 12½ per cent., previously granted to men on munitions work, extended to men on other work. Rate after change, 1s. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE:—			
Birkenhead... ..	(See note †)	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, painters, labourers and navvies	Increase of 3d. per hour.‡ Rates after change: bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters and plumbers, 1s. 6d.; painters, 1s. 5d.; bricklayers', masons' and plasterers' labourers, 1s. 2¼d.; navvies and general builders' labourers, 1s. 2d.
		Masons and plasterers	Increase of 4d. per hour.‡ Rates after change: plasterers, 1s. 6d.; masons, 1s. 6d. (banker hands) and 1s. 6¼d. (fixers). Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.).‡
Bolton, Farnworth and District	22 July	Carpenters and joiners, sawyers, and woodcutting machinists	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 2¼d. to 1s. 3¼d.).‡
Horwich	22 July	Carpenters and joiners	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.).
Bolton and District	17 May‡	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, labourers, and navvies	Increase of 1d. per hour.‡ Rates after change: bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, and plasterers, 1s. 8d.; painters, 1s. 2d.; hod carriers, builders' and tradesmen's labourers, 1s.; navvies and general builders' labourers, 11¼d.
Chester	1 July		
Lancaster	1 July	Masons, slaters, and plasterers	Bonus of 12½ per cent., previously granted to men on munitions work, extended to men on other work. Rates after change: 1s. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
	1st full pay after 25 July	Carpenters and joiners	Increase, as war wages, of 2d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 2d.).
		Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and woodcutting machinists	Increase of 4d.7 per hour.‡ Rates after change: bricklayers, carpenters and joiners and woodcutting machinists, 1s. 6d.; sawyers, 1s. 6d.
		Masons and plasterers	Increase of 4d. per hour.‡ Rates after change: masons, 1s. 6d. (banker hands), and 1s. 6¼d. (fixers); plasterers, 1s. 6d. Increase of 4¼d. per hour (1s. 1¼d. to 1s. 6d.).‡
Liverpool and District	(See note †)	Plumbers	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.).‡
		Labourers and navvies	Increase of 4d. per hour.‡ Rate after change: scaffolders, 1s. 3d.; bricklayers', masons', slaters' and plasterers' labourers, 1s. 2¼d.; navvies and general builders' labourers, 1s. 2d.

For Notes see page 328.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JULY, 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)' and 'Wales and Monmouth'.

For Notes, see page 328.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JULY, 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)' and 'Miscellaneous Metal Trades'.

For Notes see p. 328.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Miscellaneous Metal Trades, Woollen and Worsted Industry, Linen Industry, Textile Dyeing, Bleaching, Printing and Finishing, Silk Industry, Lace Manufacture, Wholesale Tailoring, Dressmaking and Millinery, Boot and Shoe Manufacture, Transport Trades, and Paper Manufacture.

For Notes see page 328

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JULY, 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), Printing and Allied Trades, Marl Working, Chemical Industry, Cabinet Making and Furnishing Trades, Coach, Carriage, &c., Building, Other Wood-working, Food & Drink Trades, and Miscellaneous Trades.

For Notes see page 328.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.*
Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued).				
Miscellaneous Trades (continued)	Cardiff, Swansea, Port Talbot, and Newport	1st full pay after 24 July	Patent fuel workers (men 21 years and over)	Bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings to plain time-workers, and of 7½ per cent. to men on systems of payment by results. (See also p. 338.)
	Ireland	15 July	Casual workers engaged in flax pulling	Minimum rates established: for men (18 years of age and over) of 1s. 1d. per hour for time-work and 1s. 1d. per stook or 85s. per acre for piece-work; and for women (18 years of age and over), of 9¼d. per hour for time-work and 1s. 1d. per stook or 85s. per acre for piece-work. Minimum rates established of 9d. per hour for men (18 years of age and over) and 7d. per hour for women (18 years of age and over).
	Great Britain	See p. 326	Casual workers engaged in flax retting, spreading, lifting, stacking, and intermediate operations	Minimum rates established of 9d. per hour for men (18 years of age and over) and 7d. per hour for women (18 years of age and over). [For particulars of this increase see under Transport Trades, p. 326.]
Local Authority Services	Birmingham	Beginning of 1st full pay following 6 June 17	Workmen in the employment of tramway and omnibus undertakings	War wages increased from 19s. 6d. to 25s. per week; any payments already made in relation to the 12½ per cent. bonus to be merged into this amount.
	London (County Council)	Beginning of 1st full pay following 5 June 17	Masters, mates, leading deckhands, deckhands, deputy piermasters, piermen, &c. employed in the Woolwich ferry service (men 21 years and over)	War wages increased from 20s. to 25s. per week; any payments already made in relation to the 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings to be merged into this amount.
	Wandsworth	Beginning of 1st full pay in June 17	Stokers, firemen, coal trimmers, engine and crane drivers, oilers and cleaners in the Main Drainage, Asylum, etc. Services (men 21 years of age and over)	War wages, of 16s. per week or 2s. 8d. per shift, previously granted, increased to 20s. per week or 3s. 4d. per shift (exclusive of the 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings).
			Flushers, penstock and airgate cleaners, flap sluice keepers, watchmen, and labourers not mates to skilled mechanics, in the Main Drainage, Asylum, etc. Services (men 21 years of age and over)	War wages, of 16s. per week or 2s. 8d. per shift, previously granted, increased to 25s. per week or 4s. 2d. per shift; any payments already made in relation to the 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings to be merged into this amount.
			Men and women employees in departments not certified under the Munitions of War Acts.	War wages, of varying amounts, previously granted, increased to 16s. per week or 2s. 8d. per day or shift for able-bodied men 18 years of age and over; and a war wage of 5s. per week granted to women 18 years of age and over.
Changes in Hours of Labour.				
Building and Allied Trades	Southport, Birkdale and District	1 July	Plumbers ²⁶	Decrease of 3 hours per week (49¼ to 46¼) in summer.
	Bristol	1 July	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, stone sawyers, scaffolders and engine drivers and labourers ²⁶	Decrease of 3 hours per week (50 to 47) in summer.
Engineering and Ironfoundry	Bradford and Shipley District	1 July	All classes of workpeople in engineering &c., establishments	Decrease of 3 hours per week (53 to 50).
	Kidderminster	1st full pay after 11 June 17	Ironmoulders ²⁶	Decrease of 1 hour per week (51 to 53). (See also p. 332.)
Coachbuilding	Liverpool	4 July	Wheelwrights, smiths and motor-body builders ²⁶	Decreases to a uniform week of 47 hours.
Bobbin manufacture	Blackburn	1st full pay after 18 June 17	Woodcutting machinists, bobbin turners and finishers, and other workpeople engaged in the manufacture of bobbins	Decrease of 3 hours per week (53 to 50). (See also p. 340.)
Brewing	Edinburgh and District...	22 July	Coopers in breweries ²⁶	Decrease of 6 hours per week (56 to 50).

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 The bonus of 12½ per cent. granted to men on munitions work (see LABOUR GAZETTE for May, p. 191) is merged with this increase.
 4 These increases were given from 1st May, 1918, under arrangements made in April and May as regards men on private work and an Order of the Ministry of Munitions dated 7th August, 1917, as regards men on munition work.
 5 This increase was granted under a decision of the Conciliation Board. It is reported, however, that in most cases, a further increase has since been granted and that the rate generally paid to painters is now 1s. 6d. per hour.
 6 This increase took effect from the date shown, under an arrangement made in July.
 7 Of this amount, 1d. was dated back to have effect as from 16 or 16 February.
 8 Of this amount, 1d. was dated back to have effect as from 1 March.
 9 Including Accrington, Bacup, Blackburn, Burnley, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Great Harwood, Haslingden, Nelson, Padiham and Rawtenstall.
 10 The rates quoted are exclusive of the bonus of 12½ per cent. granted to men on munitions work.
 11 Including Bury, Heywood, Littleborough, Middleton, Oldham, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Rochdale, Royton, Saddleworth, Shaw and Whitefield.
 12 See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
 13 This bonus was given, as from the first full pay following 11 April, to men engaged on munitions work, under an Award of the Committee on Production dated 3 July (see page 331, No. 1766), and was subsequently extended, by Agreement between the employers and workpeople, to men on other work, as from 1 July. Full particulars are not yet available as to the districts, and the classes of workpeople in each district, affected by the bonus, but in the following cases both the employers and the workpeople are known to have been parties to the Award and the Agreement.—*Bricklayers*: Glasgow, Kilmarnock, Masons: Aberdeen, Arbroath, Dundee, Edinburgh and Leith, Falkirk, Glasgow, Greenock, Johnstone, Kilmarnock, Paisley, Stirling. *Joiners*: Aberdeen, Dumbarton, Dundee, Edinburgh and Leith, Falkirk, Glasgow, Greenock, Johnstone, Kilmarnock, Paisley, Stirling. *Plumbers*: Airdrie, Coatbridge, Glasgow and district, Hamilton, Kirkcaldy, Motherwell, Stirling. *Glaziers*: Glasgow. *Tailors*: Glasgow. *Plasterers*: Dundee, Edinburgh and Leith, Glasgow, Stirling. *Staters*: Aberdeen, Alloa, Arbroath, Ayr, Dumbarton and Vale of Leven, Dundee, Edinburgh and Leith, Falkirk, Glasgow, Greenock, Johnstone, Motherwell, Paisley, Perth, Stirling. *Labourers*: Arbroath, Edinburgh and Leith, Glasgow and district, Kilmarnock, Paisley and Johnstone, Stirling.
 14 The particulars given mainly apply to workers at plants connected with collieries. They do not apply to plants (e.g. those connected with blast furnaces in Cleveland) where wages are regulated by changes arranged in some industry other than coal mining.
 15 Bonuses on earnings, of 12½ per cent. (time-workers) and 7½ per cent. (piece-workers) or their equivalents, were granted from October, 1917, to time-workers and from January, 1918, to piece-workers, to be merged into future advances under sliding scales. For some workpeople the bonus has now been wholly absorbed by such advances: for others some portion of the bonus still remains in addition to the wages quoted.
 16 The increases were granted as the result of an arbitration to which the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, the Northern Clothing Manufacturers' Association, the Raincoat Manufacturers' Association, Limited, and the India Rubber Manufacturers' Association (for waterproof cutters only) were parties, with the United Garment Workers' Trade Union and the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses.
 17 This increase took effect from the date shown under an award issued in July.
 18 This increase was to cover any claims in regard to the bonuses of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. granted to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively in various industries.
 19 The undertakings which were parties to the arbitration as a result of which these increases were granted are specified on page 337. In the case of Glasgow the increase took effect from 16 May, 1918.
 20 Comprising Barnsley, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Halifax, Harrogate, Hull, Keighley, Stanningley, Wakefield and York.
 21 The inclusion of Brighton among the towns printed on page 239 (footnote 23) of the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1918, at which an increase of 8s. per week was given in May, was erroneous. The increase there referred to did not affect workpeople at Brighton.
 22 Including Aberdare, Abergavenny, Abertillery, Ammanford, Bargoed, Barry, Cardiff, Caerphilly, Carmarthen, Ebbw Vale, Llanelly, Merthyr, Mountain Ash, Neath, Newport, Pontnewydd, Pontardawe, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Rhondda Valleys, Rhymney, Swansea, Trefegar and Ystalyfera.
 23 This increase was granted under an award issued in July, affecting firms who are members of the Scottish Committee of Chemical Manufacturers.
 24 The bonuses were granted as the result of an arbitration to which the London Cabinet Trades Federation, the National Wholesale Furnishing Manufacturers' Association and the Upholstery Trades Federation were parties, together with certain Trade Unions. The arbitration award does not apply in cases where agreements have been arrived at relative to the payment of the bonus of 12½ per cent. or an equivalent thereto. Among these cases are Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham and cabinet makers, chairmakers and machinists in London.
 25 The earlier date applied to coachbuilding shops and the later date to cartwright shops.
 26 See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

Increases in Rates of Wages taking effect in August.—Under Arbitration Awards given by the Committee on Production in July, further increases, as war wages, have been granted to workpeople in the Engineering, Ironfoundry, Shipbuilding and various other trades (see pp. 334 and 335), and to workpeople in the Building Trades in Scotland (see p. 332), to take effect in August. Particulars of these increases will be given in THE LABOUR GAZETTE for September.

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 July, in comparison with the numbers for the previous month and for July, 1917.

The number reported as killed in July, 1918, was 284, an increase of 30 on a month ago, and of 29 on a year ago. The mean number in July during the five years 1913-1917 was 240, the maximum being 255 and the minimum 216.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during July, 1918, numbered 25, a decrease of 10 on June, 1918, and of 7 on July, 1917.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 114, an increase of 28 on a month ago, and a decrease of 3 on a year ago.

There were 5 fatal accidents at quarries, compared with 4 a month ago, and 1 a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in July, 1918, was 138, an increase of 9 on June, 1918, and of 33 on July, 1917.

SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JULY, 1918.

During the seven months ended July, 1918, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment was 2,132, as compared with 2,017 in the corresponding period of 1917, an increase of 115.

The total number of fatal accidents in the railway service was 238, as compared with 223 in the seven months ended July, 1917.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 883, as compared with 787 in 1917. There were 43 fatal accidents at quarries, compared with 30, an increase of 13 on the corresponding period of 1917.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in 1918 was 958, as compared with 900 in the corresponding period of 1917.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1918, on a	
	July, 1918.	June, 1918.	July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
RAILWAY SERVICE—					
Brakemen and Goods Guards	2	—	2	+ 2	...
Engine Drivers	1	2	1	- 1	...
Firemen	2	—	1	+ 2	+ 1
Guards (Passenger)	—	—	—	—	—
Permanent Way Men	7	9	8	- 2	- 1
Porters	2	2	7	- 5	- 5
Shunters	2	4	1	- 2	+ 1
Mechanics	1	6	3	- 5	- 2
Labourers	2	1	2	+ 1	—
Miscellaneous	6	11	7	- 5	- 1
Contractors' Servants	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	25	35	32	- 10	- 7
MINES—					
Underground	106	77	106	+ 29	...
Surface	8	9	11	- 1	- 3
TOTAL, MINES	114	86	117	+ 28	- 3
QUARRIES OVER 20 FEET DEEP					
	5	4	1	+ 1	+ 4
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—					
Textile—					
Cotton	9	5	5	+ 4	+ 4
Wool and Worsted	4	2	2	+ 2	+ 2
Other Textiles	1	—	2	+ 1	- 1
Non-Textile—					
Extraction of Metals	5	2	4	+ 3	+ 1
Founding and Conversion of Metals	16	22	17	- 6	- 1
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	4	4	3	—	+ 1
Ship and Boat Building	13	19	10	- 6	+ 3
Gas	3	3	1	—	+ 2
Wood	5	2	2	+ 3	+ 3
Clay, Stone, &c.	2	2	2	- 2	- 2
Chemicals	12	9	6	+ 3	+ 6
Laundries	1	—	—	—	—
Food	2	6	2	- 4	...
Drink	3	1	—	+ 2	...
Paper, Printing, &c.	3	3	3	—	+ 3
Other Non-Textile Industries	86	27	25	+ 9	+ 11
TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	116	108	81	+ 8	+ 32
ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5—					
Docks, Wharves, and Quays	8	15	9	- 7	- 1
Warehouses	3	1	2	+ 2	+ 1
Buildings to which Act applies	11	5	10	+ 6	+ 1
TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5	22	21	21	+ 1	+ 1
ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER NOTICE OF ACCIDENTS ACT, 1894					
	2	—	—	+ 2	+ 2
TOTAL (excluding Seamen)	284	254	255	+ 30	+ 29

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 July, 1918, was 24, of which 18 were due to lead poisoning, 2 to mercurial poisoning, 2 to toxic jaundice, and 2 to anthrax. Two deaths due to toxic jaundice were reported. In addition, 3 cases of lead poisoning (including one death) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JULY, 1918.

During the seven months ended July, 1918, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 155, compared with 455 in the corresponding period of 1917. The number of deaths in 1918 was 18, as compared with 57 in 1917. In addition, 23 cases of lead poisoning (including 12 deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during the seven months ended July, 1918, compared with 37 cases (including 13 deaths) during the corresponding period of 1917.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Cases.			Deaths.		
	Month of July, 1918.	July, 1918.	July, 1917.	Month of July, 1918.	July, 1918.	July, 1917.
Lead Poisoning.						
AMONG OPERATIVES ENGAGED IN—						
Smelting of Metals	3	9	32	—	—	1
Brass Works	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	—	—	1	—	—	—
Plumbing and Soldering	2	10	30	—	—	—
Printing	3	10	4	—	—	2
File Cutting	1	2	2	—	—	—
Tinning of Metals	—	1	1	—	—	—
White Lead Works	—	1	1	—	—	—
Red and Yellow Lead Works	1	1	12	—	—	—
Pottery	1	6	8	—	—	1
Glass Cutting and Polishing	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vitreous Enamelling	—	1	1	—	—	—
Electrical Accumulator Works	1	9	19	—	—	1
Paint and Colour Works	2	7	5	—	—	—
Coach and Car-Painting	2	7	14	—	—	2
Shipbuilding	1	6	6	—	—	—
Paint used in other Industries	2	13	12	—	—	—
Other Industries	1	11	49	—	—	3
TOTAL IN FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS	18	85	207	—	3	9
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING	3	23	37	1	12	13
Other Forms of Poisoning.						
MERCURIAL POISONING—						
Barometer and Thermometer Making	2	2	2	—	—	—
Furriers' Processes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Explosives Works	—	2	2	—	—	—
Other Industries	—	1	12	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	5	16	—	—	—
PHOSPHORUS POISONING						
	—	2	1	—	—	—
ARSENIC POISONING—						
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Industries	—	—	21	—	—	3
TOTAL ARSENIC POISONING	—	—	21	—	—	3
TOTAL TOXIC JAUNDICE						
	2	21	150	2	8	36
TOTAL "OTHER FORMS OF POISONING"						
	4	28	188	2	8	59
Anthrax.						
Wool	2	29	34	—	4	6
Handling of Horsehair	—	4	2	—	2	1
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	—	8	22	—	1	2
Other Industries	—	1	2	—	—	—
TOTAL ANTHRAX	2	42	60	—	7	9
TOTAL REPORTED UNDER FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT						
	24	155	455	2	18	57
GRAND TOTAL	27	178	492	3	30	70

* The person affected in the Pottery Industry 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 July, 1918, in the thirty-five selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 126 per 10,000 of population, showing no change on a month ago and a decrease of 13 on a year ago. Compared with a month ago, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 437 (or 0.2 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers increased by 227 (or 0.2 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers increased by 210 (or 0.2 per cent.). Twenty-one districts showed increases, six districts showed no change, and eight other districts showed decreases. Compared with July, 1917, the total number of paupers decreased by 22,957 (or 8.9 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 9,609 (or 7.7 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 13,348 (or 10.0 per cent.). Every district showed a decrease, the most marked being in the Galway district (28 per 10,000), in the Central Metropolitan District (27 per 10,000), and in the Leicester and Aberdeen districts (24 per 10,000). Four other districts showed decreases of 20 and under 30 per 10,000, and in 27 others the decreases ranged from 1 to 19 per 10,000.

Selected Urban Areas.*	Paupers on one day in July, 1918.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Month ago.	
					Year ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES,†						
<i>Metropolises.</i>						
West District ...	8,280	1,320	9,600	119	- 1	- 10
North District ...	10,259	4,357	14,596	146	+ 2	- 13
Central District ...	2,972	960	3,932	290	- 3	- 27
East District ...	9,676	3,300	12,976	197	+ 1	- 13
South District ...	16,774	8,536	25,310	131	...	...
TOTAL, Metropolises ...	47,981	18,473	66,454	147	...	- 14
<i>Other Districts.</i>						
Newcastle District ...	1,858	3,145	5,003	101	+ 3	- 5
Stockton & Tees District ...	845	2,017	2,863	111	+ 3	- 19
Bolton, Oldham, &c. ...	3,182	4,533	7,715	69	- 1	- 5
Wigan District ...	1,425	4,101	5,526	123	+ 1	- 10
Manchester District ...	7,321	8,331	15,652	104	+ 1	- 12
Liverpool District ...	7,714	8,133	15,847	136	- 3	- 19
Bradford District ...	1,639	1,169	2,808	76	+ 1	- 7
Halifax & Huddersfield ...	873	1,747	2,620	68	+ 1	- 7
Leeds District ...	2,034	1,928	3,962	82	+ 1	- 6
Barnsley District ...	887	2,822	3,709	109	+ 3	- 6
Sheffield District ...	2,302	2,008	4,310	85	+ 1	- 14
Hull District ...	1,455	4,423	5,878	181	+ 1	- 21
North Staffordshire ...	1,533	3,632	5,165	126	+ 2	- 16
Nottingham District ...	1,779	3,236	5,015	105	+ 1	- 3
Leicester District ...	1,062	1,669	2,731	115	...	- 24
Wolverhampton District ...	2,826	3,968	6,794	95	+ 1	- 15
Birmingham District ...	5,429	2,576	7,995	93	- 1	- 15
Bristol District ...	2,273	2,672	4,945	122	...	- 15
Cardiff & Swansea ...	1,812	4,592	6,404	139	...	- 8
TOTAL, "Other Districts" ...	48,130	59,677	107,807	106	...	- 11
SCOTLAND,†						
Glasgow District ...	2,439	14,137	16,576	173	- 2	- 19
Paisley & Greenock District ...	544	1,886	2,430	115	- 1	- 16
Edinburgh & Leith District ...	993	3,877	4,870	120	...	- 20
Dunfermline ...	545	1,688	2,233	111	+ 2	- 7
Aberdeen ...	366	1,823	2,194	129	- 1	- 24
Coatbridge and Airdrie ...	212	1,131	1,343	128	...	- 22
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts ...	6,099	24,357	30,456	145	- 1	- 18
IRELAND,‡						
Dublin District ...	4,785	5,776	10,511	253	+ 3	- 3
Belfast District ...	2,207	744	2,951	68	+ 2	- 4
Cork, Waterford, and ...	2,737	3,639	6,376	256	+ 3	- 12
Limerick District ...	267	164	431	126	+ 1	- 23
TOTAL for the above Irish Districts ...	9,946	10,323	20,269	179	+ 3	- 6
Total for above 35 Districts in July, 1918 ...	114,790	120,261	235,051	126	...	- 13

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

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

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

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.)	1918	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Durham ...	Apl.—June	19 6½	+ 1 5¼	+ 3 10¼	
Northumberland ...	Mar.—May	19 1	+ 1 0¼	+ 3 11¼	
PIG IRON.					
Cleveland ...	Apl.—June	107 10¼	- 0 5	+ 13 5¼	
MANUFACTURED IRON. (North of England ... (Rails, plates, bars and angles.) Midlands ... (Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, &c.) West of Scotland ... (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods.)	May—June	315 2¼	+ 1 6½	+ 9 1¼	
May—June	296 2½	- 0 2¼	+ 7 3¼		

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

Pig Iron.—The reduction in the ascertained selling price of Cleveland pig iron for the quarter ended June, 1918, involved a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the level of rates of wages (apart from bonuses) above the standard of 1879.

Manufactured Iron.—No change in rates of wages in the Midlands and the West of Scotland resulted from the audit for the months of May and June.

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN JULY.

THE total number of Distress Committees under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, whose registers were open at the end of July, 1918, was 11, compared with 12 at the end of July, 1917. The total number of persons who received employment relief during July was 6, as compared with 27 a year ago, a decrease of 21 persons. The aggregate duration of employment relief during July, 1918, was 162 days, as compared with 359 days in July, 1917, and the average duration of employment was 27 days, compared with 13.3 days a year ago. The total amount of wages paid in July, 1918, was £22, compared with £41 in July, 1917; the average earnings per head were 73s. 4d., compared with 30s. 4d. a year ago.

The following Table summarises the information from various District Committees as to their operations in July, 1917 and 1918:—

Districts.	No. of Applicants given Employment Relief.		Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief.		Total Amount of Wages Paid.	
	July, 1918.	July, 1917.	July, 1918.	July, 1917.	July, 1918.	July, 1917.
			Days.	Days.	£	£
England and Wales ...	...	...	162	359	22	41
Scotland ...	6	27	...	...	...	...
GREAT BRITAIN ...	6	27	162	359	22	41

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

RIGHT TO REDEEM PAYMENTS: BASIS OF ASSESSMENT OF LUMP SUM: FINAL SETTLEMENT OF ALL LIABILITY.

THE Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, provides that when any weekly payment has been continued for not less than six months the employer may redeem his liability to make such payment by the payment of a lump sum, which, where the incapacity is permanent, must be of such an amount as would, if invested in the purchase of an immediate life annuity from the National Debt Commission through the Post Office Savings Bank, purchase an annuity for the workman equal to 75 per cent. of the annual value of the weekly payment.

A miner in the employment of a colliery company in the year 1910 met with an accident in the course of his employment by which he was permanently lamed and for a considerable time totally incapacitated. His wages had been £1 16s. 4d. a week, and for three years his employers paid him 18s. 2d. a week, the maximum compensation. He then partially recovered, and in 1913 the employers ceased to make payments. The workman then took proceedings for compensation in the County Court, but the parties came to the following agreement: (1) That the company should find the workman a house near the colliery; (2) that they should find him work which he could do in a sitting position; (3) that they should pay him wages at the rate of £1 7s. 6d. a week and in addition the sum of 8s. 10d. a week compensation.

The workman accepted the work found for him and worked for over three years on the terms agreed upon except that he refused to occupy the house which the company provided.

* Figures not yet available.

In 1916 the company applied to the County Court to redeem the payment of 8s. 10d. a week.

The Judge decided that the incapacity was permanent to the extent of 8s. 10d. a week at least and allowed the payment to be redeemed for £221, which was agreed to be the correct sum to redeem that payment; but he made a declaration that the redemption was without prejudice to the continued validity of the other terms of the 1913 agreement, and also without prejudice to any further liability which the company might incur in the future if it were found that the incapacity had increased. Neither party was satisfied with this decision, and the company appealed against the declaration, while the workman appealed on the ground that the weekly payment was not one which was redeemable under the Act.

The Court of Appeal held that the weekly payment of 8s. 10d. was capable of redemption, but that the declaration made by the Judge was wrong, and they remitted the case to the Judge with certain directions. The workman appealed against this decision.

The House of Lords allowed the appeal. They held that in the provision for redemption the term "weekly payment" must be confined to cases where the weekly payment represented the full measure of the compensation to which the workman was entitled. The redemption must be a final settlement of all liability on the part of the employer; and where a payment does not represent the whole, but only the balance, of such liability after taking into account other advantages received by the workman as part of his compensation, a final settlement by redemption of the weekly payment would be unjust. In this case the County Court Judge had attempted to correct this injustice by preserving intact the other terms of the agreement; but this was beyond his power, and he had no jurisdiction to make the declaration which he had made. The award of the County Court Judge was accordingly set aside and the case remitted to him.—*Clawley v. Carlton Main Colliery Co., Ltd.*—House of Lords.—15th July, 1918.

(2) EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915: AGREEMENT TO PAY BONUS TO WORKMEN AT END OF WAR: AGREEMENT BEFORE ACT: CONDITION OF FORFEITURE ON LEAVING EMPLOYMENT: TRANSFER OF WORKMAN TO CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENT: LEGALITY OF CONDITION: FORFEITURE OF BONUS.

THE Munitions of War Act, 1915, provides that if any workman enters into an undertaking with the Minister of Munitions, in certain conditions, that he will work at any controlled establishment to which he may be assigned, such workman shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty if he fail to comply with such undertaking. Any employer who dissuades or attempts to dissuade any workman from entering into such an undertaking, or who retains or offers to retain in his employment any workman who has entered into such an undertaking after he has received notice from the Minister of Munitions that such workman is to work at some other establishment, is also guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty.

Before the Act was passed a dispute between an engineering company and the workmen in their employment was settled by an agreement between the parties, a term of which was that the company should pay their workmen a bonus of 10 per cent. on all wages earned after 27th March, 1915, at the end of the war, provided that any workman who left the service of the company "for any reason between March, 1915, and the date of disbursement" should forfeit all claim to such bonus.

Subsequently the Minister of Munitions, acting under the Act, called for skilled men to enter into undertakings to work wherever required in the national interest, and certain of the workmen in the company's employment and affected by the agreement responded to the call. One of these workmen continued to work for the company till 2nd June, 1916, on which date he was transferred to a controlled establishment by order of the Minister. He had been credited in the books of the company with the accruing bonus from week to week, and at the time of transfer there was about £20 to his credit. The company, however, took up the position that under the agreement the workman had forfeited all claim to any bonus by leaving their employment before the date of disbursement.

The workman accordingly brought an action in the High Court claiming a declaration that at the date of his transfer to the controlled establishment the amount of war bonus due to him was £20, and that he would be entitled to that sum at the end of the war.

The Judge held that as the plaintiff had left the employment of the company in obedience to an order which he could not legally disobey he had not forfeited the bonus and was entitled to the declaration he claimed. The company appealed.

The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal. They held that the plaintiff had voluntarily left the company's employment, as, knowing of the agreement to which he was a party, he had voluntarily agreed to put himself under the order of the Minister of Munitions. Whether or not a condition forfeiting the bonus on leaving the employment would be legal if the agreement had been made after the passing of the Act, the condition was perfectly legal when it was made, and the Act did not render it illegal retrospectively. The plaintiff left the service of the company in June, 1916. By the agreement he was entitled to the bonus only if he continued in that service to the end of the war. He had not so continued, therefore he was not entitled to the bonus or to the declaration which he claimed.—*Stretch v. Scout Motors, Ltd.*—Court of Appeal.—27th June, 1918.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION.

Building and Allied Trades.

Scottish Building Trades (Employers) Wages Board v. Building Trades of Scotland Standing Committee. The men concerned to receive a bonus of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively from first pay after April 11th, unless already receiving same. Issued 3rd July. (1766)

Maides Bros. (Addiscombe) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—The building operatives concerned to be paid the London rate, and 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings to plain time-workers. Issued 3rd July. (1771)

Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd. v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Award—Free railway tickets from Rosyth for the men to return home on completion of job. Claim to subsistence allowance and travelling vouchers for visiting home not established. Issued 4th July. (1772)

Admiralty and C. J. Wills & Sons, Ltd. (Osea Island) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Operative Bricklayers' Society, and United Builders' Labourers' Union. Award—Increase to carpenters to 1s. 3d. an hour and labourers 11d. an hour from 27th June. Wet time to conform to Hereford award and provision of recreation room recommended. Issued 4th July. (1775)

John Carnegie, builder (Dundee) v. National Union of General Workers and the Operative Bricklayers' Society. Award—The men are entitled to 12½ per cent. bonus from first pay after 1st January, 1918, without cessation or merger, the bonus to be calculated on the total earnings in each pay week. Issued 5th July. (1782)

James Pollock, Sons & Co., Ltd. (London) v. Workers' Union. Award—The labourers concerned employed at Faversham on a shipyard extension to receive 9½d. an hour and 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 10th July. (1815)

Geo. Trollope & Sons and Colls & Sons, Ltd. (Hamble), and the Director of Works and Buildings, Air Ministry v. Operative Bricklayers' Society, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Navvies' Union, and Builders' Labourers employed by the firms. Claim—Two hours a day travelling time to men employed at Marine Acceptance Depot, near Southampton. Award—One additional hour only allowed. Issued 10th July. (1816)

Employers' side of the Gloucester District Building Trade Conciliation Board v. the Employees' side thereof. Award—The advance of ½d. an hour given on 1st May, 1918, is not to merge in the 12½ per cent. bonus. Issued 10th July. (1821)

Ministry of Munitions, Geo. Trollope & Sons and Colls & Sons, Ltd., building contractors, v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners. Claim for higher wages, week-end vouchers, and 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 11th July. (1828)

The Air Ministry and Mr. F. G. Minter, building contractor, v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Operative Bricklayers' Society, and United Order of General Labourers of London. Award—Rate of 1s. 2d. an hour to be paid to bricklayers and carpenters, 11½d. to scaffolders, and 11d. an hour to labourers. Issued 12th July. (1836)

Ministry of Munitions and Coventry and District Master Builders' Association v. Amalgamated Society and General Union of Carpenters and Joiners, Operative Bricklayers' Society, Masons' Society, Society of Plasterers, the Navvies', Builders' Labourers' and General Labourers' Union, United Operative Plumbers' Association, National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators and the National Association of Builders' Labourers. Award—Rate for carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers, masons, and plasterers increased to 1s. 3½d. an hour, painters 1s. 2½d. an hour, and navvies and labourers 1s. 0½d. an hour. Issued 12th July. (1837)

Spillers & Bakers, Ltd. (Cardiff), Cardiff and Channel Mills, Alexandra (Newport and South Wales) Docks and Railway Co., Mond Nickel Co. (Clydach), Llanelly Master Painters, and the following Llanelly firms: Mercer & Sons, Ben Howells & Co., Ltd., Brown, Thomas & John, Mr. T. Hughes, Gathen Brewing Co., Ltd., John Evans, and Ernest Clarke v. South Wales and Monmouthshire Building Trades' Federation. Award—The building trade operatives concerned to receive from first pay after 9th July, 1918, 1s. 3d. an hour except painters and labourers, who are to be paid 1s. 2d. and 1s. respectively; in addition, the workers are to be paid bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. to plain time-workers and 7½ per cent. to piece-workers. Issued 16th July. (1859)

Leicester and District Building Trades Employers' Association v. Mr. G. Rose, representing the Operative Carpenters and Joiners, Bricklayers, Plumbers, Stonemasons, Slaters and Tilers, Builders' Labourers', and Navvies' Societies. Award—The building trade operatives concerned to be paid the bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively. Issued 17th July, 1918. (1863)

Clover Graving Dock Extension Contract (Birkenhead) v. Navvies, Builders' Labourers, and General Labourers' Union. Award—Payment of 12½ per cent. bonus from 2nd April confirmed. Claim of payment prior to this date not established. Issued 17th July. (1865)

Scottish Building Trades (Employers) Wages Board v. Building Trades of Scotland Standing Committee. Award—1½d. an hour advance to men whose general war advances are less than 4½d. an hour, otherwise rate advanced to 5½d. an hour. Issued 18th July. (1875)

Admiralty, Holloway Bros., Ltd., Stephen Easton, Ltd., and Edmund Nuttall & Co. v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, United Builders' Labourers' Union, Operative Bricklayers' Society, House and Ship Painters, and Operative Plasterers' Society. Award—Payment of wet time to conform to the Hereford award. Rate of painters increased to 1s. 0½d. an hour. Other portions of claim not established. Issued 18th July. (1878)

Jackson & Oates (Goole) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Claim for 12½ per cent. bonus to be made retrospective not established. Issued 19th July. (1886)

Scottish Building Trades (Employers) Wages Board v. Building Trades of Scotland Standing Committee. The claim made was in exercise of an agreement between certain employers and operatives and referred to numerous specified districts for increases and adjustment of wages. Decision—In view of award of 18th July, 1875, no further advance justified at present time. The claim that wages in certain districts is unduly low not conceded. Issued 23rd July. (1897)

P. & W. Anderson, Ltd. (Easton-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire) and the Administrator of Works and Buildings, Air Ministry v. United Order of General Labourers of London, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Operative Bricklayers' Society, National Associated Operative Plasterers, and National Amalgamated House and Ship Painters. Award—Rates of pay for labour (local and provincial). Labourers, 11d. an hour; scaffolders, 11½d.; carpenters, bricklayers and plasterers, 1s. 2d.; painters and glaziers, 1s. 0½d. an hour. Issued 23rd July. (1902)

National Employers' Federation (representing Parnall & Sons) v. United Trade Committee of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—Bonus of 2s. a week (Oct., 1915) not to merge in 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 23rd July. (1904)

H. F. Ambrose and H. C. Coulson & Son (Cambridge) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—The men paid as plain time-workers to receive 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings from first pay after 11th April, 1918. Issued 23rd July. (1905)

H. F. Ambrose, J. R. Bennett & Son, H. C. Coulson & Son, H. G. Gray, C. Kerridge (Junn.), Kidman & Son, Regus & Sons, F. J. and T. E. Prime, W. Saint, E. Wilmott (all of Cambridge), building contractors v. Cambridge Building Workers' Federation. Award—Rate of wages increased to tradesmen (except painters) to 1s. 1½d. an hour, painters 1s., scaffolders and stone sawyers 11d., and labourers 10½d. an hour, in addition to the bonus of 12½ per cent. already paid; the 5s. 6d. paid since 28th Dec., 1917, to merge in the latter. Amendment of trade rules not assented to. Issued 23rd July. (1906)

Sutton Coldfield Building Trades Employers' Association v. Sutton Coldfield Allied Building Trades Committee. Award—The men concerned to receive an advance of 1½d. an hour. Issued 26th July. (1954)

London Master Builders and Aircraft Industries' Association, Ministry of Munitions of War, Air Ministry (Department of Works and Buildings), H.M. Office of Works, War Office (Contractors Department), Admiralty, Associated Master Plumbers of London, London Association of Master Decorators, London Master Masons' Association v. National Federation of Building Trade Operatives, and Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association. Award—The men concerned engaged on munitions work to have an increase of 1½d. an hour. The claim for an increase in country allowance not established. Issued 27th July. (1957)

Robert Thorburn & Son, builders (Irvine) v. Male Clerks and Time-keepers in their Employ (represented by W. Wallace). Award—The men to receive an additional advance of 5s. a week from March, 1918; if under 18 years of age, 3s. extra. Issued 29th July. (1967)

Port of Bristol Authorities v. Committee of Plumbers, Painters, Carpenters and Joiners. Claim to retrospective payment of bonus not established. Issued 30th July. (1980)

Mitchell Bros., Ltd., railway and public works contractors (Glasgow). Decision—Claim for wet time and lodging allowance not established. Issued 31st July. (1996)

Mining and Quarrying.

Powell Duffryn Coal Co., Ltd. (Aberdare) v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Claim—For advance in wages and bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. Award—That settlement arranged by Coal Controller is to continue. Issued 16th July. (1860)

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufactures.

Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd. (Steel Works, Mossend) v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Claim—7½ per cent. bonus to forgers. Decision—Claim not established. Issued 6th July. (1787)

Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd. v. British Rollturners' Trade Society. Claim by rollturners for war advance not established. Issued 8th July. (1794)

Briton Ferry Works, Ltd., pig-iron manufacturers v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—The labourers to receive a war advance of 5s. a week from 28th June. Issued 13th July. (1846)

Wilson, Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., British Mannesmann Tube Co. (Newport), Elliot & Jeffery, John Lysaght, Ltd., Blaenavon Co., Ltd., Baldwins, Ltd., and G. P. Wincott, Ltd. v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Award—The building trade operatives concerned to receive from first pay after 9th July, 1918, 1s. 3d. an hour except painters and labourers, who are to be paid 1s. 2d. and 1s. respectively, and in addition bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. to plain time-workers and 7½ per cent. to piece-workers. Issued 16th July. (1856)

Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Crawshay Bros., Ltd., Whitehead Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., and Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Co., Ltd. v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Award—The building trade operatives concerned to receive from first pay after 9th July, 1918, 1s. 3d. an hour except painters and labourers, who are to be paid 1s. 2d. and 1s. respectively, and in addition bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. to plain time-workers and 7½ per cent. to piece-workers. Issued 16th July. (1858)

Deptford Steel and Iron Works v. certain of their workmen. Award—Mr. Streeter to receive bonus on earnings of 7½ per cent. Claim in respect of Mr. Woolgar not established. Issued 17th July. (1866)

South Wales Siemens Steel Association v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Claim of 5 per cent. allowance to certain employees for waste not established. Issued 17th July. (1868)

Blaenavon Co., Ltd. v. National Federation of Blast-furnacemen, Quarrymen and Kindred Trades. Claim for increase in tonnage rate to hoist engine drivers not established. Award—3s. a week offered by the firm to be paid from first pay after 15th July, 1918. Issued 24th July. (1916)

Scottish Steel Founders' Wages Association on behalf of Coltness Iron Co., Ltd. v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Claim of crane-men, sawyers, and labourers concerned to advance of 2d. an hour not established. Issued 30th July. (1975)

Stanton Iron Works, Ltd. v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Award—Claim of moulders and coremakers to increased rate of pay not established. Issued 30th July. (1979)

Scottish Steelmakers' Wages Association v. Scottish Steel Trades Joint Committee. The men concerned are blacksmiths, strikers, boiler-makers, electricians, engineers, joiners and pattern-makers. Award—3s. 6d. a week to men, and 1s. 9d. to youths under 18 years of age, from and to be included in payment received in week ending 10th August, 1918. Issued 31st July. (1999)

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

Edwin Preston and Bradley and Turton, Ltd. (Kidderminster) v. Ironfounders' Society. Award—From first pay after 11th June the ironmoulders' rate of 52s. (inclusive of war wages) to be increased to 54s. and working week reduced from 54 to 53 hours. Issued 2nd July. (1751)

Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association v. Cutlery Union. Claim—Approval of agreement made between the parties on 20th March regarding rates of pay. Decision—Approval recorded. Issued 1st July. (1746)

Surgical Instrument Manufacturers' Association (representing Arnold & Sons) v. National Brass Workers and Metal Mechanics. Award—From first pay in May 7½ per cent. bonus to piece-workers. Issued 2nd July. (1760)

Vickers, Ltd. (Barrow-in-Furness) v. Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association. Award—From first pay after 13th June drillers' repair rates for merchant work to be advanced 10 per cent. Issued 2nd July. (1753)

Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd. (Renfrew) v. Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen. The men rated less than 40s. a week to receive a war advance of 5s.; those receiving 40s. and over, 2s. 6d. a week. Issued 2nd July. (1756)

S. S. Stott & Co., engineers (Haslingden) v. Amalgamated Society of Coremakers. Award—12½ per cent. bonus to an employee, Mr. William Walsh, from 12th Oct. to 29th Dec., 1917. Issued 2nd July. (1758)

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd. v. Scientific Instrument Makers, Amalgamated Toolmakers' Society, Workers' Union, Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and General Union of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—Normal week to be 50 instead of 54 hours, without alteration of pay in the case of time-workers. Issued 3rd July. (1765)

St. Helens Engineering Employers' Association v. J. Fairclough (on behalf of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Steam Engine Makers' Society and St. Helens and District Allied Engineering Trades Association). Award—From 26th June the men concerned are to receive for overtime, &c., after a week of 53 hours has been worked, time and a quarter for first two hours, time and a half second two hours, and double time thereafter. Night shift, time and a fifth. Double time Sundays and Bank Holidays. Issued 3rd July. (1761)

Association of Engineering and Metal Trade Employers, Liverpool and District Ironfounders' Association, Liverpool Engineering Employers' Association v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim for stated minimum rates and alteration of conditions of employment not established. Issued 3rd July. (1762)

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Award—From first pay in

June piece-work prices to blacksmiths on Admiralty works increased by 10 per cent. Issued 3rd July. (1763)

Salter Bros., launch and boat builders (Folly Bridge, Oxford) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—2½d. an hour increase to the men concerned. Issued 3rd July. (1767)

Platers in the employ of Smith's Dock Co., Ltd., at Bull Ring Dock (North Shields) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—That platers' helpers should be paid direct and not through the platers. Decision—Claim not established. Issued 3rd July. (1768)

John M. Henderson & Co., engineers (Aberdeen) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—7½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Decision—Claim not established, an equivalent consideration having been given. Issued 3rd July. (1769)

Richard Aston & Co., Harrison & Cook, and Thomas Francis & Co., Ltd. (Birmingham) v. National Union of General Workers and Workers' Union. Award—Bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively from first pay after 13th May. Issued 3rd July. (1770)

James Chesterman & Co., Ltd., steel rule makers and manufacturers of gun slides and range finders (Sheffield) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—From first pay after 1st April the men to receive aggregate war advance to 20s. a week; those under 18 years an advance of 2s. 6d. a week. Issued 4th July. (1774)

Sheffield Simplex Motor Works (Tinsley) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—From 28th June male clerks concerned to receive a weekly war bonus over that paid them on 1st Jan., 1917, of 18s.; those aged 18 but under 21 years, 12s., and boys of 16 and under 18 years, 6s. 6d. Females, 10s.; girls aged 16 and under 18 years, 5s. Issued 4th July. (1773)

Gorham Manufacturing Co. (Birmingham) v. Workers' Union. Award—From first pay after 25th April the men concerned to be paid the bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. Issued 4th July. (1776)

Bristol, Avonmouth and Portishead Association of Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Employers v. Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association. Claim to wages advances not established. Issued 4th July. (1777)

Crossley Bros., Ltd., makers of gas and oil engines (Openshaw) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—Clerks concerned aged 21 years and over to be given total war advance to 25s. a week; women 18 years and over, to 13s., and under 18, 6s. 6d. a week. Issued 4th July. (1778)

Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd. v. Nottingham Joint Board of the Engineering Allied Trades. Claim for Nottingham engineering trade rates not established. Issued 5th July. (1780)

W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd. (Parkhead) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Decision—Claim to 12½ per cent. bonus to under foremen and charge hands not established. The parties to consider an adjustment of wages to make the men's position not less favourable than if they had retained the 5s. 9d. bonus now withdrawn and had been paid bonus of 7½ per cent. on earnings. Issued 6th July. (1785)

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation v. United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders. Claim—Extension to "lieu" workers on Admiralty work of 20 per cent. advance given on merchant work. Decision—Advance granted from first pay after 27th June. Issued 6th July. (1788)

Caledon Shipbuilding Co. (Dundee) (represented by Shipbuilding Employers' Federation) v. The firm's foremen (represented by Mr. A. R. Duncan and Mr. W. Westwood). Claim to 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 6th July. (1789)

J. & F. Pool, Ltd., metal perforators, wire weavers, and engineers (Hayle) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—Plain time-workers and piece-workers to receive 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. bonus respectively. Issued 8th July. (1792)

Singer Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Clydebank) v. the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Society of Amalgamated Tool Makers and the Workers' Union. Award—Except the men receiving an advance of 18 per cent. on piece-work earnings, a bonus of 7½ per cent. on total earnings to be paid to men aged 21 years and over from first pay after 6th July. Issued 8th July. (1799)

Switchgear & Cowans, Ltd., engineers (Springfield Lane, Salford) v. Workers' Union. Award—12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively from first pay after 12th Oct., 1917. Issued 8th July. (1795)

J. W. Nasmith, engineer (Griffin Works, Stockport) v. United Machine Workers' Association. Claim to 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 8th July. (1796)

Switchgear & Cowans, Ltd., engineers (Salford) v. United Machine Workers' Association. Award—12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings to time- and piece-workers respectively from first pay after 12th Oct., 1917. Issued 8th July. (1797)

Portable Furnace and Patents Co., Ltd. (Nottingham) v. Workers' Union. Award—From first pay in April, 1918, the men concerned engaged in making tripods for guns paid as plain time-workers to receive 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 9th July. (1802)

Joseph Baker & Sons, Ltd., engineers (Willesden) v. Works Committee (represented by J. R. Conray). Claim for an increase in wages not established. Issued 9th July. (1807)

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—From first pay after May 3 the blacksmiths on merchant work at the Wear, Tees and Hartlepool district to have their piece-work prices increased by 10 per cent. Issued 10th July. (1811)

North-East Coast Engineering Trades Employers' Association v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The labourers, etc., concerned employed by the Darlington Forge Co., Ltd., are shift workers, and are to be paid a full shift for Saturday work. Overtime to be paid at rate of time and a half after full shift completed. Award to apply from first pay in June. Issued 10th July. (1813)

Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., engineers (Orwell Works, Ipswich) v. Boiler Makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—Increase of 1s. a week war advance to the holders-up concerned. Issued 10th July. (1817)

Doulton & Co., Ltd. (Lambeth) v. London Federal Council of Brassworkers and Copper-smiths. Award—For the period that the men were employed as charge hands (brass finishers) as plain time-workers they are to receive the 12½ per cent. bonus, the 7½ per cent. bonus paid to them to merge therein. Issued 10th July. (1818)

Austin Motor Co., Ltd. (Birmingham) v. Birmingham and District Allied Engineering Trades Committee. Award—The men concerned are employed in gun section of the firm's North Works. Pending the adjustment of a piece-work system, they are to be paid a bonus of 9d. and 1s. 3d. a unit to the skilled men and charge hands respectively. Issued 10th July. (1819)

Hill, Richards & Co., public works contractors (Poole) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the National Amalgamated Society of House and Ship Painters and the United Builders Labourers' Society. Award—All workmen concerned (the carpenters and joiners, etc.) at the firm's Hamworthy premises to be paid the wages obtaining in Southampton Shipyard District. Issued 11th July. (1822)

John Dore & Co., copper-smiths (Bromley-by-Bow) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Labourers concerned to receive 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 11th July. (1826)

Derby District Engineering Trades Employers' Association (representing Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby) v. Iron, Steel and Metal Dressers' Society. Award—The men employed as dressers on brass and aluminium to receive 47s. a week instead of 45s. (inclusive of war advances). Issued 11th July. (1827)

Gloucester Ferro-Concrete Shipbuilding Co. v. Operative Side of the Gloucester District Building Trades Conciliation Board. Award—Advance of ½d. an hour from first pay after 27th June; the men to receive future advances in conformity with nearest shipbuilding area. Issued 11th July. (1830)

W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—War advance to men aged 18 years and over of 4s. a week and to boys 2s. a week. Issued 12th July. (1840)

Admiralty v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Associated Moulders of Scotland. Claim of moulders concerned not established. The men paid the 2s. a week extra prior to 2nd Dec., 1915, to continue to receive same. Issued 12th July. (1834)

Admiralty v. Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades and H.M. Dockyard and Railway Craft Unions Movement, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers. Award—The claim of a flat rate to the mechanics concerned not established. On a general claim by skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers, the Committee recommend the present methods of remuneration be revised, and a system of payment by results adopted as in private yards and engineering establishments. That overtime conditions should be the subject of a conference, the representatives to be given sufficient authority to conclude an agreement. Issued 12th July. (1835)

Rudge Whitworth, Ltd. (Coventry) v. National Union of Clerks. Claim to 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 12th July. (1839)

Locke Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., lead works (Millwall) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to time- and piece-workers respectively. Issued 12th July. (1843)

Queenstown Dry Docks Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd. (Passage West, County Cork) v. Dock Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—Claim to 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 12th July. (1844)

A. Rutherford & Co. (Liverpool) and A. Wardle (Manchester) v. National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators. Award—From first pay in April, 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings to men paid as plain time-workers. Issued 13th July. (1845)

J. Richards & Sons (Croydon) v. National Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers' Society. Claim for the retrospective payment of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 15th July. (1847)

L. Herve (London) v. a late employee. Claim to bonus

on earnings of 12½ per cent. not established. Issued 15th July. (1849)

British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd. (Landore) v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Award—The bricklayers concerned to be paid 1s. 3d. an hour and the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings from first pay after 31st May. Issued 16th July. (1861)

Benham & Sons, Ltd., engineering works (Wandsworth) v. United Order of General Labourers of London. Award—Bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively. Issued 16th July. (1855)

Spillers & Bakers, Ltd. (Cardiff), Welsh Tin Plate and Stamping Co., and the Alexandra (Newport and South Wales) Docks and Railway Co. v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Award—The building trade operatives concerned to receive from first pay after 9th July, 1918, 1s. 3d. an hour except painters and labourers, who are to be paid 1s. 2d. and 1s. respectively; in addition, the workers are to be paid bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. to plain time-workers and 7½ per cent. to piece-workers. Issued 16th July. (1857)

Greenwood & Batley, Ltd. (Leeds) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—The firm to revert to their custom of May, 1915, of paying double time from Saturday midnight till 6 a.m. Monday, provided the men concerned work the full week of 53 hours. Issued 16th July. (1862)

William Asquith, Ltd. (Halifax) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Workers' Union. Award—The minimum bonus of 12½ per cent. at present paid to continue till a revised scheme is agreed upon. Issued 17th July. (1867)

Queenstown Dry Dock Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., and the North of Ireland Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—The men concerned in the latter Company to receive 10 per cent. advance on base rates from first pay in February, 1918. The Society to communicate with the Queenstown Dry Dock Co., and endeavour to settle their difference by agreement. Issued 18th July. (1881)

North of Ireland Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—Claim for increased wages not established. Issued 19th July. (1885)

Alldays & Onions Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd. v. Ironfounders' Society. Award—Workers on augmented time rates to receive bonus of 7½ per cent. on earnings from first pay in January, 1918; arrears to be paid in lump sum. Issued 19th July. (1890)

Harland & Wolff, Ltd., and Workman Clark & Co., Ltd. (Shipbuilding and Engineering Works, Belfast), and the North of Ireland Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. (Londonderry) v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society and the Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association. Award—The blacksmiths, forgers and drillers concerned to be paid war advance of 10 per cent. on base prices from first pay in April in the case of Harland & Wolff, Ltd., and first pay in June in the case of North of Ireland Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. Issued 19th July. (1894)

A. C. Bamlett, Ltd., manufacturers of agricultural machinery (Thirsk) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—War advance to time-workers 3s. a week, and youths under 18 years 2s. Piece-workers 3s. a week. Claim to bonus on earnings not established. Issued 22nd July. (1895)

Irish Railway Executive Committee v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—The blacksmiths in the civil engineers' department to be paid bonus of 12½ per cent. on same conditions as those in the locomotive engineers' department and from same date. Issued 23rd July. (1899)

Adam Hilger, Ltd. (London) optical instrument makers v. R. S. Clarke, storekeeper in the firm. Award—12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 23rd July. (1903)

British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Steam Engine Makers' Society and the United Patternmakers' Association. Award—From first pay after 16th July the men concerned employed at the Helsby works of the firm to be paid Chester rates. Issued 24th July. (1935)

British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd. (Prescot) v. Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen. Claim of draughtsmen for increased bonus not established. Issued 24th July. (1919)

National Federated Electrical Association v. Electrical Trades Union. Award—Agreement ratified whereby men lodging away from home to receive 3s. 6d. a night for first fortnight and 3s. afterwards. Issued 24th July. (1925)

W. Gray & Co., Ltd. (West Hartlepool) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Pipe-fitters concerned to receive 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings from first pay in Jan., 1918. Issued 24th July. (1907)

J. Nasmith, engineer (Stockport) v. Workers' Union. Claim of retrospective payment of bonus to the workman concerned not established. Issued 24th July. (1908)

British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd. (Rugby) v. Mr. A. Rogers (representing the employees of the firm). Award—The millwrights, machine-tool fitters and repairers concerned to receive an advance of 3s. a week on breakdown work and machine repairs. Issued 24th July. (1910)

Scottish Employers' Federation of Steel and Iron Founders, Scottish Steel Founders' Wages Association, and Gillespies, Ltd. (Bonnybridge) v. Associated Ironmoulders of Scotland

and the Central Ironmoulders' Association. Award—Further war advance to men of 3s. 6d. a week, and to youths under 18 years 1s. 9d., from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 24th July. (1915)

Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation and Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool v. Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades. Award—A further war advance to men of 3s. 6d. a week, and to youths under 18 years 1s. 9d., from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 24th July. (1917)

Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation and Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool v. Joint Committee of Engineering Societies. Award—A further war advance to men of 3s. 6d. a week, and to youths under 18 years 1s. 9d., from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 24th July. (1918)

Engineering Employers' Federation v. Unions connected with the Engineering and Foundry Trades, who are parties to the agreement under which wages are reviewed every four months. Award—A further war advance of 3s. 6d. a week to men and 1s. 9d. to youths under 18 years of age, from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 24th July. (1920)

Barber Wilson & Co., Ltd. (Wood Green) v. National Brass Workers and Metal Mechanics. Award—War advance of 5s. a week to time-workers and piece-workers; 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings to piece-workers. The increased payments to be made from first pay in June. Issued 24th July. (1921)

National Employers' Federation (Weldless Steel Tube Section, Birmingham and District) v. Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers, and Workers' Union. Award—Plain time-workers to be paid time and a quarter overtime after 53 hours a week, and double time on Sundays and recognised holidays; piece-workers quarter time and single time respectively in addition to piece-work earnings. Issued 24th July. (1923)

Kynoch, Ltd. (Birmingham) v. Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers, the Workers' Union and the National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers. Claim for payment of retrospective bonus not established. Issued 24th July. (1929)

Belfast Employers' Association and the Belfast and North of Ireland Ironfounders' Association v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour and the Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned to be paid overtime at the rate of time and a quarter for first two hours and time and a half thereafter. Double time Sundays and recognised holidays. The claim to an advance of 5s. to semi-skilled workmen not established. Issued 24th July. (1930)

Harland & Wolff, Ltd., and Workman Clark & Co., Ltd. (Shipbuilding and Engineering Works, Belfast) v. Joint Committee of the undermentioned trades:—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners, General Union of Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists and Mill Sawyers, National Amalgamated and Belfast Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators, Iron, Steel and Metal Dressers' Trade Society, National Amalgamated Union of Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers, Amalgamated Union of Upholsterers, National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Association Branch 46 (Cabinet-makers) and Branch 101 (French Polishers). Award—A further war advance of 3s. 6d. a week to men and 1s. 9d. to youths under 18 years from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 24th July. (1932)

Harland & Wolff, Ltd., and Workman Clark & Co., Ltd., Shipbuilding and Engineering Works, Smilie & Co., Copper Works, and McLachlan & Ross, coppersmiths and brass-finders (all of Belfast) v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, the Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society, the Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association, and the National Society of Coppersmiths, Braziers and Metal Workers. Award—A further war advance of 3s. 6d. a week to men and 1s. 9d. to youths under 18 years from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 24th July. (1933)

National Association of Master Heating and Domestic Engineers v. National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers. Award—War advance to men of 3s. 6d. a week and to youths under 18 years 1s. 9d. from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 24th July. (1934)

Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Workman Clark & Co., Ltd., shipbuilding and engineering works (Belfast), North of Ireland Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. (Londonderry) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—A further war advance of 3s. 6d. a week to men and 1s. 9d. to youths under 18 years of age from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 24th July. (1936)

Harland & Wolff, Ltd. (Belfast) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. The claim for an advance to charge-hand labourers to be the subject of a discussion between the parties. Issued 24th July. (1937)

Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Workman Clark & Co., Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—The claim of a levelling-up advance to cranesmen referred back by consent of the parties to settle the matter by agreement. Issued 24th July. (1938)

Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Workman Clark & Co., Ltd., shipbuilding and engineering works, and Messrs J. & E. Hall, Ltd., engineers and founders (all of Belfast) v. United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association. Award—A further war advance of 3s. 6d. a week to men and 1s. 9d. to youths under 18 years from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 24th July. (1939)

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation v. Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades and National Federation of General Workers. Award—Further war advance of 3s. 6d. a week to men and 1s. 9d. to youths under 18 years of age from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 24th July. (1942)

Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Workman Clark & Co., Ltd., shipbuilding and engineering works (Belfast) v. Associated Brass Founders, Turners, Fitters, Finishers and Coppersmiths' Society, United Patternmakers' Association and Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Award—Further war advance of 3s. 6d. a week to men and 1s. 9d. to youths under 18 years of age from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 24th July. (1943)

Engineering Employers' Federation (Ireland) v. Trade Unions connected with Engineering and Foundry Trade who are parties to the agreement under which wages are reviewed every four months. Award—A further war advance to men of 3s. 6d. a week and 1s. 9d. to youths under 18 years from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 25th July. (1944)

National Employers' Federation v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—A further war advance of 3s. 6d. a week to men and to youths under 18 years 1s. 9d. from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 25th July. (1951)

T. G. & J. Jubb v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The men concerned employed in the bullet department of the firm to be paid the bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. Issued 25th July. (1945)

R. & J. Beck, Ltd. (Kentish Town) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—The men concerned in the tool room of the firm to receive an advance of 2d. an hour. Issued 25th July. (1948)

Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Workman Clark & Co., Ltd., shipbuilding and engineering works (Belfast) v. Joint Committee of Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, Joiners and General Union and Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Award—The joiners and machinists rated at 61s. 6d. a week to receive an advance of ¼d. an hour. The claim of the men rated at less than 61s. 6d. a week not established. Issued 26th July. (1952)

North East Coast Engineering Trades Employers' Association v. National Union of General Workers. Award—From first pay after 7th June, 1918, the men concerned to receive bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent., instead of the 7½ per cent., from first pay after 7th June. Issued 27th July. (1958)

North East Coast Engineering Trades Employers' Association (representing Ashmore, Benson, Pease & Co., Ltd.) v. United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers. Award—From first pay after 7th June, 1918, the strikers concerned to receive bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. instead of 7½ per cent. Issued 27th July. (1959)

North East Coast Engineering Trades Employers' Association (representing Blair & Co., Ltd.) v. United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers. Award—From first pay after 7th June, 1918, the stampers' assistants concerned to receive bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. instead of 7½ per cent. Issued 27th July. (1960)

Archibald Edmeston & Sons (Springfield Engineering Works, Patricroft) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—The men to receive bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively when employed on private work, the bonus being already paid to such men on munition work. Issued 27th July. (1961)

Isaac Nash & Sons, Ltd. (Stourbridge) (representing the Stourbridge Section of Edge Tool Manufacturers' Association, Heavy Edge Tool Trade) v. Gas, Municipal and General Workers. Award—Men to receive a further advance of 5s. a week to a maximum of 25s.; youths under 21 but over 18 years an advance of 2s. 6d., from the beginning of pay week ending 29th June, 1918. Issued 30th July. (1969)

G. E. Railway Co. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Steam Engine Makers' Society. Award—The fitters, turners and smiths at Parkstone to be paid an advance of 2s. a week. Claim for payment of London rates not established. Issued 30th July. (1970)

Cambrian Railways Co. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim for the rates obtaining at Crewe Works (L. & N.W. Railway Co.) to be paid at Oswestry not established. Issued 30th July. (1971)

Worthington & Simpson, Ltd., engine works (Newark-on-Trent) v. Workers' Union. Award—The horse driver, Johnson, to receive 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. The painter, V. Crow, to receive aggregate war bonus of 20s. in addition to 12½ per cent. bonus which he is being paid. Claim of W. Jones not established. Issued 30th July. (1972)

Murex Co., Ltd., metallurgists (Reinham) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Bonus on earnings of 12½ per

cent. and 7½ per cent. to time and piece-workers respectively. Issued 30th July. (1973)

Hurst Nelson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow Rolling Stock and Plant Works (Motherwell) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—Claim to 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 30th July. (1974)

National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation and the Stove Grate Manufacturers' Association v. Joint Committee of Light Metal Trades Unions. Award—Men to receive advance of 3s. 6d. a week, and youths under 18 years of age 1s. 9d., from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th August, 1918. Issued 30th July. (1976)

London and District Association of Engineering Employers v. London United Brass and General Metal Founders' Society. The firm concerned is J. Stone & Co., Ltd. (Deptford). Award—From first pay after 24th May, 1918, the piece-work price on slide valves advanced to 3s. 3d. cwt. Piece-workers guaranteed their day rates with the addition of special advances given. Issued 30th July. (1977)

Clyde Shipbuilders' Association v. Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society. Claim that time blacksmith employed by A. Stephen & Sons, Ltd. (Govan), should be put on time and a half system or straight piece-work. Decision—Parties recommended to meet with a view to establishing a system of straight piece-work. Issued 31st July. (1981)

W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd. (Glasgow) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Decision—The claim of charge hands and fitters concerned not established. Issued 31st July. (1982)

North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association (representing Mechens, Ltd.) v. United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers. Award—War advance of 1d. an hour from first pay after 4th June. Issued 31st July. (1983)

East of Scotland Association of Engineers and Ironfounders v. Workers' Union. Claim of painters and red-leaders on "Razzle Dazzle" painting of ships to the Leith shipyards painters' rates of pay not established. Issued 31st July. (1984)

John Ver Mehr (Shoreham) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, United Builders' Labourers' Union, and United Order of General Labourers. The firm are making concrete barges at Shoreham. Award 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings; the excess paid to carpenters over 1s. 2d. and to labourers over 11d. to merge therein. From first pay after 16th July. Issued 31st July. (1986)

Engineers and Shipbuilders Employers' Association v. National Amalgamated Labourers' Union. Award—War advance of 3s. 6d. to men, and 1s. 9d. to youths under 18 years of age, from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th August. Issued 31st July. (1988)

Engineers and Shipbuilders Employers' Association (Cardiff, Barry, Penarth, Swansea, and Port Talbot Districts) and the Cardiff and District Master Ironfounders' Association v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union. Award—War advance of 3s. 6d. to men and 1s. 9d. to youths under 18 years of age, 2s. 6d. to women and 1s. 3d. to girls, from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th August, 1918. Issued 31st July. (1989)

Engineers and Shipbuilders Employers' Association (Cardiff, Newport, Barry, and Penarth) v. Bristol Channel Rivet Warmers' Association. Award—War advance of 3s. 6d. to men, and 1s. 9d. to youths under 18 years of age, from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th August. Issued 31st July. (1990)

Auster, Ltd. v. National Brass Workers and Metal Mechanics. Award—From first pay in December, 1917, the men to receive advance of 5s. a week and bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively. Issued 31st July. (1991)

Willans & Robinson, Ltd. (Rugby) v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders and the Coremakers' Society. Claim—To decide the wording of a paragraph in "Record of Departure from working conditions under Sch. 2 of Munitions of War Act, 1915." Award—The clause to read: "In cases when the casting turned out defective the loss of any bonus earned was shared both by the moulders and coremakers whose work had entered into the preparation of the mould and cores." Issued 31st July. (1995)

Patent Shaft and Axletree Co., Ltd. (Wednesbury) v. Workers' Union. Award—Rates for overtime, Sundays and holidays revised. Issued 31st July. (1993)

Doulton & Co., Ltd., Sanitary Engineers (Paisley) v. Associated Ironmoulders of Scotland. Claim—Whether 6d. per bath increase paid by firm included in 17½ per cent. advance awarded. Decision—The 6d. not to be taken into account by way of deduction. Issued 31st July. (1997)

Aircraft Manufacture.

Aero-Mechanical Co., Ltd. (60-66 Rochester Row, Westminster) v. Workers' Union. Award—Payment already made to time-workers and piece-workers of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. bonus approved and made retrospective from first pay after 1st May, 1918. Issued 8th July. (1790)

Vulcan Motor & Engineering Co., Ltd. (Southport) v. National Woodworkers and Aircraft Committee (representing the Vulcan Aircraft Woodworkers Committee). Award—Boys in the trimmers' department to receive an advance

of 2s. 6d. a week. The claim of extra 2d. an hour to joiners not established. Issued 12th July. (1833)

F. Sage & Co., Ltd. (London) v. Shop Committee of Metal Workers employed by the firm. Award—The men to receive 1s. 1d. an hour plus 20s. a week plus 12½ per cent. bonus. Issued 12th July. (1838)

James Putman (Aylesbury) v. Building Workers' Industrial Union. Award—After 54 hours worked in any one week the workpeople to be paid overtime at the rate of time and a quarter for first two hours and time and a half thereafter. Double time for Sundays and Christmas Day. The men aged 21 and over to receive 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings paid to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively. Issued 17th July. (1870)

Lamplough and Co., aviation, motor and general engineers (Feltham) v. Workers' Union. Award—12½ per cent. on earnings to men aged 21 years and over from first pay in January. Issued 18th July. (1882)

Liverpool Aircraft Manufacturers' Committee v Liverpool and District Aircraft Committee. Award—The woodworkers concerned to be paid 1s. 4d. an hour plus 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings from first pay after 18th July, 1918. Issued 24th July. (1927)

Ministry of Munitions v. Liverpool and District Aircraft Committee. Claim to a reduction in hours from 47 to 46½ hours a week not established. Issued 27th July. (1962)

Handley Page, Ltd. v. Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen. Award—Advance of 5s. a week to draughtsmen concerned from first pay after 15th July, 1918. Issued 30th July. (1978)

Textile Trades.

The Welsh Textile Manufacturers' Association (North Wales District) v. Workers' Union. Claim for approval of agreement with reference to rates of pay, &c. Decision—Approval recorded. Issued 2nd July. (1752)

Flax Spinners' Association, Irish Power Loom Manufacturers' Association, Linen Merchants' Association, Bleachers and Finishers' Association, and Irish Dyers and Finishers' Association v. Irish Textile Trades Federation. Award—Boys under 18 years doing men's work to receive a war advance of 3s. and other boys 1s. 6d. a week, and girls respectively 2s. and 1s. a week from 15th May, 1918. Issued 5th July. (1784)

Woolen and Worsted Trades Federation (Huddersfield District) v. Leeds and Huddersfield Cloth Pressers' Society. Award—Firms engaged in "woollen" trade paying price list of Jan., 1913, to pay increased base rate of 1½d. a piece (1d. from 17th May and a further ½d. from 17th Aug.), the maximum per piece not to exceed 9d. Pressers in "fine cloth" trade to be paid rates of "standard pressers' list" of Aug., 1917, from nearest pay week to 17th May. Issued 10th July. (1820)

Welsh Textile Manufacturers' Association v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, Tinplate District (Flannel Weavers' Branch). Award—Agreement approved. Issued 19th July. (1889)

Woolen and Worsted Trades Federation v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen, and Electrical Workers. Award—Advance to 20s. from first pay in Dec., 1917, and further advance to total 25s. from date of this award. Other portion of claim not established. Issued 24th July. (1914)

Woolen and Worsted Trades Federation and Bradford and District Commission Manufacturers' Association v. General Union of Textile Workers. Decision—The parties to meet and discuss the claim for an advance in wage rates with a view to arriving at agreement thereon. Issued 29th July. (1968)

Clothing Trades.

Britannia Clothing Co., Ltd. (Plymouth) v. Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses. Award—The ½d. an hour war bonus to apprentices to be paid by the firm direct and not by the women who employ the apprentices. Issued 8th July. (1798)

Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, Northern Clothing Manufacturers' Association, Huddersfield Wholesale Clothiers' Association, Raincoat Manufacturers' Association, Ltd., and India Rubber Manufacturers' Association, Ltd. v. United Garment Workers' Trade Union and Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses. Award—Men aged 22 years and over to receive an advance of 1½d. an hour, men aged 18 and under 22 years and women 18 years and over 1d. an hour, and juniors ¾d. an hour as from first pay after 1st July. Issued 8th July. (1800)

Charles Owen & Co. (Bow), Everitt W. Vero, Ltd. (Dulwich) v. Military Cork Head-dress Trade Union. Award—7½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 24th July. (1931)

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

Bell & Sime, Ltd. (Dundee Saw Mills) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—12½ per cent. on earnings to plain time-workers from first pay after 17th May. Issued 1st July. (1744)

Clyde Navigation Trustees v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Award—War advance of 7s. 6d. a week from first pay after 1st Feb., 1918. Issued 5th July. (1781)

Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd. (Prince Regent's Wharf, Silvertown, Victoria Docks) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The men concerned employed in the timber department of the firm to receive the 12½ and 7½ per cent. bonus to time- and piece-workers respectively. Issued 8th July. (1793)

Roberts & Cooper, Ltd. (Brierley Hill), Old Wharf Saw Mills Co. (Stourbridge), S. Bateman (Stourbridge), and W. H. Aston (Lye) v. Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers. Award—5s. a week war advance to men aged 21 years and over. Issued 11th July. (1829)

London Cabinet Trades Federation, National Wholesale Furnishing Manufacturers' Association, Upholstery Trades Federation, and Scottish Furnishing Manufacturers' Association v. National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association, Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, Amalgamated Union of Upholsterers, and London French Polishers' Joint Committee. Award—The cabinetmakers, chairmakers, french polishers, upholsterers and woodcutting machinists concerned to receive the bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively from first pay after 31st May, 1918. Issued 18th July. (1876)

Ministry of Munitions and National Saw Mill (Luton) v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists and Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned aged 18 years and over to have war advance increased to 4d. an hour. The men aged 21 years and over paid at plain time rates to receive bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. Issued 18th July. (1879)

Baird & Tatlock, Ltd. (Laboratory Furnishers, Waltham-stow) v. Employees in Woodworking Department. Award—From first pay after 31st May bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively. Issued 18th July. (1883)

John Nicholls & Sons (Timber Merchants, Wolverhampton) v. Workers' Union. Award—Bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively from first pay after 7th May, 1918. Issued 25th July. (1949)

Scottish Employers' National Federation of Packing-case Makers v. Packing-case Makers of Scotland Trade Society. Award—Aggregate advance to 20s. a week; bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to time- and piece-workers respectively from first pay after 21st May, 1918. The award does not apply to firms in the Aberdeen and District Employers Packing-case Makers' Association. Issued 31st July. (1987)

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

Mond Nickel Co., Ltd. (Clydach) v. Workers' Union. Decision—Proposed advance to employees under 21 years of age not sanctioned. Issued 1st July. (1743)

Owen Parry, Ltd. (Oil Mills, Colchester) v. Workers' Union. Award—War advance of 5s. a week. Issued 27th July. (1965)

Mond Nickel Co., Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Society of House and Ship Painters and Decorators, United Trade Committee of Carpenters and Joiners (Swansea District), and Operative Bricklayers' Society. Award—The men concerned aged 21 years and over to be paid bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. to plain time-workers. Issued 2nd July. (1757)

Maw & Co., encaustic tile manufacturers (Benthall Works, Shropshire) v. Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned are to receive an advance of 5s. a week and youths under 18 years of age 2s. 6d. from first pay in April. Issued 3rd July. (1764)

R. Graesser, Ltd., chemical works (Ruabon) v. North Wales Surface-men's Union. Claim to 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 5th July. (1779)

William Cooper & Nephews, manufacturing chemists (Glasgow) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Men 18 years and upwards to have total war advance, including 12½ per cent. bonus, made up to 20s. a week over rates paid in November, 1914. Girls under 18 years to receive war advance of 1s. 8d. a week. The amounts granted to be paid from first pay after 6th July. Issued 5th July. (1783)

J. Fison & Co., Ltd. (Bramford), Edward Packer & Co., Ltd. (Bramford), and Prentice Bros., Ltd. (Stowmarket) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively after 1st July, 1918. Issued 10th July. (1810)

Spencer Chapman & Messel, Ltd., F. W. Beck & Co., Ltd., Bacon, W. Pearce & Sons, Ltd. (London) v. National Union of General Workers. Decision—Parties to meet to discuss overtime conditions. Issued 10th July. (1812)

J. Kirkaldy & Sons, Ltd., Gray Conoley & Co., Ltd. (London) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—12½ per cent. bonus on earnings to paint grinders and mixers concerned. Issued 11th July. (1825)

Royal Ordnance Factory (Woolwich) v. Labour Protection League and Workers' Union. Award—Men concerned to receive a war advance of 1d. an hour. Issued 11th July. (1831)

Brunner, Mond, & Co., Ltd., alkali manufacturers (Northwich) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—12½ per cent. bonus to the laboratory assistant concerned, who is a non-

clerical employee, from first pay in Jan., 1918. Issued 12th July. (1842)

British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd. (Jarrow-on-Tyne) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—Men aged 18 years and over to receive war advance of 1d. an hour. Issued 15th July. (1848)

W. E. Blake Explosive Loading Co., Ltd. v. United Builders' Labourers' Union. Claim to 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 18th July. (1880)

Ministry of Munitions (Department of Explosives Supplies), Thomas Lowe & Sons (Pembrey), building contractors v. United Builders' Labourers' Union, Operative Bricklayers' Society, Carpenters and Joiners' Society, Operative Plumbers' Society, Operative Painters' Society, Fitters' Society, and National Workers' Union. Claim for alteration of travelling time and allowance, the revision of overtime and holiday rates not established. Issued 18th July. (1884)

Price, Ltd. (Belvedere) v. Workers' Union and National Union of General Workers. Award—Carmen and motormen concerned to receive advance of 3s. a week and boys under 18 years 1s. 6d. The men aged 21 years and over to be paid bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to time- and piece-workers respectively from first pay following 2nd July, 1918. Issued 19th July. (1891)

Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd. (Nottingham) v. Nottingham Builders and General Labourers' Trade Society. Award—From 3rd June, 1918, the men to receive bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively. Claim to 11d. an hour not established. Issued 24th July. (1911)

Redbourn Hill Coal and Iron Co., Ltd. v. United Builders' Labourers' Union. Award—The claim of the brickmakers to increased rates not established. Issued 24th July. (1926)

Chemical Employers' Federation (representing United Alkali Co., Ltd., William Gossage & Sons, Ltd., McKechnie Bros., Ltd., J. H. Dennis & Co., Ltd., Thomas Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Orr's Zinc White, Ltd., Castner Kellner Co., Salt Union, Ltd., and Calder & Mersey Extract Co., Ltd.) v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Award—From first pay following 9th July, 1918, the bricklayers concerned to be paid 1s. 4d. an hour in addition to the 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 24th July. (1928)

Soap and Candle Trades Employers' Federation v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Award—War advance of 3s. 6d. a week to men and to boys under 18 years 1s. 9d.; to women 2s. 6d. and girls under 18 years 1s. 3d. a week. The amounts to date from and to be included in pay received in the week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 24th July. (1940)

Soap and Candle Trades Employers' Federation (Cheshire) v. National Federation of General Workers. Award—War advance of 3s. 6d. a week to men and 1s. 9d. to boys under 18 years; to women 2s. 6d. a week and girls under 18 years 1s. 3d. The amounts to date from and to be included in pay received in the week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 24th July. (1941)

Aberthaw and Rhose Portland Cement and Lime Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Steam Engine Makers' Society and Electrical Trades Union. Award—War advance of 5s. a week to men concerned. Issued 24th July. (1909)

Lever Bros., Ltd. (Port Sunlight) v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Award—War advance to men 3s. 6d. a week; boys under 18 years 1s. 9d.; to women 2s. 6d. a week and girls under 18 years 1s. 3d. The amounts to date from and to be included in pay received in the week ending 10th Aug. Issued 25th July. (1946)

United Alkali Co., Ltd. (Liverpool) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim to 12½ per cent. bonus to saltcake men employed at Hebburn-on-Tyne not established. Issued 31st July. (1985)

Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.

Loders & Nucoline, Ltd. (Silvertown) v. Electrical Trades Union and National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Motormen and Electrical Workers. The firm are engaged in the manufacture of margarine. Award—The men in the Electrical Trades Union to receive an advance of 5s. a week from first pay after 1st April. The others claiming through the Union of Enginemen, Firemen, &c., to receive an increase of 1d. an hour, except fitters and blacksmiths, who are to receive ¾d. an hour. Issued 16th July. (1854)

Glasgow Master Bakers' Association and certain Employers in the Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire and Dumbartonshire districts (each representing master bakers in his area) v. Operative Bakers and Confectioners of Scotland National Federal Union. Claim—Increase in wages and alteration of working conditions. Decision—Constant and early men to receive advance of 7s. 6d. a week; jobbers to have proportionate advance, to be agreed upon by the parties. Overtime rate to be time and a half. To take effect from first pay after 1st July, 1918. Issued 31st July. (2000)

Transport Workers.

Whitehaven Harbour Commissioners v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Claim—Advance of 9s. 6d. a week from 1st Jan., 1918, and 12 per cent. bonus on earnings. Decision—The blacksmiths, cranemen and loco-firemen concerned to have total advance of 25s. over pre-war rates, to date from 20th Feb., 1918. Issued 6th July. (1786)

Municipal Tramways Association, Tramways and Light Railways Association, London General Omnibus Co., Ltd., London Omnibus Section of Thomas Tillings, Ltd., and National Steam Car Co., Ltd. v. National Transport Workers' Federation. Award—The war advance of able-bodied men concerned to be increased to 25s. a week unless already in receipt of 12½ per cent. bonus. Issued 9th July. (1803)

Nevill's Dock and Railway Co., Ltd. v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—War advance of 6s. a week to be given to the men concerned in the locomotive, crane and platelayers' section from first pay in March, 1918. Issued 10th July. (1809)

G. & J. Burns (Belfast and Londonderry), Clyde Shipping Co. (Belfast, Waterford and Cork), Antrim Iron Ore Co. (Belfast), William Sloan & Co. (Belfast), Laird Line (Londonderry and Belfast), Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Co. (Dundalk), Ayr Shipping Co. (Belfast), Belfast Steam Ship Co., Ltd. (Belfast), City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. (Belfast) v. National Transport Workers' Federation, to which is affiliated the National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers. Award—Casual men paid at hourly rates to be given advances from ¼d. to 1½d. an hour, and weekly paid men 4s. to 7s. a week at the Ports of Belfast, Dundalk, Waterford, Londonderry and Cork from first pay after 21st June, 1918. Issued 10th July. (1814)

Port of London Authority v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers and Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—The dock tug engineers, drivers and firemen concerned to receive a further war advance of 7s. a week from first pay following 1st May. Issued 16th July. (1851)

Canal Control Committee v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—Bonus of 12½ per cent. to storeporters, ticketmaker, grooms and horsekeepers, boat-catchers, tunnel keepers, platelayers, gate keepers, signalman and water inspector in the employ of the Birmingham Canal Navigation Co. Award—Except the platelayers, gatekeeper and signalman, and men under 21 years of age, the men concerned are to be paid the bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and any war advance exceeding 20s. to cease. Issued 17th July. (1864)

Motor Transport Employers' Federation v. Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers. Claim for alteration of working conditions not established. Issued 17th July. (1869)

Rea Transport Co., Ltd. (Southampton) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. The men concerned are steam bargemen, tugboatmen, coal porters, trimmers and bargemen. Award—Advance of 1s. a day from first pay in June. From date of award Sunday pay calculated at time and a half. Issued 17th July. (1871)

Port of London Authority, London Master Stevedores' Association, London Short Sea Traders' Association, Association of Public Wharfingers of the Port of London, W. Cory & Son, Ltd. (London), and the Hull Employers' Conference on Labour Questions v. National Transport Workers' Federation. Award—Interpretation of awards issued on 9th May and 3rd May for Port of London and Port of Hull respectively in regard to payment for overtime. Issued 17th July. (1873)

Metropolitan Railway Co., Metropolitan District Railway Co., and London Electric Railway Co. v. Companies' employees (electrical workers). Award—12½ per cent. bonus. Any war advance over 20s. to merge therein from 1st January, 1918. Issued 19th July. (1893)

Dublin Port and Docks Board v. National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and Irish Stationary Engine Drivers, Cranemen, Motormen and Firemen's Trades Union. Award—Aggregate war advance to 20s. a week plus 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 19th July. (1888)

Sailing Barge Owners' Committee, Thames and Medway etc. v. Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Bargemen. Award—That "5" be substituted for "6" on page 25 of the "Pink List" relating to the number of clear-weather days for loading and discharging before demurrage be paid. To operate from 1st August, 1918. Issued 25th July. (1947)

Coastwise Shipping Companies of Liverpool v. National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers. Claim to a further advance in wages not established. Issued 26th July. (1955)

Plymouth Employers' Association v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—The dockers concerned to receive an increased tonnage rate of ¼d. a ton. Issued 27th July. (1956)

James Fairclough & Sons, Ltd. (Warrington) v. National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers. Award—The men concerned (captains, engineers, and mates) engaged in transporting grain, etc., to receive an advance of 5s. a week. Issued 27th July. (1963)

Dundee Harbour Trust v. Scottish Union of Dock Labourers. Award—The weighers and supernumeraries concerned to receive a war advance of 1s. 4d. a day from 6th May, 1918. Issued 29th July. (1966)

Felixstowe Dock & Railway Co. v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—Rates of pay to be as follows: Dock labourers, 9½d. per hour; men coal-

ing mine sweepers, 8d. per ton between 4 men, ballasting 3½d. per ton between 6 men, grain piece-workers 1s. 3d. per man per 100 qrs. (loose grain), 2s. per man per 100 qrs. (grain in bags), barley bushelers 2s. 6d. per man per 100 qrs. Shunters and crane drivers to receive an advance of 2s. 6d. and 5s. respectively. Overtime to be paid from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. at time and a quarter and after 1 p.m. Saturdays time and a half. Issued 31st July. (1994)

Leather Trades.

Yorkshire Association of Leather Manufacturers (Spenn Valley Section) v. Spenn Valley and District Curriers and Strapmakers' Union. Award—War advance of ¾d. an hour. Issued 18th July. (1877)

Joseph Clark & Sons, tanners and curriers (Doncaster) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The men paid as plain time-workers to receive bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. from first pay following 13th June. Issued 23rd July. (1896)

A. G. Jones & Co., Ltd. v. Workers' Union. The men concerned are engaged in processes of leather dressing. Award—Bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively. Issued 31st July. (1992)

Public Utility Services.

Halifax Corporation v. Workers' Union. Award—Male employees to receive aggregate war advance of 25s. a week, men 18 and under 21 years 20s., and under 18 years 10s., to take effect from 3rd June. Issued 2nd July, 1918. (1745)

Birmingham Corporation Labour Committee v. Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers. Award—From first pay after 6th June able-bodied men concerned 21 years and over to have war advances increased to 25s. a week. Issued 2nd July, 1918. (1747)

L.C.C. v. National Union of General Workers. The men concerned are employees in main drainage, fire brigade, asylums, &c., services. Award—The men concerned in receipt of the 12½ per cent. bonus to have their war wage advance increased to 20s. a week, and the others aged 21 years and over to 25s. a week, from first pay after 23rd May. Issued 2nd July, 1918. (1748)

Liverpool Corporation v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—From first pay after 30th May the men concerned to have war wage advance increased to 25s. Issued 2nd July. (1749)

L.C.C. v. Employees at Woolwich Ferry (represented by the Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Barge-men). Award—War advance increased to 25s. a week from first pay after 5th June. Issued 2nd July. (1750)

Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone (electricity department) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The clerks concerned employed before Jan., 1918, to receive weekly war bonuses as follows:—Males aged 21 years and over 10s., 18 years and under 21, 5s., 16 and under 18 years 2s. 6d. Women aged 18 years and over 3s. 6d., and 16 and under 18 years 1s. 9d. Issued 2nd July. (1754)

Chiswick Electricity Supply Corporation, Ltd. v. C. F. Britcher. Award—12½ per cent. bonus on earnings from 12th October to 20th December, 1917, the date at which the man left the employ of the Corporation. Issued 8th July. (1791)

Liverpool Corporation v. Municipal Employees' Association. Award—The war advance paid to able-bodied men aged 21 years and over increased to 25s. a week. Issued 9th July. (1804)

Glasgow Corporation v. Municipal Employees' Association. Award—The men concerned aged 21 years and over to have war advance increased to 25s. from first pay after 16th May, 1918. Issued 9th July. (1805)

Liverpool Corporation v. Municipal Employees' Association. Award—The men concerned (clerks) employed in the Corporation's electricity department to have war advance increased to 25s. a week. Issued 9th July. (1806)

Salford and Manchester Corporations v. Amalgamated Operative Street Masons, Paviers and Stone and Sett Dressers' Society. Award—War advances increased to 25s. a week from first pay after 28th June, 1918. Issued 10th July. (1808)

Glasgow Corporation (Water Department) v. Municipal Employees' Association. Award—Labourers and semi-skilled workers aged 21 years and over to receive 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 11th July. (1824)

Burnley Corporation v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—The two men concerned to receive bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. Other portions of claim not established. Issued 11th July. (1832)

Birkenhead Corporation (Gas and Water Departments) v. National Society of Corporation Employees. Award—From first pay in May, 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings to plain time-workers. Issued 12th July. (1841)

Exeter Corporation (Electricity Department) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The men concerned are entitled to the 12½ per cent. bonus on their total earnings. Issued 15th July. (1850)

Shoreditch Borough Council v. Municipal Employees' Association. Award—The able-bodied men concerned to receive a further war advance of 4s. a week from first pay after

1st June, 1918. The award not to apply to the Electricity Department. Issued 16th July. (1852)

Wandsworth Borough Council v. Municipal Employees' Association. Award—Men concerned to receive aggregate war advance of 16s. a week and women an increase over present wages of 3s. a week from first pay in June. Issued 16th July. (1853)

Nottingham Corporation (Electrical Department) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—War advance of 6s. a week to men aged 18 years and over. Issued 17th July. (1872)

Richmond Asylum, Portrane Asylum (Dublin) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—The three fitters are to receive retrospective payment of award of 5s. from December, 1917, to 1st April, 1918. The claim to 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 18th July. (1874)

Newcastle Electric Supply Co., Ltd. and Cleveland and Durham Electric Power Co. v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Time and a half to be paid for week-end shifts. Issued 19th July. (1892)

Nottingham Corporation v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—Claim to retrospective payment of bonus to men in gas works not established. Issued 23rd July. (1901)

Calder Valley Wages Board (representing the Corporations of Brighouse and Todmorden and the Urban District Councils of Elland, Greetland, Hebden Bridge, Hipperholme, Midgley, Mytholmroyd, Sowerby, Sowerby Bridge and Soyland) v. Workers' Union. Award—From first pay after 5th July, 1918, the corporation workers concerned to be paid 2s. a week war advance. In the case of Mytholmroyd 5s. Issued 24th July. (1912)

Neath Corporation v. Municipal Employees' Association. Award—The employees concerned in the gas department to receive 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings from first pay in June, 1918. Issued 24th July. (1924)

Brighton and Hove General Gas Co. v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively. Issued 27th July. (1964)

Leith Dock Commission v. Electrical Trades Union. Award—That the bonuses of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. (8th April, 1918) are to be paid on war advances up to 20s. a week from first pay after 27th March, 1918, any excess of 20s. to merge in bonuses. Issued 31st July. (1998)

Rubber Trade.

India Rubber Manufacturers' Association v. Waterproof Garment Workers' Trade Union. Award—The women concerned engaged in firms belonging to the waterproof section (Manchester district) of the association, not under Government control, aged 18 years and over to receive an additional war bonus of 3s. 6d. a week and girls 1s. 9d. Issued 2nd July. (1759)

Beldam Tyre Co., Ltd. (Brentford) v. Workers' Union. Award—Bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to time-workers and piece-workers respectively. Issued 8th July. (1801)

North British Rubber Co., Ltd. (Edinburgh) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners; also parties to the proceedings were the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, National Amalgamated Union of Labour, Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society, and United Operative Plumbers' Association of Scotland. Award—The bonus of 1s. 6d. dependent on good time keeping not to merge in 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 11th July. (1823)

India Rubber Manufacturers' Association, Ltd. v. Workers' Union, National Amalgamated Union of Labour, and National Union of General Workers. Award—The bonus on earnings recited in award of 12th April, 1918, to apply to munitions and non-munitions work from first pay after 27th Feb., 1918. Issued 19th July. (1887)

Northern Rubber Co., Ltd. (Retford) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively. Issued 24th July. (1922)

Werneth Rubber Co., Ltd. v. Workers' Union. Award—The men and women concerned (time-workers) to receive respectively an advance of 5s. and 3s. 6d.; youths and girls under 18 years of age 2s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. The men aged 21 years and over to receive bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. to plain time-workers and 7½ per cent. to piece-workers. Issued 26th July. (1953)

Miscellaneous.

Commissioners of Woods and Forests v. Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned, aged 70 years and upwards, and boys to receive a war allowance of 2s. 6d. a week from first pay after 4th May. Issued 23rd July. (1898)

T. Goldworthy & Son (Hulme), emery cloth makers v. Workers' Union. Claim for minimum increase of 20s. over pre-war rates and 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 23rd July. (1900)

Patent Fuel Manufacturers' Association v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—Bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to time-workers and piece-workers respectively. Issued 24th July. (1913)

Alexander Cross & Sons, Ltd. (Glasgow) v. United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers. Award—The

blacksmith concerned at the basic slag works of the firm to be paid bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. from first pay in June, 1918. Issued 25th July, 1918. (1950)

SPECIAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

(Questions as to 12½ per cent. Bonus Orders.)

Charles Gill, contractor (Plaistow) v. Employees. Award—The riggers and port labourers are entitled to 12½ per cent. bonus under Order 1308. Issued 2nd July. (S.A.T. 56)

Cleveland Car Co., Ltd. (Darlington) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim to 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 31st July. (S.A.T. 57)

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND COURTS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Building Trades.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES.—Trollope & Colls, Ltd. (Oldham), and Mr. Jonathan Partington (Middleton Junction), v. Operative Bricklayers' Society, Manchester Unity Operative Bricklayers' Society, National Painters' Association, National Association of Builders' Labourers, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, General Union of Carpenters and Joiners, National Association of Concrete and Asphaltes. Claim—(1) To determine what men working at Gorse Mill and Lilac Mill are entitled to 9s. per week country money in conformity with Sir W. Robinson's award. (2) To consider working rules and conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) None of men concerned are entitled to the said 9s., because it only applied to Aintree; the workers at Lilac Mill received war bonus of 9s. per week, conditional on good time-keeping. (2) In lieu of the 9s. payment adjustment of and in Oldham working rules made, and working conditions for employees at Gorse Mill and Lilac Mill fixed in detail. Issued 10th July. Effective as from date of withdrawal of the 9s. per week as at present paid. I.C. 3941/2.

Mining and Quarrying.

MINERS.—Wass & Son (Mill Close Lead Mine) v. The Derbyshire Miners' Association. Claim—Application for an interpretation of certain points arising out of Mr. W. H. Stoker's award of 18th March, 1918. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Decision—That the Bargain System should be reverted to and compensation at the rate of 2s. 6d. per shift should be paid to each worker for the period from 2nd or 6th April until the resumption of the said system. Issued 22nd July, 1918. I.C. 1425/5.

QUARRY WORKERS.—The Llysfaen and Llandulas Limestone Quarry Proprietors v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for further increase in wages sufficient to produce the equivalent of 20s. per week advance on pre-war weekly wages, plus 12½ per cent. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Workmen concerned of 18 years and over, who are working at day rates and piece rates, shall receive 10 per cent. advance on the present percentage increase made by the above firms since 4th Aug., 1914. (2) Boys of 16 years and over shall receive flat increase at rate of 2s. per week. Issued 31st July. Effective on and from pay day of week commencing 15th July. I.C. 4133/3.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.

SMITHS AND HAMMERMEN.—Barnards, Ltd., and Boulton & Paul, Ltd. (Norwich) v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—Wages of specified smiths and hammermen of 18 years and over or under that age shall be advanced by 4s. 6d. or 2s. 3d. per full week. Only in such cases where bonuses on earnings are now being paid shall such bonuses be also paid in respect of advances hereby given. Issued 1st July. Effective as from and including 24th June, 1918. I.C. 3549/2.

FARRIERS.—The National Master Farriers' Association (Leicester) v. Amalgamated Society of Farriers. Claim—Application for an increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Award—(1) It was agreed that wages of firemen and doormen shall be advanced by 1d. and by 1½d. to 1s. 0½d. and 1s. per hour respectively. (2) If a doorman is employed at the fire or on jobbing work he shall be paid the rate of the fireman while so employed. Issued 10th July. Effective as from 1st July, 1918. I.C. 3801/2.

NUT AND BOLT OPERATIVES.—Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd. (Wolverhampton) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for the 1s. advance given to the firms in the engineering trade of Wolverhampton by the Committee on Production on 12th December, 1917. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—Claim not established. Issued 1st July. I.C. 3381/2.

SHELL OPERATIVES.—Ministry of Munitions (representing Liverpool National Shell Factory) v. Iron and Steel Confederation. Claim—Application for increase of rates of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. le Breton, K.C., O.B.E. Award—Claim not established. Issued 2nd July. I.C. 3608/2.

WHEELWRIGHTS AND BLACKSMITHS.—The Liverpool, Bootle, Birkenhead and District Master Wheelwrights' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Wheelwrights, Smiths and Motor Body Makers. Claim—Application for alteration of rates of

wages and other working conditions. Chairman of Conference—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Agreement made by which on and from date of present agreement there shall be a flat rate of 1s. 6d. per hour for men concerned, such rate to be in full satisfaction of any claim for 12½ per cent. bonus to time-workers. (2) Normal week shall consist of 47 hours. The first 2 hours after that time shall be paid at above flat rate per hour. Thereafter all hours to be paid at overtime rates. (3) Other working conditions fixed. Issued 2nd July. I.C. 3487/2.

METAL AND SOLDER WORKERS.—Mr. E. Cowles (Hounslow) v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain increases of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C. Award—(1) An increase of 3s. per week to men and women; 1s. 6d. per week to young persons between 15 and 18 years of age. This last increase may be deducted if more than 1½ hours per week is lost without reasonable excuse. (2) Existing bonuses and increases hereby granted to be merged in weekly wages. (3) Overtime, Saturday and Sunday rates fixed. Issued 3rd July. I.C. 2870/2.

WIREWORERS.—Master Wireworkers of Glasgow v. Scottish Friendly Society of Wireworkers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C. Award—(1) Present time rate of wages shall be increased by 1½d. per hour. (2) In lieu of advance of 55 per cent. now being paid to piece-workers on piece-work rates in force at commencement of the war there shall be paid an advance of 65 per cent. on the said rates in force at commencement of the war. (3) These advances shall cover any claim in respect of 12½ per cent. bonus in case of plain time-workers and 7½ per cent. in case of piece-workers. Issued 3rd July. Effective as from beginning of first full pay following 13th June, 1918. I.C. 3296/2.

SMITHS' STRIKERS.—W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd. (Glasgow) v. United Kingdom Society of Smiths and Strikers. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Sir T. F. Wilson, K.B.E. Award—Two men concerned at the tool tempering furnaces in the Howitzer shop department are entitled to receive standard rate of wages as smiths' strikers with relative bonuses awarded to such workers. This advance to be retrospective as from date of employment of said men in the department stated. Issued 5th July. I.C. 3229/2.

SLOT AND CAST COOKERS, &c.—National Employers' Federation (Birmingham) (representing J. Wright & Co.) v. National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Dodd. Award—(1) Time-workers to receive 10d. per hour. (2) All slot cookers to bear an advance of 4d. on all piece-work prices and cast cookers to bear an increase of 1½d. on present prices paid. (3) Increase on present piece-work prices of Colonial and fixed-burner cookers, B.T.U. boilers and Victor ovens, &c., fixed in detail. Issued 8th July. Effective as from beginning of first full pay after 8th July. I.C. 3896/2.

IRONFOUNDERS.—The North West Ironfounders' Association (Londonderry) v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Claim—Application that Belfast rates and conditions should be applied to men concerned. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—Advance of 2s. or 1s. per week shall be paid to men of 21 years and over or men under that age respectively. Issued 9th July. Effective as from first pay day following date hereof, for the week previous to such pay day, and thereafter. I.C. 3800/2.

CHIEF TIMEKEEPER.—H. & C. Grayson, Ltd. (Liverpool) v. Employees. Difference—Charges made against a certain timekeeper. Court of Arbitration—Mr. A. B. Pilling (chairman), Sir George J. Carter, K.B.E., Mr. Charles Barnes, Mr. J. W. Clark, Mr. J. W. Bell. Award—Timekeeper concerned exonerated from charges brought against him. Court express opinion that much of trouble arose from fact that complaints have not been taken to the management direct, and hold strong opinion that this mistake should be avoided in future, and all complaints submitted to management through recognised Trade Union channels. Issued 15th July, 1918. I.C. 3297/5.

FERRO ALLOYS WORKERS.—The Continuous Reaction Co., Ltd. (Hyde) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for overtime rates as follows: Time and a quarter first two hours, time and a half after, and double time on Sundays and Christmas Day. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Claim not established. Issued 20th July, 1918. I.C. 3799/2.

ELECTRICAL MAINTENANCE STAFF.—Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd. (South Bank) v. The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Claim—Application for payment of meal hours when required to remain at the works on night duty. Arbitrator—Professor J. B. Baillie. Award—Claim not established. Issued 20th July, 1918. I.C. 3595/2.

ELECTRICITY WORKERS.—Petters, Ltd. (Yeovil) v. Yeovil Joint Trades' Committee. Claim—Application for dismissal of the manager at the Westland Electricity Works. Chairman of Court—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—The following agreement was arrived at and embodied in the award: "The management will agree to recognise the shop stewards in their own departments and give an undertaking not to deal in any way with individual cases of difference that may arise without consulting the men's elected representative. The employees undertake that if any difference arises on their side they will consult the Joint Works Committee." Issued 20th July, 1918. I.C. 4141/2.

WIREDRAWERS.—Wakefield Wire Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Wiredrawers. Claim—Application with regard to the date from which a bonus of 12½ per cent. should be paid to

men concerned, aged 21 and over, pending the introduction of an agreed piece rate system. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—Said bonus shall be paid as from first pay day following 1st May, 1918, for the week previous to such pay day and thereafter. Issued 23rd July. I.C. 4186/2.

FARRIERS.—National Master Farriers' Association (Derby) v. Amalgamated Society of Farriers. Claim—Application for an increase of 2d. an hour. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—An increase of 1d. per hour to employees concerned. Issued 23rd July, 1918. Effective from the 1st July. I.C. 3727/2.

FEMALE EMPLOYEE.—Mustard Manufacturing Co. (Portsmouth) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Difference—Inquiry into the dismissal of Gwendoline Powell. Arbitrator—Professor J. B. Baillie. Award—That the management of the company were entitled to dismiss the employee, but that she should have received either a week's notice or a week's pay in lieu thereof. Issued 24th July, 1918. I.C. 4294/2.

FURNACEMEN.—Williams, Foster & Co. and Pascoe Grenfell & Sons, Ltd. (Swansea) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for 9d. per shift (in addition to existing tonnage rate) to include attendance between 6 and 7 a.m. Arbitrator—Professor J. B. Baillie. Award—Claim not established. Issued 24th July, 1918. I.C. 4306/2.

BLACKSMITHS, FITTERS, ELECTRICIANS, &c.—The Thermo Electric Ore Reduction Corporation, Ltd. (Luton) v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Claim—Application for a revision of rates. Arbitrator—Mr. Ernest Page, K.C. Award—(1) Minimum rate of wages specified for all classes of workmen referred to of 21 years and over. (2) Working hours and overtime rates specified. The revised list shall include the 20s. a week war bonus, and the 7½ per cent. award of 13th March, 1918, shall be paid on gross earnings. Effective on and from 25th July, 1918. Issued 25th July, 1918. I.C. 3546/2.

IRONFOUNDERS.—Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Barnards, Ltd., Sabberton Bros., and Barnes & Pye (all of Norwich) v. The Ironfounders' Society. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—Wages of men concerned, aged 21 years and over or under that age, shall be advanced by 3s., or 1s. 6d. respectively per full week. Issued 1st July. Effective as from and including 24th June, 1918. I.C. 3481/2.

IRONFOUNDERS.—Leeds and District Engineering Employers' Association (representing Robert Hudson, Ltd.) v. Ironfounders' Society. Claim—Application for payment of the Leeds and district rate of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. Le Breton, K.C., O.B.E. Award—(1) Abolition of present time-keeping bonus. (2) An advance of 2s. per week to adult labourers and 1s. per week to boys. (3) An increase of 5 per cent. to all piece-workers. (4) Reduction of working hours from 54 to 53 per week for all classes of labour. (5) Payment of Leeds rate of wages to all classes of labour. Issued 25th July, 1918. Effective from first full pay after acceptance of employers' offer by Unions. I.C. 1816/2.

CEMENT RAMMERS, &c.—Ferro Concrete Ship Construction Co. (Barrow-in-Furness) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour and National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Whiting, C.B. Award—Men engaged on work of mixing, working and placing concrete on concrete vessels concerned shall be paid 7d. per day as "special money." Men actually at work as cement rammers shall be paid in addition 1s. 2d. per day. Issued 29th July. I.C. 4567/2.

MILLING MACHINISTS.—The Conner Magneto and Ignition Ltd. (Stoke, Coventry) v. Coventry and District Engineering Joint Committee. Claim—Question as to whether one female should work two milling machines. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Whiting, C.B. Award—No proper objection to one woman tending two milling machines in the circumstances in which such work is being done in company's works. Therefore claim of Joint Committee not established. Issued 30th July. I.C. 4488/2.

Textile Trades.

SUPERINTENDENT, FOREMEN, &c.—Board of Management of Dublin National Shell Factory v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—Application for (1) reinstatement of superintendent and foremen and dismissal of certain other employees. (2) That two posts as inspectors in 92 Department in Dublin National Shell Factory should be skilled men. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—(1) Claim not established. (2) Claim established. Issued 11th July. I.C. 3213/4.

FEMALE FLANNEL OPERATIVES.—R. R. Buck & Sons (Carlisle) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for specified increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Advances to time- and piece-workers made by the firm in June since proceedings were first instituted shall be considered fairly to meet present application of workers concerned. (2) Present time-keeping bonus of weavers shall be altered; 3s. thereof shall be placed on piece rates, and remaining 3s. 6d. shall be considered the time-keeping bonus, each day to be reckoned by itself at 7d. per day, to be forfeited if ¼ hour is lost without a reason satisfactory to the management. Issued 29th June. I.C. 3227/3.

FLANNEL OPERATIVES.—R. R. Buck & Sons (Carlisle) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for

specified increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Competent male time-workers concerned of 18 years and over, whose total advances since the war now amount to less than 20s. over pre-war wages in their respective grades, shall receive 5s. advance per full week. (2) Equivalent advances on piece rates shall be made to piece-workers of 18 years and over. Issued 29th June. Effective on and from pay day of week commencing 17th June, 1918. I.C. 3227/4.

TRANSPORT WORKERS.—Hill & Sons, Ltd., Lucan Woollen Mills (Dublin) v. Irish Transport Workers' Union. Claim—Application for an increase of 10s. per week to time-workers and an equivalent advance for piece-workers. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Andrews, K.C. Award—Time-workers of 18 years and upwards to receive an advance of 4s. per week, and those under 18 an advance of 2s. per week. The 12½ per cent. bonus is granted to piece-workers on net weekly earnings, inclusive of bonus. Issued 23rd July, 1918. Effective as from and including the first pay day following 1st July, 1918. I.C. 4109/2.

Clothing Trades.

DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS.—Aberdeen Drapery and Clothiers Trades Association v. National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks. Claim—Application for alteration of rates of wages and other working conditions. Arbitrator—Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C. Award—(1) Minimum wages scale for women concerned in first, tenth and intermediate years fixed in detail. (2) Workers "on their own" shall be paid not less than 15s. per week. (3) Working hours, holidays and overtime rate settled. Issued 3rd July. Effective as from beginning of first full pay following 13th May, 1918. I.C. 3705/2.

VIEWERS.—Leeds Army Clothing Department v. Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses. Claim—Application for payment of back money at rate of 4s. per week stopped on engagement for one month on the ground of probation. (1) Payment of Pimlico rates to Leeds viewers. Arbitrator—Sir Cyril Jackson. Award—(1) In lieu of said Pimlico rates increase of 8s. per week shall be paid to men concerned as from beginning of first pay in June, 1918. (2) Claim established with regard to viewers engaged between 9th October, 1917, and 15th March, 1918, if employees are still in Leeds factory. Issued 30th July. I.C. 3789/2.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

SAWYERS, CARTERS, BOYS AND SAW MILL LABOURERS.—A. P. & W. Brooke (Bournemouth) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for an increase in rates and payment for overtime. Arbitrator—Mr. Ernest Page, K.C. Award—(1) No alteration in the wages of sawyers and labourers. (2) Carters to receive 40s. per full ordinary week and an additional shilling a day when in charge of an extra horse. (3) The three boys to receive an additional 1d. an hour on their present rates on each succeeding birthday until attaining the age of 18 years. (4) Time and a quarter for first two hours after full working week, and time and a half thereafter. Issued 15th July. Effective from the date of award. I.C. 2744/2.

TURNERS, BIT MAKERS, SAWYERS, TOOL AND MACHINE SETTERS, &c.—Blackburn Bobbin Co., Ltd., Kirk & Co., Ltd., Pickering, Brown & Co., British Northrop Loom Co., Ltd., Pioneer Bobbin Co., Ltd. (Blackburn), Wilson of Barnsley and John Dixon of Huton v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Claim—Application for a reduction of working hours from 53 to 50 per week. Arbitrator—Sir William Robinson. Award—Claim established. Issued 26th July, 1918. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay following 18th June, 1918. I.C. 1798/2.

Chemical, Explosives, Brick, Pottery and Glass Trades.

SOAP OPERATIVES.—Barrington (Dublin) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Agreement—Men of 18 and over or boys under 18 years shall receive increase of 8s. or 4s. respectively per week. This agreement shall cover any awards under the agreement with the Soap and Candle Trade Employers' Federation relating to the June hearing. Issued 5th July. Effective as from and including 14th June, 1918. I.C. 3207/2.

FITTERS.—The Chilworth Gunpowder Co., Ltd. v. Their Fitters. Claim—Application for a flat rate of 1s. 4d. per hour, without reduction of hours now worked, and subject to other existing conditions of employment. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—(1) Present rates of men concerned shall be advanced by 1d. per hour. (2) Other claims not established. Issued 12th July. Effective on and from 1st July, 1918. I.C. 3775/2.

ELECTRICIANS, ARMATURE WINDERS, &c.—Messrs. Boots, Wholesale Chemists (Nottingham) v. The Electrical Trades Union. Claim—Application for payment of time and a half on night shift. Arbitrator—Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P. Award—Payment of time and a half up to and including the full pay week ending 20th April, 1918. Time and a quarter to be paid from 20th April, 1918, from which date Messrs. Boots, as Government contractors, were entitled to come under Alderman Smith's award of 28th December, 1916. Working rules, as agreed upon by the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union on 22nd June, 1918, are incorporated in this award. Issued 17th July, 1918. I.C. 2063/3.

WORKMEN AND LABOURERS.—Joseph Crossfield and Sons, Ltd. (Warrington) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application that men concerned, other than artisans and tradesmen, should receive the overtime rates of awards to engineering and allied trades (the Manchester district rates) instead of those to the chemical trade, as they were in the engineering department for maintenance and repairs. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. Le Breton, K.C., O.B.E. Award—Claim established. Issued 19th July. Effective from the beginning of first full pay after date of this award. I.C. 3773/2.

MARL-GETTERS AND WORKERS, FIREBRICK MAKERS, GENERAL LABOURERS, &c.—The Marl Owners' Association (North Staffs) v. The Navvies, Builders' Labourers' and General Labourers' Union. Claim—Application for an increase in wages of 3½d. per hour. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Addington Willis. Award—An all-round advance of 1½d. per hour, payable as from the first making-up day in July. Messrs. Cobridge Brick and Marl Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Nodens, of Hanley, to be exempt from this advance. Such advance to make no reduction in present piece-work or bonus rate, nor to cause an increase in the price of marl. Issued 29th July, 1918. I.C. 3810/2.

Food and Drink Trades.

MARGARINE WORKERS.—Maypole Margarine Works, Ltd. (Southall) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for increase of 10s. per week and for some recompense when men have to stand off. Arbitrator—Sir Cyril Jackson. Award—(1) There shall be an increase of 5s. per week to be reckoned as an addition to the war bonus for operatives concerned. (2) Terms of agreement between employers and employees do not require that wages should be paid for times at which work has to be stopped even if full 58 hour week is hereby not worked. Issued 30th July. I.C. 4329/2.

SLAUGHTERMEN AND CARRIERS.—Woodside and Wallasey Lairages Live Stock and Meat Association, Ltd. v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for an increase in wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) An advance given and rates fixed for specified classes of animals in certain abattoirs (slaughtermen). (2) Carriers' rates for Birkenhead, Wallasey and Liverpool and Tranmere settled. (3) Overtime rates shall stand as at present, based, however, on the advances hereby awarded. There shall be no perquisites or allowances to the men, and deduction may be made on the basis of the agreed rates, in the case of men who have enjoyed perquisites between 30th May, 1918, and the date of communication to the parties of this award. Issued 30th July, 1918. Effective as from 30th May, 1918. I.C. 4434/2.

PACKERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN.—Distillers Co., Ltd. (Liverpool) v. Amalgamated Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for an advance of 2s. per day to men and 1s. per day to women. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—Advance of 6s. and 3s. per week to men and women of and over 18 years of age respectively. Issued 15th July. Effective from 14th June. I.C. 3895/2.

Leather Trades.

STITCHERS.—National Leather Goods Manufacturers' Association (on behalf of John and Bennett Green, Ltd., London) v. Amalgamated Portmanteau, Bag and Fancy Leather Workers' Trade Society. Claim—Application for the terms and conditions of Alderman T. Smith's award dated 14th January, 1918, in place of Sir Cyril Jackson's award dated 9th February, 1918. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—That the award of Sir Cyril Jackson dated 9th February, 1918, alone holds for the persons who were parties to such award, and is not superseded by Alderman T. Smith's National award of 14th January, 1918. Issued 24th July. I.C. 1168/5.

TANNERS AND STOKERS.—Edwin Ellis & Co. (Guildford) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for a settlement of the prices to be paid for piece-work in the yard, shed and beamhouse, and of the price to be paid to time-workers. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Addington Willis. Award—Time-workers of 18 years and over to receive an advance of 1d., and those under 18 years of ½d. per hour. Stokers to receive an advance of ¾d. per hour. An advance of 7½ per cent. to piece-workers on butt-striking, butt-rolling and butt-oiling, and 15 per cent. to those engaged on bench jobbing. Overtime to be at the rate of time and a quarter after the present normal working hours. Issued 29th July, 1918. Effective as from 22nd July, 1918. I.C. 3819/2.

Transport Trades.

RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.—Certain questions of the interpretation of the Railway Conciliation Scheme having arisen in connection with the North British Railway Conciliation Board, Sir George Askwith heard parties on behalf of the Board of Trade, and following thereon decisions as under were issued: Questions—(1) Whether applications for uniform not supplied are or are not a matter of management. (2) Whether alterations or increases of uniform are or are not a matter of management; and in both cases are or are not competent to be placed on the agenda. (3) Whether the supply of overalls is or is not a matter of management and whether it is or is not competent to be placed on the agenda. Decisions—(1) and (2) These raise questions of fact and depend on whether the supply of uniform, or the alteration of

the nature of the supply of uniform, does materially affect conditions of service or not. If so, the matter is one for the Conciliation Board, but, if not, e.g. if the company put men into uniform merely to distinguish them, then the matter is one of management and is not for the Conciliation Board. (3) The question of the supply of overalls is a matter which could, under the scheme, be dealt with by the Conciliation Board concerned. I.C. 3958.

LOCOMOTIVE DRIVERS, FIREMEN, &c.—Great Northern Railway Conciliation Board "A." Differences—(1) Rent allowances to wives and to mothers of soldiers formerly employed by Great Northern Railway in London area. (2) Reduction of drivers to firemen and cleaners as a result of war. (3) Special lodging allowance to men transferred from one depot to another in consequence of disarrangements of traffic. (4) Complaint that amplification of Clause (7) of wages scale, agreed to by locomotive engineer in June, 1916, is not being carried out, and request for definition of agreement. Chairman of the Board—Sir T. R. Ratcliffe Ellis. Decisions—(1) Item does not relate to rates of wages, hours of labour, or "conditions of service of wage-earning employees engaged in the manipulation of traffic and in the permanent service of the company." (2) During the period of the war transferred drivers who have been put back to firing are and will be paid at their driving rates, and transferred firemen who have been put back to cleaning are and will be paid at their firing rates. (3) Withdrawn by agreement. (4) Decided that amplification referred to does not apply to specified paragraph of Clause 7 (wages scale) of the Regulations as to Hours, Pay, etc., of Drivers and Firemen, dated Oct., 1912. Minutes signed 5th July, 1918. I.C. 1953/4.

POINT CLEANER.—Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway v. Point Cleaner Holden (Bury). Claim—Application for minimum day's pay for working on 30th August and 22nd December, 1917. Chairman of Conciliation Board—His Honour Judge F. H. Mellor, K.C., C.C. Decision—Claim disallowed. Issued 9th July, 1918. I.C. 4596/2.

RAILWAY OPERATIVES.—London and South Western Railway Co. v. their Employees. Claim—Application with regard to the interpretation of the award dated 13th March, 1918. Chairman of Court—Mr. H. B. Pilling. Award—(1) Term "charge hands" and "running sheds" in said award defined. (2) Five years' certified efficient railway service shall entitle a tuber, stripper or stayer to be rated and paid as a rivetter. Issued 29th June. I.C. 893/10.

CARTERS.—Reading and District Horse and Vehicle Owners' Association v. National Union of Vehicle Workers. Claim—Application for the extension to members concerned of the Court finding dated 6th June to carters in Great Britain. Chairman of Conference—Officer of Department. Agreement—There shall be an increase of 5s. per week to the workmen involved, to take effect as from the first pay day following 15th July, 1918, and this increase shall be paid pro rata for the days worked during the week commencing 22nd July, 1918. Issued 23rd July, 1918. I.C. 45762/2.

DOCK LABOURERS.—Dublin Shipping Association and Dublin Stevedores' Association v. Irish Transport Workers' Union. Claim—Application to decide rate payable at North Walk, Dublin, to dock labourers for loading military transports. Arbitrator—Sir Plunket Barton. Award—Said rate shall be 12s. per day. Issued 5th July. Effective from 1st March, 1918. I.C. 3315/2.

FITTERS AND TRIMMERS.—Middlesborough Lighter Owners' Association v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for alteration of rates of wages and other working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. E. Page, K.C. Award—(1) Existing rates for cargo and passenger steamers shall be increased by 2d. per ton. (2) Minimum payment to each man employed shall be 2s. 6d. in the case of every separate job, even though ordinary tonnage payment would not amount to such sum. (3) Other claim not established. (4) What are regarded as extraordinary vessels shall not be affected by this award. Issued 8th July. Effective on and from 1st July, 1918. I.C. 3679/2.

JOINERS, MASONS AND PAINTERS.—Swansea Harbour Trust v. Their Workpeople. Claim—Application for payment of a flat rate of 1s. 3d. per hour, subject to a recognised working week of 47 hours. Arbitrator—Mr. Ernest Page, K.C. Award—Claim not established. Issued 23rd July, 1918. I.C. 4460/2.

Public Utility Services.

FIREMEN, ENGINEERS, AND LABOURERS AT ELECTRICITY WORKS, &c.—Corporation of Whitehaven v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—(1) As from first pay day following 3rd June, for the week previous to such pay day and thereafter, there shall be paid to firemen concerned 3s. per week advance, and to engineers and labourers 4s. per week. (2) As from first pay day following date hereof, for the week previous to such pay day and thereafter, there shall be paid to men concerned employed in other departments 4s. advance per week. Issued 2nd July. I.C. 2388/2.

CORPORATION WORKERS.—Corporation of Cardiff v. Municipal Employees' Association and National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—Applications for increases of wages to men, women, and boys. Chairman of Conference—Sir G. R. Askwith, K.C., K.C.B. Settlement made upon basis of resolutions passed by City Council, with variations in accordance with awards of Committee on Production, and the interpretations given thereon, and as regards women in accordance

with the awards of the Special Arbitration Tribunal appointed to deal with wages of women. Issued 11th July. Advances effective from 10th May, 1918. I.C. 2733/2.

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES.—The Corporation of Glasgow v. Municipal Employees' Association. Claim—Application for £1 per week advance over pre-war rates of wages for male and female employees concerned. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Male and female workpeople concerned shall receive an advance of 4s. and 1s. respectively per week. Issued 24th July. Effective as from 16th May, 1918. I.C. 4288/2.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES.—Maidstone Electricity Supply v. National Union of Corporation Workers. Claim—Application for £1 per week over pre-war rates, plus 12½ per cent. Arbitrator—Mr. R. L. G. Willoughby. Award—Claim established. Issued 24th July. Effective as and from 1st June, 1918. I.C. 4278/2.

SWEEPERS, GARDENERS, &c.—The Borough of Islington v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for 20s. advance over pre-war weekly wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Men concerned other than those whose advances have been governed by general awards granting not less than increase claimed in present application or whose advances since war have followed advances made to specific trades, shall receive further advance of 6s. per full week. (2) Women concerned shall be paid at rate of not less than 6d. per hour, plus 6s. per week. Issued 25th July. Effective on first full pay day in June, 1918. I.C. 4074/2.

DUST LOADERS, PICKERS, &c.—Borough of Islington v. Municipal Employees' Association. Claim—Application for 20s. advance over pre-war weekly wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Men concerned, other than those whose advances have been governed by general awards granting not less than increase claimed in present application or whose advances since war have followed advances made to specific trades, shall receive further advance of 6s. per full week. (2) Women concerned shall be paid at rate of not less than 6d. per hour, plus 6s. per week. Issued 25th July. Effective on first full pay day in June, 1918. I.C. 4478/2.

ROADMEN.—Bridgewater Rural District Council v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for an increase in wages of £1 on pre-war rates. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—An increase of 2s. 6d. per week, effective from the first pay day following the date of award. Issued 27th July, 1918. I.C. 4274/2.

TRADESMEN AND LABOURERS.—Truro Corporation v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for an advance of wages of 10s. per week. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Addington Willis. Award—An advance in wages will bring to each member concerned 16s. per week above his pre-war wages. Issued 29th July. Effective as from 1st July, 1918. I.C. 2370/2.

INSIDE EMPLOYEES OF NIGHTSOIL DEPARTMENT.—Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of County Borough of Wigan v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application that men concerned shall be paid the increase of 4s., making total advance of 20s. over pre-war rates, as from same date as in case of carters and loaders, i.e. 1st Jan., 1918. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Claim not established. Issued 30th July. I.C. 4167/2.

CARTERS, ROADMEN, &c.—Town Council of Hawick v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Carters and carters' labourers concerned shall receive further advance as will produce total advance of 20s. over pre-war rates. (2) The carter, who is allowed a house rent free, and the engineman, roadmen, scavengers and cemetery workmen concerned shall receive advance of 4s. per full week. Issued 31st July. Effective on pay day of week commencing 24th June, and shall be payable for week preceding that pay day and thereafter. I.C. 3811/2.

Miscellaneous Trades.

LASTMAKERS.—North British Rubber Co., Ltd. (Edinburgh) v. Lastmakers in their employ. Claim—Application for a flat rate of 1s. per hour to lastmakers and 1s. 1d. to the leading hand. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) That the leading hand be paid 1s. 1d. per hour. (2) 1s. per hour be paid to lastmakers employed by the company before 1917, and 1½d. per hour to those entering the company's employment during or after 1917; the rate of the latter to be advanced to 1s. per hour according to length of service and at the discretion of management. Issued 23rd July, 1918. Effective on and from the pay day of the week commencing 27th May. I.C. 3141/2.

FLAX PULLERS (IRELAND).—Ulster Farmers' Union, Ulster Farmers and Flax Growers' Association, and the Flax Extension Committee v. Workers' Union. Claim—Applications for certain terms and conditions in the pulling, retting, spreading, lifting and stacking of flax in Ireland during the season of 1918. Court of Arbitration consisting of Mr. James Andrews, K.C. (chairman), Major M'Comack, Mr. J. Blackburn, Mr. James Ireland, and Mr. James Quail for the employers, and Mr. W. M. Adamson, Mr. George Grieg, Mr. James Crangle, and Mr. R. M'Clung for the workmen. Award—(1) The following alternative rates to be payable by mutual agreement to all "casual" workers of 18 years and upwards engaged on pulling flax: Time rates to men and women to be 1s. 1d. and 9½d. per hour respectively. Piece rates to men and women to be 1s. 1d. per stook, or £4 5s. per acre. Each beat to be

approximately 22 inches circumference. (2) All casual workers of 18 years and upwards to receive 9d. per hour in the case of men, and 7d. per hour in the case of women for retting, spreading, lifting and stacking of flax (including all other intermediate operations). (3) All casual workers under 18 years of age to be paid a reasonable remuneration by mutual agreement between such workers and the farmer, for all the processes specified. (4) The extra wages or bonus (if any) to be paid for all classes of work to a "permanent" worker during the hours of the ordinary working day shall be determined by mutual agreement, but his total wages shall not exceed the amounts hereby awarded for the same class of work to casual workers. (5) Payment to a permanent worker for all processes specified at any time other than the ordinary working day, shall be at the rates hereby awarded to casual workers. (6) A permanent worker temporarily engaged on the above specified processes for any other farmer shall be regarded as, and paid at the rate of, a casual worker. (7) A full working day shall consist of 10 hours, but no overtime shall be payable save as specified in (5) above, whether on time- or piece-work basis. (8) Deductions on a scale specified in the award may be made from the wages or rates of wages awarded in the case of provision by the farmer of board and lodging or any meal or meals. Issued 15th July, 1918. I.C. 3785/2.

OIL MILL WORKERS.—Alexander M. Smith & Co. (Liverpool) v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for an increase in wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Advances ranging from 6s. to 1s. are given to the eleven men concerned, and shall take effect as from 1st January, 1918. Issued 24th July, 1918. I.C. 1685/2.

MUSICIANS.—Variety Theatres Consolidated, Ltd. (London) v. Amalgamated Musicians' Union. Claim—Application for an advance on present salaries. Arbitrator—Mr. R. B. Pilling. Award—An advance of 5s. per week. Issued 26th July, 1918. Effective from 1st July, 1918. I.C. 4559/2.

SPECIAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

(For Women Employed on Munitions Work.)

FEMALE CRANE DRIVERS.—North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association (representing Barclay, Curle & Co. (Glasgow), Ltd.) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application that women on crane-driving may receive the rates customarily paid to men on the same work. Award—Women concerned shall receive not less than 7½d. per hour, and shall be entitled, in addition, to the men's war advance of 13s. per week. Issued 5th June, 1918. I.C. 2817/2.

MUNITION WORKERS.—Chemical Employers' Federation v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—Application on behalf of women working at the Castner Kellner Alkali Co., Ltd., for payment of week-end rates for Sunday work. Award—Claim established. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay following the 1st day of May, 1918. Issued 6th June, 1918. I.C. 2488/2.

TINPLATE AND METAL STAMPING OPERATIVES.—The Welsh Tin Plate and Metal Stamping Co., Ltd. (Llanelli) v. Workers' Union. Claim—(1) Application with regard to Order No. 492, and Statutory Rules and Orders (1915), No. 31. Award—(1) Advance of 2s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. per week shall be paid to women over 18 and girls under 18 respectively, as from 15th Aug., 1917, and an advance of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. per week shall be paid to women over 18 and girls under 18 respectively, as from first full pay following 15th Dec., 1917. (2) Any increase given to females in question between 15th Aug. and 15th Dec., 1917, shall merge in advance prescribed by Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917, No. 781, and any increase so given between 15th Dec., 1917, and date of this award shall merge in advance prescribed by Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918, No. 31. Issued 11th July. I.C. 1462/2.

MUNITION WORKERS.—Kilners (Letton) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—(1) An advance of 3s. 6d. per week to the women concerned. Effective as from the first full pay in the month of May, 1918. Issued 17th July, 1918. I.C. 2965/2.

MUNITION WORKERS.—Shaw Bros. (Letton) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for extension of Order No. 31, 1918. Award—(1) An advance of 3s. 6d. a week to the women concerned. (2) Such advance to carry overtime and to merge in the advances granted by the Consolidated Order as from the date of the operation of that Order in the establishment. Issued 17th July, 1918. Effective from first full pay in May, 1918. I.C. 2966/2.

EXAMINERS AT INSTRUMENT FACTORY (BOVEY PLACE).—Controller of Post Office Stores Department v. Post Office Amalgamated Engineers and Stores Association and Women's Trade Union League. Claim—Application for minimum rate of 9d. per hour. Award—As from commencement of first full pay in June, 1918, five women concerned shall be paid a rate of not less than 7d. per hour. Issued 17th July. I.C. 2969/2.

QUAY EMPLOYEES.—London, Brighton and South Coast Railway v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Award—(1) Women concerned shall be paid at rate of 5s. 4d. for morning shift and 5s. 8d. for afternoon shift. Issued 19th July. Effective as from commencement of first full pay in May, 1918. I.C. 3915/2.

SHELL WORKERS.—Keats & Bexon (Stafford) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—Women concerned over 18 years shall be paid at rate of 6d. per hour plus 6s. war advance per normal week. Women over 18 years employed on capstans on munition work shall be paid at the rate of 5½d. per hour plus 6s. war advance per normal week. Issued 25th July. Effective as from the beginning of first full pay in March, 1918. I.C. 3249/2.

CORN PRODUCTION ACT, 1917.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD, ENGLAND AND WALES.

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FIXED FOR MALE WORKMEN IN CERTAIN AREAS.

THE Agricultural Wages Board (England and Wales) have issued further Notices,* stating that they have fixed minimum rates of wages (and also, in certain cases, differential rates for employment defined as overtime employment) for workmen employed in agriculture for time-work in various districts, as shown below:—

District.	Rate of Wages.	Overtime Rates.		To operate from
		Week-days.	Sundays.	
Warwickshire	30s.	8½d.	10d.	22 July
Leicestershire and Rutland ...	31s.	8½d. † & 9d. ‡	9d.	
Kent	33s.	...	...	5 Aug.
Dorset	30s.	...	...
Gloucestershire	30s.	8½d.	10d.	29 July
Herefordshire	31s.	...	...
Somerset	30s.	8½d.	10d.	5 Aug.
Brecon and Radnor	30s.	...	...
Norfolk ... ..	...	8½d.	10d.	19 Aug.
Do. (Teammen, Shepherds, and Cowmen)	36s.	8½d.	10d.	
Cumberland, Westmorland and Furness District of Lancashire	35s.	10d.	1s.	19 Aug.
Derbyshire	31s.	9d.	9d.	
Cheshire	36s.	9d.	10d.	19 Aug.
Wiltshire	30s.	8½d.	10d.	
Buckinghamshire ... ..	...	9d.	9d.	

Hours of Labour.—The rates of wages fixed are on the basis of a six-day working week of 54 hours in the eight summer months, from March to October inclusive, and of 48 hours in the four winter months, from November to February inclusive, except in the case of Herefordshire, where they are on the basis of a week of 56 hours in the eight summer months and 48 hours in the winter months, of Cheshire, where the rate is for a week of 60 hours all the year round, and of teammen, shepherds and cowmen in Norfolk, for whom the rate fixed applies to a week consisting of the hours of employment, whether on a week-day or on a Sunday, customary in the county in the case of a workman so employed.

It is provided that where a whole-time workman is employed by the week or any longer period, the wages payable to him for the hours of work agreed between him and the employer in any week (excluding hours of overtime employment) shall not be less than that fixed (as specified above) notwithstanding that those hours are less than those stated above.

For the purpose of the application of the differential rates for overtime, the following employment is defined as overtime employment:—

- All employment in excess of 54 hours (56 in Herefordshire) in any week (excluding Sunday) in summer;
- All employment in excess of 48 hours in any week (excluding Sunday) in winter;
- All employment on a Sunday;

except in the case of Cheshire and Buckinghamshire, and for teammen, shepherds, and cowmen in Norfolk. In the latter case all employment in excess of the hours of employment customary in the area, in the case of a teamman, shepherd, or cowman, as the case may be, is defined to be overtime employment. In Cheshire the overtime rate of 10d. an hour is payable in respect of all employment on a Sunday, and the week-day overtime rate of 9d. an hour is payable in respect of all employment in excess of 8½ working hours on a Saturday and 10½ working hours on any other week-day. In Buckinghamshire, overtime employment is defined as all employment on Sundays and all employment on week-days in excess of 9 hours in summer and 8 hours in winter, except in cases— for which special provision is made—where on one day per week the hours do not exceed 6½ in summer or 5½ in winter.

The above rates apply to male workmen of 18 years of age and upwards who are wholly or partly employed in agriculture within the meaning of Section 17 (1) of the Corn Production Act, 1917, in the above-mentioned areas during such time as they are so employed.

For the purpose of the above rates the hours of work shall not include meal times, but shall include any time during which, by reason of weather conditions, an employer has prevented from working a workman who was present at the place of employment and ready to work.

* Particulars of previous Notices have been published in recent issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

† Up to 6 hours. ‡ After 6 hours.

Applications for Permits of Exemption under the proviso to Section 5 (3) of the Act* may be made by employer or worker, and should be addressed to the Secretary of the District Wages Committee. Complaints under Section 6 of the Act* should be addressed to the Secretary of the District Wages Committee. Complaints under Section 7 of the Act* should be addressed to the Secretary, The Agricultural Wages Board (England and Wales), 80, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

PROPOSALS TO FIX MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR CERTAIN AREAS.

Further Notices have been issued by the Agricultural Wages Board (England and Wales), proposing to fix minimum rates of wages and differential rates for overtime employment, and defining the employment which is to be treated as overtime, for male workmen employed in agriculture for time-work in the following districts:—

Rates of Wages and Overtime Rates.—Northumberland and Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire (except the Furness district), Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Middlesex and Hertfordshire, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight), Cornwall, Glamorgan and Monmouth, Pembroke, Carmarthen and Cardigan, Merioneth and Montgomery, Anglesey and Carnarvon, Denbigh and Flint.

Overtime Rates.—Herefordshire, Kent, Dorset, Devonshire, Brecon and Radnor.

PROPOSALS TO FIX SPECIAL RATES OF WAGES FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORKMEN.

Notices have also been issued proposing to fix special rates of wages for certain classes of men in various districts—viz.: horsemen, cowmen and shepherds in Yorkshire; stockmen, horsemen and shepherds in Derbyshire; stockmen, teammen and shepherds in Lincolnshire; shepherds, stockmen, waggoners and milkmen in Northamptonshire; sheep-tenders and bullock-tenders in Norfolk; horsekeepers, cowmen and shepherds in Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Bedfordshire; teammen, cowmen and shepherds in Shropshire; carters, cowmen and shepherds in Berkshire; horsemen, stockmen and shepherds in Suffolk, Kent and Surrey; teammen, cowmen and shepherds in Sussex; and carters, cowmen and shepherds in Dorset and Wiltshire.

ORDERS PROPOSED TO BE MADE WITH RESPECT TO "BENEFITS OR ADVANTAGES."

The Board have given Notice that they propose to make Orders providing that the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of cash for the purpose of minimum rates fixed under the Act shall include the occupation of a cottage held by the workman from his employer (except when the cottage has been reported by the Medical Officer of Health to be unfit for human habitation), and shall include the provision by an employer of (a) lodging, and (b) food and drink (not being intoxicating).

The value at which it is proposed that the occupation of a cottage may be reckoned is 3s. per week, less any rent or rates paid by the occupier, except in certain cases (e.g. where the average value customarily attached to such cottages is less than 3s. per week, and defective cottages) in which a lower value may be taken, as fixed by the District Wages Committee. The values at which lodging and food and drink are to be reckoned are, it is proposed, to be defined by the District Wages Committees, regard being had in each district to the current prices of the commodities and to the normal or average values at which the benefits provided appear to be reckoned under current contracts for employment in agriculture.

The Agricultural Wages Board will consider any objections to the above proposals which may be lodged with them within one month from the dates of the Notices. All objections should be in writing and should be addressed to the Secretary, The Agricultural Wages Board (England and Wales), 80, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. The objections should state precisely, and so far as possible with reasons, what is objected to.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.

No. 858.

ORDER, DATED 27TH JUNE, 1918, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 9, SUB-SECTION 1, OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, c. 99).

Whereas it is provided by Section 9, sub-section 1, of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, that the expression "munitions work" for the purposes of that Act and of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, means (inter alia) the manufacture, or repair of the materials of any class specified in an Order made for the purpose by the Minister of Munitions required for or for use in any manufacture or repair of such articles and things as are more fully set out in paragraph (a) of the said sub-section:

Now, therefore, in virtue of the power vested in him by the

* See LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1918, page 213.

† Particulars of notices of proposals to fix minimum rates for certain other areas have been printed in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

above-mentioned section and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders that the manufacture or repair of the material specified in the Schedule appended hereto in so far as it is required for or for use in any manufacture or repair of such articles and things as are more fully set out in paragraph (a) of the said sub-section shall be munitions work.

SCHEDULE.
FLAX.

This Order shall come into operation on the 27th day of June, 1918, and shall be supplementary to the Orders previously made by the Minister of Munitions under the above-mentioned sub-section.

Humbert Wolfe,
Assistant Secretary.

Dated 27th June, 1918.
Ministry of Munitions of War,
6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS,
1911 to 1918.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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:—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions are payable in respect of:—

2423x. Workmen (including enginemen, kilnmen, loaders, packers, &c.) who are engaged in the manufacture of magnesia. 2424. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making (including cutting to length, drawing, straightening, screwing, assembling, packing, &c.) tie rods for aeroplanes.

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.

HOLLOW-WARE TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OBLIGATORY ORDER.

In pursuance of his statutory powers, the Minister of Labour has made an order, dated 22nd July, 1918, making obligatory, in cases in which they are applicable, the minimum rates of wages for male and female workers as varied by the Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain) on 21st January, 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 22nd July 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.

TIN BOX TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROPOSAL TO VARY.

The announcement under the above heading in the July number of the LABOUR GAZETTE should have stated that the Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain) propose to raise the minimum rate for male workers of 22 years of age and upwards from 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d. per week of 52 hours. The minimum rate at present in operation is 3s. 8d. per week, and the Trade Board propose to raise this rate to 3s. 9d. per week.

LACE FINISHING TRADE.

PROPOSAL TO VARY MINIMUM TIME-RATES OF WAGES.

The Lace Finishing Trade Board have issued a notice dated 10th August, 1918, stating that they propose to vary the minimum time-rate of wages for workers in the trade from 4d. to 4½d. an hour, and also to increase the minimum time-rates for learners.

* See LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1918, page 46.

Objections to the proposed variation of the minimum time-rates may be lodged with the Trade Board within three months from 12th August. 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.

SHIRTMAKING TRADE.

IRELAND.

PROPOSAL TO VARY MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR FEMALE WORKERS.

The Shirtmaking Trade Board (Ireland) have resolved to give notice that they propose to vary the minimum time-rate of wages for female workers from 4½d. to 5½d. an hour and to make corresponding increases in the minimum time-rates for female learners. The Trade Board also propose to vary the general minimum piece-rates for home-workers.

The statutory notice of the above-mentioned proposals will be issued on or about 17th August.

Objections to the proposed variation of the minimum rates may be lodged with the Trade Board within three months from 19th August. Objections should be in writing and should be addressed to the Secretary of the Shirtmaking Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

PAPER BOX TRADE.

IRELAND.

PROPOSAL TO VARY MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS.

The Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland) have resolved to give notice that they propose to vary the minimum rate of wages for the male workers from 7d. to 8d. an hour, and the minimum rate of wages for female workers from 4d. to 5d. an hour. Corresponding increases in the minimum rates for male and female learners are also proposed.

The statutory notice of the above-mentioned proposals will be issued on or about 17th August, 1918.

Objections to the proposed variation of the minimum rates may be lodged with the Trade Board within three months from 19th August. Objections should be in writing and should be addressed to the Secretary of the Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

JULY, 1918.

District.	Certifying Surgeons.	Place and time for examination.*
Mullingar (Westmeath)	Dr. T. J. Daly, 88, Dominick Street, Mullingar	Dispensary, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 a.m.—12 noon.
Newbury (Berks)	Dr. D. Kennedy, Cornermead, St. John's Road, Newbury	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the residence of the Certifying Surgeon.

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

"THE MONTH'S WORK."

THE first number of "The Month's Work," a magazine issued by the Ministry of Labour, was published last month. In a "Foreword" the Minister of Labour expresses the hope that the magazine will "serve as a link between all those, without distinctive rank or grade, who are called upon to deal with industrial problems." Reference is made to some of the principal activities of the Ministry and, as regards the Local Advisory Committees in connection with the Employment Exchanges, the Minister observes that "a ready means of inter-communication between the Committees, engaged as they are in supervising the application, under conditions which vary greatly in detail, of principles which are fundamentally the same, is urgently demanded. In this way it is hoped that 'The Month's Work' will play an effective part, stimulating that interest and imagination in dealing with industrial questions, which may be anticipated as the special outcome of the work of the Committees."

The magazine is purchasable at the price of 2d. from the same sources as the LABOUR GAZETTE (see front page of cover).

NATIONAL FOOD JOURNAL.

THE National Food Journal is issued by the Ministry of Food on the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. The issue for 4th August contains a number of articles on subjects of general interest, including the Food Outlook of the Allies (summarised from Mr. Hoover's speeches), the Pure Milk Campaign, the Importance of the Pig Industry, Profiteering in Germany, the text of recent Statutory Rules and Orders, and a complete list of retail maximum prices. This journal is purchasable from the same sources as the LABOUR GAZETTE (see front page of cover) at the price of 2d.

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Supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE

for AUGUST, 1918.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

List of New Contracts, July, 1918.

WAR OFFICE.

Accoutrements, Leather: Cooper, Webb, Jones & Co., Walsall; P. Haworth & Sons, Manchester; Martins-Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham.—Accoutrements, Web: M. Abeles, London, E.C.; F. H. Bassett, London, E.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Coals, Lovell & Co., London, N.; G. Davis, London, E.; J. S. Gould, London, E.; Hamilton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; A. Lane & Co., London, E.; Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.; C. J. Russell & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; E. O. Smith & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Spaul & Barnes, London, E.C.; W. D. Talbert & Co., London, E.C.; W. S. Thomson & Co., Ltd., London, N.E.; W. Whiteley, Ltd., London, W.; T. & S. Williams, London, S.E.—Anvils: Brooks Bros., Birmingham; J. Brooks (Lye), Ltd., Birmingham; I. Nash & Sons, Birmingham; J. Powell, Ltd., Birmingham; Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Wilkinson, Junr., Ltd., Birmingham.—Apparatus, Bacteriological: Baird & Tatlock, London, E.—Apparatus, Hot Water: Hartley & Sugden, Ltd., Halifax.—Apparatus, X-Ray: Johnson & Sons, London, E.C.—Asbestos, Cloth, &c.: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Badges, &c., Embroidered: Armand (1944) & Co., London, W.; Courtauld's, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. H. Grant & Co., Coventry; W. Franklin & Son, Coventry; G. Kenning & Son, London, E.C.; B. Laird & Co., Coventry; H. Moreau, London, N.; H. Spencer & Co., Coventry; R. Stevenson, London, E.C.—Badges, Metal: W. Adams, Ltd., Birmingham; P. G. Allday & Co., Birmingham; Bent & Parker, Ltd., Birmingham; Bliss Bros., Birmingham; W. J. Buckley, Birmingham; W. J. Dingley, Birmingham; W. Dowler & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Fox Bros., Birmingham; R. N. Hollings, Birmingham; Thornby Stamping Co., Birmingham; J. W. Tipstaff & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; Vaughton, Ltd., Birmingham.—Bags, Downas, &c.: Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.—Bags and Cases, Leather: J. B. Brooks & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Cliff & Co., Walsall; T. H. Crumpton & Co., Walsall; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.; Martins-Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; E. J. Pearson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; D. Power & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Whippy, Steggall & Co., London, W.—Bandages, Horse: J. Smith & Co., Greetland, Halifax.—Bedding: Booth & Fox, Ltd., London, E.C.—Belting, Leather: Fleming, Birkby & Goodall, Ltd., Halifax; S. E. Norris & Co., London, E.; J. Tullis, Son & Co., Glasgow.—Benches, Circular Saw: J. Pickles & Sons, Hebden Bridge; T. Robinson & Son, Rochdale; J. Sagar & Co., Ltd., Halifax; Wilson Bros., Leeds.—Bins, &c., Steel: Estler Bros., London, E.—Blankets: J. Ashworth, Ltd., Bacup, Lancs; T. Barlow & Sons, Ltd., Bury, Lancs; J. Beaumont, Junr., Huddersfield; A. Begg & Co., Ayr, N.B.; J. Blackburn & Co., Ltd., Batley; Blackwood, Morton & Sons, Kilmarnock; Booth Bros. (Drighlington), Ltd., Drighlington; J. S. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Wakefield; Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Bramley Tweed Co., Bramley, Leeds; Brooke, Wilford & Co., Ltd., Batley; J. Bruce, Mirfield, Yorks; T. Bruce, Mirfield, Yorks; Convoy Woollen Co., Ltd., Convoy, Co. Donegal; Cooke, Sons & Co., Ltd., Liversedge, Yorks; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Littleborough; Crabtree & Sons, Milnsbridge, Yorks; F. Doble & Sons, Dewsbury; J. Penton & Sons, Ltd., Batley; S. Fielding, Greetland, Yorks; Firth Bros., Shepley, Yorks; J. France & Co., Dewsbury; Granville, Goodall & Co., Batley; Greatwich, Ltd., Kidderminster; J. Greenwood & Son, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; W. Greenwood & Sons, Earlsheaton; B. Hall & Sons, Milnsbridge, Yorks; T. Hardman & Sons, Ltd., Bury; Hepworths & Haley, Ltd., Dewsbury; W. Holden & Sons, Ltd., Birstall, Leeds; J. Kaye & Son, Huddersfield; H. Kershaw & Sons, Ltd., Mossley, Manchester; Kyle, Aitken & Gardiner, Dalry, N.B.; W. Laidlaw, Duns, N.B.; D. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton; T. Lee & Sons, Dewsbury; J. Lockwood & Sons, Huddersfield; A. & J. Macnab, Ltd., Stalford, N.B.; A. T. Maude, Son & Co., Guiseley; A. Moon & Sons, Ltd., Guiseley; Morton Soudour Fabrics, Ltd., Carlisle; Newsome & Spedding, Ltd., Dewsbury; Newsome, West & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; Pickering, Greaves & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; A. Preston & Sons, Earlsheaton; Ratcliffe Bros., Ltd., Mytholmroyd; T. Ratcliffe & Co., Mytholmroyd; R. Rawlinson, Waterfoot, Lancs; R. T. Riley & Sons, Luddenden, Yorks; Russum & Wilkinson, Ltd., Batley; C. Scarth & Sons, Morley; Smith Bros. & Co., Ltd., Paisley; J. & E. Stockwell,

War Office—continued.

Morley; Strathbogie Woollen Co., Huntly, N.B.; E. Sykes & Sons, Halifax; J. Tattersfield & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; B. Taylor & Sons, Stainland, Halifax; J. T. & J. Taylor, Ltd., Batley; J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield, Yorks; Wilford & Johnson, Ltd., Dewsbury; Wilson Bros., Batley; J. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey, Leeds; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury; Wrigley & Parker Bros., Ltd., Batley.—Board, Beaver: Ingram, Perkins & Co., London, E.C.—Boilers, Vertical, &c.: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew; H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Cochran & Co., Annan, N.B.; Lumby, Son & Wood, Ltd., Halifax; Riley Bros. (Boilermakers), Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—Bolts and Nuts, &c.: Blakemore & Co., Ltd., Atherton; F. W. Cotterill, Ltd., Darlaston; R. Davies & Son, Manchester; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Smethwick; Horton & Son, Ltd., Darlaston; Nuts & Bolts (Darlaston), Ltd., Darlaston; J. C. Prestwich, Ltd., Atherton, Lancs; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; J. Wiley & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Boots, Ankle: Allan Bros., Edinburgh; Bailey & Son, Finedon; A. Barker & Sons, Ltd., Earls Barton; G. Barnes, Chesham; T. Bird & Sons, Ltd., Kettering; F. Bostock, Ltd., Northampton; British Shoe Co., Northampton; T. Brown & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Church & Co., Northampton; R. Coggins & Son, Raunds; S. Collier, Ltd., Northampton; F. Cook, Ltd., Long Buckby; G. J. Cox, Finedon; Crick & Co., Northampton; Crockett & Jones, Northampton; C. Dunkley & Son, Ltd., Earls Barton; Ekins, Son & Percival, Wellingborough; S. E. Gamble & Son, Rothwell; C. Grant, Arbroath; W. & J. Gray, Leeds; W. Green & Son, Rushden; C. E. Gubbins, Northampton; G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton; J. T. Hawthorne, Finedon; D. Henderson & Sons, Leicester; Hinde & Mann, Olney, Bucks; H. Hodges, Finedon; Hornby & West, Ltd., Northampton; Howlett & White, Norwich; G. Knight, Finedon; Leicester "C.C." Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd., Leicester; Loake Bros., Ltd., Kettering; Manfield & Son, Northampton; A. E. Marlow, Northampton; Mason & Marson, Stafford; A. W. Minney & Son, Finedon; L. Morrison, Ltd., Aberdeen; G. & W. Morton, Northampton; A. Nutt & Co., Ltd., Finedon; Oakshott & Finnemore, Northampton; Padmore & Barnes, Ltd., Northampton; C. Parker, Ltd., Higham Ferrers; Pollard & Son, Northampton; J. Robinson, Northampton; Saxone Shoe Co., Kilmarnock; A. L. Scott & Son, Glasgow; Scottish Co-operative Society, Ltd., Govan, N.B.; Sears & Co., Northampton; G. Selwood & Co., Rushden; H. Sharman & Sons, Northampton; J. Shortland, Irthlingborough; Somervell Bros., Kendal; J. Spencer & Co. (Irthlingborough), Ltd., Irthlingborough; Sutor, Ltd., Northampton; G. M. Tebbutt & Son, Ltd., Northampton; R. Taylor & Son, Northampton; Timson, Bird & Smith, Ltd., Kettering; Wilson & Watson, Ltd., Kettering; J. Winter & Sons, Carnoustie, N.B.; York Bros., Ltd., Finedon.—Boots, Field Service: F. Bostock, Ltd., Northampton; Church & Co., Northampton; F. Cook, Ltd., Long Buckby; Crockett & Jones, Northampton; Ekins, Sons & Percival, Wellingborough; C. E. Gubbins, Northampton; G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton; Hornby & West, Ltd., Northampton; Manfield & Son, Northampton; J. Marlow & Son, Ltd., Northampton; Pollard & Son, Northampton; J. Robinson, Northampton; Saxone Shoe Co., Kilmarnock; H. Sharman & Son, Northampton; C. Smith, Northampton; Somervell Bros., Ltd., Kendal; Sutor, Ltd., Northampton; R. Taylor & Son, Northampton; G. M. Tebbutt & Sons, Ltd., Northampton.—Boots, Gum, &c.: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Boots and Shoes, Women's: Lloyd, Ebbw & Co., Stafford; J. Scott & Co. (Stafford), Ltd., Stafford; W. Tompkins & Son, Leicester.—Boxes, Wood: Arnold & Sons, Northampton.—Brace Attachments: Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.—Braces: T. Baxenden & Co., London, E.C.; Halifax Brace Co., Ltd., Halifax; J. A. & E. Lawford, Liversedge; A. & F. Tallent, Ltd., London, N.—Braid and Binding: Berisford's, Ltd., Congleton; Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek; J. Carr & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley; W. Hughes & Son, London, E.; Leek Silk Twist Manufacturing Society, Ltd., Leek; J. & N. Phillips & Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; W. Stannard & Co., Ltd., Leek; Victoria Smallware Co., Ltd., Manchester; G. H. Wheatcroft & Co., Wirksworth.—Bridges, Portable: Findlay & Co., Ltd., Motherwell, N.B.; Horseley Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tipton; E. C. & J. Keay, Birmingham; Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell, N.B.—Brushes: Hamilton & Co. (London), Ltd.,

War Office—continued.

London, E.C.; D. Hayward, Ltd., Bloxwich; I. S. Varian & Co., Dublin; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.—**Buckets, Canvas:** T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Cranfield & Carter, Burnham-on-Crouch; Gowen & Co., Tollesbury, Essex; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.; W. Maddar & Co., Wivenhoe; N. E. E. Minty, Oxford; R. G. Paget & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Sadler, Maldon, Essex; J. Sharp, London, N.E.; J. Smith & Co., London, E.C.; W. Whiteley, Ltd., London, W.—**Buckles and Hooks:** Barton & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Evans & Son, Walsall; M. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Walsall; J. H. Hawkins & Co., Ltd., Walsall; Newey Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester; A. Vann & Co., Birmingham; J. Wheway & Sons, Ltd., Walsall.—**Buttons:** W. Anthony & Co., Birmingham; Art Metal Stamping Co., Birmingham; Bristol Furniture Nail and Button Co., Ltd., Bristol; T. W. Broughton & Co., Birmingham; Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; Carr Bros., Leicester; Edwards & Barnes, Birmingham; Frim & Sons, Birmingham; H. Gill, Birmingham; Harrison & Co., Birmingham; S. Meggitt (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield.—**Cable, Electric:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Western Electric Co., Birmingham.—**Candles:** Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Canvas:** T. Aitken & Son, Manchester; Balfour & Cumming, Arbroath; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; J. Bright & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale; J. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Droylesden; Brookfield Linen Co., Ltd., Belfast; R. Buckton & Son, Leeds; Burton & Frost, Ltd., Preston; Crabtree & Farrar, Todmorden; Donald Bros., Dundee; Gourouk Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Horrockses, Crewdson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Milford Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; Oswald & Duncan, Ltd., Rochdale; Port Glasgow and Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; W. L. Sandbach, Todmorden; J. Stott, Ltd., Oldham; Strathmore Linen Co., Ltd., Coupar-Angus, N.B.; R. Wemyss & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; D. Whitehead & Sons, Ltd., Rawtenstall.—**Canvas, Proofing of:** D. Corsar & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath; Dundee Brattice Cloth and Waterproofing Co., Dundee; Manchester Proofing Co., Manchester; A. Stockwell & Co., Manchester.—**Canvas, Waterproof:** Anderson & Chalmers, Arbroath; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; Port Glasgow and Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow.—**Cases, Wood, Packing, &c.:** C. Angell, Bath; Anglo-Scandinavian Box Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Batger & Co., London, E.C.; J. R. Bennett & Sons, Cambridge; A. Bridgeman & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; F. W. Bunt & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Capjon & Hoare, London, E.; W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devizes; C. Clarke & Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Cordiner & Sons, Aberdeen; J. Drummond & Sons, Ltd., Greenock; J. Edwards & Co., London, E.; G. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; J. F. Farwig & Co., London, E.C.; J. Foxon & H. Robinson, Sheffield; J. B. Fraser & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Harrison & Rogers, Ltd., London, S.W.; W. P. Hartley, Liverpool; T. H. Helsby & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leicester; C. Jacobs & Co., Ltd., London, N.; J. Keiller & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; J. B. Kind, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; T. J. Land & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Langlands & McAirsh, Dundee; A. Lewis, London, S.E.; A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; W. Lusty & Sons, London, E.; Mallinson & Eckersley, Ltd., Manchester; R. Paton, Paisley; E. & T. Pink, Ltd., London, S.E.; Roberts, Vincent & Co., London, E.C.; Saunders & Sons, Ltd., Cirencester; W. Toogood & Son, Bristol; J. W. Torrance & Co., Glasgow.—**Clogs:** Antikoh Patent Fabric Dressing Co., London, S.E.; J. Blackmore & Son, Oldbury; Bolton Clog Co., Bolton; G. Gregory & Son, London, S.W.; Lambert, Howarth & Son, Waterfoot; Lancashire Clog Co., Bacup; E. Lee, Ltd., Bolton; J. Miller & Sons, London, S.E.; Rydon & Berry, Ltd., Blackburn; Smith & Pilling, Bacup; M. Wainwright, Macclesfield.—**Cloth (Piece Goods):** D. & J. Anderson, Ltd., Glasgow; Archer, Richie & Co. (1914), Ltd., Horbury; Atkinson Bros., Rodley, Leeds; J. Atkinson & Sons (Sowerby Bridge), Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; J. Auty & Co., Ltd., Batley; T. & M. Baintow, Keighley; D. Ballantyne & Co., Ltd., Peebles; H. Ballantyne & Sons, Ltd., Walkerburn, N.B.; J. Banks & Sons, Pudsey; W. H. & J. Barber, Ltd., Huddersfield; Barker & Petty, Ltd., Bradford; J. Baxter & Son, Apperley Bridge; J. Beaumont & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; Benn & Webster, Ltd., Morley; J. Bentley & Co., Thornton, Bradford; J. W. Best & Co., Hunslet; J. H. Binns & Co., Ltd., Keighley; H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, Leeds; Booth & Mann, Ltd., Keighley; Bradley & Bradley, Leeds; H. Bradley, Morley; Bramley Tweed Co., Ltd., Bramley; Bridgehouse Mills Co., Ltd., Haworth; Briggs & Sons (Batley), Ltd., Batley; G. Briggs & Sons, Ossett; Broadhead & Graves, Ltd., Huddersfield; Brook & Woodhouse, Ltd., Huddersfield; F. B. Brown, Yeadon, Leeds; Butterfield & Fraser, Ltd., Bradford; R. Byrom, Delph, Oldham; Calder Tweed Co., Mirfield, Yorks; I. Carr & Co., Bath; J. Churchward & Sons, Ltd., Buckfastleigh; J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot, Yorks; R. Clough, Keighley; A. L. Cochrane & Bros., Ltd., Galashiels; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Batley; S. Cordingley, Pudsey, Leeds; F. M. Crispin, Huddersfield; B. Crosland & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Crowther, Bruce & Co., Ltd., Marsden, Yorks; J. Crowther & Sons, Milnsbridge, Yorks; J. E. Crowther, Marsden, Yorks; Crowther & Nicholson, Ltd., Huddersfield; W. & E. Crowther, Ltd., Slaithwaite, Yorks; W. Denham & Co., Ltd., Bradford; D. Dixon & Son, Ltd., Leeds; I. Dodgshun & Co., Hunslet; J. Drummond & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; Duncan, Barraclough & Co., Ltd., Otley; W. 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War Office—continued.

Sons, Ltd., Heckmondwike; Fisher, Firth & Co., Marsden, Yorks; W. C. Forrester & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som.; J. France, Ltd., Honley, Yorks; Gaukroger & Hey, Bradford; J. Gaunt, Bramley, Leeds; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, Leeds; Gee & Whiteley, Ltd., Huddersfield; Greengates Worsteds Co., Apperley Bridge; Greenwood & Walsh, Ltd., Leeds; Grimshaw Bros., Calverley, Leeds; C. Grimshaw & Co., Bradford; J. Haggas & Co., Ltd., Keighley; A. W. Hainsworth & Son, Farsley, Leeds; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, Leeds; J. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Horsforth, Leeds; B. Hall & Son, Milnsbridge, Yorks; Hamlyn Bros., Ltd., Buckfastleigh; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Apperley Bridge; E. Harrison, Keighley; G. Harrop & Sons, Wakefield; J. Hartley & Sons, Ltd., Beeston, Leeds; Hattersley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Haworth; J. Haywood & Sons, Huddersfield; Hill & Co., Ltd., Keighley; J. I. Hindley, Haworth; C. & J. Hirst & Sons, Ltd., Longwood, Yorks; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; J. B. & W. Hirst, Ltd., Batley; Hirst & Mallinson, Ltd., Huddersfield; I. Hollings & Sons, Calverley, Leeds; J. Hooper & Sons, Bradford; Horbury Bridge Mill Co., Horbury Bridge; R. & J. Horsfall, Ltd., Morley; J. Hoyle & Sons, Longwood, Yorks; W. & T. Huggan, Bramley, Leeds; J. Ives & Co., Yeadon, Leeds; Johnson & Booth, Wilsden, Bradford; Keighley & Moorhouse, Ltd., Morley; J. Kenyon & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; A. Kitchingman & Co., Ltd., Wibsey, Bradford; J. Knox, Silsden, Yorks; Leigh Mills Co., Ltd., Leeds; Liddell & Brierly, Ltd., Huddersfield; T. Lightbody & Son, Langholm, N.B.; C. Lockwood & Sons, Ltd., Linthwaite, Yorks; J. Lockwood & Sons, Ltd., Milnsbridge, Yorks; Lockwood & Keighley, Ltd., Huddersfield; W. Lupton & Co., Leeds; G. Mallinson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Marriott & Muir, Halifax; Marshall, Kaye & Marshall, Ltd., Dewsbury; Martin Sons & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; J. A. Mason & Co., Ltd., Haworth; J. Mathers & Sons, Leeds; E. A. 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Scholefield & Co., Honley, Yorks; Scott, Wilkinson & Co., Bingley; A. Senior & Co., Ltd., Bradford; A. Shackleton, Bradford; J. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Smith Bros. & Spencer, Ltd., Keighley; Smith, Craven & Co., Cullingworth, Yorks; J. Smith & Sons (Brighouse), Ltd., Brighouse; Smith & Wood, Ltd., Longwood, Yorks; T. Snowden & Son, Bingley, Yorks; Springhead Mill Co., Guiseley; A. Stringer & Co., Wibsey, Bradford; W. Sugden & Co., Bradford; Sykes Bros. & Co., Huddersfield; E. Sykes & Sons, Huddersfield; J. Sykes & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; W. Sykes, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. T. & J. Taylor, Batley; Taylor & Lodge, Huddersfield; Taylor Shackleton & Co., Shipley; J. Taylors, Ltd., Huddersfield; Tempest & Walker, Bradford; T. W. Thorpe, Ltd., Golcar; T. & J. Tinker, Ltd., Holmfirth, Yorks; J. Varley, Keighley; B. Vickerman & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Waddell & Turnbull, Selkirk; E. Walker & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Walton & Sons, Caverley, Leeds; J. Ward & Sons, Keighley; D. Waterworth & Sons, Yeadon, Leeds; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth, Yorks; R. White & Co., Aucharder, N.B.; Whitwam & Co., Golcar; B. & J. Whitwam & Sons, Ltd., Golcar; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; Wilson, Smith & Sutcliffe, Ltd., Leeds; A. Womersley, Ltd., Gildersome; G. & W. Womersley, Pudsey, Leeds; A. W. Wood & Co., Wibsey, Bradford; Wood & Grimshaw, Ltd., Leeds; J. Woodrow & Sons, Keighley; Wright, Hamer & Sons, Greetland, Halifax; Wright, Hodgson & Greenough, Wibsey, Bradford; J. Wright, Keighley; J. Wrigley & Sons, Netherton, Huddersfield.—**Cloth, Dyeing of:** J. F. Mellor & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Clothing, Cleaned:** G. Glanfield & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Clothing, Hospital:** Boterill Seanor & Co., Leeds; J. Cowen & Co., London, W.; F. Doble & Sons, London, E.C.; Harrison Raincoat Co., Manchester; McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; E. Osborne & Co., Ltd., London, E.; R. H. & S. Rogers, Ltd., London, E.; Wilkie & Kennedy, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Clothing, Leather:** Beard Brown & Co., Northampton; H. Berg & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; E. S. Cartledge, London, W.; 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.; S. Rains, London, W.; Reese & Bonn, Ltd., London, E.; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.; Warnings, Northampton.—**Clothing (Miscellaneous):** Beaty Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., London, W.; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Clothing, Oilskin:** J. E. Barlow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; Cohen & Wilks, Manchester; J. Edgington & Co., London, S.E.; M. Fidler & Co., Manchester; I. Frankenburg & Sons, Ltd., Salford; P. Frankenstein & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; E. Glassberg & Co., Manchester; Great Grimby Coal, Salt and Tanning Co., Gt. Grimby; Imperial Waterproof Co., Manchester; E. Macbean & Co., Glasgow; L. Mistovski & Co., Ltd., Salford; Monarch Waterproof Co., Ltd.,

War Office—continued.

Manchester; J. Unite, Ltd., London, W.; H. E. Walters, London, S.E.; R. Watson & Co., Anstruther, N.B.—**Clothing, Plain Clothes:** Albion, Ltd., Leeds; Astin Bros., Hebden Bridge; Brown & Haig, Wigan; S. Camrass & Sons, Leeds; G. Crossland, Huddersfield; W. Frame & Co., Reading; H. Freedman & Co., Leeds; J. S. Goldstein, London, E.; Harris, Whitfield & Co., Birmingham; J. & F. Ibbotson, Ltd., Leeds; Ideal Clothiers, Ltd., Wellingborough; Miers Bros., Leeds; Newby, Riley & Hartley, Leeds; J. Shannon & Son, Ltd., Walsall; C. Stott & Co., Manchester; Tippetts, Son & Co., Plymouth.—**Clothing, Uniform:** Bainbridge Bros, Ltd., Leeds; Baird, Lewis & Co., London, E.C.; Bairstow, Sons & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Barker & Co., Ltd., London, W.; W. Barker's Clothing Co., Hebden Bridge; J. R. Bousfield & Co., Ltd., London, E.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Broda, Jenkins & Co., London, E.C.; E. Broderick & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Brook, Sugden & Co., Huddersfield; J. & W. Campbell & Co., Leeds; S. Camrass & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Carr, Lomas & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Chaburn Bros., Hebden Bridge; City Woollen Co., London, E.C.; E. Clark & Sons, London, S.E.; Clark & Co., Bristol; Colborn & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Cohen & Wilks, Manchester; Colchester Manufacturing Co., Colchester; J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; W. & R. Cook, Ltd., Bath; T. Cooke & Son, Ltd., Tamworth; A. Crabtree, Hebden Bridge; Crowther Bros., Ltd., Colchester; C. W. Crowther, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; Davies, Jamieson & Wood, London, W.; S. Deyong, London, E.; Dickinson Bros., Todmorden; Dickie, Parsons & Co., Bristol; Dight, Salmon & Co., Bristol; C. Doody & Sons, Crewe; Dunhills, Ltd., London, N.W.; A. H. Early & Co., Ltd., London, N.E.; W. Evans & Co., London, W.; Firth & Carr, Huddersfield; Ford & Co., Motherwell, N.B.; H. & T. Forshaw, Manchester; H. Freedman & Co., Leeds; L. Freeman & Sons, Leeds; Garner & Wood, Manchester; Gill & Spencer, Hebden Bridge; W. Gill, Hebden Bridge; Grainger & Smith, Ltd., Dudley; Greenwood Bros. & Co., Hebden Bridge; Greenwood & Pickles, Hebden Bridge; J. Haighton & Sons, Nantwich; W. Hall (Junr.), Ltd., Glasgow; Harman Bros., London, W.; Harrods, Ltd., London, S.W.; Hartley, Son & Co., Hebden Bridge; Heaton (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds; Helliwell & Sutcliffe, Mytholmroyd; Hill, Paul & Co., Stroud, Glos; Hipps, Ltd., Leeds; Hirst & Thackway, Ltd., Leeds; Hobson & Sons, London, W.; E. H. Hollings & Sons, London, E.; Holmes & Co. (Clothiers), Ltd., Manchester; Holmes, Terry & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Leeds; E. F. & J. Horsfall, Hebden Bridge; J. Howell & Co., London, W.; I'Anson, James & Co., London, E.C.; Imperial Waterproof Co., Manchester; Johnson & Co. (Wholesale Costumiers), Ltd., London, W.; Josselson & Beskin, London, E.C.; Lancaster & Co., Plymouth; G. H. Levey & Co., London, W.C.; Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., Limerick; Linder Bros., London, E.; J. May & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Milnes, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Mistovski & Co. (1913), Ltd., Salford; Mitchell, Barnett & Co., London, E.; Monarch Waterproof Co., Manchester; L. Nedas, London, E.; Northcote, Brewer & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Nunn & Co., London, E.C.; A. Polikoff, London, E.; J. Prince, London, E.; Proudfoot, Willis & Sons, London, E.; J. Rhodes & Co., Ltd., Leeds; J. Roberts & Co., Leeds; M. Robinson & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd., Liverpool; J. L. Rowse & Co., London, E.; H. Saffer, Leeds; St. Albans Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Leeds; Sampson & Calif, London, W.; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.; Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Glasgow; Seagrove, Slade & Co., Manchester; Selincourt & Sons, London, E.C.; T. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Hebden Bridge; Simpson & Son, London, W.; D. Smith, London, W.; M. Steingold & Co., London, E.C.; F. R. Stone & Co., Ayr; Sullivan, Williams & Co., London, W.; Sunderland & Sons, Glasgow; Sutcliffe Bros., Hebden Bridge; Tippetts, Son & Co., Plymouth; L. Varley & Co., Manchester; H. Walker, London, W.; Walton Bros., London, N.E.; W. Ward & Co., London, W.; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.; S. & J. Watts & Co., Manchester; H. Wheeler & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Whur & Sons, London, W.; Wilks Bros., Salford, Manchester; A. Willis, Huddersfield; C. Willis & Sons, Ltd., Bristol; Wrigley & Tinker, Huddersfield.—**Clothing, Women's:** H. N. Brock, Romford; Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Cohen & Wilks, Cheetham, Manchester; Compton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Myers & Co., London, E.; Premier Waterproof Co., Manchester; Redman Bros., Hebden Bridge.—**Clothing, Working:** T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, W.; Gould & Gould, Leeds; Johnson & Sons, Gt. Yarmouth; Moore, Taggart & Co., Glasgow; E. Osborne & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Sindall Bros. & Co., London, N.E.; H. Wheeler & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Wood, Harris & Co., Halifax.—**Cloths, Napkins, &c.:** Broadway Damask Co., Belfast.—**Cocks, Bib:** J. Webb & Co., Ltd., Hockley, Birmingham.—**Compressors, Air:** Murray, Workman & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Conveyors, Band:** H. Simon, Ltd., Manchester; Spencer & Co., Ltd., Melksham.—**Cordage, Lines and Twines:** J. T. Davis, Ltd., London, E.; Frost Bros., Ltd., London, E.; T. Gill & Sons, Summerbridge; Hanson, Scott & Co., Ltd., Stockport; J. Holmes & Son, Huddersfield; J. Todd & Son, Ltd., Glasgow; W. Wailes, Sons & Atkinson, Ltd., Manchester; J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cotton, Linen, &c. (Piece Goods):** Abbott & Stockton, Manchester; Armitage & Rigby, Ltd., Manchester; J. & J. Ashton, Ltd., Newton, Hyde; T. Barnes & Co., Ltd., Farnworth, Lancs; Baynes & Dixon, Manchester; L. Behrens & Sons, Manchester; R. E. Brydon & Co., Ltd., Manchester; E. Dyson & Sons, Nelson; Eccles Bros., Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; Grane Manufacturing Co., Haslingden; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Greg Bros. & Co., Manchester; Grey & Co., Manchester;

War Office—continued.

Harley Street Mill Co., Blackburn; R. Haworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Henry, Franc & Lauder Co., Ltd., Manchester; Horrockses, Crewdson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Langworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Leigh Mills Co., Ltd., Coventry; T. Livesay & Son, Ltd., Pendleton; J. Livesey, Ltd., Blackburn; J. E. Marsland, Manchester; Milnes Bros. & Hoyle, Manchester; Moss Bros. (Hebden Bridge), Ltd., Hebden Bridge; W. Mothersill & Co., Ltd., Manchester; N. P. Nathan's Sons, Manchester; A. S. Orr & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Sir Titus Salt, Bart., Sons & Co., Ltd., Bradford; W. Sharples & Co., Manchester; G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester; W. R. Snow & Co., London, E.C.; E. Spinner & Co., Manchester; Stewart, Thompson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Talbot Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Manchester; Union Mill Co., Manchester; H. Whitworth, Ltd., Manchester; Woodhouse, Hambly & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cotton, Proofing of:** T. Briggs (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester.—**Cotton Waste:** W. Kay & Sons, Ltd., Blackburn; Redmayne & Isherwood, Ltd., Blackburn.—**Cranes and Winches:** T. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; East Ferry Road Engineering Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Newton, Bean & Mitchell, Bradford; R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd., Wishaw, N.B.; J. Smith (Keighley), Ltd., Keighley.—**Crucibles:** Fletcher, Russell & Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Cupboards, Steel:** Milners' Safe Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Curtains, Helmet:** Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cylinders, Iron:** West London Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Dental Outfits:** C. Ash, Sons & Co., Ltd., Walton-on-Thames; Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.E.—**Disinfectors:** Manlove, Alliott & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Thresh Disinfecter Co., Keighley.—**Dowlas:** Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin, N.B.—**Duck, Tent:** T. Aitken & Son, Edenfield, Rochdale; Ards Weaving Co., Ltd., Newtownards; R. Armstrong & Son, Belfast; Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Ashton, Harrison & Co., Stalybridge; Baynes & Dixon, Ltd., Manchester; J. H. & G. Bellis, Ltd., Ballymena; Blackers Mill, Ltd., Portadown; J. Broadbent & Sons, Droylesden; Brockfield Linen Co., Ltd., Belfast; Coalesland Linen Co., Portadown; Crabtree & Farrar, Ltd., Todmorden; D. Currall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Belfast; J. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Todmorden; Dicksons & Co., Dungannon; W. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast; C. Gallin & Co., Balbriggan; Gartside & Co. (Manchester), Ltd., Ashton; Greenmount Spinning Co., Ltd., Dublin; Gourouk Ropework Co., Port Glasgow; E. Gribbon & Sons, Ltd., Coleraine; J. Gunning & Son, Ltd., Cookstown; Hay & Robertson, Ltd., Dunfermline; Hillsborough Linen Co., Ltd., Hillsborough; Horrockses, Crewdson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Inglis & Co. (Dunfermline), Ltd., Dunfermline; Inver Factory, Ltd., Larne; J. & J. Johnston, Belfast; Kershaw, Leese & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Kilwaughter Weaving Co., Ltd., Millbrook, Larne; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin, N.B.; Lawnbrook Weaving Co., Belfast; Lisnagarvey Weaving Co., Ltd., Lisburn; Loop Bridge Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; Milford Weaving and Finishing Co., Belfast; S. McLeod, Ballymena; New Northern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; Nuttall Bros., Todmorden; Old Bleach Linen Co., Ltd., Randalstown; Phoenix Weaving Co., Ltd., Ballymena; Redford Linen Co., Belfast; F. Stevenson & Sons, Dundee; J. Stott & Sons, Todmorden; Tavanagh Weaving Co., Ltd., Portadown; T. Taylor & Sons (Barnsley), Ltd., Barnsley; W. Thomson & Sons, Strathmiglo, Fife; Watson, Armstrong & Co., Portadown; Whitehouse Spinning Co., Belfast; Ulster Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast; York Street Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Duck, Proofing of:** J. Mandelberg & Co., Ltd., Manchester; T. E. Marchington & Co., Droylesden.—**Dynamo, &c.:** Tilling, Stevens, Ltd., Maidstone.—**Earthenware:** T. G. Green & Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Pountney & Co., Bristol.—**Elevators:** H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Enamelled Ware:** Holt & Willetts, Lye, Stourbridge.—**Engines, Fire:** Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Engines, Oil:** Day Motor Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester; Parson Motor Co., Southampton; Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Engines, Steam:** Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough; Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich; Robey & Co., Ltd., Lincoln; Rushton, Proctor & Co., Ltd., Lincoln.—**Expanded Metal:** Midland Expanded Metal Co., Tipton.—**Extractors:** D. & J. Tullis, Ltd., Clydebank, N.B.—**Fans, &c.:** Davidson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Keith & Blackman Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Felt, Sheet, &c.:** Bury Felt Co., Ltd., Chesham, Bury; Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield & Co., Ltd., Waterfoot, Lancs.; R. Rawlinson, Waterfoot, Lancs.; Stansfield & Co., Waterfoot, Lancs.—**Filters, Water:** A. D. Vuylsteke, London, S.W.—**Fittings for Huts:** S. Dixon & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Stevenson & Co., London, S.W.—**Flags:** Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Flannel:** J. Allott & Sons, Ltd., Dobcross, Oldham; W. Anderson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Armitage & Rhodes, Ravenshorpe, Yorks; Barker and Hinchcliffe, Ltd., Wortley, Leeds; J. Baxter & Sons, Apperley Bridge; J. W. Best & Co., Hunslet, Leeds; T. & H. Blamires, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Bradbury & Co., Uppermill, Oldham; J. Bradley & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Briggs & Sons, Idle, Bradford; F. B. Brown, Yeadon, Leeds; W. Brown, Sons & Co., Ltd., Galashiels; R. R. Buck & Sons, Carlisle; Chadwick Bros., Ltd., Uppermill, Yorks; Charteries, Spence & Co., Ltd., Dumfries; J. Clay & Co., Cleckheaton; J. T. Clay & Sons, Ltd., Raistrick, Brighouse; C. Clegg, Rochdale; W. Clegg, Ltd., Milnrow, Rochdale; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Littleborough; J. Crowther & Sons, Milnsbridge, Yorks; Crowther & Vickerman, Ltd., Huddersfield; C. Davidson & Son, Uppermill, Yorks; F. Dickinson & Son, Morley; J. Dyson & Sons, Ltd., Milnsbridge, Yorks; P. C. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Stroud, Glos.; G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Apperley Bridge; Gibson & Lamgair, Ltd., Selkirk, N.B.; M. Greenlees & Son, Ltd., Paisley; Hally & Co.,

War Office—continued.

Auchterarder, N.B.; Hargreaves & Nusseys, Ltd., Lower Wortley, Leeds; J. Hartley & Sons, Morley; W. Hastings & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale; T. Heap & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale; R. C. Higgins & Co., Glasgow; Holywell Textile Mills, Ltd., Holywell, N. Wales; Hudson, Sykes & Bousfield, Ltd., Morley; D. James & Son, Henllan, S. Wales; J. Johnston & Co., Elgin, N.B.; Kaye & Stewart, Huddersfield; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; J. Kenworthy & Sons, Ltd., Dobcross, Oldham; Kershaw Bros., Littleborough; Kilgour & Walker, Ltd., Aberdeen; J. King, Keighley; A. & W. Law, Littleborough; Lewis & Jones, Carmarthen; T. & C. Littlewood & Co., Rochdale; McDonald & Gibb, Ltd., Hawick; T. B. McLennan & Son, Paisley; Mains Manufacturing Co. (Carlisle), Ltd., Carlisle; D. & H. Mallalieu, Ltd., Delph, Oldham; W. Mawson & Sons, Idle, Bradford; A. Moon & Sons, Ltd., Guiseley; W. Morris & Sons, Llanidloes; G. H. Morton & Co., Huddersfield; W. Murgatroyd & Co., Yeadon, Leeds; S. Musgrave & Sons, Ltd., Wortley, Leeds; Paisley Co-operative Manufacturing Society Ltd., Paisley; J. Paterson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. & D. Paton & Co., Ltd., Tillicoultry, N.B.; Pearson Bros, Ltd., Slaithwaite, Yorks; S. Porritt & Sons, Ltd., Bamford, Rochdale; W. Radcliffe & Sons, Ltd., Greenfield, Oldham; J. Raistrick & Sons, Thackley, Bradford; P. & R. Sanderson, Galashiels; J. Sandiford & Sons, Rochdale; J. Schofield & Sons, Rochdale; R. Schofield, Rochdale; S. Scoon & Hood, Hawick; J. Scott & Sons, Langholm, N.B.; Smith & Hutton, Ltd., Bradford; J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Rochdale; J. Taylor, Ltd., Huddersfield; S. Thornton & Sons, Rodley, Leeds; S. Turner & Co., Ltd., Rochdale; D. Waterworth & Sons, Yeadon, Yorks; D. Wilson & Co., Glasgow; J. Wilson (Gildersome), Ltd., Gildersome, Leeds; R. Wood & Co., Huddersfield.—**Flannelette**: J. Bright & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; Halliday & Constantine, Ltd., Manchester; Horrocks, Crewdon & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Pickles Bros., Manchester.—**Fly Catchers**: Extirmo, Ltd., Hull.—**Food Containers**: H. Stevenson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Forges, &c.**: Alldays & Onions Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Garters**: G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.—**Generating Sets**: Belliss & Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham; H. T. Boothroyd, Ltd., Bootle, Lancs; Browett, Lindley & Co., Ltd., Patricroft, Manchester; Buffalo Forge Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Equipment and Engineering Co., London, W.C.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton; H. Green & Co., Keighley; R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley; Siemens Bros. Dynamo Works, Ltd., Stafford.—**Gloves, &c.**, **Leather**: R. Biggs & Co., Richmond; Blake & Fox, Yeovil; Boulton Bros., Ltd., Westbury; J. P. Boulton & Co., Westbury; J. B. Brooks & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Clark, Son & Moreland, Glastonbury; Clothier & Shire, Ltd., Yeovil; Fownes Bros. & Co., Worcester; Glover Nichols, Ltd., Worcester; Hawkins, Jesty & Ricketts, Yeovil; A. L. Jeffries, Westbury; Leatheries, Ltd., Birmingham; Middlemore & Lamplugh, Ltd., Walsall; I. & R. Morley, Worcester; J. Nichol, Ltd., Worcester; E. G. Ricketts & Co., Yeovil; W. Sykes, Ltd., Horbury, Yorks; W. J. Turney & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge; Webb & Co., Ltd., Hertford; Whitby Bros., Ltd., Yeovil.—**Glue**: H. Bell, Grantham; Duche & Knight, Ltd., London, E.; Grove Chemical Co., Ltd., Appley Bridge, Wigan; Hall's Glue and Bone Works, Ltd., Nottingham; C. Massey & Son, Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs; Meggitts (1917), Ltd., Sutton-in-Ashfield; Quibell Bros., Ltd., Newark.—**Shippy Glue & Chemical Works, Ltd., Queenborough; J. & T. Walker (1917), Ltd., Nottingham; Weaver Refining Co., Ltd., Acton Bridge.—Goloshes, Rubber**: New Liverpool Co., Ltd., Walton.—**Grease**: Chetwin & Newark, Ltd., London, E.—**Grindery, Boot**: J. & J. Ingham & Co., Ltd., Hunslet; J. I. Parker, Ltd., Smethwick.—**Handkerchiefs and Ties**: Central Tie Co., Dublin; J. Dunkerley & Son, Ltd., Macclesfield; T. H. Hambleton, Macclesfield.—**Handles and Helves**: East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; H. Lebus, London, N.; W. Shepherd & Sons, Ltd., Kendal; Stavelly Wood Turning Co., Kendal; Vigers Bros., London, E.C.—**Harness and Saddlery**: S. Beebe & Son, Walsall; W. Bennett, Walsall; Brace, Windle, Blythe & Co., Ltd., Walsall; W. Brookes & Son, Walsall; J. B. Brooks & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Butler Bros., Walsall; Champion & Wilton, London, W.; J. Cliff & Co., Walsall; B. Cope, Bloxwich; T. H. Crumpton & Co., Walsall; R. Dewsbury & Sons, Walsall; A. J. Garnett, London, E.C.; W. & H. Gidden, London, W.C.; J. H. Hawkins & Co., Ltd., Walsall; Heath, Matchin & Co., Walsall; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.; Lavender & Overton, Ltd., Walsall; Martins-Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham and Walsall; Middlemore & Lamplugh, Ltd., Walsall; J. More & Co., Walsall; C. Mountfort, Walsall; E. & A. Noirit, Walsall; E. J. Parkes & Co., Walsall; S. Peace, Walsall; E. J. Pearson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Philpot & Sons, Walsall; D. Power & Son, Ltd., Walsall; Sheldon & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; H. Simmons, Bloxwich; H. R. Taylor, Walsall; C. Wincer & Co., Walsall; A. Wood, Walsall.—**Haversacks and Valises**: Anderson's Bristol Rubber Co., Ltd., Bristol; M. & A. Hess, London, E.C.—**Head-Dresses**: A. Ashworth & Sons (Bury), Ltd., Bury, Lancs; M. Civval & Son, London, E.; E. Day, St. Albans; M. Doniger, Ltd., Manchester; A. H. Early & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Empire Cap Works, Manchester; Gaunt & Hudson, Leeds; M. Grant & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; N. Jacobson, Ltd., Manchester; P. Johnson, Ltd., Manchester; G. H. Leavey & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; A. Morris & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Myers & Co., London, E.; B. Prager & Co., Ltd., London, E.; E. Raphael, Manchester; Reese & Bonn, Ltd., London, E.; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.; Vyse, Sons & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Wright & Co., London, E.C.—**Hearths, Smiths'**: Samuelson & Co., Ltd., Banbury.—**Hides**: Connolly Bros. (Curriers), Ltd.,

War Office—continued.

London, N.W.; J. Dixon, Sons & Taylor, London, S.E.; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.; T. & R. Wiggins, Ltd., London, E.—**Hooks and Eyes**: Newry Bros., Birmingham.—**Hooks, Fire**: T. Williams & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Hooks, Reaping**: J. Harrison & Sons, Sheffield; R. Martindale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Hose, I. R. and Canvas**: C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Tuck & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. H. Willcox & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Hosiery**: Abercorn Hosiery Co., Londonderry; Allen & Bestick, Leicester; H. E. Allsopp & Co. (Leicester), Ltd., Leicester; W. H. Archer & Co., Nottingham; R. N. Anderson & Co., Londonderry; Bainbridge & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; F. J. Bankin & Sons, Nottingham; Bandon Hosiery Co., Ltd., Bandon, Co. Cork; J. Barclay & Co., Stewarton; Barrie & Kersell, Hawick; H. Bates & Co., Ltd., Wigston, Leicester; A. Baum, Ltd., Leicester; Beale & Herbert, Ltd., Leicester; Belvoir Manufacturing Co., Leicester; W. & J. Beveridge & Co., Kinross, N.B.; J. Bevins, Leicester; T. Billson & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Blackrock Hosiery Co., Ltd., Blackrock, Co. Dublin; F. Blount, Belper; J. Bonsor & Co., Hawick; G. Bott & Son, Hincley; J. Bradshaw & Co., Leicester; G. Braund, Ltd., Loughborough; Bray Hosiery and Shirt Co., Bray; S. Brocklehurst, Hincley; A. H. Broughton & Co., Gt. Wigston; J. D. Broughton & Sons, Ltd., Wigston; J. Brown & Co. (Lanark), Ltd., Lanark; E. W. Bryan, Leicester; J. S. Bryce & Co., Lanark; T. M. Butler & Co., Ltd., Leicester; F. Caldwell & Co., Ltd., Loughborough; H. Caldwell & Co., Leicester; W. & H. G. Carey, Glasgow; J. F. Carnall & Co., Leicester; H. Carrier & Sons, Ltd., Ilkeston; Cartwright & Warner, Ltd., Loughborough; Central Committee on Women Employment, Dublin; Charwood Hosiery Co., Ltd., Loughborough; Clark & Co., Edinburgh; A. Clay & Co., Kegworth, Derby; H. Connell, Mauchline, N.B.; Cooper & Roe, Ltd., Nottingham; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Huthwaite; N. Corah & Sons, Leicester; W. Coup, Nottingham; J. & J. Cryer, Ltd., Littleborough; R. Currie & Son, Selkirk; S. Davis & Sons, Derby and Hincley; J. Davy, Ltd., Burnley; Derwent Hosiery Co., Ltd., Belper; Dickens, Armitage & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Dixon & Moore, Leicester; T. Dixon, Hincley; Drake Bros., Market Weighton; H. L. Driver, Ltd., Leicester; Drysdale, Murray & Co., Tillicoultry, N.B.; S. Eden & Son, Ltd., Mansfield; Elder & Watson, Strathaven, N.B.; W. Elliot & Sons, Hawick; F. Ellis & Co., Leicester; L. Eyres, Cambridge; F. R. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., Consett; Fleming, Reid & Co., Ltd., Greenock; A. Foister, Leicester; Fraser, Frasers & Co., Kilmarnock; Freeman & West, Syston, Leicester; J. L. Gibson & Co., Dumfries; Ginn & Spencer, Ltd., Loughborough; J. Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Leicester; J. G. Glover & Co., Wigston, Leicester; Goddard & Smith, Leicester; Gordon & Co., Aberdeen; C. E. Gosling, Leicester; J. H. Greenwood, Hanley; Gunn & Co., Leicester; J. Haines & Co., Leicester; Hall & Son, Nuneaton; R. Hamilton, Dumfries; Hanford & Miller, Loughborough; Hannah & Co., Kilmarnock; F. W. Harmer & Co., Horwich; H. Harris, Edinburgh; Harrison & Hayes, Leicester; Harrott & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen; H. M. Haslam, Bolton; Hawick Hosiery Co., Ltd., Hawick; J. Hearth & Co., Leicester; J. Henderson & Co., Hawick; A. E. Hill, Wigston, Leicester; Hill, Jones & Co., Hincley; G. Hogg & Sons, Hawick; Hosiery Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Irvine, N.B.; W. & H. Howe, Leicester; Howes & Jessop, Ltd., Leicester; A. P. Innes & Co., Hawick; W. S. Jack, Glasgow; Jennings & Wilbur, Hincley; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth; J. R. Jones, Ammonford; Jones, Evans & Co., Ltd., Newtown, N. Wales; Kelsey & Co., Ltd., Leicester; A. Kemp, Leicester; R. H. Kerr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Kilgour & Walker, Ltd., Aberdeen; Kilsyth Hosiery Co., Kilsyth; Knitto Underwear Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Krenkrow & Almond, Leicester; Lanark Hosiery Co., Ltd., Lanark; Langley & Tory, Leicester; Lawrie & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Leicester Knitting Co., Ltd., Leicester; C. B. Leich & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Lesmahagow Hosiery Co., Lesmahagow, N.B.; J. B. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham; W. Lockie & Co., Hawick; Long Eaton Manufacturing Co., Nottingham; Longford Hosiery Manufacturing Co., Longford; Lyle & Scott, Ltd., Hawick; A. MacDougall & Co., Ltd., Lanark; J. & D. McGeorge, Dumfries; McIntosh & Ferguson, Ltd., Glasgow; D. Macrae & Sons, Stewarton, N.B.; R. Makin, Alva, N.B.; W. S. March, Countesthorpe, Leicester; R. Marsden, Blackburn; Mason & Blakesley, Hincley; Matlock Glove Co., Matlock; C. J. Miles & Co., Leicester; Moore, Eady & Murcott-Goodie, Ltd., Leicester; I. & R. Morley, Nottingham; J. L. Morley (Leicester), Ltd., Leicester; T. Morley & Son, Leicester; Munro & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; R. W. Myhill & Co., Leicester; Myrddin Hosiery Co., Carmarthen; North Lancashire Hosiery Co., Preston; Norton & Bradbury, Earl Shilton; Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough; Oak Tree Hosiery Co., Ltd., Manchester; Orrill, Sons & Orrill, Hincley; G. Padmore, Leicester; J. Partridge & Son, Leicester; D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hincley; G. Peck, Leicester; J. Pick & Sons, Leicester; Pool, Lorrimer & Tabberer, Leicester; R. Pringle & Son, Hawick; Pudan & Burridge, Ltd., Leicester; T. Ratcliffe & Son, Colne; W. Raven & Co., Ltd., Leicester; J. Renwick & Co., Ltd., Hawick; J. A. Robertson, Dumfries; Robinson Bros. (Burbage), Ltd., Hincley; R. Rowley & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Russell & Co., Stewarton, N.B.; St. Martin's Underwear Co., Leicester; Scarborough War Industry, Scarborough; Scotia Knitting Co., Brixham; P. Scott & Co., Ltd., Hawick; Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Glasgow; R. Seddon & Sons, Wigan; W. Sharp (Galston), Ltd., Galston, N.B.; Simpkin, Son & Emery, Hincley; Simpson, Wright & Lowe, Sutton-in-Ashfield; T. Slack, Sutton-in-Ashfield; J. Smedley, Ltd., Matlock; A.

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Paper of Various Descriptions: Ramsbottom Mills, Ramsbottom; Thomas & Green, Woodburn; C. Townsend Hook & Co., Snodland, Kent; W. P. Griffith & Sons, London, S.E.; Culter Mills Paper Co., Aberdeenshire; Hollingworth & Co., Maidstone; Spalding & Hodge, London, W.C.; J. Brown & Co., Penicuik; Imperial Paper Mills, Gravesend; J. Dickinson & Co., Croxley; Ford Paper Works, Hylton; R. Craig & Sons, Airdrie; A. Pirie & Sons, Bucksburn; A. E. Read, Horton Kirby; J. Cropper & Co., Kendal; Northfleet Paper Co., Northfleet; Fourstones Co., Northumberland; Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Manchester; B. J. Hall & Co., London, S.W.; S. C. & P. Harding, London, S.E.; Ritchie & Eason, Manchester; West & Partners, London, S.W.; Autotype Co., West Ealing; J. Batchelor & Sons, Ashford; Star Paper Co., Blackburn; Cooke Mimeo-graph Co., London, E.C.; New Pegamoid Co., London, N.; Pencarbon Co., Leicester; Caribonum Co., London, E.; T. Owen & Co., Cardiff; North of Ireland Mills, Larne, Antrim; St. Neots Mills, St. Neots, Hunts; Olive & Partington, Glossop Mills, Marsden, Ltd., Barnsley; Read & Smith, Ltd., Cullompton; East Lancs Mills, Radcliffe; London Paper Mills, Dartford; A. Cowan & Sons, Penicuik; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Dover; T. Chalmers & Sons, Linnithgow; W. Henry & Sons, Bermondsey, S.E.; G. & T. Carlyle, Liverpool; Howard & Sons, Canterbury; Crusader Manufacturing Co., London, E.17; Caldwell & Co., Inverkeithing; Hele Paper Co., Cullompton; Hendon Paper Works, Hylton; Arnold & Foster, Eynesford; Cooke & Nuttall, Horwich; Packing Material Co., Ltd., Manchester; Smith, Stone & Knight, Bristol; Ellams, Ltd., London, E.C.; Roneo, Ltd., London, E.C.; Criterion Plate and Paper Co., Birmingham; J. Marks, Ltd., London, E.C.; E. J. Bradstreet, London, E.C.; A. E. Mallandain, London, S.E.; S. Jones & Co., London, S.E.; Y. Trotter & Sons, Chirnside Mill; Kenrick & Jefferson, W. Bromwich.—**Printing, Ruling and Binding**: Supply 20,000 Portfolios; Straker Bros., Ltd., London, E.C. Printing 5,000,000 Leaflets; W. H. Smith & Sons, London, S.E. Printing 3,000,000 Leaflets; 2,000,000 F'cap Octavos; 2,000,000 Notices; 3,000,000 Leaflets; W. H. Smith & Sons, London, E.C. Printing 2,000,000 Leaflets; Cassell & Co., London, E.C. Printing 2,000,000 Leaflets; 2,000,000 Forms; J. Riddle & Co., London, S.E. Printing 2,000,000 Leaflets; 1,500,000 Forms; McAra & Whiteman, London, E.C. Printing 25,000 Posters; Hill, Sifkin & Co., London, N. Printing 500,000 Posters; 2,000,000 Notices; R. Clay & Sons, London, S.E. Printing 2,000,000 Leaflets; Petty & Sons, Reading. Binding 3,000 Books; F. C. Forward & Co., Ltd., London, N. Printing 2,000,000 Leaflets; Premier Press, London, S.E. Printing 3,450,000 Forms; Drayton Paper Works, London, S.W. Printing 43,600 Books; Corah & Sons, Loughborough. Printing 1,000,000 Books; 85,000 Pads; Griffith & Sons, London, E.C. Printing 25,000 Books; Northamptonshire Printing & Publishing Co., Kettering. Making 1,000 Boxes; J. Bailey & Sons, Ltd., London, N. Binding 1,551 Vols. Public Gen. Act 7 & 8; Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C. Making 2,000 Books; H. Good & Son, London, E.C. Printing 3,000,000 Certificates; Lakeman & Tucker, London, W.C. Printing, &c., 20,000 Books; Sir J. Causton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Printing &c., 750 Books; making 600 Registers; Rutland Printing and Binding Works, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing 11,550,000 Manilla Tags; 200,000 Labels; 700,000 Manilla Tags; Tags, Ltd., Liverpool. Printing 2,040,000 Manilla Tags; Simpson Label Co., Edinburgh. Printing 1,400,000 Manilla Tags; Sutcliffe & Hurley, London, E.C. Making 7,000 Book Covers; J. Adams, London, E.C. Supply 600 L/L Metals; C. H. Hare & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.

H.M. Stationery Office—continued.

7,543 Books; printing 5,250,000 Labels; Suttley & Silverlock, Ltd., London, S.E. Binding 2,500 Cps. Public Gen. Act; Dow & Lester, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing 1,500,000 War Savings Stamp Cards; 25,000 Books; 20,000 Books; 84,200 Books; Waterlow & Sons, London, E.C. Printing 60,000 Books; 75,500 Books; 1,600,000 F'cap. 8vo.; McCorquodale & Co., Wolverton. Making 600 L/L Binders; Burrup, Mathieson & Sprague, London, S.E. Making 100 L/L Binders; Lamson, Paragon Supply Co., Ltd., London, E. Binding, &c., 14,600 Books; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Supply 25,000 Portfolios; printing, &c., 8,000 Books; W. Brendon & Son, Ltd., London. Supply 40,000 Portfolios; Printing 1,700 Books; 8,000 Books; 3,500 Books; Ruling 750 Reams of Med. Ppr.; Clements Newling & Co., London. Printing 500,000 Manilla Labels; Fisher Clarke & Co., Boston. Ruling, &c., 15,000 Books; J. Line & Sons, Ltd., Southall. Printing 2,000,000 Forms; Harrison Jehring & Co., London, W.C. Binding 15,000 Cps. Common Prayer Bks.; 500 Books; Harrison & Son, London, W.C. Binding 6,000 Cps. Common Prayer Books.; Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Printing 500,000 Leaflets; 100,000 Books; Chapman & Co., Balham. Printing 37,000 Books; Howitt & Sons, Nottingham. Printing 100,000 Forms; Howard & Jones, London, W.C. Printing 25,000 Pads; F. W. White & Co., London, W.C. Printing 1,500,000 Forms; Guilbert Wemham Printing Co., London, E.C. Ruling, &c., 20,000 Books; J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing 450,000 Books; Bemrose & Sons, Derby. Printing 1,500,000 Forms; J. Dickens & Co., Northampton. Printing 50,000 Jackets; 20,000 Books; Hunt, Barnard & Co., Aylesbury. Printing 12,000 Books; Charles & Son, London, S.E. Printing 1,500,000 Labels; Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, London, S.E. Printing 250,000 Stamps; Tillotson & Sons, Bolton. Printing 87,500 Sets of Forms; Corah & Son, Loughborough. Printing 3,000 Books; Lawrence Bros., Weston-super-Mare. Supply 5,000 pkts. Buff Sheets; Cooke & Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Brixton Employment Exchange, Adaptation of Premises; W. J. Maddison, Canning Town, E. Hull District, Ordinary Works and Repairs; W. Sanderson, Hull. Kingsway, General Electric Co.'s Offices, Erection of a Canteen; W. J. Maddison, Canning Town, E. National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Steelwork to Wind Channel; Richard Moreland & Son, London, S.E. New Science Museum, Adaptation, Joinery; W. H. I. Kelland & Sons, Hornsey Rise, N. Regent's Park, Aircraft Stores Depot, Additional Women's Laboratories; Fred Pitcher, Ltd., London, N. Richmond Park, South African Hospital, Erection of Engineering Workshop; F. H. & F. Higgs, Ltd., Herne Hill, S.E. Taunton, Flax Factory, Alterations and Additions to Staplegrove Mill; Geo. Pollard & Co., Ltd., Taunton, Somerset. **Engineering Works**: Avonmouth Grain Stores, Fire Services; W. Press & Son, London, S.W. Bramley O.W. Stores, Trolley Track; British Trolley Truck Co., Ltd., Epping. Flax Production, Conveyors, &c., for De-Seeding Machines; Cottis & Sons, Ltd., Epping. Boilers; Blake Boiler, Wagon and Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington. Flax Production, Boilers; Farren Boiler Works Co., Lincoln; H. Colman & Sons, Loughborough. Elevators; Wilfey Co., Ltd., London Wall; Rowlandson & Co., Liverpool. Boiler Feed Pumps; Nichols Pump and Engineering Co., Ltd., Northallerton, Yorks. Steam Engines; Mersey Engine Works Co., Liverpool. Steam Generator Set; Thomas Barton, Blackburn. National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, High Tension Switch Panels; Ferguson, Pailin & Co., Ltd., Manchester. National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Hot Water Heating System; Cannon & Hefford, Peckham, S.E. National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Electric Supply Cables; Siemens Bros. & Co., Woolwich, S.E. **Furniture**: Chairs, Windsor; H. E. Miles, High Wycombe. Lockers; R. Speake & Son, Wolverhampton; Wm. Angus & Co., Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.; Bennet Furnishing Co., Ltd., Peckham, S.E. Presses, plan; J. Dorey & Co., Ltd., Brentford. Seats, chair (15in. x 14in.); J. Plumridge & Sons, Ltd., High Wycombe. Tables; Wm. Potts, Blackpool; E. Fisher, Preston. **Miscellaneous**: Baskets, Waste Paper; Association for Welfare of the Blind, London, W.C. Blacklead, &c.; London Emery Works Co., Ltd., London, N. Boards, Drawing; Eyre & Spottiswoode, Bible Warehouse, Ltd., London, E.C.; Houghton-Butcher Co., Ltd., Walthamstow. Bramley O.W. Stores, Solignum; Major & Co., Ltd., Hull. Crockery; Minton, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent. Curtains; Tidmarsh & Sons, London, N. Gloves, Women's, Leather; E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton. Gloves, Leather Aprons and Leathers; A. G. Jones & Co., Ltd., Derby. Lead; Fred A. Clark & Son, Hammersmith, W. Linoleum; Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy. Matting, Cocoa; J. & J. Archer, Ltd., Wakefield. Nails, Wire; Rowson, Drew & Clydesdale, London, E.C.; W. Galloway & Co., Gateshead; Johnson, Clapham & Morris, Ltd., Manchester. Overalls; Beech & Grafton, Manchester. Racks, Utensil; Bennet Furnishing Co., Ltd., Peckham, S.E. Recorders, Time; Stockall, Marples & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Rugs; Woodward, Grosvenor, Kidderminster. Soap; Hull Chemical Works Co., Hull. Stone-ware, Brown; Lovatt & Lovatt, Ltd., Langby Mill, nr. Nottingham. Trays, Paper; Heggie & Aitchison, Edinburgh; J. Morgan & Son, Ltd., Aberdeen. Trays, Butler's; D. Meredew, Letchworth. Turpentine Substitute; Major & Co., Ltd., Hull. Waste, Cotton; J. S. Dobbins, Ardwick; Wm. Kay & Sons, Ltd., Blackburn.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Protective: British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts. **Baskets**: E. Sellers & Son, Woodston,

Post Office—continued.

Peterborough. **Binders, Galvanised Iron**: Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington. **Bolts, Arm**: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston. **Cable, Submarine**: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Cable, Telegraphic & Telephonic**: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; New Gutta Percha Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E. **Clothing, Uniform**: G. Gianfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Myers & Co., London, E. **Cords, Telephone**: British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Cheshire; London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Peel-Comer Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Manchester; Phoenix Telephone and Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W. **Cycles**: Sun Cycle and Fitting Co., Ltd., Birmingham. **Ducts**: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville Burton-on-Trent. **Earpieces, Telephone**: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Plugs, Cable Distribution**: British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott. **Plugs, Telephone**: British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts. **Ratchets**: George Plumpton, Ltd., Warrington. **Rings, India Rubber**: C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester. **Screws**: Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. **Spindles, Insulator**: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. **Steps, Pole**: Guest Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham. **Swivels, Stay**: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. **Telephones**: Peel-Comer Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Manchester. **Voltoids**: Brunner Mond & Co., Ltd., Warrington, Northwich. **Wire, Bronze**: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor, Staffs; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop; F. Smith & Co., incorporated in the London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd., Salford, Manchester. **Wire, Bronze Insulated**: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Wire, Copper**: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor, Staffs; British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott. **Wire, Vulcanized, India Rubber**: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. **Conveyance of Mails**: R. Futter, Great Yarmouth; T. & J. Cousin, Culross, Dunfermline; Harry H. Heather, Folkestone.

INDIA OFFICE STORES DEPARTMENT.

Axles: Cammell Laird & Co., Sheffield. **Boilers**: Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows; Kerr Stuart & Co., London, E.C. **Buffers**: P. & W. MacLellan, Glasgow. **Copper Bolt**: Delta Metal Co., E. Greenwich. **Copper Plates**: William Foster & Co. and Pascoe Grenfell & Son, London, E.C.; T. Bolton & Sons, London, E.C. **Couplings**: Stableford & Co., Coalville. **Crucibles**: Morgan Crucible Co., Battersea. **Engines**: Tangyes, Ltd., Soho, Birmingham. **Flues and Tubes**: Howell & Co., Sheffield. **Plates, Steel**: Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows. **Plungers, &c.**: Stableford & Co., Coalville. **Springs**: Ibbotson Bros. & Co., Sheffield. **Steel, Spring**: Steel Peech & Tozer, Sheffield. **Steel, Flat**: Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Brierley Hill. **Telephone Sets**: Peel Conner Telephone Works, London, E.C. **Tracing Cloth**: R. Clay, Ltd., Cheadle, Manchester. **Tubes**: Stewarts & Lloyds, Glasgow. **Tyres**: Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Sheffield; Taylor Bros. & Co., Leeds; Steel Peech & Tozer, Sheffield. **Valves**: Glenfield & Kennedy, Kilmarnock. **Wheels**: Wantage Engineering Co., Wantage. **Wire**: Callenders Cable, &c., Co., London, E.C.; Shropshire Iron Co., Hadley, Salop; R. Johnson & Nephew, Manchester.

H.M. PRISON COMMISSION.

Boards, &c., for Brushmaking: Leif Sundt & Co. (London), London, E.C.; Pryke & Palmer, Ltd., London, E.C. **Cotton Materials**: Cottrill & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Woodhouse, Hamby & Co., Manchester; Woods, Sons & Co., London, E.C. **Grindery**: J. Legard & Sons, Wakefield; Pocock Bros., Southwark, S.E.; Pryke & Palmer, Ltd., London, E.C.; Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., London, E.C. **Haberdashery, &c.**: J. Bond (London), Ltd., London, N.; Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Grove & Sons, Ltd., Hales-oven; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., Southwark, S.E.; Newey Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; F. Percival, Ltd., Blackfriars Road, S.E.; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Whittles, Ltd., Leek; A. J. Worthington & Co., Ltd., Leek. **Hemp, &c., Materials**: Hoare, Marr & Co., London, E.C.; McLean & Co., London, E.C.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Leather**: S. H. & W. Hart, London, S.E.; Pocock Bros., Southwark, S.E.; J. Tullis & Son, Ltd., Glasgow. **Mailbag Canvas**: The Bude Products Finishing Syndicate, Ltd., Manchester. **Mailbag Sundries**: Bodill, Parker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; The Malcast Foundry (1915), Ltd., Walsall; H. Moseley & Sons, Walsall; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; C. C. Walker, Ltd., Walsall. **Rope, Twine, &c.**: T. S. Donne & Sons, Castle Cary, Somerset; Russell & Coombs, Bridport; Woods, Sons & Co., London, E.C. **Tools, &c.**: S. Alcock & Co., Ltd., Redditch; Pryke & Palmer, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Woolley & Son, Redditch. **Weaving Gear**: T. Lund & Son, Bingley; T. Miln, Dundee; Milner & Firth, Ltd., Yeardon, nr. Leeds; J. Wilson, Stanningley. **Weaving Materials, Jute**: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Hoare, Marr & Co., London, E.C.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Purchase of Waste Paper for One Year from 1st July, 1918: A. Jacob & Co., Ltd., Wapping, E.

PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

Ironmongery (Household) Supplies, Dublin District: Edward Gallacher, Dublin. **Ironmongery and Other Supplies, Dundalk District**: Thomas Williamson, Dundalk.