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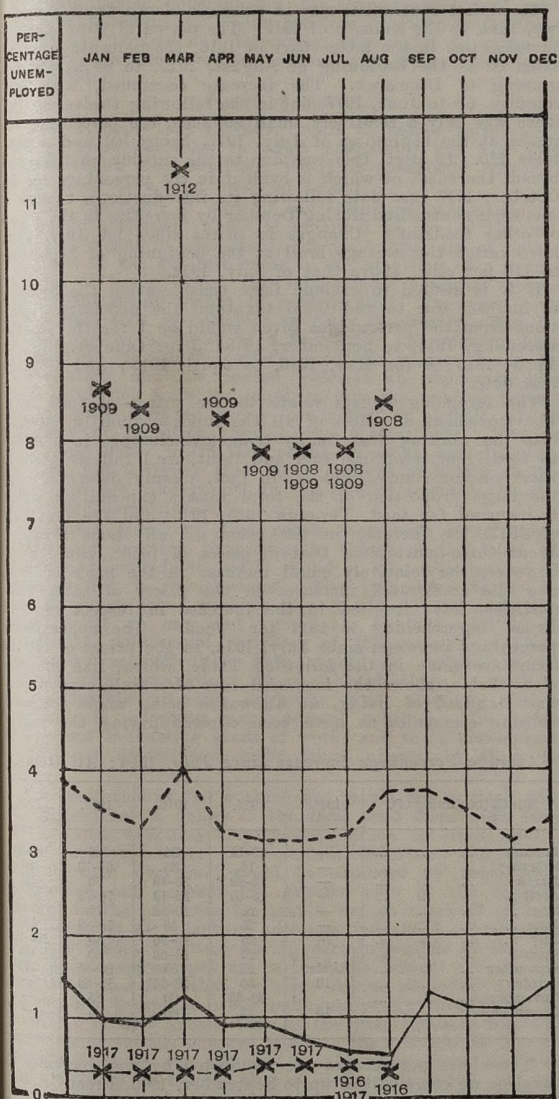
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

THE LABOUR MARKET IN AUGUST.

In August the cotton, jute, and certain other textile industries continued to work short time, but most of the other trades were fully employed and in many cases worked overtime. The upward movement in rates of wages continued and changes affecting over 1,700,000 workpeople and resulting in an increase of about £300,000 a week were reported as having been granted during the month.

Trade Unions with a net membership of 1,137,520, excluding those serving with the Forces, reported 0.5 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of August, compared with 0.6 per cent. at the end of July and 0.5 per cent. at the end of August, 1917.

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 August was 26,024 (or 0.66 per cent.), compared with 0.67 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 August were 0.34 and 1.31.

Employment at coal mines continued good. At collieries covered by the returns received the pits were working 5.66 days per week in the fortnight ended 24th August, as compared with 5.53 days per week in the corresponding period of 1917; the number of workpeople employed showed an increase of 5,763, or 1.1 per cent., as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 25,694, or 4.8 per cent., on a year ago.

At iron mines employment continued very good, and the number of workpeople employed at the mines covered by the returns was 1 per cent. greater than a year ago. At shale and lead mines employment was also very good; in tin mining it was affected by a dispute. In quarrying, employment was good on the whole; it was, however, only fairly good at some quarries producing road-making material and building stone, and fair at quarries producing paving setts and at slate quarries in North Wales.

In the pig iron industry employment continued good; at iron and steel works it continued very good. The engineering and shipbuilding trades continued to be very busy, with much overtime. The tinplate and steel sheet trade showed little change, and in most of the other metal trades employment continued good.

In the cotton trade the operatives generally lost less time than in July. In the woollen and worsted trades employment continued good.

In the hosiery trade employment was good, though some slackness was reported. In the jute trade it was still affected by the restrictions on the consumption of jute, and continued slack. Employment was very slack in the linen trade in Ireland; in Scotland it

showed little change. 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 was moderate; it was good in the woollen and worsted dyers' and finishers' section, but bad in the cotton section.

In the leather trades employment continued good on the whole, and some overtime was reported; in the boot and shoe trades it was also good generally.

Employment in the ready-made tailoring branch was good. In the bespoke tailoring branch in London it 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 dressmaking and millinery it was affected by holidays. Employment with felt hatters continued fair; with silk hatters it showed a decline and was quiet.

In the brick and cement trades employment continued good and overtime was worked. Private building work continued to be restricted, but the men remaining in the building trade were well employed, largely on Government work. With cabinet makers, coach-builders, coopers and brushmakers employment was good; with mill-sawyers it was fairly good. In the paper, printing, and bookbinding trades employment continued good, and much overtime was worked by letterpress printers and bookbinders in London; with lithographic printers in the provinces, however, it was only fair. In the glass and pottery trades employment continued good on the whole. In the chocolate and sugar confectionery branch of the food preparation trades employment was only moderate owing to the restricted supply of materials; in most of the other branches it was good.

The fine weather which prevailed during the greater part of the month was favourable to harvest operations. Labour, both skilled and temporary, was still scarce, but with the help of women, boys, soldiers and others good progress was made in most districts. With fishermen and dock labourers employment was fair on the whole.

Detailed reports and statistics as to employment in the various trades are given on pages 356 to 362.

Employment Exchanges.—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Employment Exchanges for the four weeks ended 9th August, 1918, was 40,010, as compared with 44,785 in the previous five weeks, and with 32,626 in the four weeks ended 8th August, 1917. The average weekly number of vacancies filled for the same period was 30,279, 33,950 and 24,915 respectively. The number of workpeople remaining on the live register at 9th August, 1918, was 27,132 men, 46,674 women, 7,454 boys and 6,704 girls—a total of 87,964.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported to the Department as having been granted in August resulted in an increase of about £300,000 in the weekly wages of over 1,700,000 workpeople. No decreases were reported.

The principal changes recorded were increases, under Awards of the Committee on Production, to men and boys in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, amounting to 3s. 6d. per week for those eighteen years of age and over, and 1s. 9d. per week for those under eighteen. Similar increases were granted to men and boys in a large number of other metal trades, and in the chemical and explosives trades. Other important changes included further advances to woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire, to women employed by tramway and omnibus undertakings, and to building trade operatives in Scotland.

Trade Disputes.—The number of trade disputes beginning in August was 84, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 227,800, as compared with 96,900 in the previous month, and 63,700 in August, 1917. The estimated total aggregate duration of all industrial disputes during the month was 707,900 days, as compared with 582,500 days in July, 1918, and 332,700 days in August, 1917.

RETAIL PRICES DURING THE WAR.

The statistics relating to the increase in the retail prices of food, which have been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since September, 1914, are summarised in the following Table, which shows, for the whole period, the average percentage increase since July, 1914, in retail prices of the principal articles of food* in the United Kingdom. For the purpose of these calculations it has been assumed that the relative importance of the various articles included has been the same throughout the period, and the figures thus afford a measure of the increased cost of a pre-war dietary, so far as the articles included in the statistics are concerned. Such an assumption is obviously necessary for the purpose of a continuous record of price-movements, because otherwise changes in prices would be obscured by fluctuations in the quantities of the various foodstuffs purchased at different dates.

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914: Prices of Food.*

Month (beginning of).	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
January	—	18	45	87	106
February	—	22	47	89	108
March	—	24	48	92	107
April	—	24	49	94	106
May	—	26	55	98	107
June	—	32	59	102	108
July	—	32	61	104	110
August	15†	34	60	102	118
September	10	35	65	106	116
October	12	40	68	97	—
November	13	41	78	106	—
December	16	44	84	105	—

An almost continuous rise in prices is shown from September, 1914, to the summer of 1917. The period of most marked increase was in the latter part of 1916, the percentage rising from 60 at the beginning of August, 1916, to 84 at the beginning of December. The increase continued, with less rapidity, up to June, 1917, but in the following twelve months there was only a relatively small advance, the percentage increase at the beginning of July, 1917, being 104 and a year later 110. In part, this was due to the subsidy on flour and bread, the effect of which is evident in the percentage for 1st October, 1917 (the date following its introduction), though it was soon neutralised during October by increases in the prices of other foodstuffs. Changes in prices since 1st July, 1918, have raised the average level at the beginning of September to 116 per cent. above that of July, 1914.

If it is desired to exclude from consideration the amount of increase due to additional taxation, the necessary deductions from the percentages given would be 1 for the months December, 1914, to September, 1915; 5 for October, 1915, to April, 1916; 6 for May, 1916, to April, 1918; and 10 since that date.

The foregoing figures relate to the prices of food only. The movement of prices of all the items ordinarily entering into the working-class family budget (including, in addition to food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, &c.) follows a somewhat similar course, and is, in fact, mainly determined by the large proportion of the total family expenditure which is incurred for food. Through 1915, 1916, and the first half of 1917, the increase in the prices of all items averaged about three-quarters of that in prices of food. Since then, however, the relatively small increase in the price of food, and the accelerated increases in the prices of other commodities, have resulted in the increase in respect of "all items" approaching to that for "food." The approximate percentage increases since July, 1914, in the prices of all the items are given in the following Table, which, like the previous Table, shows the increased cost of maintaining a pre-war standard of living, no allowance being made for such varying economies as have been effected during the war.

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914: All Items.

Month (beginning of).	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
January	—	10-15	35	65	85-90
February	—	15	35	65-70	90
March	—	15-20	35-40	70	90
April	—	15-20	35-40	70-75	90-95
May	—	20	40-45	75	95-100
June	—	25	45	75-80	100
July	—	25	45-50	80	100-105
August	—	25	45-50	80	110
September	Under	25	50	80-85	110
October	10	30	50-55	75-80	—
November	—	30-35	60	85	—
December	10	35	65	85	—

The above percentages are unaffected by war increases in taxation on commodities up to September, 1915. From October, 1915, to April, 1916, about 3 per cent. was added to the pre-war level on account of such increases; from May, 1916, to April, 1918, the corresponding figure was between 4 and 5 per cent.; and from the latter date onwards nearly 7 per cent. These percentages are included in those given in the Table.

* The articles included are beef, mutton, bacon, fish, flour, bread, tea, sugar, milk, butter, cheese, margarine, eggs and potatoes.
† On 8th August, 1914.

INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

AN Interim Report, dealing with "Industrial and Social Conditions in Relation to Adult Education," which was presented to the Minister of Reconstruction by the Adult Education Committee, under the chairmanship of the Master of Balliol, has been published as a Parliamentary Paper (Cd. 9107, price 3d.).

The Committee was appointed "to consider the provision for, and possibilities of, adult education (other than technical or vocational) in Great Britain, and to make recommendations." They found it, however, impossible to consider adult education apart from those social and industrial conditions which determine to a large degree the educational opportunities, the interests and the general outlook of men and women, and the object of this interim report, therefore, is to indicate briefly some changes in industrial organisation which are desirable in order that the widening intellectual interests of a growing number of our citizens may obtain fuller opportunities of development.

The Committee point out here that there is a wide and growing demand among adults for education of a non-vocational character. The motive which impels men and women of every social grade to seek education is partly the wish for fuller personal development, and also partly social. Indeed, so far as the workers are concerned, it is, the Committee think, this social purpose which principally inspires the desire for education, and in view both of the grave problems with which the country will be confronted in the generations after the war, and of the ever-increasing complexity of social organisation, the need for the intelligent interest and the active co-operation of the mass of citizens will be greater than ever before. It is observed that democracy can only be operative through an educated community, and that the development of education among children and adolescents, so far from superseding the need for educational opportunities for adults, will lend additional emphasis to it. Those questions in which more mature minds are particularly interested have little meaning for young people, and can be grasped only after experience in the world.

Hours of Labour.

It is obvious that excessive hours of labour form one of the greatest obstacles to adult education, and the Committee assert that overtime, where it constantly occurs, is even worse than long hours of labour.

From the point of view of education and of participation in public activities (which is regarded as one of the most valuable means of education), the Committee are of opinion that one of the greatest needs is the provision of a greater amount of leisure time; this is the more necessary because of the increasing strain of modern life. The view sometimes held that the community must necessarily suffer economic loss as a result of a shortening of working hours is not one to which modern economic science lends any confirmation, and has, indeed, received an impressive practical refutation from the inquiries into the relation between output and working hours conducted on behalf of the Ministry of Munitions during the present war. The unduly long hours which still obtain in many industries are, in fact, but a legacy from the traditions of half a century and more ago, and persist in the face of scientific proof of their uneconomical results.

In order, therefore, that people may have better opportunities of devoting themselves to things of the mind and to interests outside the daily round of toil, reduction of the working day is recommended. The Committee think that the maximum legal working day should not be more than eight hours if men and women are to take part in the intellectual and social activities of the community. They recognise the difficulties with regard to agriculture and certain other occupations where, though there is need for a considerable reduction of hours, great elasticity will be required in adopting any general schemes. In certain heavy and exhausting kinds of work, and those accompanied by special disabilities, eight hours appear to them too long.

The limitation of the working day would not in itself yield the desired result unless at the same time steps were taken to minimise overtime employment, which is often another name for long hours. In certain industries the further limitation of overtime would be attended by considerable difficulties, but perhaps the greater part of the overtime worked in the past was the result, not so much of inherent conditions, as of a lack of adequate industrial organisation. In some trades overtime during certain periods of the year has become stereotyped as part of the normal system, and the Committee feel that, in some degree at least, it would be possible to spread work more uniformly throughout the year. It is well known that in the past industry has with considerable success adapted itself to the restrictions imposed by the State in the interests of the community, and they see no reason to believe that a stricter limitation of overtime would not be followed, in many cases, by the discovery and adoption of more effective methods of regularising employment.

Those workers whose hours of labour are irregular need special consideration. While the difficulties in regularising hours of employment in all occupations are realised, it is thought probable that much might be done to ensure

greater regularity of hours than now prevails. Where, however, the work is of such a kind as to seem to render this impossible in the present stage of industrial organisation, workers whose hours of labour are irregular should be compensated by a working week less than the normal, which would allow them two days in seven free from wage-earning employment.

Shift Work and Night Work.

The Committee observe that the disadvantages of the shift system of working affect not only the shift worker but also other members of the household. They say it is clear that the working of the household is determined by the conditions governing the employment of the male members. There can consequently be no opportunities for leisure for the women folk to cultivate wider interests. Those domestic conditions, the outcome of the shift system, react also upon the men in destroying what opportunities there otherwise might be for home study.

Further, shift work means, as a rule, frequent periods of night work, though it is well to remember that there are many who regularly work during the night. The opinions received on the question of night work indicate a strong opposition to it. Perhaps no set of industrial conditions is so strongly condemned. It is described with unflinching regularity as "unnatural." The general evidence shows that night work is more exhausting than day work, that the night worker requires longer hours of sleep, that the noise of traffic and the performance of domestic duties interfere with sleep, and that night workers are either periodically or permanently cut off from the normal life of the community and participation in its organised activities. Public work and education become well nigh impossible.

In circumstances rendering shift working inevitable the Committee express the opinion that the length of the shift should be reduced to less than the normal working day. A good many shift workers, however, are not engaged upon continuous processes, and the choice here appears to lie between the satisfaction of the claims of maximum production and the claims of the human being. They frankly say that if the desire for maximum output cannot be realised without robbing the human being of his opportunities for full participation in the organised life of society and its educational facilities, they would unhesitatingly give preference to the satisfaction of the claims of the human being.

Monotonous Work.

The Committee have considered how far employment in certain monotonous industrial processes is a drawback to adult education. There is a large amount of repetition work in industry which may take the form either of semi-automatic hand processes (such as filling, packing, and labelling, in the soap, chocolate, cocoa, tobacco, and other industries) or of minding automatic or semi-automatic machines which in many industries have superseded hand labour. Two theories hold the field. There are those who consider that monotonous forms of labour, which require no intellectual application, leave the mind of the worker free and unexhausted by his duties, and that whilst pursuing his daily task the intelligent worker browses upon those subjects in which he is interested. On the other hand, it is held that monotonous work dulls the mind, destroys initiative, and gradually stifles all intellectual interests, with the result that educational facilities offer little or no attraction.

From a careful consideration of the information received they have arrived at the conclusion that the effects of monotonous work depend largely upon the strength of the intellectual interests of the worker and upon the nature of the worker's temperament. Something also depends upon the pace of working, as where the process is performed with great rapidity the effects of monotony are intensified. Young workers employed on monotonous processes easily succumb to the deadening influences of their daily work. And if they continue upon work of this character, evil results appear almost inevitable. On the other hand, workpeople who already possess wide interests strongly developed when they enter upon monotonous work, may, if the hours be not excessive, not only survive the crushing effects of their labour, but may find counterbalancing advantages in the opportunity for reflection. The establishment of a shorter working day will go far to relieve the worker from the worst consequences of monotonous toil.

Heavy Work.

In spite of the development of mechanical appliances, there remains in many industries a considerable amount of work of a very heavy and exhausting character, and it is now recommended that particularly exhausting occupations should be scheduled and more closely regulated by law. The hours of labour should, the Committee think, be shortened to much below the maximum day suggested. Special regulations are also needed in order to minimise the effects of arduous processes and trades. It appears that in the same processes, whilst machinery is used in some places, in others manual workers are still employed to do the work, and it is strongly urged that wherever possible mechanical devices should be introduced.

Unemployment.

Apart from other evil effects, unemployment undoubtedly results in physical and mental deterioration, and the Committee therefore recommend that steps should be taken to

guarantee to the worker some reasonable security of livelihood, either by such a reorganisation of industry as may prevent or minimise fluctuations in the volume of production, or, where that is impossible, by some extension of the principle of insurance which would protect the wage-earner against the ruinous effects of such fluctuations as cannot be prevented.

Holidays.

In pursuing their inquiries the Committee have had brought under their notice the inadequate provision of holidays for the manual worker. While in the North the annual week's holiday has become the rule rather than the exception, in the South the reverse seems to be the case. For a large number of workers there is no customary holiday allowed, except Bank Holidays, and even Bank Holidays are not universal, as for example in the case of agricultural labourers.

The Committee believe that if a reasonable holiday without stoppage of pay were provided it would have a beneficial effect upon the national life. Not only would those who had definite intellectual interests be able in much larger numbers than at present to pursue them at summer schools, vacation courses, &c., but others would be provided with increased opportunities for travel and the pursuit of those things which make for enlargement of the mind, while the gain to the public health would certainly be considerable. It may be that the question of holidays will, in the future, be the subject-matter of agreements between employers and employed, but in any case the present custom among salaried workers with regard to payment during holidays should be extended to wage-earners and incorporated in the Factory Acts and similar laws. The great practical difficulties to be overcome in providing a universal annual holiday do not appear to the Committee to be greater than those which have already been overcome by legislation.

Housing.

The unsatisfactory condition of working-class housing, as regards both quality and quantity, is, the Committee point out, now realised on all hands, and they quote Census statistics in support of their contention that the majority of the people are badly housed. They say that even the best type of workman's dwelling is only too often inconvenient in its arrangements and lacking in reasonable accommodation, and that in the older houses, which so large a proportion of the working population inhabit, there is little privacy and comfort, so that home-life, in consequence, must suffer. The effects of these conditions are bad for the man, but worse for the woman. Housing is admitted to be essentially a woman's question, and the extent to which women will be able to play their part in public affairs is recognised in no small measure on an adequate scheme of housing reform. The Committee therefore think it of the utmost importance that the preparation of schemes of housing and town planning should be accelerated and that such schemes should be drawn up in consultation with the best expert advice available, and in close co-operation with representatives of the people for whom such schemes are intended. Particularly, they consider it important that representatives of women, who are the persons most concerned, should be included in the Housing and Town Planning, Public Health and other Committees dealing with this question.

Rural Conditions.

A separate section of the Report is devoted to the rural aspect of social and industrial conditions. It is observed that the rural population suffers from special disabilities. The character of a great part of agricultural work is such that there is not that close contact between workers which is possible in factory life, and which does so much to develop common interests and interchange of opinion. The same isolation of the individual tinges the whole character of the industry, and has always made the organising of the rural population for any purpose exceedingly difficult. Unless the future policy adopted involves either an increase in small holdings, or the closer grouping of cottages, this isolation must to some extent be permanent.

The lack of cottages is very largely responsible for the position of dependence in which the country worker finds himself. Country workers can neither formulate their demands nor move about freely. The fear of being without a cottage is always prevalent in many districts. The overcrowded and insanitary conditions of many cottages not only react on physical well-being, but render impossible the privacy which at times is a deep human need. This state of things is also open to great moral objections. The home-life of a nation is one of the most powerful factors in determining its social and ethical standards. Rural housing, as evidence undoubtedly shows, must be classed as bad and totally inadequate.

The housing problem is still further complicated by the prevalence of the "tied" cottage system. The Committee state that in many parts of the country it is the policy of farmers to acquire not only cottages near the farmyard for their stockmen, but every available cottage in the neighbourhood. This has placed the farm-worker in a position of still greater dependence upon his employer, and it has limited his freedom considerably. These conditions apply more particularly in the South, the Midlands, and the West of England. Even in these districts, where a class of freeholders exists a noticeably independent spirit is found.

While the general conditions of rural life are unfavour-

able to the development of adult education, there are parts of the country—notably in Scotland and Wales—in which the village is still a centre of popular culture. For centuries the village was the centre of English civilisation, and the explanation of the apparent torpor and stagnation of many English villages is ascribed to the series of social catastrophes which during the past three hundred years have turned the peasant into a landless labourer. To aid the revival and further development of the village community is an imperative need, and while the ideal the Committee would aim at is a village institute to be the centre of the intellectual and social life of the community, they recommend as an immediate measure the provision of a hall under public control in every village.

The Problem as it Affects Women.

The Committee point out that with the responsibilities of citizenship women will come more definitely than hitherto to feel the need for education and for a wider experience of other than domestic affairs. In the various suggestions made in the Report they have had in mind both men and women. The industrial and social conditions which bear heavily on men are equally injurious to the other sex, but there are problems specially affecting women.

In the past the lot of domestic servants as a class has been far from satisfactory, but during the war conditions have improved considerably, and it appears certain that the change in conditions will, in large part, continue after the war. The shortage of domestic servants, and the new opportunities for women in other walks of life, are, the Committee observe, a more reliable road to reform than attempts at legislation, the administration of which offers peculiar difficulties where the private house is concerned. Further, they continue, a large body of women workers take their part in those domestic duties from which the male workers are in general relieved, and the double strain of industrial and domestic work leaves little time for relaxation. The recommendation of shorter hours of labour will diminish the burden upon the women working outside the home, and the construction of houses designed with a view to convenience and fitted with labour-saving devices will be a boon to all women.

In conclusion of this Notice the following quotation may be given explanatory of the attitude adopted by the Committee in regard to the matters they have treated: "We have approached the matters dealt with in our present Report from the human rather than the economic point of view. If the individual is to make the most of his powers, if the citizen is to be worthy of the responsibilities thrown upon him by the ever-increasing complexity of life in a modern community—in other words, if education in any broad meaning of the term is to become a reality, certain definite conditions of life are indispensable. The paramount consideration is that of the individual as a member of society. Material progress is of value only in so far as it assists towards the realisation of human possibilities. Industry and commerce and the social conditions which are in a large degree dependent upon them must, in our opinion, be regarded from this point of view, and if they cramp the life of the individual, no amount of economic argument will suffice to justify them. In considering industrial and social conditions in relation to adult education, we have not ignored economic considerations, but we have taken our stand on moral grounds. We do not think, however, that there is of necessity a fundamental antagonism between ethics and economics. Adequate pay, reasonable hours of labour, the supersession of heavy, degrading, and monotonous forms of manual labour by machinery and improved processes, the provision of holidays, the introduction of human relations and of the social motive into industry, healthy homes and a cheerful environment—these are the indispensable conditions of economic efficiency; they are also amongst the elementary rights to which the citizen, as such, and in virtue of his responsibilities, is entitled."

AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD.

The Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales have fixed further minimum rates of wages for workmen employed in agriculture, viz.: for ordinary agricultural workmen in Northumberland and Durham, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, Cornwall, Glamorgan and Monmouth, Pembroke, Carmarthen and Cardigan, Denbigh and Flint; for special classes of workers (stockmen, horse-men, shepherds, &c.) in Northumberland and Durham, Derbyshire, Norfolk, Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Denbigh and Flint; and for boys in certain districts. Overtime rates have been fixed for Herefordshire, Kent, Dorset, Devonshire, Brecon and Radnor. Particulars of the rates fixed for men are given on page 387.

The Board have made an Order defining the provision of (1) milk and potatoes, (2) board and lodging, and (3) a cottage as the "benefits or advantages" which may be reckoned as part payment of minimum rates of wages in lieu of payment in cash, and delegating, subject to certain regulations, to the respective District Wages Committees, the determination of the value at which the allowances so defined are to be reckoned. The value of a cottage is not to be taken at more than 3s. a week.

They have also given notice that they propose to fix minimum rates for women and girls throughout England and

Wales. The rates proposed for women, 18 years of age and over, are on the basis of 5d. an hour, except in Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmorland, and parts of North Lancashire, where the rate proposed is 5d. an hour.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1918.

The Board of Agriculture have issued the Preliminary Statement for 1918 of the Agricultural Returns of England and Wales. According to this Statement, the Returns, which were collected on 4th June, show that the total arable area in England and Wales this year is 12,399,000 acres, representing an increase of 1,153,000 acres, or 10 per cent. over the arable area of 1917. This is the largest area returned for the past twenty years. The area under permanent grass is 14,589,000 acres, a decrease of 1,246,000 acres, or 8 per cent. on the year.

The greater part of the grass land ploughed up has been placed under wheat and oats. The increase in the area under wheat is 33 per cent., and the total now under this crop amounts to 2,557,000 acres, which is the largest since 1884. Oats this year cover 2,779,000 acres, the largest on record, and 23 per cent. more than last year. The other corn and pulse crops also show an increase, and the total area under corn and pulse (wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans, peas and mixed corn) this year amounts to 7,481,000 acres, as compared with 6,035,000 acres in 1917, an increase of 24 per cent. The area under potatoes has been increased by 25 per cent. to 634,000 acres, much the largest acreage on record. Flax this year covers 18,400 acres—more than seven times the area of last year, and the largest in all but two (1869-70) of the past fifty years. The mangold area is slightly greater, but most other crops show a decline, especially turnips and swedes, which are reduced by 6 per cent., and are the lowest on record. The area under clovers, sainfoin and rotation grasses has been reduced by 16 per cent., and the total (2,095,000 acres) is the smallest on record.

Horses on agricultural holdings number 1,376,000 and cattle 6,200,000—figures very little different from those of 1917. Sheep and pigs, however—in number 16,475,000 and 1,697,000 respectively—show considerable decreases as compared with a year ago.

From the figures published in this Preliminary Statement, in conjunction with those printed in the Agricultural Returns for previous years, the following Table has been compiled:—

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1905-1914 average.
Acreage, in thousands.*					
Permanent grass	14,589	15,835	16,023	16,087	15,924
Arable land	12,399	11,246	11,051	10,866	11,357
Wheat†	2,557	1,918	1,912	2,170	1,786
Barley†	1,502	1,460	1,332	1,232	1,495
Oats	2,779	2,259	2,085	2,088	2,063
Potatoes	634	508	428	463	435
Turnips, swedes and mangold	1,312	1,361	1,516	1,346	1,543
Clover and rotation grasses	2,095	2,500	2,590	2,362	2,693
Number, in thousands.					
Live stock:					
Horses	1,376	1,373	1,360	1,287	—
Cattle	6,200	6,227	6,216	6,064	5,809
Sheep	16,475	17,170	17,351	17,523	18,713
Pigs	1,697	1,919	2,168	2,420	2,586

It should be remembered that statistics relating to holdings of less than one acre are not included in the above Returns and that the increase in food production on allotments does not enter into the above figures.

COAL OUTPUT.

The Coal Controller has issued the following figures, which show a very serious falling off in the estimated coal output during the first 32 weeks of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1917:—

Period.	Estimated Output.	
	1917.	1918.
Four weeks ended:—		
February 2	Tons. 20,430,600	Tons. 18,826,700
March 2	19,831,500	19,141,600
March 30	19,840,400	18,759,700
April 27	18,659,200	17,698,400
May 25	20,092,600	16,856,800
June 22	18,727,300	17,791,800
July 20	19,003,900	15,783,200
August 17	17,814,800	16,100,000
	154,450,500	147,958,200

* Thus, the figures "2,557" for wheat acreage in 1918 denote 2,557,000 acres under wheat.

† The figures for wheat, barley and oats in 1905-17 include a proportion of mixed corn. In 1918 this was separately distinguished, and amounted to 142,000 acres.

‡ Provisional figures.

The net shortage is thus nearly 13½ million tons, or about 8·7 per cent. In the last four weeks of the period, during which the influenza epidemic continued to affect the attendance of workmen, the shortage was nearly 1,715,000 tons, compared with the corresponding weeks a year ago.

The above figures may be considered in conjunction with the estimate recently issued by the Board of Trade as to the quantity of coal raised at mines in the United Kingdom during the quarter ended 30th June, 1918. The figures, which are subject to revision, show that the production of coal in that quarter amounted to 56,859,000 tons, a decrease of 5,404,000 tons on the corresponding quarter of 1917; this decrease is equivalent to 8·7 per cent. (the same proportion as in the Coal Controller's estimates for 32 weeks), and is accompanied by a reduction of 4·8 per cent. in the number of persons employed at coal mines in the middle of the quarter, as compared with the year earlier.

Details for the various districts are shown below:—

District.	Quantity of Coal raised.		Percentage changes as compared with 2nd qr. of 1917, in	
	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 2nd qr. of 1917.	Quantity of Coal raised.	Number of Persons employed at Coal Mines at middle of quarter.
England and Wales.	Tons.	Tons.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northumberland	2,476,000	- 138,000	- 5·3	- 4·6
Durham	7,144,000	- 725,000	- 10·2	- 3·4
Yorkshire	8,883,000	- 1,268,000	- 14·3	- 4·0
Lancs., Ches. and N. Wales	5,718,000	- 593,000	- 10·4	- 4·3
Derby, Notts. and Leicester	7,562,000	- 616,000	- 8·1	- 3·4
Staffs., Salop, Worcs. and Warwick	4,367,000	- 564,000	- 12·9	- 5·4
South Wales and Mon. ...	11,463,000	- 914,000	- 8·0	- 5·3
Other Districts	1,175,000	- 197,000	- 16·8	- 5·4
Scotland.				
East Scotland	2,770,000	+ 53,000	+ 2·0	- 7·2
West Scotland	5,359,000	+ 438,000	+ 8·2	- 7·3
Ireland	22,000	- 4,000	- 18·2	+ 5·6
United Kingdom	56,859,000	- 5,404,000	- 9·5	- 4·8

The total quantity raised in the quarter—viz., 56,859,000 tons—compares with 62,263,000 tons in the second quarter of 1917, 63,927,000 tons in the second quarter of 1916, 63,294,000 tons in the second quarter of 1915, and 67,229,000 tons in the second quarter of 1914.

The serious shortage indicated by the figures given in the above Tables occurs at a time when extra demands for many million tons of coal are being made for the American Expeditionary Force, for the urgent military requirements of France and Italy, for the British Navy, and for the manufacture of munitions; and this is at a time when stocks for industrial works, for public utility undertakings, and for household purposes are lower than ever.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

The fiftieth annual Trades Union Congress of the United Kingdom was held in the Central Hall, Derby, on Monday, 2nd September, and the five following days. The congress was presided over by the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, Mr. J. W. Ogden, J.P., of the Amalgamated Weavers' Association.

The analysis into groups of trades given below shows the composition of the congress compared with the corresponding figures for the congress of 1917:—

Groups of Trades.	1917.			1918.		
	No. of Organisations.	No. of Delegates.	No. of Members.	No. of Organisations.	No. of Delegates.	No. of Members.
Building	10	24	175,132	10	26	219,946
Mining and Quarrying ...	10	175	623,013	7	186	680,100
Engineering	12	29	137,806	13	42	429,982
Shipbuilding (including Boilermaking) ...	3	10	109,370	3	10	120,016
Other Metal Trades	26	74	162,770	33	96	238,297
Textiles	20*	123	357,865	23*	139	421,869
Clothing	6	21	119,546	7	32	168,684
Transport (Land and Water)	18	73	612,946	19	94	739,551
Chemical, Gas, and General Labourers	9	42	310,532	10	93	865,270
Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	11	26	92,509	13	32	104,047
Pottery and Glass	5	6	17,363	7	12	24,123
Woodworking, Furnishing, &c.	10	14	54,579	10	14	65,104
Baking and Cigar Making ...	4	8	15,806	4	12	17,050
Engineers	7	20	47,465	6	21	61,252
Post Office Employees	4	8	95,904	5	11	110,891
Miscellaneous	19	39	136,836	22	53	234,835
TOTAL	174	692	3,068,992	191	876	4,501,622

The number of organisations accounted for in the above statement is 191, but some of these organisations are federal.

* In some of the textile, &c., trades not only are amalgamated associations represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist send separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as separate organisations.

tions having members of several of their constituent Trade Unions in attendance at the congress. Allowing for such cases, members of about 300 Trade Unions attended as delegates this year out of about 1,100 Unions in existence. The membership represented was, however, rather greater than the total membership of all Trade Unions at the end of 1916 (the latest date for which figures are at present available) and showed an increase of about 50 per cent. compared with the last congress. This very large increase was partly due to the representation this year of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Workers' Union, which together accounted for nearly 600,000 members. Other Unions represented at the congress in 1918, though not represented in 1917, accounted for 100,000 members, but rather more than half of the total increase in membership was due to the growth of those Unions which were represented at both congresses. The National Union of General Workers showed an increase of 138,000, and many other Unions showed large increases, while no Union showed any decrease worth mentioning in comparison.

Among the principal subjects on which the congress passed resolutions were: Congratulation to and confidence in the Army, Navy, and Air Forces; demand for a statement of war aims to be made by the Labour and Socialist parties of the Central Powers; nationalisation of canals, waterways, mines, minerals, and railways; national control, ownership, and management of the supply and distribution of milk; national control of agricultural land and produce; against the proposed increase in the price of meat, and in favour of the Treasury bearing the cost of any deficit; establishment of further national kitchens and restaurants; the growing tendency towards union by industry as an improvement on sectional unionism by crafts alone; restoration of civil and industrial liberties (including workshop rules, &c.) after the war; rates of wages of women employed on men's work; rates of pay of soldiers and sailors; the Workmen's Compensation Act; abolition of the poor-law system; civil rights of civil servants; demand for the application of the principles of the Whitley Report to all departments of State service; refusal of the Government to afford passport facilities to certain representatives of organised labour; direct taxation of land values; free trade; educational reform; housing reform; adult suffrage; Home Rule for Ireland; and the abolition of the House of Lords.

COMPULSORY WORK LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.*

UNITED STATES.

The first American States to enact laws enforcing useful employment of all the working forces of the population as a war emergency measure were West Virginia and Maryland, where Acts were passed in 1917. In the present year New Jersey and New York have followed their example.

The New York statute, which was approved on 13th May, 1918, applies to all able-bodied males between the ages of 18 and 50, requiring them to "be habitually and regularly engaged in some lawful, useful, and recognised business, profession, occupation, trade, or employment until the termination of the war." Such employment must continue for at least 36 hours per week, non-compliance with the law being punishable by a fine of 100 dollars (say £20), or three months' imprisonment, or both. Loitering in the streets, saloons, billiard rooms, shops, etc., is considered *prima facie* evidence of violation of the Act. Persons out of employment by reason of labour disputes and students are exempt from the operation of the law, but a claim of sufficient income for self-support and the support of dependants will not suffice.

The Governor's approval was accompanied by a memorandum stating that the object of the measure was to require contributions by all able-bodied males toward a remedying of the conditions due to the present shortage of labour. Some doubt as to constitutionality was admitted, yet the measure was held to be justified if it would produce any advantage, however small, in view of the conditions involved in the prosecution of the war. Another point mentioned was the protection of the State against undesirable persons who might enter it to escape the operations of the law of New Jersey.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada is brought under similar regulation by an Order in Council dated 4th April, 1918. The first two sections of this Order are as follows:—

(1) Every male person residing in the Dominion of Canada shall be regularly engaged in some useful occupation.

(2) In any proceeding hereunder it shall be a defence that the person is—

(a) Under 16 or over 60 years of age.

(b) A bona fide student proceeding with his training for some useful occupation.

(c) A bona fide student in actual attendance at some recognised educational institution.

(d) Usually employed in some useful occupation and temporarily unemployed owing to differences with his

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

employer common to similar employees with the same employer.

(e) Physically unable to comply with the provisions of the law as herein enacted.

(f) Unable to obtain within reasonable distance any kind of employment which he is physically able to perform at current wages for similar employment.

The third section provides a penalty for violation of the provisions of the Order, punishment to be a fine of not more than 100 dollars, and in default of payment imprisonment for not more than six months either in gaol or at a public institution or farm.

The fourth section relates to proceedings and the disposition of fines.

The fifth and sixth sections read as follows:—

5. Useful occupations and reasonable distance shall be questions of fact to be decided by a magistrate.

6. The magistrate may hear and consider other defences than those mentioned in section (2).

MUNICIPAL HOUSING REGISTRIES IN GERMANY.

An article in the June number of the *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, the journal of the German Labour Department, gives information as to the measures which have been taken by various municipalities in Germany with a view to alleviating in some degree the deficiency in housing accommodation which now exists.

It is stated to be almost universally recognised that an essential requisite for the permanent supervision and examination of housing conditions is the setting up of municipal housing registries with compulsory notification. Such a registry should be under the control of an independent department of the communal authority, or else form an integral branch of such authority. It should carry on its work independently of the interests of owners or tenants or of the opposing claims of neighbouring districts.

Housing registries have been introduced by several municipalities during the last ten to eighteen years. In 1917 there were nine registries managed directly by municipalities, and eleven were attached less directly to such authorities, while thirteen non-municipal registries were assisted by grants. Since that time a municipal registry has been established in connection with the District Building Supervision Office at Mannheim, a Housing Bureau and a housing registry have been formed at Lichtenberg (Berlin), while housing registries, with compulsory notification have been introduced at Brunswick, Mainz, and Dresden.

Experience has shown that municipal housing registries operate successfully only where the information collected is exhaustive. This is to be secured by imposing upon house-owners the legal obligation of notifying the fact that they have house space to dispose of, as also of reporting the letting of such accommodation.

Attempts were made to popularise the registries, by emphasising their gratuitous use, by advertising them in newspapers or by the distribution of circulars to owners, but without success. Some towns required the payment by the owner of a fee, usually one mark, when notification as to unlet property was made, which fee was returnable when report was made as to letting; but many landlords preferred to forfeit the money rather than fill up and return the notification.

This continued non-success compelled many communal authorities to introduce compulsory notification, whereby householders became subject to a penalty enforceable by the police if they did not notify to the municipal registry in due time the existence of unlet property within a certain prescribed period. Report has also to be made within a certain time of the property having been let.

Stuttgart was the first town to introduce the compulsory notification of unlet dwellings of all sizes, by a local police order dated 16th June, 1902. This requires all landlords, within eight days, to give information to the Housing Office as to property which is at their disposal by reason of the termination of former tenancies or which has been newly erected, and likewise notification has to be made within three days after such property has been let. No information is given as to penalties imposed in case of non-observance. Charlottenburg, which was the next town to introduce such an order (in 1911), limited its application to dwellings consisting of two dwelling-rooms and a kitchen, breaches of the order being punishable by fine or imprisonment. Similar orders were made by the Königsberg municipality in 1911 and by that of Schöneberg in 1912. Both Brunswick and Mainz introduced similar regulations in March last, applying to housing accommodation of all kinds, non-observance being punishable by fine or imprisonment.

As a rule, it appears that in the greater number of cases where communal registries have been introduced they have been set up with a view to dealing with working-class housing.

With regard to Prussia, the position concerning the legality of introducing compulsory notification by municipal authorities has now been regularised by the Housing Law of 28th March, 1918, one clause of which provides that in communes with more than 10,000 inhabitants municipal housing registries are to be established.

RISE OF WAGES IN SWEDEN DURING THE WAR.

A RECENT issue of the journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs* contains particulars of certain investigations which have recently been made by the Department into the earnings of workpeople engaged in three important industries during the war, namely (1) railway construction under the Swedish State Railway Department, (2) forest workers, and (3) agricultural workers. Short résumés are appended of each of these investigations.

I.—RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

This report is concerned with the earnings of certain classes of workpeople employed by the Swedish State Railway service during the three years 1915 to 1917 inclusive. The following Table shows the increase which has taken place in the average earnings of piece and time-workers per hour and per day during the three years from 1915 to 1917 inclusive:—

Group of Workpeople.	Average earnings per hour			Average earnings per day		
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Piece-workers	d. 8.4	d. 9.7	d. 12.1	s. d. 5 0	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 7 4
Time Workers	6.0	6.0	7.1	3 11	4 1	7 2
Both Groups together ...	8.0	9.0	11.5	4 10	5 8	7 1

The total number of workpeople to whom the above particulars relate was computed to be an average per month of 3,177 in 1915, 2,216 in 1916 and 2,415 in 1917, about 85 per cent being piece-workers. It is stated that in the year 1916 as compared with the previous year there was a displacement of work from places where lower rates of pay prevailed to places where higher rates were obtainable, which had some effect upon earnings as between the two years in question. No displacement to the same extent, however, occurred between the years 1916 and 1917. The percentage increase in earnings per hour, taking piece and time-workers together, was 13 per cent. as between 1915 and 1916, and 28 per cent. as between 1917 and 1916. During the whole period from 1915 to 1917 the percentage rise was 45.

II.—FOREST WORKERS.

This enquiry was concerned with the wages and working conditions of about 150,000 persons employed during the winter on forest operations in the northern parts of Sweden. The average daily piece-work earnings of wood-cutters in 1913 were 4s., in 1916 they were 7s. 9d., and in 1917 10s. 1d., showing an increase for the whole period of 153.8 per cent. For carters (horse and man) the corresponding average earnings were 8s. 5d., 18s. 1d., and 23s. 9d., representing an aggregate increase of 182.3 per cent. The extraordinary increase which has thus taken place is ascribed to the great demand for workers in consequence of the enhanced activity in the timber trade brought about by the war, the relatively greater advance in the wages of carters being due to the rise in the cost of horses, fodder, saddlery and harness.

III.—AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.

The following Table gives index numbers showing the course of rates of cash wages of the more important agricultural workers during the period from 1913 to 1917, the wages paid in 1913 being taken as the base figure and equal to 100:—

	Index Numbers (1913 = 100)			
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.†
Yearly Wages of Farm Servants living in—				
Men	102	105	122	143
Women	103	108	122	145
Yearly Wages of Farm Servants living only—				
Carters	102	105	119	172
Stockmen	101	104	117	130
Day Rates of Labourers—				
(Men)				
Without board, in summer	102	105	127	157
Without board, in winter	102	107	138	165
With board, in summer	102	106	128	135
With board, in winter	102	108	137	148
(Women)				
Without board, in summer	102	105	125	176
Without board, in winter	103	107	131	173
With board, in summer	102	107	126	153
With board, in winter	103	110	133	156

It is pointed out that, while the figures cannot claim to indicate exactly the increase which has taken place in the cost of food, the difference in the level of wages as between 1913 and 1917 must be related to the enhancement of prices, which in rural districts amounted to about 100 per cent. during the period from the beginning of the war to November, 1917.

* Sociala Meddelanden utgivna av K. Socialstyrelsen, No. 1, 1918. Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner.
† Provisional figures.

COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

UNITED KINGDOM: PRICES AT 2ND SEPTEMBER.

RETAIL prices of the principal articles of food at 2nd September averaged slightly lower than a month earlier, the increase as compared with July, 1914, being 116 per cent., against 118 per cent. a month ago. The only movements of any importance were a seasonal fall of 22 per cent. in the price of potatoes, and advances amounting to 4 per cent. in the average price of milk, and to 2 per cent. in that of cheese.

Potatoes averaged 8d. per 7 lbs., as compared with 10½d. at 1st August; the prices returned ranged, with negligible exceptions, from 7 lbs. for 6d. to 1½d. per lb. The average price of milk was 6½d. per quart, or a farthing more than a month ago, the predominant prices being 7d. and 8d. in the large towns and 6d. and 7d. in the rest of the country. The further slight advance shown in the price of cheese was mainly due to deferred operation of the increase from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. in the price of Government cheese.

For each of the articles included in the Returns a percentage comparison of the level of prices at the beginning of September in relation to the normal prices of July, 1914, is shown below:—

Article.	Percentage Increase from July, 1914, to 2nd September, 1918.		
	Large Towns (population over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
Beef, British—			
Ribs	80	87	84
Thin Flank	102	95	98
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs	150	146	148
Thin Flank	172	168	165
Mutton, British—			
Legs	84	85	85
Breast	85	70	77
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs	186	167	176
Breast	174	163	168
Bacon (streaky)	146	137	141
Pish	211	168	189
Flour	50	54	52
Bread	57	52	52
Tea	73	69	73
Sugar (granulated)	251	231	241
Milk	100	80	95
Butter—			
Fresh	91	95	94
Salt	98	99	99
Chesse	133	128	130
Margarine	105	89	97
Eggs (fresh)	312	276	294
Potatoes	71	49	66

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 less than three-quarters the rise in prices. This is brought out in the following Table, which compares the general percentage increase in (1) prices and (2) expenditure. The prices percentages (1) are based on the same quantities now as in July, 1914, a basis which affords a measure of the increased cost of maintaining a pre-war standard of living, so far as the articles included in the statistics are concerned; and the expenditure percentages (2) are based on the consumption of the same articles, so far as ascertained, in recent months in comparison with pre-war consumption. They are therefore subject to the fluctuations in the quantities of food available, and this point should be borne in mind when comparing the course of prices and the course of expenditure.

	Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914.		
	Large Towns.	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
(1) Level of retail prices of foregoing articles of food, assuming same quantities at both dates	121	111	116
(2) Expenditure on such articles of food, allowing for changes in consumption	88	81	84

Retail prices of the principal articles of food have, on this basis, increased by about 116 per cent., and, although the average level of rents has only increased very slightly as a result of increases in local rates, the prices of other items have advanced so substantially that the general increase in the prices of all the items ordinarily entering into the working-class family budget (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, &c.) between July, 1914, and the beginning of September, 1918, is estimated at about 110 per cent., taking

for this calculation the same quantities of the various items in September, 1918, as in July, 1914. If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted the increase is about 7 per cent. less.

It is not possible to supplement this comparison of the level of prices generally by a comparison of expenditure similar to that given above with regard to food. Combination of the average increase in expenditure on the specified principal articles of food with the average increase in retail prices of other items (including rents) yields a resultant increase of approximately 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.

NORWAY.*

The index number representing the total expenditure of a Norwegian family upon food, fuel, lighting, clothing, rent, taxation, &c., at the prices current in May, 1918, showed a rise of 3 per cent. as compared with March, 1918 (the last period for which figures are available), and of 147 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. The figures are based on the standard of living of an average urban family which had an income of about £83 per annum in 1914, and are computed on the assumption that no change has taken place in such standard. For food alone, the cost in May was 164 per cent. greater than in July, 1914, for fuel 635 per cent., lighting 145 per cent., and clothing 194 per cent.; in the case of rent, the increase was 10.7 per cent. only.

DENMARK.†

The periodical computation of the Danish Statistical Department as to the effect of the rise in prices during the war upon the cost of maintaining a family in Copenhagen has now been brought down to July, 1918. (The last period for which figures were previously available was February, 1918—see THE LABOUR GAZETTE for April.) At the prices prevailing in July, 1914, the total annual sum required by the working-class family of 5 persons selected as a type to meet the cost of food, clothing, rent, fuel, lighting, taxation, etc., was 2,000 kroner (£111). The cost of maintaining the same standard was 3,094 kroner (£172) in July, 1917, 3,322 kroner (£185) in February, 1918, and 3,635 kroner (£202) in July, 1918. In the computation for each of the last two periods the Danish Statistical Office makes allowance for changes in the standard of living due to the practical disappearance from the market of certain fats (e.g. margarine), and the restricted consumption of others (e.g. bread) under the system of rationing.

In the following Table the increase or decrease under the various heads in July, 1918, as compared with the dates mentioned, is shown in the form of percentages:—

Group of Expenditure.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in expenditure in July, 1918, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	July, 1917.	Feb., 1918.
Food:—			
Beef and pork	Per cent. + 106.4	Per cent. + 30.5	Per cent. + 20.1
Butter, milk, cheese, eggs, etc. ...	+ 72.1	+ 0.6	+ 1.4
Fish	+ 40.0	No change	+ 2.4
Bread	+ 72.5	— 7.0	No change
Flour, oatmeal, etc.	+ 148.5	+ 2.5	— 2.5
Potatoes, vegetables and fruit ...	+ 122.2	+ 46.3	+ 26.3
Sugar, groceries, oil, etc.	+ 84.0	+ 27.0	+ 7.1
Total Food	+ 87.1	+ 12.5	+ 8.2
Clothes, boots and washing	+ 169.0	+ 36.8	+ 23.8
Rent and cost of repairs	+ 29.1	+ 13.6	+ 5.4
Fuel and lighting	+ 175.0	+ 25.0	No change
Medical attendance, Trade Union subscriptions, taxes	No change	No change	No change
Other expenditure	+ 75.0	+ 25.0	+ 9.4
Total Other Items	+ 77.0	+ 22.7	+ 10.6
Total All Groups	+ 81.8	+ 17.5	+ 9.4

Thus the total cost of living in Copenhagen among families of the class selected as a type was about 82 per cent. higher in July, 1918, than in July, 1914, while for food alone the increase in expenditure was over 87 per cent.

ICELAND.

The July issue of *Hagthindi*, the journal of the Icelandic Statistical Department, contains data which continue the information as to food prices collected quarterly from various tradesmen at Reykjavik, as described on p. 360 of THE LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1917. The average increase in prices of

* *Sociale Meddelelser* (the journal of the Norwegian Department for Social Affairs), No. 8 of 1918. Christiania.

† *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 5th August, 1918. Statistical Department, Copenhagen.

‡ The proportionate expenditure upon the various items by a family taken as the standard was ascertained by an enquiry carried out in 1914.

§ The unweighted mean increase for 44 articles which were actually procurable in July, 1918.

necessaries at Reykjavik in July, 1918, as compared with April last, was 4 per cent., with July, 1917, 27 per cent., and with July, 1914, 211 per cent. If coal and petroleum, which show increases over prices in July, 1914, of 1,051 and 217 per cent. respectively, be omitted, and the comparison be limited to articles of food alone, it is stated that the average increase in July, 1918, was 3 per cent. as compared with April last, 22 per cent. as compared with July, 1917, and 190 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

The extent to which certain of the principal groups of food have risen in price during the intervals indicated will be seen from the following Table:—

Article, or Group of Articles.	Increase in Cost in July, 1918, as compared with		
	April, 1918.	July, 1917.	July, 1914.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bread	No change	9	261
Flour, oatmeal, beans, &c.	1	21	284
Sugar	8	9	133
Coffee, tea, cocoa, chocolate ...	7	38	109
Butter, fat, milk, cheese and eggs ...	4	46	235
Beef and mutton, bacon and pork ...	6	3	136

FRANCE.*

The index number representing the general level of retail prices of food in French towns with over 10,000 inhabitants (but not including Paris) during the second quarter of 1918 was 132 per cent. above that of the fourth quarter of 1914, whereas in the first quarter of 1918 it was 111 per cent. above the pre-war level. As regards Paris, the latest data refer to April, 1918, in which month the level of retail food prices was 118 per cent. above that of July, 1914. In both cases the computation of the change in the general prices level is based on the pre-war food budget of a typical Parisian family of the working class, and it is assumed that the standard of dietary has been identical at the two periods compared.

ITALY.

In March retail food prices in Italy as a whole were 6.9 per cent. higher than those of the preceding month, and 136.8 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. These percentages are computed from index numbers published in the issue of the *Bollettino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro* (the journal of the Italian Labour Department) for 1st August, 1918, and are based on returns from 40 towns in Italy. The Table below shows the increase in the case of seven important articles of food, the prices of which are taken as the basis for the foregoing calculations:—

Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in March, 1918, as compared with	
	February, 1918.	July, 1914.
Wheat bread	Per cent. — 1.4	Per cent. + 47.1
Wheat flour	+ 0.2	+ 46.6
Macaroni, &c.	+ 0.7	+ 73.4
Beef	+ 28.6	+ 490.6
Bacon	+ 1.7	+ 198.3
Olive oil	+ 0.6	+ 118.0
Milk	+ 0.6	+ 88.9
ALL ABOVE ARTICLES (PERCENTAGE INCREASE)	+ 6.9	+ 136.8

Milan.†

According to statistics published in the monthly journal of the Milan municipality, the cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of living in that city for one week in the case of a family consisting of five persons at the prices current in July, 1918, was 186 per cent. greater than in the pre-war period (i.e. the first half of 1914). The cost of food alone showed an increase of 225 per cent., clothing of 184 per cent., fuel and lighting of 120 per cent., while rent remained unchanged.

If, however, allowance be made for the reduced scale of consumption in consequence of rationing and of the system of fixing prices, the general increase in cost as compared with the early part of 1914 is computed at the lower figure of 105 per cent., and in the case of food alone at 123 per cent.; clothing shows a rise of 105 per cent., while fuel and lighting and rent show no change between 1914 and July, 1918.

SWITZERLAND.‡

According to figures compiled by the Swiss League for Reducing the Cost of Living, the general level of retail food prices in Switzerland on 1st June, 1918, showed an increase of 13.0 per cent. as compared with 1st March, 1918 (the date of the preceding computation), and of 122.2 per cent. as compared with that for 1st June, 1914. If certain

* *Bulletin du Ministère du Travail*, March-April-May, 1918. Paris.

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

‡ *Die Detailpreise der Schweizerischen Konsumvereine am 1. Juni, 1918*. Supplement to *Schweizerischer Konsumverein*, No. 35. Basle.

other necessaries (fuel, lighting, soap) be included, retail prices on 1st June are found to have risen 12.8 per cent. and 129.7 per cent. respectively. The following Table shows the extent to which each of the categories of food, &c., has increased in price during the intervals referred to:—

Article, or Group of Articles.	Increase in Cost of Identical Quantities on 1st June, 1918, as compared with	
	1st March, 1918.	1st June, 1914.
Milk, butter, cheese	Per cent. + 12.6	Per cent. + 73.3
Edible fats and oils	+ 9.7	+ 282.1
Bread, flour, cereals	+ 0.5	+ 102.3
Peas, beans, lentils and rice	+ 23.5	+ 283.9
Meat	+ 25.8	+ 154.0
Eggs	+ 25.8	+ 230.0
Potatoes	+ 20.0	+ 71.4
Sugar and honey	+ 5.9	+ 179.3
Coffee, tea, chocolate	+ 3.8	+ 94.1
All foods	+ 13.0	+ 122.2
Other necessaries (fuel, lighting, soap)	+ 11.0	+ 201.5
ALL ABOVE ARTICLES	+ 12.8	+ 129.7

The foregoing computations are based on the assumption that the pre-war standard of consumption of the various articles by a typical family was maintained at each of the later periods.

No allowance is made for the reduction in expenditure due to State action in providing cheap food for the necessities; in other words, the specially reduced prices at which food has been supplied to such persons have not been considered in computing average prices.

CANADA.*

The cost of food in June, measured by the weekly expenditure of a family of five members, as computed from returns of retail prices in sixty towns in the Dominion, shows an increase amounting to 0.9 per cent. as compared with the previous month and to 72.1 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 June figures show an increase of 1.2 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 43.6 per cent. as compared with those of July, 1914. The difference in the extent of the rise since July, 1914, between food on the one hand and the total family expenditure on the other, is due to the fact that while food, fuel, and lighting have become considerably dearer, house rent has declined by 1.2 per cent.

AUSTRALIA.†

During the month of March, the index number representing the average retail price of food as a whole in thirty principal towns in the Australian Commonwealth showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. as compared with February, 1918, and an increase of 30.5 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. In obtaining these figures account is taken of the extent to which each of the various articles of food entering into the computation of the index number was consumed throughout the Commonwealth before the war, and it is assumed that the scale of consumption has not changed in the meantime.

NEW ZEALAND.‡

The index number of retail prices of food in May, based on returns relating to twenty-five representative towns in New Zealand, shows an increase of 1.4 per cent. when compared with the corresponding figure for the previous month. Groceries and dairy produce rose in price by 2.7 and 1.3 per cent. respectively, while meat showed no change. As compared with July, 1914, all three groups of articles were dearer, the combined index number for May being 38.7 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 May, 1918, as compared with	
	April, 1918.	July, 1914.
Groceries	Per cent. + 2.7	Per cent. + 40.5
Dairy produce	+ 1.3	+ 39.1
Meat	No change	+ 36.4
ALL GROUPS COMBINED (WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE INCREASE)	+ 1.4	+ 38.7

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

† *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, No. 71, March, 1918. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne.

‡ *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, June, 1918. Wellington, N.Z.

UNITED STATES.*

In May, 1918, as compared with April, 1918, a further rise amounting to 3 per cent. was recorded in the general level of retail food prices in the United States. For comparison with the pre-war level, the average prices prevailing at the latest date are now compared with those of the corresponding month of 1913. On this basis the food prices level on 15th May, 1918, showed a rise of 63 per cent. above that of 15th May, 1913. In the computation of the general level the various articles of food are "weighted" according to their respective importance in household consumption, and it is assumed that no change has taken place in the standard of living throughout the period under review.

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

Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Average Retail Price in May, 1918, as compared with		Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Average Retail Price in May, 1918, as compared with	
	April, 1918.	May, 1918.		April, 1918.	May, 1918.
Sirloin steak	Per cent. + 9	Per cent. + 55	Flour	No change	+ 98
Round steak	+ 10	+ 70	Maize meal	— 2	+ 138
Rib roast	+ 9	+ 59	Rice	+ 2	+
Chuck roast	+ 9	+	Potatoes	No change	+ 42
Plate beef	+ 10	+	Onions	— 1	+
Pork chops	+ 3	+ 75	Beans, navy	+ 70	+
Bacon	+ 2	+ 87	Prunes	— 1	+
Ham	+ 2	+ 72	Raisins, seeded ...	No change	+
Lard	— 1	+ 108	Sugar	No change	+ 70
Hens ... ..	...	+ 71	Coffee	No change	+
Salmon, tinned	+	+	Tea	No change	+
Eggs	+	+ 62	General (weighted) percentage.	+ 3	+ 63
Butter	+ 1	+ 41			
Cheese	— 2	+			
Milk	No change	+ 49			
Bread	+ 1	+ 74			

As compared with the previous month, the greatest relative rise in price is shown by onions, which increased by 70 per cent., due to new onions having just come on the market. All kinds of meat show an increase, sirloin steak, rib roast and chuck roast of 9 per cent., and round steak and plate beef of 10 per cent. The price of flour, milk, potatoes, raisins (seeded), sugar, coffee and tea remain unchanged.

As compared with May, 1913, all articles showed an increase in price, the greatest relative rises being for maize meal (138 per cent.), lard (108 per cent.), flour (98 per cent.), and potatoes (42 per cent.).

EMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

GERMANY.§

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

"There was again no perceptible evidence of any decline in the expansive energy of German industry. The number of persons employed, as evinced by the statistics of sickness insurance societies, showed the usual summer decline, and there were fewer applications for situations at the employment exchanges, but it should be observed that in the harvest months there is regularly a distinct migration towards rural occupations which it is not possible to represent exactly by figures, but which appears to have been greater this year than in preceding years. On the whole employment was very brisk and better than in 1917, although the increase was not uniform.

"In mining and smelting employment generally continued as good as in previous months. In lignite mining the position was more satisfactory than in July, 1917. Employment continued very good in the metal and engineering trades. Certain branches of the latter show a perceptible increase as compared with July, 1917. The electrical trades in varying degrees were also better employed than last year. Employment in the chemical trades on the whole continued at the same level as in June, and in some branches was better than in the corresponding month of 1917; here and there, however, a decline was reported. In the textile trades employment, as before, was unsatisfactory. The building trades, on the other hand, gave the first signs of a partial revival."

Returns from Trade Unions.—Returns relating to employment during July were furnished by 33 Trade Unions, the membership covered being 1,197,028. Of these 8,545, or 0.7 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 0.8 in July, 1917.

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

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

† Increase (or decrease) of less than 0.5 per cent.

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

§ *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger*, 22nd August, 1918.

	Applications for employment to every 100 situations vacant.		
	July, 1918.	June, 1918.	July, 1917.
Men	48	53	47
Women	82	83	83

Returns from Sickness Insurance Societies.—Returns giving the situation of these societies on 1st August showed a decrease of 98,358 members, or 1.3 per cent., as compared with 1st July. Women members declined in numbers by 1.1 per cent., and men by 1.6 per cent.

HOLLAND.*

Employment in April and May.—Returns relating to employment in April were received by the Dutch Statistical Office from Trade Union and other unemployment funds with a total insured membership of 177,640. Of these, 18,962 were performing military service, or were on strike, locked out, sick, &c., leaving 158,678 as the number concerning whom Returns could be utilised. The percentage of such members out of work during the month was 9.9, as compared with 9.5 in the preceding month, and with 11.5 in April, 1917.

Group of Trades.	Number of Members insured against Unemployment in April, 1918.	Percentage Unemployed.			Average Days Lost per Member Unemployed.		
		April, 1918.	Mar., 1918.	April, 1917.	April, 1918.	Mar., 1918.	April, 1917.
All Unions paying Unemployment Benefit, and Municipal Unemployment Funds making Returns	158,678	9.9	9.5	11.5	4.5	4.3	4.0
Do. do. excluding Diamond Workers	148,501	8.9	8.3	7.8	4.3	4.1	2.8
Working in diamonds, &c.	10,177	25.1	27.3	47.5	5.5	5.5	5.9
Printing, lithography, &c.	12,124	0.9	0.8	0.6	5.6	5.6	5.4
Building trades (including roadmaking)	37,333	6.2	8.3	3.4	5.1	5.2	4.8
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	31,175	8.1	8.2	4.6	3.4	3.2	2.4
Textile	12,780	32.3	32.0	31.3	3.9	3.2	1.8
Food, drink, and tobacco	23,075	13.2	5.4	9.4	4.7	4.6	3.3
Woodworking, &c.	7,400	2.3	3.3	1.3	5.5	5.6	5.3
Leather, oilcloth, &c.	2,862	1.8	1.1	3.8	3.7	4.7	2.1

Information on a somewhat different basis is available for May—a month later than the date to which the foregoing figures relate. Returns furnished by Trade Unions only (irrespective of whether they pay unemployment benefit or not), and further, from Unions making Returns for both months, show the percentage of unemployment to be 8.3 per cent. in May, as compared with 9.0 per cent. in April. Among the members of these Unions the average number of working days lost owing to unemployment was, in May, 6.1 per cent., and in April 6.7 per cent. of the total number of days that might have been worked in the respective months.

UNITED STATES.†

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

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

Industry.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Number of Workpeople.		Earnings.†	
		April, 1918.	May, 1918.	April, 1918.	May, 1918.
Iron and steel ...	97	185,662	188,565	2,062,979	2,359,586
Car building and repairing	31	41,612	42,075	412,874	440,039
Automobiles ...	48	114,979	114,944	586,835	628,258
Cotton manufacturing	53	50,161	49,323	147,112	162,005
Cotton finishing	16	11,545	11,443	42,295	43,026
Hosiery & underwear	53	28,124	27,721	78,866	81,217
Woolen	46	46,162	45,179	176,614	170,667
Silk	40	13,392	13,349	77,488	79,834
Men's ready-made clothing	25	25,574	25,597	93,425	101,896
Boots and shoes	67	49,155	48,060	171,210	171,346
Cigar manufacturing	30	20,844	17,809	60,187	51,083
Leather manufg.	65	15,642	15,492	59,319	61,278
Paper making ...	49	22,883	23,003	89,677	91,328

Four industries thus show an increase in the number of persons on the pay-roll, and nine a decrease. The increases were

* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st July, 1918.
 † Monthly Labour Review, July, 1918. United States Bureau of Labour Statistics.
 ‡ The figures represent the aggregate wages bill for two weeks in the case of the iron and steel, car building and silk industries, and for one week in other cases.
 § Decrease of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

small, iron and steel being the largest (1.6 per cent.), but the decreases on the other hand were comparatively high, the greatest, in cigar manufacturing, being 14.6 per cent. These decreases were partly due to scarcity of help, and to some extent to labour disputes.

In spite of the decrease in the number of employees in nine industries, eleven of the thirteen industries show an increase in the total amount of the pay-roll in May, 1918, as compared with April, 1918. Increases of 14.4 per cent., 9.1 per cent. and 8.4 per cent. respectively occurred in iron and steel, men's ready-made clothing, and leather manufacturing. The decrease of 15.1 per cent. in cigar manufacturing was largely due to strikes.

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

Industry.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Number of Workpeople.		Earnings.*	
		May, 1917.	May, 1918.	May, 1917.	May, 1918.
Iron and steel ...	97	187,889	189,342	1,864,926	2,368,558
Car building and repairing	34	45,316	42,909	330,651	447,209
Automobiles ...	47	120,112	114,745	577,845	627,301
Cotton manufacturing	54	53,275	51,113	121,229	157,871
Cotton finishing	15	11,907	11,245	36,494	42,251
Hosiery & underwear	56	30,528	29,779	84,701	88,597
Woolen	46	44,765	45,179	134,280	170,666
Silk	41	18,161	18,573	93,776	98,455
Men's ready-made clothing	36	25,571	26,659	84,078	102,142
Boots and shoes	66	49,068	46,804	145,348	166,048
Cigar manufg.	63	19,793	17,926	60,668	51,619
Leather manufg.	35	16,577	15,492	52,024	61,278
Paper making ...	48	21,264	22,463	71,534	88,328

The figures for May, 1918, as compared with those of identical establishments for May, 1917, show an increase in the number of workpeople employed in four industries, and a decrease in nine. The largest increase (in paper making) was 5.6 per cent., while the greatest decrease (9.3 per cent.) was in cigar manufacturing. All industries show an increase in the total amount of pay-roll, ranging from 1.9 per cent. in cigar manufacturing to 35.3 per cent. in car building and repairing.

New York State.†

Employment in Manufacturing Industries in June.—The following report is based on Returns from 1,648 representative firms with over 619,000 employees, or more than one-third of the factory workers in the State, and a weekly pay-roll of over £2,500,000.—“Reports of manufacturing activity for the month of June show a small increase in the number of employees when compared with the preceding month. Of the eleven industry groups, six had more workers in June than in May—namely, stone, clay and glass, metals, chemicals, paper, food and liquors and light and power. The largest gain was one of 4 per cent. in the food and liquors group. All other divisions showed fewer workers in June than in May, the largest decline being one of 3 per cent. in printing and paper goods.

“The total pay-rolls for June indicate the greatest wage volume of which there is any record. The increase over May was 3 per cent. Every industry group contributed to this result with the exception of printing and paper goods, where there was a slight decrease brought about by the seasonal decline in printing and bookmaking.

“Contrasting June, 1918, with June, 1917, one notes an increase of 4 per cent. in the number of employees. As has been the case in recent months the metals group is the sustaining influence, the number of employees being 15 per cent. greater than in June of a year ago. Chemicals, food and liquors, and light and power were the only other groups that had more employees in June, 1918, than in June, 1917. These figures indicate that a redistribution of the labour force of the State has been taking place, those industries that are most essential under present conditions expanding at the expense of those of less vital nature. Total pay-rolls were 31 per cent. greater in June, 1918, than in June, 1917. Here the increase was general for all industry groups, gains ranging from 7 per cent. for the stone, clay and glass industry to 45 per cent. for the metals, machinery and conveyances group.

“The factories of New York State had 9 per cent. more employees and paid out 54 per cent. more in wages in June, 1918, than in June, 1916; likewise the increases in June, 1918, over June, 1915, were 26 per cent. in employees and 122 per cent. of wages.

“Since March, 1918, each month has seen a new record in the average weekly earnings per employee. The new high mark set in June is \$4 5s. 2d., an increase of 2s. 2d. over the similar figure for May. The average is obtained by dividing the total pay-rolls by the number of employees on the pay-rolls. No distinction is made between men and the women, or between shop and factory office employees. The averages corresponding to the above as reported in June, 1917, 1916, 1915 and 1914 were, respectively, £3 7s. 6d., £3 0s. 1d., £2 13s. 5d., and £2 12s. 11d.”

* The figures represent the aggregate wages bill for two weeks in the case of the iron and steel, car building and silk industries, and for one week in other cases.
 † The Bulletin, July, 1918. Issued by the New York State Industrial Commission. Albany, N.Y.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING AUGUST.

(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 August, 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) on a	
	Males.*	Females	Total.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Building	469,333	5,405	474,738	0.58	+ 0.03	– 0.19
Construction of Works ...	108,765	2,226	108,991	0.57	+ 0.0	– 0.03
Shipbuilding	254,769	9,293	264,062	0.25	– 0.01	– 0.16
Engineering & Ironfounding	974,524	466,230	1,440,754	0.68	– 0.0	+ 0.04
Construction of Vehicles ...	150,639	19,047	169,686	0.7	– 0.0	– 0.12
Sawmilling	8,979	70	9,049	0.33	– 0.13	– 0.28
Other Insured Workpeople	36,811	139	36,950	0.04	– 0.06	– 0.12
Total Insured under Act of 1911	2,001,811	503,040	2,504,851	0.57	...	– 0.04
Iron and Steel Manufacture	151,248	12,081	163,329	0.15	– 0.0	– 0.15
Tinplate Manufacture ...	12,027	4,938	16,965	0.07	– 0.0	– 0.04
Wire Manufacture	15,518	9,102	24,620	0.67	+ 0.08	+ 0.26
Anchors, Chains, Nails, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, &c.	10,871	14,352	25,223	0.38	– 0.14	– 0.20
Brass	17,412	9,251	26,663	0.31	+ 0.08	+ 0.04
Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc, &c.	20,032	11,830	31,862	0.44	+ 0.09	+ 0.03
Hardware and Hollow-ware	52,201	57,314	109,515	0.70	+ 0.0	– 0.01
Tools, Files, Saws, Implements, Cutlery	14,688	6,989	21,677	0.45	– 0.10	+ 0.19
Clocks, Plate, Jewellery ...	5,746	6,746	12,492	0.22	...	+ 0.10
Needles, Pins, Typefoundry, Dies, &c.	2,818	8,240	11,058	0.33	+ 0.13	+ 0.16
Electrical, Scientific, &c., Appliances and Apparatus	26,657	26,887	53,544	0.71	+ 0.06	+ 0.10
Miscellaneous Metal	1,441	5,762	7,203	0.36	– 0.08	– 0.39
Ammunition and Explosives	58,118	245,642	303,760	1.12	– 0.01	– 0.19
Chemicals	71,221	39,751	110,972	0.88	– 0.09	+ 0.12
Leather and Leather Goods	26,311	29,001	55,312	0.55	– 0.12	– 0.12
Brick, Tile, and Artificial Building Materials	21,660	10,264	31,924	0.34	+ 0.0	– 0.02
Sawmilling, Machined Wood-work and Wooden Cases†	49,849	36,126	85,975	1.72	– 0.19	+ 0.43
Rubber and Manufactures thereof	18,897	39,113	58,010	0.84	+ 0.06	– 0.01
Other Insured Workpeople	48,426	217,247	265,673	1.09	– 0.06	+ 0.02
Total Insured under Act of 1916	627,201	789,826	1,417,027	0.83	– 0.02	+ 0.01

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

Trade.	Numbers Unemployed at end of August, 1918.		Percentage Unemployed at end of August.		Increase (+) or Decrease (–) on a month ago.	
	Males.*	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Building	2,657	99	0.57	1.83	+ 0.04	+ 0.29
Construction of Works ...	558	59	0.52	2.65	+ 0.01	– 0.31
Shipbuilding	44	176	0.19	1.89	– 0.01	– 0.15
Engineering & Ironfounding	2,887	6,883	0.30	1.48	– 0.01	– 0.01
Construction of Vehicles ...	269	188	0.18	0.99	– 0.01	+ 0.04
Sawmilling	29	3	0.32	0.43	– 0.11	– 0.43
Other Insured Workpeople	16	...	0.04	...	– 0.03	– 0.72
Total under Act of 1911 ...	6,890	7,478	0.34	1.47	...	– 0.02
Iron and Steel Manufacture	90	153	0.06	1.29	+ 0.01	– 0.13
Tinplate Manufacture ...	2	10	0.02	0.4	+ 0.01	– 0.30
Wire Manufacture	44	121	0.28	1.31	+ 0.05	– 0.30
Anchors, Chains, Nails, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, &c.	9	87	0.08	0.61	– 0.03	– 0.02
Brass	27	57	0.15	0.62	+ 0.05	+ 0.14
Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc, &c.	40	91	0.20	0.84	– 0.02	+ 0.28
Hardware and Hollow-ware	136	631	0.26	1.0	– 0.01	+ 0.10
Tools, Files, Saws, Implements, Cutlery	17	81	0.12	1.16	– 0.02	– 0.6
Clocks, Plate, Jewellery ...	9	19	0.16	0.28	– 0.05	+ 0.04
Needles, Pins, Typefoundry, Dies, &c.	12	25	0.43	0.30	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Electrical, Scientific, &c., Appliances and Apparatus	111	270	0.42	1.00	+ 0.02	+ 0.10
Miscellaneous Metal	1	25	0.07	0.3	– 0.14	– 0.07
Ammunition and Explosives	50	2,801	0.26	1.8	– 0.02	– 0.01
Chemicals	30	630	0.49	1.58	– 0.01	– 0.47
Leather and Leather Goods	68	234	0.26	0.81	– 0.04	+ 0.04
Brick, Tile, and Artificial Building Materials	42	66	0.19	0.64	+ 0.01	– 0.01
Sawmilling, Machined Wood-work and Wooden Cases†	281	1,199	0.56	3.32	– 0.04	– 0.38
Rubber and Manufactures thereof	109	886	0.38	0.99	+ 0.09	+ 0.04
Other Insured Workpeople	309	2,531	0.64	1.19	– 0.03	– 0.06
Total under Act of 1916 ...	2,148	9,578	0.34	1.21	– 0.01	– 0.04

* 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 1,137,520 reported 5,791 (or 0.5 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of August, 1918, compared with 0.6 per cent. at the end of July, 1918, and 0.5 per cent. at the end of August, 1917.

Trade.	Membership at end of Aug., 1918, exclusive of those serving with H.M. Forces	Unemployed at end of Aug., 1918.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Num. ber.	Per. centage.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building*	89,633	112	0.1	...	– 0.8
Coal Mining	185,719	13	0.0	...	...
Iron and Steel... ..	8,127	10	0.1	– 0.1	– 0.4
Engineering	333,055	344	0.1	...	...
Shipbuilding	90,42				

(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 August, but in Yorkshire some time was lost owing to a dispute (see p. 365). There was an increase of 5,763 (or 1.1 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed at collieries making Returns as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 25,694 (or 4.8 per cent.) on a year ago. Of the 510,585 workpeople included in the Returns for August, 249,358 (or 48.8 per cent.) were employed at pits working twelve* days during the fortnight to which the Returns relate; a further 190,914 (or 37.4 per cent.) were employed at pits working eleven but less than twelve days.

Table showing employment in coal mining by district, including columns for No. of Workpeople employed, Average number of days worked per week, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1918, on a month ago and year ago.

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

Table showing employment and average days worked by coal description, including columns for Description of Coal, No. of Workpeople employed, Average number of days worked per week, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1918, on a month ago and year ago.

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good at iron, shale and lead mines; at tin mines it was affected by a dispute. In quarrying, employment, though affected by holidays, was generally good except at quarries producing paving setts, where it was fair, 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 * The figures in this and the following article only show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal, iron ore or shale was got and drawn from the mines or open works included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed worked every day that the mines or works were open. † Time was lost on account of holidays.

open works show that 15,831 workpeople were employed in August, 1918, an increase of 91 (or 0.6 per cent.) on the previous month, and an increase of 163 (or 1.0 per cent.) on a year ago.

Table showing employment in iron, shale, and other mining by district, including columns for District, Workpeople employed, Average number of days worked per week, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1918, on a month ago and year ago.

Shale.—The Returns show that 5,054 workpeople were employed in the fortnight ended 24th August, 1918, at mines which worked 6 days per week, compared with 5,018 workpeople in July at mines which worked on an average 5.93 days, and with 4,927 in August, 1917, at mines which worked 6 days.

Tin.—Employment with tin miners was affected by a dispute. Lead.—Employment with lead miners continued very good in Weardale and good in Flintshire.

QUARRYING.

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

Table summarising quarrying information, including columns for District, Number of workpeople employed, Average number of days worked per week, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month ago and year ago.

Limestone.—Employment was good at quarries producing limestone for blastfurnaces and for cement, and was fairly good at other limestone quarries.

Granite (Road Material, Setts, &c.).—Employment at quarries for road-making material was good on the whole, and was fair at quarries for paving setts.

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

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

China Clay.—Employment was good in the St. Austell district, and very good in the Shaugh and Lee Moor districts.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during August.

Table showing pig iron industry employment by district, including columns for District, Number of Furnaces, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1918, on a month ago and year ago.

* See note in previous column. † Time was lost on account of holidays.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good at iron and steel works. A general shortage of labour was again reported from every district.

According to Returns relating to 112,766 workpeople, the number of shifts worked during the week ended 24th August, 1918, was 646,042, showing a decrease of 6,581 (or 1.0 per cent.) on the previous month, and an increase of 2,313 (or 0.4 per cent.) on a year ago.

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

Table summarising iron and steel works information, including columns for Division, Number Insured, No. of Workpeople employed, Aggregate number of Shifts worked, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month ago and year ago.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

THESE trades continued to be extremely busy during August, and a great amount of overtime was worked. The usual August holidays, however, were commonly observed, works being stopped for two or more days.

Trade Unions with 333,055 members (mostly in skilled occupations) reported 0.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, compared with 0.1 per cent. a month ago and 0.1 per cent. a year ago.

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

Table showing engineering trades employment by division, including columns for Division, Number Insured, Percentage of Unemployment, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Aug., 1918, on a month ago and year ago.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

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

Trade Unions of iron and steel shipbuilders and shipwrights, with 90,421 members, reported 0.2 per cent. of the members as unemployed at the end of August, compared with 0.2 per cent. a month ago and 0.3 per cent. a year ago.

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

* Figures not available.

Table showing tinplate and steel and galvanised sheet trade employment by division, including columns for Division, Number Insured, Percentage of Unemployment, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Aug., 1918, on a month ago and year ago.

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADE.

The following Table shows the number of tinplate and steel sheet mills in operation at the end of August, 1918, at the works covered by the Returns received:—

Table showing tinplate and steel sheet trade employment by works, including columns for Works, Number of Works open, Number of Mills in operation, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month ago and year ago.

The number of tinplate mills working at the end of August showed an increase of 3 as compared with July and an increase of 15 on a year ago. The number of mills making steel and galvanised sheets working at the end of August showed no change from the previous month and an increase of 3 on a year ago. Shortages of labour and difficulties in securing supplies of raw materials were reported.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in most of these trades, and much overtime continued to be worked. Trade Unions with 54,351 members had 0.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, compared with 0.0 per cent. in the previous month and 0.2 per cent. in August, 1917.

Brasswork.—Employment continued very good, with much overtime worked.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment with nut and bolt makers was very good at Blackheath and Halesowen, and good elsewhere; with shoe rivet and wire nail makers it continued very good at Birmingham.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—At Sheffield employment continued good in the cutlery trades and very good in the file trades. Employment with edge tool makers continued good at Birmingham and Wednesbury; it was fair with bit and stirrup makers and saddle and harness furniture makers.

Tubes.—Employment was good at Birmingham and at Wednesbury.

Chains, Anchors, &c.—Employment with anchor smiths was good on the Tyne and Wear. Employment at Cradley Heath continued good with anchor and shackle makers and cable chain makers; it was still good, but showed a decline, with block chain makers. It continued good with anvil and vice makers at Dudley, and with axle and spring makers at Wednesbury.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment continued good, and overtime was reported to be worked on Government orders.

Wire.—Employment continued good, with some overtime worked; shortage of material was again reported.

Locks, Hollow-ware, &c.—Workpeople remaining in the Wolverhampton and Willenhall lock trade continued to be fully employed. Employment was good in the Midlands galvanised hollow-ware trade and in the tin, enamelled and cast iron hollow-ware trades at Wolverhampton.

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

COTTON TRADE.

DURING August employment in the cotton trade showed an improvement compared with a month ago. This improvement was partly due to the relaxation by the Cotton Control Board of their restrictions on the use of machinery (see August GAZETTE, p. 308), whereby increased spindleage was run and the weekly hours in a large number of mills were extended from 40 to 45½. Since the abolition of the rota system on 10th

* Figures not available.

August, about 4 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns have been continuously unemployed and on control pay, as compared with 6 to 7 per cent. who were suspended in rotation each week during July.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing ...	12,083	+ 0.3	- 8.8	18,449	+ 4.8	+ 15.4
Spinning ...	24,767	+ 0.8	- 8.2	37,311	+ 4.8	+ 13.4
Weaving ...	50,836	+ 1.9	- 13.5	74,085	+ 6.6	+ 0.8
Other ...	10,081	+ 0.7	- 9.0	20,331	+ 5.8	+ 12.8
Not specified ...	9,893	+ 0.6	- 15.4	15,975	+ 6.2	+ 6.1
TOTAL ...	106,663	+ 1.2	- 11.6	166,754	+ 5.9	+ 7.9

DISTRICTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Ashton ...	5,182	- 1.2	- 13.2	7,481	+ 4.8	- 3.1
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	6,651	+ 1.7	- 14.4	10,102	+ 3.1	+ 3.1
Oldham ...	8,167	+ 0.7	- 6.4	14,715	+ 8.9	+ 18.6
Bolton and Leigh ...	15,245	+ 1.4	- 5.8	23,735	+ 4.1	+ 23.3
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden ...	10,429	+ 0.8	- 11.6	16,161	+ 3.9	+ 7.6
Manchester ...	6,406	+ 2.7	- 13.3	9,467	+ 5.8	+ 10.1
Freston and Chorley ...	9,635	+ 1.5	- 9.9	13,832	+ 2.9	+ 9.4
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	16,823	+ 1.3	- 15.4	25,905	+ 4.7	+ 1.7
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson ...	14,258	+ 1.0	- 12.9	24,452	+ 12.6	- 4.5
Other Lancashire Towns ...	3,793	+ 0.7	- 12.1	5,353	+ 5.3	+ 13.3
Yorkshire Towns ...	4,586	+ 1.5	- 14.3	7,224	+ 2.3	+ 16.0
Other Districts ...	5,957	+ 1.3	- 13.5	8,933	+ 7.8	+ 8.1
TOTAL ...	106,663	+ 1.2	- 11.6	166,754	+ 5.9	+ 7.9

In the Oldham district employment in the spinning and weaving departments was reported as fair and better than a month ago; it was not so good as a year ago. A large proportion of the mills were working 45½ hours per week during the latter half of August instead of the 40 hours per week in force during July. In the Bolton and Manchester districts employment continued fair; with card-room workers and spinners there was little change compared with a month ago; with weavers there was an improvement.

In the Preston district employment with weavers was reported as fair; in the Blackburn and Burnley districts there was an improvement compared with a month ago.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

In this trade employment continued good, and more overtime was reported than a month ago; there was an improvement compared with a year ago. Over 50 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns were working 55½ hours per week during the month, and nearly 15 per cent. were on overtime. Of the remaining 35 per cent. nearly two-thirds were in Scotland.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting ...	532	- 1.5	- 1.5	1,046	+ 5.8	+ 28.8
Spinning ...	4,303	+ 1.3	- 1.2	7,778	+ 5.0	+ 23.9
Weaving ...	6,888	+ 0.9	- 4.3	11,010	+ 4.7	+ 25.8
Other Departments ...	4,730	- 1.1	- 5.9	9,003	+ 3.7	+ 19.9
Not specified ...	832	-	- 4.4	1,613	+ 5.6	+ 22.4
TOTAL ...	17,315	+ 0.4	- 3.9	30,500	+ 4.6	+ 23.4

DISTRICTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Huddersfield District ...	1,787	+ 0.8	- 3.4	3,478	+ 7.2	+ 26.9
Leeds District ...	1,533	- 0.1	- 3.0	3,181	+ 6.1	+ 35.1
Dewsbury & Batley District ...	2,473	+ 0.9	- 4.4	4,855	+ 6.7	+ 15.9
Other Parts of West Riding ...	2,130	- 0.1	- 1.3	4,016	+ 0.3	+ 23.8
TOTAL, WEST RIDING ...	7,723	+ 0.4	- 3.0	15,530	+ 5.0	+ 24.0
Scotland ...	8,347	- 0.1	- 4.3	16,173	+ 4.7	+ 19.3
Other Districts ...	5,735	+ 0.6	- 4.8	8,797	+ 3.7	+ 25.4
TOTAL ...	17,305	+ 0.4	- 3.9	30,500	+ 4.6	+ 23.4

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

WORSTED TRADE.

Over 90 per cent. of the operatives covered by the Returns in this trade were working 55½ hours or more per week during August, including 2 per cent. on overtime. Employment generally was good, and showed little change compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	3,350	+ 1.3	- 9.7	7,075	+ 3.4	+ 15.5
Spinning ...	12,643	+ 0.5	- 2.5	6,668	+ 6.3	+ 33.8
Weaving ...	6,113	+ 1.4	- 5.0	10,946	+ 5.3	+ 31.1
Other Departments ...	2,429	+ 0.3	- 3.5	5,054	+ 7.7	+ 25.7
Not specified ...	2,223	+ 1.0	- 8.6	3,666	+ 8.5	+ 33.5
TOTAL ...	28,758	+ 0.8	- 4.6	43,409	+ 5.9	+ 31.6

DISTRICTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Bradford District ...	13,415	+ 0.9	- 5.3	22,544	+ 6.8	+ 31.7
Keighley District ...	4,316	+ 0.2	- 4.3	6,559	+ 2.6	+ 33.6
Halifax District ...	2,831	- 0.1	- 3.6	3,832	+ 2.0	+ 37.1
Huddersfield District ...	3,206	+ 1.7	- 2.7	5,880	+ 8.7	+ 32.9
Other Parts of West Riding ...	1,417	+ 1.9	- 6.8	2,173	+ 6.5	+ 14.8
TOTAL, WEST RIDING ...	25,185	+ 0.8	- 4.7	41,088	+ 5.9	+ 31.7
Other Districts ...	1,573	+ 0.7	- 3.0	2,321	+ 5.7	+ 30.5
TOTAL ...	26,758	+ 0.8	- 4.6	43,409	+ 5.9	+ 31.6

HOSIERY TRADE.

ALL the available operatives, with rare exceptions, continued well employed in this trade; occasional slackness was caused by insufficient supplies of yarn and needles. Employment on the whole was about the same as a year ago.

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

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Leicester ...	12,237	+ 0.7	- 1.2	18,635	+ 1.8	+ 22.4
Leicester Country District ...	1,547	+ 0.2	- 9.1	2,164	+ 1.3	+ 15.7
Notts and Derbyshire ...	4,495	+ 0.6	- 2.5	5,691	+ 1.9	+ 29.2
Scotland ...	2,551	+ 2.0	- 3.9	3,347	+ 4.5	+ 21.2
Other Districts ...	969	- 1.8	- 15.8	1,095	+ 2.5	+ 18.8
TOTAL, United Kingdom ...	21,719	+ 0.7	- 2.1	30,882	+ 2.1	+ 22.8

JUTE TRADE.

DURING August employment continued slack in Dundee and the surrounding districts, and was worse than a year ago, owing to the restrictions on the consumption of jute. Practically all the workpeople covered by the Returns worked 15 hours per week short time throughout the month.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing ...	2,142	- 0.6	- 11.7	3,092	+ 3.9	+ 3.1
Spinning ...	2,494	+ 0.6	- 10.5	3,390	+ 1.7	+ 9.5
Weaving ...	3,368	+ 0.8	- 5.8	5,063	+ 2.4	+ 10.9
Other ...	1,681	+ 0.2	- 3.4	3,216	+ 0.2	+ 14.1
TOTAL ...	9,685	- 0.2	- 8.1	14,701	+ 2.1	+ 11.7

LINEN TRADE.

IN Ireland employment continued very slack with much short time; it was worse than a year ago. About 60 per cent. of

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

the workpeople covered by the Returns in the Belfast district were on short time during the month, the corresponding figure for the rest of Ireland being about 40 per cent. In Scotland employment showed little change compared with a month ago; about 40 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing ...	6,070	- 0.0	- 5.2	7,205	+ 1.6	+ 21.9
Spinning ...	11,908	+ 0.4	- 3.8	12,410	+ 1.3	+ 27.2
Weaving ...	13,088	+ 1.8	+ 0.8	16,827	+ 5.0	+ 32.7
Other ...	5,203	- 0.3	- 6.3	7,971	+ 1.4	+ 17.1
Not specified ...	2,350	+ 1.2	- 2.4	3,040	+ 3.2	+ 28.7
TOTAL ...	38,619	+ 0.7	- 2.8	47,453	+ 2.8	+ 26.5

DISTRICTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Belfast ...	16,701	+ 1.4	- 2.6	20,168	+ 3.6	+ 30.8
Other places in Ireland ...	11,619	- 0.3	+ 0.2	12,833	- 0.6	+ 31.2
TOTAL IRELAND ...	28,319	+ 0.7	- 1.5	33,001	+ 1.9	+ 31.0
Fife ...	2,487	+ 0.9	- 7.7	3,120	+ 3.3	+ 24.3
Other places in Scotland ...	7,539	+ 0.9	- 5.8	11,002	+ 5.1	+ 15.7
TOTAL SCOTLAND ...	10,026	+ 0.9	- 6.3	14,122	+ 4.7	+ 17.5
England ...	274	+ 0.7	- 4.2	330	+ 10.4	+ 11.5
UNITED KINGDOM ...	38,619	+ 0.7	- 2.8	47,453	+ 2.8	+ 26.5

SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and was about the same as a year ago. The supply of labour was not equal to the demand.

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

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Throwing ...	985	+ 0.3	- 4.2	775	- 2.5	+ 25.6
Spinning ...	2,568	+ 0.7	- 1.3	3,671	+ 0.0	+ 20.5
Weaving ...	1,967	- 0.8	- 3.9	2,379	- 2.5	+ 22.3
Other ...	1,746	+ 1.0	+ 3.8	2,320	- 1.9	+ 22.5
Not specified ...	251	+ 2.4	- 10.0	358	+ 13.7	+ 32.1
TOTAL ...	7,507	+ 0.5	- 1.3	9,403	- 0.9	+ 22.2

DISTRICTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire ...	2,264	-	- 2.7	3,542	- 0.5	+ 23.1
Wales, Congleton and District ...	2,409	+ 1.3	+ 3.5	2,975	- 0.7	+ 24.5
Eastern Counties ...	1,646	+ 0.6	- 1.9	1,785	- 1.5	+ 30.1
Other Districts, including Scotland ...	1,183	- 0.5	- 6.7	1,101	- 1.3	+ 12.2
TOTAL ...	7,507	+ 0.5	- 1.3	9,403	- 0.9	+ 22.2

CARPET TRADE.

IN this trade employment continued fair. About 35 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns worked short time during the month.

Returns from firms employing 4,594 workpeople in the week ended 24th August, and paying £6,736 in wages, showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 7.8 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 12.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

LACE TRADE.

IN this trade employment on the whole continued fair during August, and showed little change compared with a year ago.

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

In the plain net section the operatives continued very busy, while in the curtain section employment was fair. In the levers section employment in the Nottingham district was very irregular and short time was general; in the Long Eaton district it continued fairly good and overtime was reported.

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

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Lavers ...</						

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	1,451	+ 1.0	- 10.0	3,223	+ 2.2	+ 16.2
Leicester	10,701	+ 0.0	- 9.1	19,765	+ 2.6	+ 2.9
Leicester Country District	2,147	+ 3.3	- 6.9	3,838	+ 5.6	+ 8.4
Northampton	6,692	+ 1.0	- 2.4	12,029	+ 3.0	+ 8.2
Northampton Country District	7,095	- 1.8	- 5.5	12,176	+ 1.2	+ 10.0
Kettering	3,339	+ 0.1	- 5.4	5,407	- 1.0	+ 8.4
Stafford and District	2,043	+ 6.8	- 8.5	3,202	+ 5.7	+ 1.1
Norwich and District	3,346	+ 0.5	- 7.7	5,193	+ 0.9	+ 9.6
Bristol and District	1,398	+ 0.9	- 2.2	2,414	+ 4.9	+ 24.4
Kingswood	1,420	+ 2.6	- 9.3	2,404	+ 0.5	+ 6.6
Heads and District	1,879	- 1.4	- 12.1	2,985	- 3.7	- 0.9
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	3,434	+ 2.2	+ 0.6	5,668	+ 10.5	+ 24.5
Birmingham and District	659	+ 2.0	- 9.6	1,134	+ 4.3	+ 22.1
Other parts of England and Wales	1,908	- 1.2	...	2,782	+ 3.0	+ 19.0
ENGLAND AND WALES ...	46,762	+ 0.5	- 6.1	82,225	+ 2.7	+ 8.6
SCOTLAND	2,334	+ 2.3	- 12.6	4,114	+ 6.1	+ 7.9
IRELAND	461	+ 1.1	- 0.2	575	+ 4.0	+ 14.1
UNITED KINGDOM ...	49,557	+ 0.6	- 6.4	86,914	+ 2.8	+ 8.6

TAILORING TRADE.

BESPOKE.

London.—Employment during August continued fair on the whole. Returns from firms paying £7,955 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor workers) in the four weeks ended 24th August showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago and an increase of 17.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other centres.—Employment was reported as fair at Liverpool, Belfast and Cork, and as good at Birmingham, Sheffield, and Aberdeen.

READY-MADE

In this branch employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

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

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

District.	Indoor Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leeds	6,263	- 0.1	- 3.6	9,572	+ 0.4	+ 33.1
Manchester	2,999	+ 3.8	+ 23.3	4,877	+ 0.2	+ 58.2
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire	3,589	+ 1.2	+ 5.7	5,211	- 0.9	+ 52.1
Bristol	1,593	+ 2.1	+ 6.3	2,123	- 2.5	+ 40.3
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	3,063	+ 1.7	+ 2.9	4,153	- 2.5	+ 32.2
South Midland and Eastern Counties	2,543	- 0.7	- 1.3	3,747	+ 0.2	+ 45.5
London	3,477	+ 2.3	+ 1.9	7,184	- 2.2	+ 31.2
Glasgow	837	- 2.0	+ 9.1	1,580	+ 8.5	+ 51.7
Rest of United Kingdom ...	1,970	+ 1.5	+ 3.4	2,439	+ 3.3	+ 43.0
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	26,334	+ 1.2	+ 4.0	40,916	- 0.5	+ 40.8

HAT TRADE.

Silk.—During August employment in London and the provinces was reported as quiet, and as not so good as a month ago.

Felt.—In this branch employment on the whole continued fair, and was slightly better than a year ago. At Denton employment was reported as good in the soft felt department and as quiet in the stiff felt branch; about half the operatives were on short time. At Stockport and in Warwickshire employment continued good.

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

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

In this trade employment continued fairly good in August. A considerable shortage of labour was reported in England and Scotland.

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

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3,040	+ 0.5	- 7.5	3,819	+ 5.2	+ 7.2
Manchester	1,953	- 0.6	- 7.0	2,826	+ 4.1	+ 13.3
Rest of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,671	+ 2.2	+ 9.8	1,757	+ 6.7	+ 23.3
S.W. Counties	1,543	- 1.0	- 2.5	1,473	+ 2.7	+ 18.6
Rest of England and Wales	847	- 1.5	- 5.9	1,054	+ 0.5	+ 22.0
Glasgow	1,226	+ 0.8	- 9.1	1,622	+ 9.8	+ 21.1
Londonderry	996	+ 1.6	- 3.9	882	- 1.9	+ 24.1
Belfast	777	+ 5.1	- 0.5	849	+ 12.0	+ 23.4
Rest of Ireland	838	+ 5.7	+ 2.9	797	+ 2.0	+ 27.3
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM ...	12,831	+ 0.9	- 3.7	15,079	+ 2.0	+ 13.3

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT with dressmakers and milliners in retail firms in London was affected by holidays. Returns from firms, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,450 dressmakers in the week ended 24th August showed a decline of 17.8 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with a month ago, and of 10.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

With court and private dressmakers employment was very slack, and many firms were closed for the annual holidays.

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

Employment in London continued fairly good. Firms employing 3,019 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 24th August showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 7.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

At Manchester firms employing 4,363 workpeople in the week ended 24th August showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and no change compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

At Glasgow firms employing 1,030 workpeople in the week ended 24th August showed an increase of 2.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 1.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Overtime was worked by rather more than a quarter of the workpeople covered by the Returns.

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

CORSET TRADE.

Employment continued fairly good in this trade. Returns from firms (mainly in England) employing 4,644 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 24th August showed a decrease of 2.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 7.9 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 August, 1918.	Percentage Unemployed at end of August.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Carpenters	92,086	0.26	+ 0.02	- 0.61
Bricklayers	40,059	0.21	+ 0.01	- 0.34
Masons	19,801	0.57	+ 0.04	- 0.37
Plasterers	10,087	0.81	+ 0.09	- 0.43
Painters	67,880	0.32	- 0.08	- 0.18
Plumbers	25,400	0.31	- 0.10	- 0.21
Other skilled occupations ...	30,303	0.30	- 0.02	- 0.26
Navvies	100,460	0.83	- 0.02	+ 0.17
Labourers	197,353	0.84	+ 0.09	+ 0.05
ALL OCCUPATIONS ...	583,729	0.58	+ 0.13	- 0.14

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

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

Division.	Number Insured at end of August, 1918.	Percentage Unemployed at end of August.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
London	106,150	0.71	- 0.05	- 0.25
Northern Counties	30,132	0.18	+ 0.03	+ 0.05
North Western	73,584	0.44	+ 0.08	- 0.01
Yorkshire	43,961	0.14	+ 0.01	- 0.07
East Midlands	29,758	0.11	+ 0.03	- 0.16
West Midlands	42,641	0.08	- 0.02	- 0.04
E. & S. Eastern Counties ...	67,335	0.22	- 0.07	- 0.18
South Western	55,995	0.23	+ 0.02	- 0.29
Wales	31,443	0.18	- 0.01	- 0.10
Scotland	65,619	0.06	- 0.01	- 0.04
Ireland	37,106	4.66	+ 0.46	- 0.85
UNITED KINGDOM ...	583,729	0.58	+ 0.03	- 0.14

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

Mill Sawing and Machining.—Employment was fairly good, and overtime was worked in several districts. The percentage unemployed at the end of August among workpeople engaged in saw milling and insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 0.33, as compared with 0.46 in the previous month and 0.61 in August, 1917.

Furnishing.—Employment continued good on the whole. With cabinetmakers it was still good at the principal centres. With upholsterers it was very good at Belfast and Newcastle, good at Edinburgh, and fair 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, and much overtime was reported. It was fair at Leicester, Wolverhampton and Dublin, and remained quiet at Belfast. Some short time was worked at Coventry.

Copers.—Employment was good except at Cork and Limerick, where it was fair.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with brushmakers continued generally good except with painting-brush makers, with whom it was fair. Overtime was worked in most districts. Wheelwrights and smiths were moderately well employed. With packing-case makers it was good in London and Glasgow, fair at Bradford, Liverpool and Bristol, and continued slack at Manchester. With skip and basket makers employment was very good in London and at Oldham, and good elsewhere.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK TRADE.

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

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Aug., 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	2,461	+ 0.6	- 4.7	5,934	+ 1.2	+ 20.1
Midland and Eastern Counties	1,430	+ 1.9	+ 7.1	2,861	+ 2.5	+ 37.0
S. and S.W. Counties and Wales	738	- 0.3	- 4.5	1,653	+ 4.2	+ 8.3
Other Districts	466	+ 1.5	- 5.1	1,009	+ 8.6	+ 26.3
TOTAL	5,095	+ 0.9	- 1.7	11,457	+ 2.6	+ 22.6

CEMENT TRADE.

Employment continued good, with much overtime worked. Returns from firms employing 3,741 workpeople in the week ended 24th August showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 2.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with July. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and an increase of 23.5 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.

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

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of Aug., 1918.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Aug., 1918.	July, 1918.	Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Paper	3,806	0.3	0.4	0.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Printing	40,542	0.3	0.4	0.3	- 0.1	- 0.5
Bookbinding	8,122	1.0	0.3	0.6	+ 0.7	+ 0.4
TOTAL	52,470	0.4	0.4	0.7	...	- 0.3

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

	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Paper	12,053	+ 0.7	+ 1.0	23,068	+ 2.3	+ 24.9
Printing	8,356	- 1.1	- 3.0	18,808	+ 1.0	+ 25.8
Bookbinding	5,413	- 0.8	- 1.8	8,620	+ 0.8	+ 24.7
TOTAL	25,822	- 0.2	- 0.9	50,496	+ 0.8	+ 25.2

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, with a general shortage of labour. In some cases, however, short time was still worked.

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

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture	1,677	- 0.2	- 2.0	2,975	+ 0.1	+ 20.0
Earthenware Manufacture ...	11,649	- 0.2	- 5.9	18,742	+ 1.0	+ 11.0
Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,205	- 0.7	- 3.7	2,743	- 8.3	+ 5.5
TOTAL	15,531	- 0.3	- 5.2	24,460	- 0.2	+ 11.4
DISTRICTS.						
Potteries	11,983	- 0.3	- 3.4	16,745	- 1.6	+ 11.6
Other Districts	3,548	- 0.0	- 10.8	7,715	+ 3.0	+ 10.8
TOTAL	15,531	- 0.3	- 5.2	24,460	- 0.2	+ 11.4

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT remained good, with a general shortage of labour.

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

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.				

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

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

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

Trade.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Sugar Refining, &c. ...	5,431	- 0.7	+ 4.7	12,610	- 0.7	+ 23.0		
Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery	15,723	- 1.6	- 5.8	25,477	- 2.4	+ 13.3		
Biscuits, Cakes, &c. ...	10,974	+ 1.9	- 9.7	18,038	+ 8.0	+ 12.3		
Jams, Marmalade, &c. ...	8,722	- 0.7	+ 3.9	12,289	- 2.1	+ 13.9		
Bacon and Preserved Meats	5,729	- 0.1	+ 5.1	9,263	+ 1.2	+ 24.9		
Pickles and Sauces, &c. ...	777	- 0.3	- 10.9	1,008	+ 0.5	+ 2.3		
TOTAL ...	47,381	- 0.3	- 2.9	78,715	+ 0.6	+ 15.8		

AGRICULTURE.†

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE fine weather which prevailed through the greater part of August was everywhere favourable to harvest operations, and a great deal of corn was got in under excellent conditions, the rain which occurred, mostly towards the end of the month, causing little delay or damage. In the north the harvest was naturally not so advanced, and there were more reports of the corn having been laid. A little delay was caused by rain in the eastern counties, but much corn had been stacked, and some of it threshed. In the southern counties most of the wheat was harvested, but not so much barley or oats had been cut and carried. The excellent weather which prevailed in North Wales enabled the outstanding hay crops to be got in, and good progress was made with the corn harvest, but stormy weather at the end of the month delayed work in most places. In South Wales the weather was excellent, and much of the corn had been carted by the end of the month.

Labour, both skilled and temporary, was still scarce, but with the help of women, boys, soldiers and others the work has generally been satisfactorily performed.

SCOTLAND.

The weather during the first half of August was fine over the greater part of Scotland, while during the latter half there was a considerable amount of rain, accompanied in most districts by strong winds. The wheat harvest had begun in Moray, Perth, Stirling, Dumfries, Berwick and the Lothians, and although considerable lodging was reported, satisfactory progress was made. The cutting of barley was well advanced over a large area, but, as in the case of wheat, the crop has been laid to a considerable extent by wind and rain. The labour problem was eased to a considerable extent by the supply of soldier labour, but the lack of experienced workers was much felt in some parts, and casual labour was difficult to obtain.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole.

Fish (other than shell):	Quantity of fish landed				Value.			
	Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Aug., 1917.		Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Aug., 1917.		£	£
		Cwts.	Cwts.		£	£		
England and Wales ...	403,202	- 2.9.4		1,149,597	+ 297,595			
Scotland ...	3,5,085	- 107,443		499,920	+ 117,514			
Ireland ...	5,514	+ 19,022		66,260	+ 32,793			
TOTAL ...	411,801			1,715,777	+ 492,912			
Shell Fish ...	...	...	...	41,084	+ 12,731		
TOTAL VALUE ...				1,757,161	+ 505,633			

East and South Coast.—Employment in the Tees and Hartlepool district and at Hull continued fair. At Grimsby it was very good with fishermen and good with fish dock labourers and fish curers; at Scarborough it was also good. Employment was fair at Yarmouth and showed a slight im-

* 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.

provement at Lowestoft. It was fair at Brightlingsea. Off the coasts of Devon and Cornwall fishing showed a decline on the previous month.

Scotland.—Employment at Arbroath and Montrose was fair; it was good at Aberdeen, fair at Peterhead and moderate at Fraserburgh; a decline on a month ago being shown at each of these three ports. At Macduff it was fair and better than a year ago.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole.

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 Aug. 3rd	6,169	2,663	8,832	6,304	15,136
" " " 10th	5,440	2,241	7,681	6,467	14,148
" " " 17th	5,221	3,145	8,366	6,011	14,377
" " " 24th	5,777	2,357	8,134	6,032	14,164
" " " 31st	6,398	2,632	9,030	6,227	15,257
Average for 5 weeks ended 31st Aug., 1918	5,903	2,663	8,566	6,141	14,707
Average for July 1918	5,477	2,732	8,209	5,998	14,205
" " Aug., 1917	5,619	2,535	8,154	6,059	14,213

London.—Employment continued fair. Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks during August was 1,257, compared with 1,780 in July and 2,195 in August, 1917.

East Coast.—Employment was good on the Tyne and fair on the Wear, and at Hartlepool. It was good at Middlesbrough, Stockton, and on Government stores at Grimsby and moderate at Hull and Goole. Employment was fair at ports on the Norfolk coast, and slack at Ipswich.

Southern and Western Ports.—Employment was fair at Plymouth and quiet at Falmouth. It was good at Avonmouth, and continued moderate at Swansea; at Bristol it showed a slight improvement. Employment continued good at Liverpool and very good with canal workers in the Midland area.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was fair at Glasgow, Dundee, Ayr, and with sugar porters at Greenock. It was good at Belfast, fair at Limerick and Waterford, and bad and showed a decline at Londonderry and Cork.

SEAMEN.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen shipped.						
	Aug., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Eight months ended			(Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1918.
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Aug., 1917.	Aug., 1918.	Aug., 1918.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:							
<i>East Coast—</i>							
Tyne Ports ...	1,854	+ 327	+ 251	13,229	13,485	+ 266	
Sunderland ...	300	+ 116	+ 116	1,443	2,384	+ 941	
Middlesbrough ...	289	- 116	- 21	2,902	2,101	- 801	
Hull ...	1,047	+ 285	+ 268	6,916	7,162	+ 246	
Grimsby ...	70	- 55	+ 23	324	771	+ 447	
<i>Bristol Channel—</i>							
Bristol ...	770	+ 239	- 109	6,570	4,792	- 1,778	
Newport, Mon. ...	546	- 326	- 200	8,855	5,445	- 3,410	
Cardiff ...	3,516	+ 15	- 158	35,417	26,148	- 9,269	
Swansea ...	241	- 178	- 152	3,182	2,497	- 685	
<i>Other Ports—</i>							
Liverpool ...	10,988	- 2,414	+ 2,262	82,569	82,832	+ 263	
London ...	5,036	- 1,186	- 1,023	47,609	40,861	- 6,748	
Southampton ...	8.9	- 19	+ 72	6,167	6,819	+ 652	
SCOTLAND:							
Leith ...	210	- 131	- 373	2,669	1,813	- 856	
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	144	- 2	- 6	439	819	+ 380	
Glasgow ...	2,168	+ 126	+ 41	17,412	16,489	- 923	
IRELAND:							
Dublin ...	5	+ 3	- 171	752	546	- 206	
Belfast ...	181	- 201	- 173	2,116	2,220	+ 104	
TOTAL ...	28,224	- 3,633	+ 647	238,871	2,7324	- 21,547	

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN AUGUST.*

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 five weeks ended 30th August, 1918, was 1,700, 2,171, 2,192, 2,104 and 2,097, a total of 10,264 claims, of which 6,310 were made in the trades insured under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Act, 1911, and 3,954 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 1,095, and for payment through associations of workpeople claiming under Section 105 of the Act was 167. The corresponding claims by workpeople insured under the Act of 1916 were 747 and 44 respectively.

The weekly amounts paid to workpeople under the Acts of 1911 and 1916 respectively were £590 and £353. The corresponding payments made through associations were £73 and £7.

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

Division.	Males.		Females.		Total.		
	Aug., 1918.	July, 1918.	Aug., 1918.	July, 1918.	Aug., 1918.	July, 1918.	Aug., 1917.
Under the Act of 1911.							
London ...	190	183	85	95	275	278	332
South-Eastern ...	20	29	31	36	51	65	78
South-Western ...	24	46	16	18	40	64	61
West Midlands ...	19	15	13	15	32	30	52
East Midlands ...	13	22	25	34	38	56	47
Yorkshire ...	34	39	42	61	76	100	122
North-Western ...	88	84	200	222	288	306	259
Northern ...	16	10	46	32	62	42	55
Scotland ...	13	14	52	58	95	72	103
Wales ...	16	20	6	4	22	24	28
Ireland ...	325	311	18	6	243	317	499
United Kingdom...	698	773	564	581	1,262	1,354	1,639
Under the Act of 1916.							
London ...	69	81	228	214	297	295	306
South-Eastern ...	5	8	33	36	38	44	47
South-Western ...	6	12	28	30	34	42	50
West Midlands ...	9	8	18	19	27	27	33
East Midlands ...	5	15	8	9	13	15	14
Yorkshire ...	9	15	43	42	52	57	83
North-Western ...	20	21	138	136	148	157	145
Northern ...	25	2	34	34	59	36	52
Scotland ...	5	5	38	30	43	35	63
Wales ...	3	4	13	15	16	19	10
Ireland ...	57	40	16	13	73	53	45
United Kingdom...	204	202	587	578	791	780	848

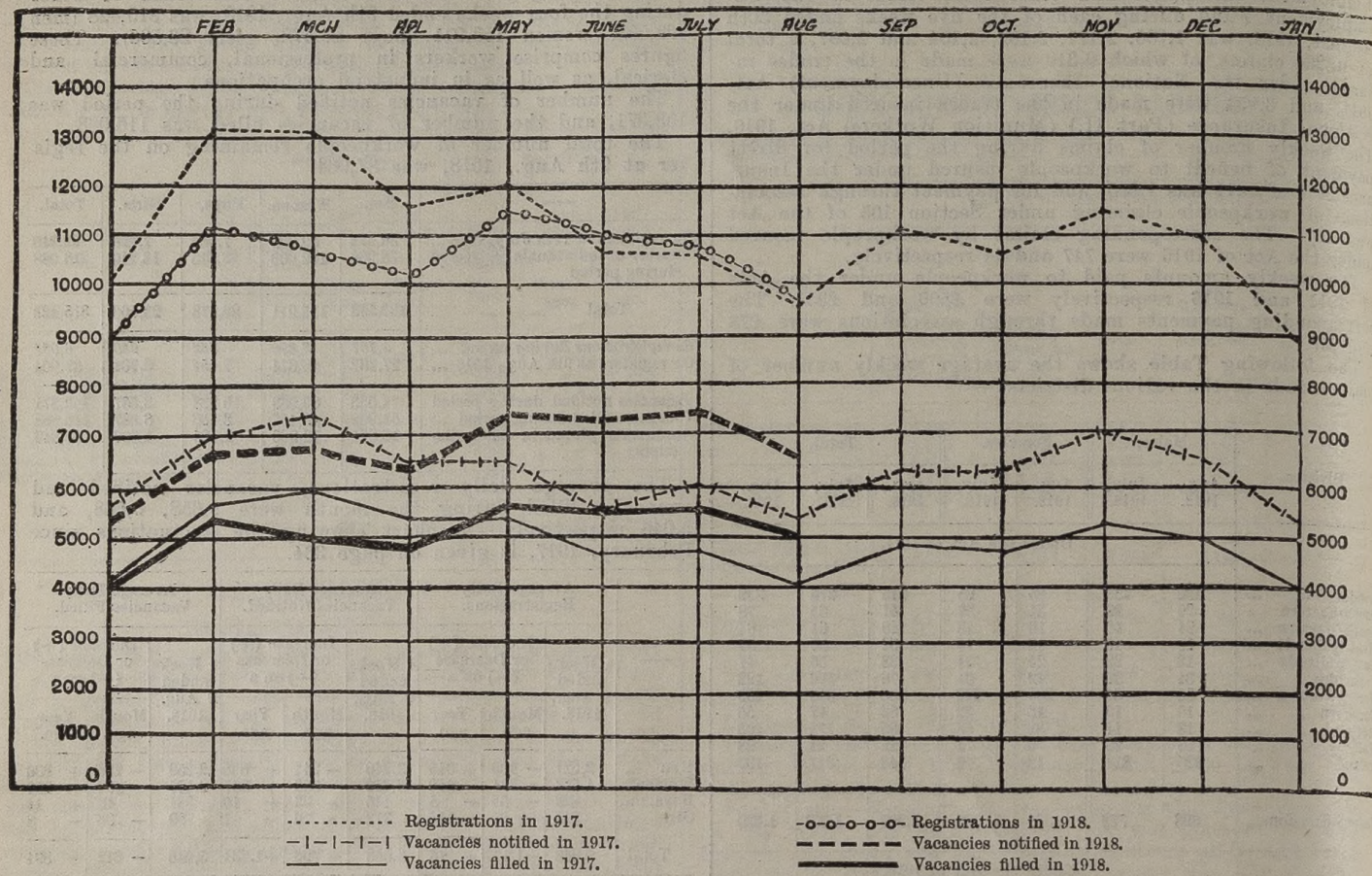
Industry.	Males.		Females.		Total.		
	Aug., 1918.	July, 1918.	Aug., 1918.	July, 1918.	Aug., 1918.	July, 1918.	Aug., 1917.
Under the Act of 1911.							
Building ...	145	150	2	1	147	151	268
Construction of Works ...	36	36	2	1	38	37	20
Shipbuilding ...	29	32	7	10	36	42	87
Engineering ...	104	114	311	388	415	602	237
Construction of Vehicles ...	18	17	5	7	23	24	31
Sawmilling ...	3	2	...	...	3	2	3
Other Insured Industries ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3
Total ...	336	352	327	407	663	759	649
Under the Act of 1916.							
Ammunition and Explosives ...	51	33	88	125	119	158	88
Chemicals ...	11	18	30	49	41	67	56
Metals ...	16	17	44	47	60	64	40
Leather ...	3	3	5	6	8	9	9
Brick, Tile, &c. ...	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Sawmilling and Machining Wood-work ...	12	12	33	40	45	52	29
Rubber ...	2	3	10	12	12	15	11
Other Workers in Non-scheduled Trades ...	10	10	63	90	73	100	46
Total ...	85	97	271	370	360	467	252

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

Industry.	Males.		Females.		Total.		
	Aug., 1918.	July, 1918.	Aug., 1918.	July, 1918.	Aug., 1918.	July, 1918.	Aug., 1917.
Under the Act of 1911.							
Building ...	£ 145	£ 150	£ 2	£ 1	£ 147	£ 151	£ 268
Construction of Works ...	£ 36	£ 36	£ 2	£ 1	£ 38	£ 37	£ 20
Shipbuilding ...	£ 29	£ 32	£ 7	£ 10	£ 36	£ 42	£ 87
Engineering ...	£ 104	£ 114	£ 311	£ 388	£ 415	£ 602	£ 237
Construction of Vehicles ...	£ 18	£ 17	£ 5	£ 7	£ 23	£ 24	£ 31
Sawmilling ...	£ 3	£ 2	£ ...	£ ...	£ 3	£ 2	£ 3
Other Insured Industries ...	£ 1	£ 1	£ ...	£ ...	£ 1	£ 1	£ 3
Total ...	£ 336	£ 352	£ 327	£ 407	£ 663	£ 759	£ 649
Under the Act of 1916.							
Ammunition and Explosives ...	£ 51	£ 33	£ 88	£ 125	£ 119	£ 158	£ 88
Chemicals ...	£ 11	£ 18	£ 30	£ 49	£ 41	£ 67	£ 56
Metals ...	£ 16	£ 17	£ 44	£ 47	£ 60	£ 64	£ 40
Leather ...	£ 3	£ 3	£ 5	£ 6	£ 8	£ 9	£ 9
Brick, Tile, &c. ...	£ 1	£ 1	£ 1	£ 1	£ 2	£ 2	£ 3
Sawmilling and Machining Wood-work ...	£ 12	£ 12					

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (contd.).

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



INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED, VACANCIES FILLED AND VACANCIES NOTIFIED IN THE FOUR WEEKS ENDED 9th AUGUST, 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 ...	4,774	537	13,960	837	3,876	467	14,130	624	9,267	718	361	35	300	28
Works of Construction ...	2,654	18	7,338	22	2,439	7	11,949	70	9,914	44	9	1	12	1
Sawmilling ...	321	647	843	333	303	491	918	507	540	421	292	96	254	88
Shipbuilding ...	962	222	4,325	521	966	235	4,181	219	2,911	219	250	3	233	2
Engineering ...	6,619	12,314	19,275	18,417	5,733	9,510	18,123	12,051	13,118	11,482	2,809	601	2,544	546
Construction of Vehicles ...	226	158	555	272	147	151	835	210	371	223	82	7	68	8
Cabinet Making, &c. ...	103	75	219	113	89	82	104	37	59	28	46	23	40	20
Miscellaneous Metal Trades ...	561	804	1,905	1,633	565	685	2,292	1,119	1,883	1,002	334	359	263	319
Precious Metals, &c. ...	73	91	140	227	68	84	101	138	55	123	97	114	93	94
Bricks and Cement ...	17	34	82	86	17	27	231	118	99	91	8	11	5	6
Chemicals, &c. ...	332	470	678	710	245	378	840	750	527	624	121	192	102	161
Rubber and Waterproof Goods ...	61	294	170	553	49	227	153	295	120	445	33	85	25	43
Ammunition and Explosives ...	1,581	14,338	3,317	26,705	1,332	12,745	2,682	11,961	2,023	9,724	522	371	529	335
Leather—Excluding Boots & Shoes ...	77	168	140	369	73	140	119	291	43	221	62	108	51	89
TOTAL, INSURED TRADES ...	18,361	30,170	53,543	51,295	15,951	25,192	56,648	28,390	40,920	25,353	5,026	2,004	4,509	1,745
B.—UNINSURED TRADES.														
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c. ...	9	27	23	54	9	29	20	20	4	13	25	27	24	16
Domestic ...	703	7,164	1,300	16,582	651	6,897	1,441	15,216	647	10,086	381	1,466	288	802
Commercial and Clerical ...	1,761	4,292	2,301	8,900	1,682	3,957	1,289	4,623	798	3,785	840	1,339	683	1,166
Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c. ...	3,802	1,280	7,369	2,345	3,605	1,034	5,339	1,424	3,477	1,172	2,080	833	1,600	633
Agriculture—														
Fruit Pickers ...	29	527	204	871	10	338	191	1,563	210	1,423	119	165	112	165
Others ...	700	775	2,204	1,615	595	597	2,645	1,298	1,544	982	154	76	127	52
Mining and Quarrying ...	179	92	304	21	113	20	639	9	250	10	25	5	24	3
Brushes, Brooms, &c. ...	3	11	9	4	6	27	4	27	4	7	4	23	9	17
Pottery and Glass ...	15	104	74	142	27	4	79	139	82	33	47	57	43	12
Paper, Prints, Books & Stationery ...	69	151	145	437	77	125	164	280	57	215	141	287	133	244
Textile ...	175	638	445	1,460	182	675	640	1,124	285	733	248	328	208	306
Dress ...	117	743	218	1,823	108	645	171	1,055	55	833	51	453	85	414
Boots and Shoes ...	60	59	136	150	49	55	172	110	62	81	44	63	46	58
Food, Tobacco, Drink & Lodging ...	108	777	202	2,222	99	793	482	1,383	212	1,424	203	421	154	366
General Labourers ...	3,827	4,395	8,753	9,906	3,345	3,762	3,361	1,022	2,655	935	542	240	523	308
Shop Assistants ...	170	977	318	1,639	192	783	285	609	62	317	127	494	76	375
Government and Professional ...	444	1,685	755	2,489	398	1,635	707	1,186	392	857	138	303	134	286
all Others ...	41	91	157	156	35	82	373	135	298	122	27	17	23	17
TOTAL, UNINSURED TRADES ...	12,212	23,738	25,417	50,708	11,181	21,482	17,885	31,643	11,048	23,094	5,212	6,563	4,247	5,142
GRAND TOTAL—ALL TRADES ...	30,573	53,908	78,960	102,003	27,132	46,674	74,533	60,033	51,968	48,457	10,238	8,567	8,756	6,887

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

TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of trade disputes beginning in August was 84, as compared with 90 in the previous month, and 49 in August, 1917. In these new disputes, 208,885 workpeople were directly, and 1,427 indirectly, involved, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 227,835 workpeople involved in disputes in August, 1918, as compared with 96,857 in July, 1918, and 63,735 in August, 1917.

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

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building ...	14	21,231	...	21,231
Mining and Quarrying ...	10	159,317	457	159,774
Engineering ...	6	665	110	775
Shipbuilding ...	9	3,920	...	3,920
Other Metal ...	1	89	163	252
Textile ...	3	433	448	881
Clothing ...	3	3,644	217	3,861
Transport ...	7	13,699	...	13,699
Miscellaneous ...	31	5,887	32	5,919
TOTAL, AUG., 1918 ...	84	208,885	1,427	210,312
TOTAL, JULY, 1918 ...	90	64,831	15,725	80,556
TOTAL, AUG., 1917 ...	49	43,421	15,852	59,273

Causes.—Of the 84 new trade disputes, 54, directly involving 41,695 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 6, directly involving 1,542 workpeople, on other wages questions; 1, directly involving 150,000 workpeople, on a question affecting hours; 4, directly involving 1,424 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 14, directly involving 12,759 workpeople, on questions affecting the employment of par-

ticular classes or persons; and 5, directly involving 1,465 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 40 new disputes, directly involving 39,479 workpeople, and 14 old disputes, directly involving 5,220 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 20, directly involving 16,715 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople, 9, directly involving 4,422 workpeople, in favour of the employers, and 25, directly involving 23,562 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 35 other disputes, directly involving 167,141 workpeople, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in August by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 633,200. In addition, 74,700 working days were lost owing to disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total aggregate duration in August of all disputes, new and old, was 707,900 days, as compared with 582,500 days in July, 1918, and 332,700 days in August, 1917.

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

Groups of Trades.	Jan. to Aug., 1917.†			Jan. to Aug., 1918.‡		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building...	32	3,431	54,600	99	69,510	515,300
Mining and Quarrying...	63	85,212	382,800	98	291,856	835,200
Engineering ...	48	234,843	1,963,300	92	78,008	378,400
Shipbuilding ...	20	20,168	168,900	116	34,963	296,300
Other Metal ...	16	16,777	90,000	59	38,160	339,600
Textile ...	45	17,005	141,500	41	36,679	279,800
Clothing ...	28	11,126	100,300	37	14,195	241,600
Transport ...	19	18,079	74,000	44	19,850	110,700
Miscellaneous ...	78	28,680	138,500	229	51,101	441,500
TOTAL ...	349	430,321	3,113,900	815	622,352	3,438,400

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN AUGUST.

Occupations and Locality.§	Number of Workpeople Involved		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Cause or Object.§	Result.§
	Directly.	Indirectly.¶				
BUILDING:—						
Building trades workpeople—Dublin (near)	1,600	...	8 Aug.	3	Against alleged dismissal of workpeople without due notice	Work resumed unconditionally.
Building trades workpeople—Dublin and District	17,000	...	19 Aug.	14	For advance in wages of 3½d. per hour	Advance of 1½d. per hour granted.
MINING AND QUARRYING:—						
Coal miners, &c.—Yorkshire ...	1	...	21 Aug.	2	Dispute respecting hours of surface-men	Temporary settlement effected pending arbitration.
Coal miners, &c.—Rotherham (near)	2,836	...	8 Aug.	3	For reinstatement of a discharged colliery deputy	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Underground and surface-workers—Mansfield (near)	1,541	...	14 Aug.	2	Dispute respecting wages	Advance of 6d. per day on 1917 rates of wages granted to surface-workers.
Coal miners, &c.—Swansea (near) ...	1,866	...	15 July	30	Dispute arising out of hauliers' demand for increased contract price	Work resumed at daily rate pending settlement of contract price.
Coal miners, &c.—Newport (near) ...	1,386	...	21 Aug.	4	For suspension of certain colliery officials pending action by the Home Office in a case of alleged neglect	Work resumed on advice of Trade Union
METAL, ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING:—						
Fitters, toolsetters, &c., and other workpeople—Dublin	37	784	29 July	17	For reinstatement of two workmen	Workmen reinstated.
Fitters, turners, blacksmiths, &c.—Southampton	2,500	...	22 Aug.	3	Against employment of shipwrights on work claimed by fitters	Work resumed pending arbitration.
TEXTILE:—						
Cotton spinners and other workpeople—Bolton	75	371	19 Aug.	1	Dispute arising out of the rotation system of unemployment	Amicable settlement effected.
CLOTHING:—						
Ladies' tailors and tailoresses (wholesale trade)—London	3,000	...	8 July	40	For payment by the week instead of at piece rates	Agreement effected involving establishment of guaranteed minimum weekly rates.
Corset makers—Leicester and District	535	217	16 Aug.	11	Refusal to work with non-unionists	Non-unionists agreed to join Trade Union.
TRANSPORT:—						
Omnibus and tramway workers—London	11,000 ¶	...	17 Aug.	6	Dissatisfaction with a recent arbitration award under which women were excluded from an increase in war wage of 30s. per week granted to men	War wage of women increased by 5s. per week (see p. 850).
Dock workers—Plymouth	400	...	12 Aug.	6	Dispute arising out of recent wages arbitration proceedings	Work resumed pending negotiations.
CHEMICAL, &c., TRADES:—						
Seed crushers, oil refiners, &c.—Liverpool	1,900	...	1 Aug.	2	Refusal to work with conscientious objectors	Work resumed pending arbitration.
EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES:—						
Municipal employees (highways, cleansing, &c. departments) and mechanics, &c.—Manchester and Salford	1,376	53	27 July	17	For increase in war bonus from 16s. to £1 per week, plus bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings	Work resumed pending arbitration.

DISPUTES STILL IN PROGRESS.—61 disputes, involving about 14,000 workpeople, were in progress at the time of going to press.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e. number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, &c.) exceeded 100 days.
 † The figures for 1917 have been revised in respect of the 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.
 ¶ Number not yet known, estimated at about 150,000.
 ¶ Estimated number, including workpeople at Bristol, Swansea, Brighton and a few smaller places who ceased work in sympathy.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

Wages.

THE changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported as having been granted during August, to take effect either in that month or from earlier dates, resulted in an increase of about £300,000 in the weekly wages of over 1,700,000 workpeople. No decreases were reported.

The principal changes recorded were increases, under Awards of the Committee on Production, to men and boys in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, amounting to 3s. 6d. per week for those 18 years of age and over, and 1s. 9d. per week for those under 18. These increases bring the total war wage advance, for men on time-work, up to a minimum of 23s. 6d. a week (apart from the bonus of 12½ per cent. paid to those on munitions work). Similar increases were granted to men and boys in a large number of other metal trades, including railway wagon building, light castings manufacture, copper and zinc smelting, and the wire rope, brass, nut and bolt, sheet metal, and tube trades, and also to those in the chemical and explosive trades.

Other important changes during August included further advances to woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire, raising the increase over pre-war rates from 72½ per cent. to 81½ per cent. for workpeople in the worsted spinning section, and for time-workers in the woollen spinning and the woollen and worsted weaving sections, and from 58 per cent. (males) or 61½ per cent. (females) to 65½ per cent. (males) or 69½ per cent. (females) in the case of piece-workers in the woollen spinning and the woollen and worsted weaving sections; increases in the war advances granted to women employed by tramway and omnibus undertakings; an increase of 1½d. per hour (subject to a maximum advance of 5½d. per hour over

pre-war rates) to building trade operatives in Scotland; and increases to flat rates of wages for building trade operatives employed in aerodrome and other Government constructional work in the South-East of England.

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

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

Hours.

Changes which were made in August in the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work affected over 10,000 workpeople, whose aggregate working time was reduced by over 42,000 hours per week. In the eight completed months of 1918, over 50,000 workpeople had an aggregate reduction of nearly 170,000 hours per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN AUGUST, 1918.

Main table for August 1918 changes. Columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Ashtop-under-Lyne, Manchester and surrounding District, Radcliffe, Whitefield and Prestwich, South-East Lancashire, Southport, Birkdale and District, Wigan, North and West Midlands, and Buxton.

For Notes see page 372.

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

Continuation of the August 1918 changes table. Columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Building Trades (continued), Stone Carving, Electrical Trades, Coal Mining, Lead Mining, and Iron Mining and Quarrying.

For Notes see page 372.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.*	
Changes in Rates of Wages and War Bonuses (continued).					
Other Mining and Quarrying	West and South Durham	30 June ¹⁶	Workpeople employed at limestone mines and quarries	War wage, previously granted, increased from 1s. 6d. per day to 3s. per day for workpeople 16 years of age and over, and from 9d. per day to 1s. 6d. per day for those under 16 years of age. ¹⁶	
	Clee Hill and district	Aug.	Roadstone quarrymen	Increase of 12½ per cent. to piece-workers, and of 16½ per cent. to day-workers.	
	Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire Yorkshire and Scotland	July and Aug. 30 June ¹⁶	Slate quarry workers Miners and surface workers at fireclay, ganister and silica mines ¹⁷	Increase of 10 per cent.	
Pig Iron Manufacture	South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire North Lincolnshire	30 June ¹⁶ Aug.	Fireclay miners and surface workers ¹⁷ Blastfurnacemen	War wage, previously granted, increased from 1s. 6d. per day to 3s. per day for workpeople 16 years of age and over, and from 9d. per day to 1s. 6d. per day for those under 16 years of age. Increase, under sliding scale, of ¼ per cent. (making wages 80 per cent. above the standard of 1909, plus a war bonus of 1s. 1d. per shift).	
	West of Scotland	Aug. 13	Smiths and hammermen at blastfurnaces (excluding men whose wages are regulated by a sliding scale)	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. 6d. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 9d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18. (See Award on p. 377.)	
	England (except Sheffield) and Scotland	4 Aug.	Steel-melters, pitmen, &c.	Increase, under sliding scale, of 1¼ per cent., making melters' wages 77½ per cent. (basic process) and 52½ per cent. (acid process) above the standard of 1905. ¹⁸	
	England	4 Aug.	Gas-producermen and charge-wheelers	Increase, under sliding scale, of ½ per cent.	
	England (certain firms)	4 Aug.	Steel millmen	Increase of 5½ per cent.	
	Sheffield	Pay day in week ending 10 Aug.	Mechanics Steel smelters and assistants, &c. (crucible and open-hearth processes), steel millmen, forgemen, furnacemen, firemen, labourers, &c.	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. 6d. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 9d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18.	
	Iron and Steel Manufacture	West of Scotland	Aug. 13	Steel millmen (including forge and tyre millmen), melting furnace helpers, gas-producermen, charge-wheelers, &c., earning not more than £5 per week, labourers, &c.; enginemn, crane-men, boiler-firemen, &c.; engineers, boiler-makers, smiths and hammermen, electricians, patternmakers, joiners, bricklayers and labourers in steel works	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. 6d. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 9d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18.
		Scotland	Aug. 13	Moulders, dressers, labourers, sawmen, crane-men, boiler firemen, enginemn, slingers, &c., in steel foundries	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. 6d. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 9d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18.
		United Kingdom	Aug. 13	Men and boys employed in the engineering, boiler-making and foundry trades (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. 6d. per week to those 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 9d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18. (See Award on p. 334 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for August.)
		YORKSHIRE, LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE:—			
Bradford		Aug. 20	Coremakers	Increase of 3s. per week. (See Award on p. 377.)	
Halifax		Aug. 13 (See note ²¹)	Metal dressers Coremakers	Increase of 1s. per week. (See Award on p. 376.) Rate for skilled men who have served an apprenticeship, or who have served at least 4 years, to be increased to that of moulders. (See Award on p. 377.)	
Huddersfield		Aug. 20	Coremakers	Increase of 4s. per week. (See Award on p. 377.)	
Hull		Aug. 20	Coremakers	Increase of 3s. per week to qualified men receiving 53s. and under; those receiving over 53s. and under 56s. to be advanced to 56s. (See Award on p. 377.)	
Keighley		Aug. 13	Machine grinders	Increase of 3s. per week. (See Award on p. 376.)	
Engineering, Boiler-making and Foundry Trades		Leeds	Aug. 13	Other semi-skilled and unskilled workpeople	Increase of 1s. per week. (See Award on p. 376.)
	Sheffield	Aug. 20	Coremakers	Increase of 3s. per week. (See Award on p. 377.)	
	Shipley	Aug. 13	Machine grinders	Increase of 3s. per week. (See Award on p. 376.)	
	Birkenhead	Aug. 13	Machine grinders	Increase of 1s. per week. (See Award on p. 377.)	
	Blackburn	21 June ¹⁶ Aug. 13	Coremakers Metal dressers	Increase of 3s. per week. (See Award on p. 376.) Increase of 1s. per week. (See Award on p. 377.)	
	Bolton	28 June ¹⁶ Aug. 13	Coremakers Electrical workers	Increase of 9d. per week. (See Award on p. 376.) Increase of 2s. per week. (See Award on p. 376.)	
	Chester	Aug. 13	Planers, borers, slotters, shapers, drillers and all machinemn, and electrical workers rated at under 55s. per week.	Increase of 1s. per week. (See Award on p. 376.)	
	Dukinfield	Aug. 13	Metal dressers	Increase of 1s. per week. (See Award on p. 376.)	
	Liverpool	Aug. 13	Machine grinders	Increase of 1s. per week. (See Award on p. 376.)	
	Manchester	Aug. 13 Aug. 20	Metal dressers Coremakers	Increase of 2s. per week. (See Award on p. 376.) Increase of 3s. per week to skilled men rated at 57s. (See Award on p. 377.)	
Engineering, Boiler-making and Foundry Trades	Oldham	Aug. 20 Aug. 13	Coremakers Metal dressers	Increase of 1s. per week. (See Award on p. 377.) Increase of 2s. per week. (See Award on p. 376.)	
	Preston	Aug. 13 Aug. 20	Fitters and turners, pattern makers, smiths and machine workers in general engineering shops ¹⁹ Coremakers	Increase of 1s. per week previously granted to certain classes of men rated at 58s. per week, extended to these men. (See Award on p. 376.) Increase of 2s. per week. (See Award on p. 377.)	
	Rochdale	Aug. 13	Machine grinders	Increase of 1s. per week. (See Award on p. 376.)	
	St. Helens	Aug. 13	Metal dressers	Increase of 2s. per week. (See Award on p. 376.)	
	Wigan	Aug. 13	Coremakers	Increase of 1s. per week. (See Award on p. 377.)	
	MIDLAND COUNTIES:—				
	Birmingham	5 July 10	Coremakers	Increase of 3s. per week. (See Award on p. 377.)	
	Derby	Aug. 20	Coremakers	Increase of 2s. per week. (See Award on p. 377.)	
	Leicester	Aug. 13 Aug. 20	Metal dressers Coremakers	Increase of 2s. per week. (See Award on p. 376.) Increases to make the rate for skilled men not less than 2s. under the minimum rate for moulders. (See Award on p. 377.)	
	Nottingham	Aug. 13	Metal dressers	Increase of 1s. per week. (See Award on p. 376.)	
Stoke and District	Aug. 13	Fitters, turners, smiths and strikers, machinemn, brassfounders and finishers, ironfounders, patternmakers, electrical workers, labourers, &c.	Increase of 1s. per week. (See Award on p. 376.)		
Lincoln	Aug. 20	Coremakers	Increase of 1s. per week. (See Award on p. 376.)		
SCOTLAND:—					
Ayrshire (including Kilmarnock, Ayr, Stevenston, &c.)	Aug. 13	Foundry dressers	Increase to make the majority rate 38s. per week (exclusive of the war increases, totalling 16s. 10d. per week, awarded by the Committee on Production). (See Award on p. 377.)		
Dundee, Arbroath and Carnoustie	Aug. 13	Patternmakers	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rate after change: 10¼d. per hour plus 16s. 6d. per week plus bonus of 12½ per cent. (See Award on p. 376.)		
Kilmarnock	Aug. 13	Fitters, turners, smiths and strikers, machinists, &c.	Increase of 1s. per week. (See Award on p. 376.)		

For Notes see p. 372.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.*
Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued).				
Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing	United Kingdom	Aug. 13	Men and boys employed in the shipbuilding trades (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. 6d. per week to those 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 9d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18. (See Award on p. 335 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for August.)
	North East Coast, Mersey District, London and Tilbury, and Bristol Channel Ports North East Coast	Aug. 13	Men and boys employed in ship-repairing yards (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. 6d. per week to those 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 9d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18.
	Tyne and Blyth and Wear Districts	Pay beginning on or about 12 March ¹⁰ Aug. 13	Drillers and holecutters employed at piece rates on Admiralty and merchant work in ship-repairing yards	Increase, as war wages, of 20 per cent. on piece-work prices. (See Award on p. 377.)
	Mersey District	1st full pay in August	Boiler scalers and coverers	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. 6d. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 9d. per week to boys and youths under 18.
	Bristol Channel Ports	Aug. 13	Drillers and holecutters in ship-repairing yards	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. (See Award on p. 376.)
	Glasgow	1st full pay after 19 Aug.	Iron and brass dressers, skilled ship riggers and electric crane drivers in ship-repairing yards	Increase of 2s. per week. (See Award on p. 376.)
	Belfast	1st full pay after 26 July ¹⁰	Females employed in ship-repairing yards (excluding munitions workers under Orders of the Minister of Munitions)	Increase, as war wages, of 2s. 6d. per week to those 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 9d. per week to girls under 18.
	South Wales	1st full pay after 15 Aug. Aug. 20	Boiler scalers employed by steamship companies and contractors	Increase of 7d. per day or shift. Rates after change: first 5 days of week, 10s. 7d. per day plus 12½ per cent.; Saturday, 9s. 7d. per day plus 12½ per cent. (See Award on p. 379.)
	Swansea and Glamorgan-shire	Aug. 13	Sawyers	Increase of ½d. per hour. (See Award on p. 376.)
	Great Britain	Aug. 13	Copper smelters, rollers, &c. (See Award on p. 376.)	
Copper Smelting and Manufacture	Great Britain	Aug. 13	Lead and zinc smelters. (See Award on p. 376.)	
	Great Britain	Aug. 13	Men and boys employed in the railway carriage and wagon building trade	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. 6d. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 9d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18.
	Great Britain	Aug. 13	Sheet metal workers, brassfounders, turners and finishers, instrument makers, and all semi-skilled and unskilled workers employed by gas meter, &c., makers	
	England and Scotland	Aug. 13	Men and boys employed in the sheet metal working trades	
	Edinburgh	Aug. 13	Moulders, cupolamen, blacksmiths, pattern-makers, fitters, fettlers, grinders, dressers, labourers, &c. (See Award on p. 376.)	Increase of ¼d. per hour. (See Award on p. 377.)
	Walsall and District, and Birmingham, West Bromwich, Wednesbury and Wolverhampton Districts	Aug. 13	Dressers	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. 6d. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 9d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18.
	England and Wales ²²	Aug. 13	Iron moulders and casters, brass and nickel casters, annealers, patternmakers, labourers, &c.	
	Leeds	1st full pay in Aug.	Men and boys	do. do. (See Award on p. 376.)
	Sheffield	1 Aug.	Heating and domestic engineers	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rate after change: 10¼d. per hour plus war advance of 8s. per week (exclusive of subsequent advance of 3s. 6d. per week given above). (See Award on p. 376.)
	Wire Rope Manufacture	England (including Warrington, Newcastle, Gateshead and Birmingham), and certain parts of Scotland	Aug. 13	Silversmiths, britannia metal smiths, buffers, finishers, platers, &c.	War wage of 40 per cent. on pre-war rates, previously granted, increased to 50 per cent.
Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Walsall districts		Aug. 13	Men and boys	
Rotherham, Sheffield, Doncaster, Halifax, Brighouse and Dewsbury Districts		Aug. 13	Brass casters and workers, mechanics, dressers, labourers, &c.	
Glasgow, Paisley and Dumbarton Districts		Aug. 13	Brass-moulders, finishers, dressers, labourers, &c.	
Birmingham, Glasgow, Newcastle, etc.		Aug. 13	Men and boys	
Lancashire and Yorkshire		Aug. 13	Men and boys employed in the nut and bolt trades	
Midland Counties (including the Birmingham, West Bromwich, Wednesbury, Oldbury, Wolverhampton, Walsall and Coventry Districts)		Aug. 13	Men and boys employed in the following trades:—Ammunition making; manufacture of axles and fittings for road vehicles; boiler-making; brassfounding; bridge-building; bright bolt, nut, screw and rivet; galvanising; gas stove; cast-iron hollow-ware; lifting tackle making; nail making; roll making; rule making; spring making; stamping; solid drawn tubes; tank making, &c.	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. 6d. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 9d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18.
Birmingham and District		Aug. 13	Brass-moulders, finishers, dressers, labourers, &c.	
Wolverhampton, Wednesbury and Walsall Districts		Aug. 13	Men and boys employed in the welded tube trade	
Airdrie, Coatbridge and Glasgow Districts		Aug. 13	Men and boys employed in the tube trade	
Other Metal Trades	Darlaston and Birmingham Districts	Aug. 13	Men and boys employed in the nut and bolt trades	
	Dudley, Stourbridge and Birmingham Districts	Aug. 13	Men and boys employed in the anvil and vice trades	
	Birmingham, Bristol, Chester, Sheffield and Glasgow	Aug. 13	Men and boys employed in the steel case-ment and sash-window trade	
	Birmingham and Wolverhampton Districts	1st full pay after 15 July ¹⁰	Women and girls in the hollow-ware trade employed on munitions work	Increase, as war wages, of 7s. 9d. per week to those over 18 years of age, and of 4s. 3d. per week to those under 18, on the minimum rates fixed in January, 1918. (See Award on p. 386.)
	Walsall	3 Aug.	Hame, chain and cart gear furniture makers	Increase of 10 per cent. on list prices, making wages 80 per cent. above the list.
	Walsall and Birmingham	1st full pay after 17 Aug.	Women and girls employed in the harness furniture trade	Scale of minimum wages adopted, varying according to occupation, from rates of 2d. to 3d. per hour at 15 years of age to rates of 4¼d. to 6d. per hour at 18 years of age and over, plus a bonus in each case of 25 per cent. for a minimum week of 48 hours.
	London	Pay ending 10 Aug. 19 Aug.	Farriers	Increase of 2s. per day. Rates after change: firemen, 11s. 3d. per day; doormen, 10s. 9d. per day. (See Award on p. 381.)
	Nottingham	19 Aug.	Farriers	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 8d. per hour; doormen, 1s. 2d. per hour.

For Notes see page 372.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change. ²
Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued).				
Woolen and Worsted	Bradford and District	Pay preceding pay day in week ending 2 Aug.	Woolcombers and carders (excluding overlookers) and warehousemen	Increases, as war wages, of 3s. per week to workpeople rated at or above 42s. 6d. per week, and of 1s. 6d. per week to those rated below 42s. 6d. per week. (See Award on p. 378.)
	Yorkshire	Ditto	Workpeople, other than overlookers, employed in the worsted spinning industry	Previous war increase raised from 72½ per cent. on normal pre-war wage basis to 81¼ per cent., with a maximum increase, for male time-workers, of 24s. 6d. per week. (See Award on p. 378.)
	Huddersfield, Apperley Bridge, Leeds and Morley Districts	Pay preceding pay day in week ending 2 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the mungo and shoddy, woollen spinning, and woollen and worsted manufacturing industries (including power-loom overlookers, but excluding dyers, finishers, &c.)	Previous war increase raised from 72½ per cent. on pre-war rates to 81¼ per cent. for time-workers, subject to a maximum of 24s. 6d. per week; from 58 per cent. to 65½ per cent. for male piece-workers; from 61¼ per cent. to 69¼ per cent. for female piece-workers, and from 48 per cent. to 54 per cent. for blanket raisers. (See Award on p. 378.)
			Dyers, millers, scourers, finishers, &c., employed by woollen and worsted manufacturers	Previous war increase raised from 75 per cent. on pre-war rates to 81¼ per cent. for time-workers; from 60 per cent. to 65½ per cent. for piece-workers (except pressers) and from 45 per cent. to 49 per cent. for pressers; workpeople in milling, scouring and finishing departments at scheduled time rates to receive corresponding advances, bringing the war increase for men up to from 85-18 per cent. to 97-45 per cent. above pre-war rates. (See Award on p. 378.)
Silk	Bradford and District	Week ending 10 Aug.	Mechanics (members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers) employed in the textile trades	Increase of 8s. 6d. per week to men 18 years of age and over and of 1s. 9d. to boys under 18.
	Huddersfield	Pay week nearest 17 Aug. 10 Aug.	Cloth pressers in the woollen trade	Further increase of ¼d. per piece on base rates or such lesser sum as will make the total rate per piece equivalent to 9d.
Hosiery	Macclesfield	Week ending 23 Aug.	Hand-loom weavers	Increase of 5 per cent. on earnings, making a total war advance of 35 per cent.
	Macclesfield	Week ending 23 Aug.	Women and girls in the knitting trade, machinists and makers-up, embroiderers and workpeople in the smallware trade ²⁴	Increase of 20 per cent. on total earnings to time and piece-workers.
Jute	Hawick	Aug.	Hosiery workers— Adults	Additional war bonus of 12½ per cent., making a total bonus of 37½ per cent., plus 5s. per week. (See Award on p. 382.)
	Dundee	2 Aug.	Apprentices Mechanics and other skilled tradesmen	Additional war bonus of 1s. per week. (See Award on p. 382.)
Flax	Dundee	2 Aug.	Mechanics and other skilled tradesmen	Increases, as war wages, of 3s. 6d. per week to men 18 years of age and over and of 1s. 9d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18. Rate after change for mechanics, 62s. 6d. per week plus 12½ per cent. bonus.
	Belfast	10 Aug. ¹³	Mechanics and hackle setters	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. 6d. per week to mechanics and hackle setters and of 1s. 9d. to boys, youths and apprentices.
Tailoring	London	23 Aug.	Machiners, pressers and assistants, basters, tailoresses, and fellers employed in the wholesale ladies' tailoring trade ⁵	Minimum weekly wages adopted, of 70s. for machiners, pressers and basters, 37s. 6d. for assistants and tailoresses, and 32s. for fellers. (See Award on p. 382.)
	Rossendale	Pay preceding pay day in week ending 17 Aug. 17 June ¹⁰	Shoe and slipper makers	War bonuses increased from 14s. per week to 19s. per week for males 21 years and over; from 7s. 6d. per week to 10s. 6d. for males 18 and under 21; from 8s. per week to 11s. for women 18 and over; from 4s. per week to 6s. for boys and girls 16 and under 18; and from 2s. per week to 3s. 6d. for boys and girls 13 and under 16 years. (See Award on p. 382.)
Boot, Shoe, and Slipper Making and Repairing	Yorkshire, West Riding	25	Boot and shoe repairers employed by Co-operative Societies ³ — Time-workers	Increases to minimum rates of 60s. per week for foremen and 45s. per week for other men, plus 10s. per week war bonus in each case; and minimum rates of 7s. 6d. per day fixed for casual workmen, and of 12s. to 35s. per week for juniors from 14 to 20 years of age.
			Piece-workers	Increased scale of prices introduced.
Transport Trades	London (mainly West-End)	5 Aug.	Hand-made boot and shoe trade— Makers and repairers	War bonus of 80 per cent. on pre-war piece prices, previously granted, increased to 40 per cent.
			Closers	War bonus of 25 per cent. on pre-war piece prices, previously granted, increased to 35 per cent.
Printing and Bookbinding	Great Britain	1st full pay following 9 July ²⁶	Women, 18 years of age and over, in the employment of tramway and omnibus undertakings, whose terms of employment include an undertaking that they shall be paid the same rates as the grades of men whose places they have filled.	War wage increases, previously granted, increased by 5s. per week, subject to a maximum of 25s. per week of six days or six shifts. (See Award on p. 380.)
			Women, 18 years of age and over, not included above	Increase, as war wages, of 10d. per day to stevedores and of 1s. 8d. per day to hatchwaymen. (See Award on p. 379.)
Furnishing Trades	Middlesbrough	1st full pay after 1 June ¹⁰	Stevedores and hatchwaymen	Increase of 4s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: porters, 38s.; carters, 40s. 8d.
	Norwich	15 June ¹⁰	Coal porters and carters	Increase, as war wages, of 6s. per week, making a total war advance of 26s. per week. Rate after change for lightermen, 74s. (See Award on p. 379.)
Chemical, &c., Trades	The Thames	14 June ¹⁰	Lightermen, steam tug drivers and stokers in rough goods trade	War bonus of 60 per cent. on pre-war rates, previously granted, increased to 80 per cent.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire	26 Aug.	Coal trimmers	Increase, as war wages, of 9d. per day to day-workers (making a total war advance of 5s. 3d. per day), and of 5 per cent. on earnings to piece-workers. (See Award on p. 379.)
Other Wood-working Trades	Cardiff	29 July ¹⁰	Stevedores' labourers	Increases of 9d. to 1s. 3d. per day to time-workers, and of 5 per cent. to piece-workers. (See Award on p. 379.)
	Newport	29 July ¹¹	Deal carriers	Increase of 1s. 3d. per day.
Printing and Bookbinding	Swansea	29 July ¹⁰	Dock labourers	Increase, as war wages, of 5 per cent. on base rates to time-workers and piece-workers. (See Award on p. 379.)
			Dock labourers	Increases of 1½d. to 2d. per hour to time-workers, and of 5 per cent. to piece-workers (making the total war advance for ordinary dock labourers 55 or 60 per cent.). (See Award on p. 379.)
Printing and Bookbinding	Cork	18 June ¹⁰	Tallymen and hatchwaymen	Increase of 2d. per hour. (See Award on p. 379.)
			Grain porters and fillers	Increase of 1s. 6d. per 100 bags (equivalent to about 11 per cent.). (See Award on p. 383.)
Printing and Bookbinding	Yorkshire—Scarborough	Week ending 31 Aug. 12 July ¹¹	Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper)	Increases to a rate of 42s. per week. (See Award on p. 383.)
			Bookbinders and machine rulers	Increase of 5s. per week (38s. to 38s.). (See Award on p. 383.)
Printing and Bookbinding	LANCASHIRE—		Lithographic printers	Increase of 8s. 6d. in the minimum rate, and a war bonus of 4s. per week. Rate after change for compositors, 45s. plus 7s. 6d. war bonus.
			Bookbinders and machine rulers— Males	Increase of 7s. 6d. per week (45s. to 52s. 6d.).
Printing and Bookbinding			Females	Increases of 10s. per week in the minimum rate.
	Liverpool and District	3 Aug.	Printers' assistants (brake hands, oilers, packers, &c.) in newspaper offices	Increase of 10s. per week. Rate after change: 65s. plus a bonus of 5s.

For Notes see page 372.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change. ²
Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued).				
Printing and Bookbinding	Manchester	8 Aug. 10 Aug.	Lithographic printers	Increase of 10s. per week in the minimum rate. Rate after change: 65s. plus 5s. bonus.
		3 Aug.	Bookbinders and machine rulers	Increase of 10s. per week. Rate after change: 70s. per week, including bonus.
		10 Aug.	Electrotypers and stereotypers— Jobbing offices	Increase of 12s. 6d. per week to night hands and of 10s. per week to day hands. Rates after change: Night, 70s. plus 7s. bonus; Day, 63s. plus 7s. bonus.
	MIDLAND COUNTIES— Coventry	23 Aug.	Newspaper offices	Increase of 3s. per week. Rates after change: 1st warehousemen and cutters, 49s. plus 5s. bonus; assistants 42s. 6d. plus 5s. bonus.
Printing and Bookbinding	Cheltenham, Gloucester, Stroud and Dursley	1st pay day in Aug.	Warehousemen, cutters, rotary brake hands, packers, &c., in printing offices	Increase of 6s. per week. Minimum rate after change for jobbing compositors, 48s. 6d.
	Herefordshire (including Hereford, Bromyard, Hay, Kington, Ledbury, Leominster and Ross)	31 Aug.	Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper)	Increase of 8s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for compositors, 48s. 6d.
Printing and Bookbinding	Nottingham	3rd pay day in Aug.	Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper)	War bonus of 10s. per week.
			Lithographic artists	
Printing and Bookbinding	SOUTHERN COUNTIES— Bath	2 Aug.	Compositors, machinemen, and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper)	Increase of 8s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for compositors, 51s.
	Bournemouth	Week ending 17 Aug.	Compositors, machinemen, and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper)	Increase of 8s. per week. Minimum rate after change for compositors, 48s.
Printing and Bookbinding	Canterbury	Week ending 31 Aug.	Compositors, machinemen, and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper)	Increase of 8s. per week. Minimum rate after change for compositors, 48s.
	Falmouth, Penzance and Penryn	26 Aug.	Compositors and machinemen (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper)	Increases to minimum rates of 42s. per week for compositors and 45s. per week for machinemen.
Printing and Bookbinding	Plymouth	1st pay day after 23 Aug. 17 Aug.	Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper), lithographic printers, bookbinders and machine rulers	Increase of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change for compositors: jobbing and evening news, 52s.; morning news, 50s.
	Tunbridge Wells	17 Aug.	Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper)	Increase of 11s. per week. Minimum rate after change for compositors, 48s.
Printing and Bookbinding	WALES— North Wales ²⁸ and Aberystwyth, Newtown, Oswestry and Welshpool Districts	3rd pay day in Aug.	Compositors and machinemen (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper)	Increases to a minimum rate of 42s. 6d. per week.
	SCOTLAND— Dundee	10 Aug.	Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators and stereotypers employed in daily newspaper offices	Increase of 5s. per week, and a war bonus of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change for compositors: morning news, 71s., plus 5s. bonus; evening news, 64s., plus 5s. bonus.
Printing and Bookbinding	Galashiels, Hawick and Selkirk	1 July ¹⁰	Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper)	Increase, as war wages, of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for compositors, 47s. 6d. (See Award on p. 380.)
	Glasgow	1st week in Aug.	Compositors, machinemen, linotype operators, stereotypers and printers' assistants in newspaper offices	Increase of 5s. per week and a war bonus of 5s. per week to time-workers, and an increase of 55 per cent. on pre-war rates to piece-workers. Rates after change for compositors (including bonus): morning news, 77s.; evening news, 70s.
Printing and Bookbinding	Great Britain	Aug. ¹³	Men and boys employed in the explosives trade	Increases, as war wages, of 8s. 6d. per week (calculated on the basis of a week of six days or shifts) to men 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 9d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18. (See Awards on p. 378.)
	England and Wales	Aug. ¹³	Men and boys employed in the chemical trade	Increases, as war wages, of 3s. 6d. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 9d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18. (See Award on p. 379.)
Printing and Bookbinding	Scotland	Aug. ¹³	Men and boys employed in the chemical trade	Increases, as war wages, of 3s. 6d. per week to those 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 9d. per week to boys and youths under 18.
	United Kingdom	Aug. ¹³	Workpeople employed in the soap and candle trades— Men and boys	Increases, as war wages, of 3s. 6d. per week to those 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 9d. per week to boys and youths under 18.
Printing and Bookbinding			Women and girls (excluding those under Orders of the Minister of Munitions)	Increases, as war wages, of 2s. 6d. per week to those 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 8d. per week to girls under 18.
	Halifax	1 Aug.	Cabinet makers, french polishers, chair-maker ⁴ , upholsterers, woodcutting machinists, &c.	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.).
Printing and Bookbinding	Sheffield	10 Aug.	Cabinet makers, carvers, upholsterers, machinists and french polishers (males)	Increase, as war wages, of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: cabinet makers, carvers, upholsterers and machinists, 1s. 2½d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; french polishers, 1s. 2½d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
	Birmingham	Pay day in week ending 17 Aug.	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, chairmakers, carvers, french polishers, woodcutting machinists, upholsterers, &c.— Time-workers	War bonus of 10 per cent., granted in 1915, merged into day rates; rate for men previously in receipt of 1s. per hour plus 10 per cent. increased to 1s. 1½d.; and bonus of 12½ per cent., previously granted to men on munitions work, extended to men on other work. Proportionate increases, and the bonus of 12½ per cent., granted to women, girls and boys. Rate after change: upholsterers, carvers, cabinet makers and woodcutting machinists, 1s. 1½d. per hour plus bonus of 12½ per cent.
Printing and Bookbinding	London	Week ending 10 Aug.	Piece-workers	Additional bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
			French polishers	Increase of 2d. per hour ³ (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4½d.).
Printing and Bookbinding	Edinburgh	1 July ¹¹	Cabinet makers, wood carvers, upholsterers and french polishers (males)	Increase of ¾d. per hour, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. Rate after change: 1s. 3d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
	Hull	Aug.	French polishers and sewers (females)	Increase of ½d. per hour to french polishers and of 1d. per hour to sewers. Rate after change: 8d. per hour.
Printing and Bookbinding	Bolton	8 Aug.	Sawyers, machinists, woodturners, saw sharpeners and tool grinders in sawmills	Increase, as war wages, of 1½d. per hour. (See Award on p. 382.)
	Blackburn and Darwen	13 Aug.	Sawyers and machinists in packing case trade	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.).
Printing and Bookbinding	Cardiff, Swansea, Newport and Gloucester	1st full pay after 1 Aug.	Ammunition boxmakers	Increases, as war wages, of 1d. per hour to men, and of ½d. per hour to youths and boys. (See Award on p. 381.)
	Cardiff, Swansea and Newport	Pay day in week beginning 29 July ¹⁰	Sawyers, machinists and woodturners in timber yards and sawmills (men 21 years and over)	Bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings to plain time-workers and of 7½ per cent. on earnings to men on systems of payment by results. (See Award on p. 378.)
Printing and Bookbinding	Aberdeen	1st full pay after 25 Aug.	Deal carriers, &c., in timber yards	Increase, as war wages, of 2d. per hour ¹⁹ . (See Award on p. 383.)
			Packing case makers (men 21 years and over)	Bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings to plain time-workers and of 7½ per cent. on earnings to men on systems of payment by results. (See Award on p. 378.)

For Notes see page 372.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change. ^a
Increases in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued).				
Leather	Scotland	1st full pay after 1 July ¹⁹	Carriers	Increase of 1d. per hour on time rates (1s. to 1s. 1d.), and of 5 per cent. on piece rates. (See Award on p. 379.)
	Walsall	3 Aug.	Women and girls employed in the fancy leather goods trade ² :— Time-workers	Scale of minimum wages adopted, varying from 8s. per week at 14 years of age to 6¼d. per hour at 20 years of age, with from ½d. to 1½d. per hour extra for clickers. Rates increased to 100 per cent. over pre-war rates for stitchers, and rates for other workers fixed in accordance with scale of time rates.
			Piece-workers	
Baking and Confectionery Trades	North East Lancashire (certain towns) ³⁰ and Todmorden	12 Aug.	Bakers and confectioners:— Foremen and single hands Second and table hands	Increase of 13s. 6d. per week (49s. to 62s. 6d.). Increase of 12s. per week. Rates after change: second hands, 58s.; table hands, 54s.
	Nottingham and District	24 Aug.	Bakers	Increase of 6s. per week to men and women, and of 3s. per week to juniors. Rates after change for ordinary adult hands: shops, 55s.; factories, 56s.
Brewing	Merthyr Tydfil and District	4 Aug.	Bakers and confectioners	Increase of 8s. per week. Rates after change: first and single hands, 60s.; second hands, 56s.; other adults, 53s.
	Burton-on-Trent	27 July ¹¹	Brewery workers (excluding maltsters, cooper and engineers, joiners, and other tradesmen)	Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per week to labourers ²¹ 21 years and over and the 5s. per week previously granted as a war allowance converted into war wages; and an increase of 7½ per cent. on earnings to pieceworkers. Increases of 3s., 2s. 6d., 2s. and 1s. 6d. respectively to (a) youths of 19 and 20 and women, (b) youths 16 to 18 and girls 19 and 20, (c) youths 13 to 15 and girls 16 to 18, and (d) girls 13 to 15. The minimum rates for stationary enginemmen increased to 60s. and for firemen to 57s. 6d. for a 67 hour week, with higher rates for 72 and 84 hours.
Flax Scutching	Ireland	Aug.	Scutchers ¹ :— Time-workers Piece-workers	Rate fixed at 45s. per week, plus a bonus of 2s. 6d. per week for good time-keeping. (See Award on p. 384). Rates fixed at 1s. 7d. per stone for flax, 1s. 10d. per stone for deseeded flax and 1s. 8d. per stone for tow (fine and coarse). (See Award on p. 384).
	Great Britain	See p. 370	Streakers ⁵	Rate fixed for timeworkers at 18s. 6d. per week, except in districts where a higher rate was paid in 1917, in which an increase of 2s. per week is to be made over 1917 rates. (See Award on p. 384).
Local Authority Services	Aberdeen	1st full pay in July ¹⁰	Women in the employment of tramway and omnibus undertakings	For particulars of this increase see under Transport Trades p. 370.
			Workmen and boys employed in the cleansing, water, sewerage, lighting, public parks, streets and roads departments, and permanent way men in the tramways department	Increase, as war wages, of 4s. 8d. per week (or 1d. per hour) to men 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 1½d. per week (or ½d. per hour) to boys and youths under 18. (See Award on p. 384).

Changes in Hours of Labour.

Building Trade	Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Hyde District	17 Aug.	Bricklayers, plasterers and labourers ²¹ Masons (banker hands) ²¹ Carpenters and joiners ²¹	Decrease of 5 hours per week in summer (54¼ to 49¼). Decrease of 2½ hours per week in summer (49¼ to 47 hours). Decrease of 1½ hours per week in summer (51 to 49½ hours).
	Waterford	10 Aug.	Brick and stone layers ²¹	Decrease of 4 hours per week (54 to 50).
Tailoring	London	23 Aug.	Machinists, pressers and assistants, basters, tailoresses and fellers employed in the wholesale ladies' tailoring trade ²¹	Decrease of 5 hours per week.
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Yorkshire, West Riding ²⁵	17 June ¹⁰	Boot and shoe repairers employed by Co-operative Societies ²¹	Decrease of 4½ hours per week (52½ to 48).
Fancy Leather Trades	Walsall	3 Aug.	Women and girls employed in the fancy leather goods trade ²	Decrease of 2½ hours per week (54 to 51½).
Flax Scutching	Ireland	Aug.	Flax scutchers and streakers ²¹	Hours of labour fixed at 9 on each week day except Saturday, and 5 on Saturday. (See Award on p. 384).

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 is merged with this increase.
⁴ Including Dewsbury, Batley, Heckmondwike, Morley, Cleckheaton and Ossett.
⁵ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
⁶ Including Manchester and Salford, Alderley Edge, Altrincham, Ashton-on-Mersey, Ashton-under-Lyne, Atherton, Bolton, Bury, Denton, Droylsden, Dukinfield, Eccles, Farnworth, Glossop, Heywood, Hyde, Leigh, Marple, Middleton, Mossley, Oldham, Pendleton, Prestwich, Ramsbottom, Radcliffe, Rochdale, Royton, Sale, Shaw, Stalybridge, Stockport, Swinton, Tyldesley, Walkden, Whitefield, Wigan and Wilmslow.
⁷ This increase did not apply to men on munitions work in receipt of the bonus of 12½ per cent.
⁸ Including Ashton-under-Lyne, Bolton, Bury, Farnworth, Heywood, Middleton, Oldham, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom and Rochdale.
⁹ The rates do not apply to men ordinarily domiciled in London (who continue to receive the London rates) or in towns in which there are recognised rates fixed by a conciliation board, or by an agreement between an employers' association and a trade union.
¹⁰ These increases took effect from the date shown, under an Award issued in August.
¹¹ These increases took effect from the date shown, under an arrangement made in August.
¹² This increase was given under an arbitration Award by the Committee on Production dated 13 July (see LABOUR GAZETTE for August, page 382). Full information is not yet available as to the precise districts, and the classes of workpeople in each district (other than Glasgow) affected by the increase, but in the following cases both the employers and the workpeople concerned are known to have been parties to the arbitration.—*Bricklayers*: Edinburgh and District, Kilmarnock. *Masons*: Aberdeen, Arbroath, Dundee, Edinburgh and Leith, Falkirk, Greenock, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Paisley, Stirling, Joiners: Aberdeen, Dumfries, Dundee, Edinburgh and Leith, Falkirk, Greenock, Johnstone, Kilmarnock, Paisley, Stirling, Coatbridge, Hamilton, Kirkcaldy, Motherwell, Stirling. *Glaziers*: Edinburgh and Leith. *Plasterers*: Dundee, Edinburgh and Leith and Stirling. *Slaters*: Aberdeen, Alloa, Arbroath, Ayr, Dumfries and Vale of Leven, Dundee, Edinburgh and Leith, Falkirk, Greenock, Johnstone, Motherwell, Paisley, Perth, Stirling. *Labourers*: Arbroath, Edinburgh and Leith, Kilmarnock, Paisley and Johnstone, Stirling. For particulars as to the changes at Glasgow resulting from the Award, see separate particulars on p. 367.
¹³ These increases were paid on the pay day in the week ending 10 August.
¹⁴ The increases in England and Wales were granted as the result of an arbitration to which the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union were parties.
¹⁵ The increase is limited to men who have been employed at least one month on such work.
¹⁶ This increase was granted under arrangements made in August, to take effect from the date shown.
¹⁷ Excluding workpeople engaged in the manufacture of firebricks, &c., who received an increase of 8s. per week in June, 1918, under an Award of the Committee on Production, No. 1736 (see page 282 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1918).
¹⁸ 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 the sliding scale. For the higher paid workpeople these bonuses had been wholly absorbed, prior to this increase, by such advances.
¹⁹ Members of one trade union, rated at 58s. per week, received this increase from the first full pay in April (see page 236 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for June).
²⁰ This increase took effect in the first full pay after 8 August.
²¹ This increase (which was granted under an Award issued in August) is to be graduated over a period of 12 months.
²² These increases took effect under an award to which the National Association of Master Heating and Domestic Engineers were parties with the National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers.
²³ In the Saddleworth district, where previous increases had differed in amount from those in other districts, it was arranged that the increases should be on an equivalent scale.
²⁴ The embroiderers affected are those who did not receive an advance in July (see p. 326 of the AUGUST GAZETTE).
²⁵ Including Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Halifax, Heckmondwike, Huddersfield, Keighley, Leeds, Mexborough, Morley, Pontefract, Sheffield, Slaithwaite, Sowerby Bridge, Todmorden, and Wakefield.
²⁶ This increase was granted under an award of the Committee on Production dated 29 August, and was to take effect from the date shown. (See Award on p. 380).
²⁷ Except in the case of certain wagon work items, for which no increase was granted.
²⁸ Including Bangor, Carnarvon, Colwyn Bay, Conwy, Llandudno and Rhyl.
²⁹ This increase was to cover any claims in regard to the bonus of 12½ per cent. granted to time-workers in various industries.
³⁰ Including Accrington, Bacup, Blackburn, Brierfield, Burnley, Church, Clayton-le-Moors, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Great Harwood, Haslingden, Nelson, Oswaldtwistle, Padiham, Rawtenstall, Rishton and Trawden.
³¹ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

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

The number reported as killed in August, 1918, was 224, a decrease of 60 on a month ago, and of 35 on a year ago. The mean number in August during the five years 1913 to 1917 was 248, the maximum being 267 and the minimum 211.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during August, 1918, numbered 22, a decrease of 3 on July, 1918, and of 2 on August, 1917.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 87, a decrease of 27 on a month ago and of 13 on a year ago. There were 4 fatal accidents at quarries, compared with 5 a month ago and 1 a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in August, 1918, was 110, a decrease of 28 on July, 1918, and of 23 on August, 1917.

EIGHT MONTHS ENDED AUGUST, 1918.

During the eight months ended August, 1918, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment was 2,356, as compared with 2,276 in the corresponding period of 1917, an increase of 80.

The total number of fatal accidents in the railway service was 260, as compared with 247 in the eight months ended August, 1917.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 970, as compared with 887 in 1917. There were 47 fatal accidents at quarries, compared with 31 in the corresponding period of 1917.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in 1918 was 1,068, as compared with 1,093 in the corresponding period of 1917.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1918, on a	
	August, 1918.	July, 1918.	August, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
RAILWAY SERVICE—					
Brakemen and Goods Guards	—	2	1	- 2	- 1
Engine Drivers	3	1	2	+ 2	+ 1
Firemen	1	2	1	- 1	- 1
Guards (Passenger)	—	—	1	—	—
Permanent Way Men	9	7	6	+ 2	+ 3
Porters	3	2	4	+ 1	- 1
Shunters	—	2	3	- 2	- 3
Mechanics	—	1	1	- 1	- 1
Labourers	3	2	—	+ 1	+ 3
Miscellaneous	3	6	4	- 3	- 1
Contractors' Servants	—	—	1	—	- 1
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	22	25	24	- 3	- 2
MINES—					
Underground	77	106	92	- 29	- 15
Surface	10	8	8	+ 2	+ 2
TOTAL, MINES	87	114	100	- 27	- 13
Quarries over 20 feet deep					
	4	5	1	- 1	+ 3
Factories and Workshops—					
Textile—					
Cotton	5	9	3	- 4	+ 2
Wool and Worsted	5	4	3	+ 1	+ 2
Other Textiles	2	1	1	+ 1	+ 1
Non-Textile—					
Extraction of Metals	1	5	3	- 4	- 2
Founding and Conversion of Metals	14	16	9	- 2	+ 5
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	4	4	6	—	- 2
Ship and Boat Building	15	13	10	+ 2	+ 5
Gas	1	3	3	- 2	- 2
Wood	6	5	3	+ 1	+ 3
Clay, Stone, &c.	—	5	—	—	- 5
Chemicals	9	12	22	- 3	- 13
Laundries	—	—	2	—	- 2
Food	3	2	6	+ 1	- 3
Drink	—	3	—	- 3	—
Paper, Printing, &c.	1	3	3	- 2	- 2
Other Non-Textile Industries	27	56	33	- 9	- 6
TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	93	116	112	- 23	- 19
Accidents reported under Factory Act, ss. 104-5—					
Docks, Wharves, and Quays	15	8	10	+ 7	+ 5
Warehouses	—	3	4	- 3	- 4
Buildings to which Act applies	2	11	7	- 9	- 5
TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, ss. 104-5	17	22	21	- 5	- 4
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894					
	1	2	1	- 1	—
TOTAL (excluding Seamen)	224	284	259	- 60	- 35

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 August, 1918, was 14, of which 7 were due to lead poisoning, 1 to mercurial poisoning, 1 to phosphorus poisoning, 2 to toxic jaundice, and 3 to anthrax.

Two deaths due to lead poisoning were also reported. No cases of lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during August, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

EIGHT MONTHS ENDED AUGUST, 1918.

During the eight months ended August, 1918, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 169, compared with 510 in the corresponding period of 1917. The number of deaths in 1918 was 20, as compared with 67 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 eight months ended August, 1918, compared with 42 cases (including 14 deaths) during the corresponding period of 1917.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	Month of August, 1918.	Eight months ended Aug., 1918.	Month of August, 1918.	Eight months ended Aug., 1917.
Lead Poisoning.				
Among Operatives Engaged in—				
Smelting of Metals	2	11	37	—
Brass Works	—	—	1	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	—	—	2	—
Plumbing and Soldering	1	11	31	1
Printing	—	10	5	—
File Cutting	—	2	3	—
Tinning of Metals	—	1	1	—
White Lead Works	—	—	13	—
Red and Yellow Lead Works	—	1	13	—
Pottery	—	6	11	1
Glass Cutting and Polishing	—	1	1	—
Vitreous Enamelling	—	—	1	—
Electrical Accumulator Works	1	10	21	—
Paint and Colour Works	—	7	7	—
Coach and Car-Painting	—	7	15	1
Shipbuilding	1	6	13	1
Paint used in other Industries	—	13	15	—
Other Industries	2	13	53	1
TOTAL IN FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS	7	92	242	2
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING	—	23	42	—
Other Forms of Poisoning.				
MERCURIAL POISONING—				
Barometer and Thermometer Making	1	3	2	—
Furriers' Processes	—	—	—	—
Explosives Works	—	2	2	—
Other Industries	—	1	12	—
TOTAL	1	6	16	—
PHOSPHORUS POISONING				
	1	3	1	—
ARSENIC POISONING—				
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	—	—	—	—
Other Industries	—	—	23	—
TOTAL ARSENIC POISONING	—	—	23	—
TOTAL TOXIC JAUNDICE	2	23	157	8
TOTAL "OTHER FORMS OF POISONING"	4	32	197	8
Anthrax.				
Wool	2	31	40	4
Handling of Horsehair	—	4	3	2
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fell-mongers, &c.)	1	9	25	1
Other Industries	—	1	3	—
TOTAL ANTHRAX	3	45	71	7
TOTAL REPORTED UNDER FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT	14	169	510	20
GRAND TOTAL	14	192	552	32

approved whereby the men are to receive additional premium of 5 per cent. on earnings from 6th Jan., 1918, while present conditions with regard to quality of ore continues. Issued 6th Aug. (2022)

Walker Bros. (Wigan), Ltd., engineers and ironfounders (Paysfield Iron Works, Wigan) v. General Union and Amalgamated Societies of Carpenters and Joiners. Decision—Claim to bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings not established. Issued 6th Aug. (2025)

Sheffield and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association (representing Brown Bayley, Ltd., John Brown & Co., Ltd., and the Yorkshire Engine Co., Ltd.) v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironfounders' Society. Award—Bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. to time-workers and 7½ per cent. to piece-workers to the men employed by the Yorkshire Engine Co., Ltd. The claim of the men in the other two firms not established. Issued 6th Aug. (2027)

Manchester District Engineering Trades Employers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Steam Engine Makers and the United Patternmakers' Association. Award—The patternmakers concerned to be paid the same outworking allowances as from 16th July, 1918, as paid to other skilled men employed by members of the Association. Issued 6th Aug. (2028)

Brooks Bros. (Farnworth) v. National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers. Award—Bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. from first pay after 9th March, 1918; any payments already made in relation thereto to merge therein. Issued 6th Aug. (2030)

London and District Association of Engineering Employers v. National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers. The men concerned are pipe fitters employed by Vickers, Ltd. (Crayford). Award—Men rated at 8½d. an hour to receive an advance of ½d. an hour, and those rated at 8½d. an advance of ¼d. an hour. Issued 7th Aug. (2031)

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Award—From first pay after 27th June, 1918, the blacksmiths concerned to be paid an advance of 20 per cent. on their shares of "lieu" rates upon the conditions that obtain in regard thereto in the Boiler-makers' Society. Issued 7th Aug. (2033)

Dundalk Iron Works (E. Manisty & Co.), Ltd., engineers v. Workers' Union. Award—12½ per cent. bonus on earnings from first pay after 2nd May, 1918. Issued 7th Aug. (2036)

National Association of Master Heating and Domestic Engineers v. National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers. Claim made under agreement whereby the Union can submit cases of any district where wages alleged to be unduly low. Award—From first day in Aug., 1918, the men concerned at Leeds to have rate per hour increased from 10d. to 10½d. The claim in respect of Bristol, Leicester, London and Sheffield not established. Issued 7th Aug. (2038)

Harland & Wolff, Ltd., and Workman Clark & Co., Ltd., shipbuilding and engineering works (Belfast) v. Joint Committee of Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, Joiners and General Union, and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Award—From first pay after 26th July, 1918, the sawyers concerned to receive an advance of ¼d. an hour. Issued 8th Aug. (2040)

J. Samuel White & Co., Ltd. (East Cowes) v. Society of Amalgamated Toolmakers, Engineers and Machinists. Decision—Consent given to wages agreement submitted. Issued 8th Aug. (2044)

North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association, Clyde Shipbuilders' Association, Scottish Brass Founders and Finishers Employers' Association, and the Scottish Copper-smiths Employers' Association v. Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades (Clyde District Committee). Award—Sanction of working rules and submarine allowances in regard to (1) working hours; (2) overtime, week-days; (3) Sunday work; (4) night shifts; (5) holidays; (6) rates of pay; (7) repair or "dirty" work; (8) oil ship allowances; (9) outworking allowances; (10) travelling time; (11) trial trips; (12) meals and accommodation when workmen are detained on board; (13) navigating parties within the United Kingdom; (14) navigating allowances; (15) allowances to men working on submarines. Issued 8th Aug. (2045)

Gnome and Le Rhone Engine Co. (Peter Hooker, Ltd.) (Walthamstow) v. Workers' Union and National Union of General Workers. Claim to a general advance to bring rate of men concerned to 9d. an hour not established. Issued 8th Aug. (2049)

W. H. Walker v. Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association. Award—Bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. from first pay after 29th June, 1918. Issued 9th Aug. (2051)

Thos. W. Ward, Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The piece-workers employed in pressing turnings at Preston Works to be paid bonus of 7½ per cent. on earnings. Issued 9th Aug. (2055)

Rochdale Engineering and Machine Makers Employers' Association v. Associated Brassfounders, Turners, Fitters, Finishers and Copper-smiths' Society. Award—The men concerned to receive an advance of 1s. a week from first pay in April, 1918. Issued 9th Aug. (2057)

Ministry of Munitions v. United Builders' Labourers' Union. Award—Advance of 3s. 6d. a week from and to be included in pay received in the week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Overtime rates to remain as at present. Issued 9th Aug. (2067)

Lincoln, Gainsborough and Newark Engineering Employers' Association v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Decision—The claim of the men concerned employed at Harrison's Factory, Hykeham for increased piece-work prices not established. Issued 9th Aug. (2068)

British Aluminium Co., Ltd., and the Aluminium Corporation, Ltd. v. the National Federation of General Workers. Award—Men, and youths under 18 years of age, to receive advances of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Double time for Sunday work. All payments, except 4s. time-keeping bonus, to be taken into account in calculation of overtime, &c. Issued 9th Aug. (2069)

National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation v. Associated Ironmoulders of Scotland and Central Ironmoulders' Association. Award—Advances of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively to men and youths under 18 years of age from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 10th Aug. (2072)

Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation and Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool v. Joint Committee of Engineering Societies. Decision—Claims to advances to the men concerned not established. Issued 10th Aug. (2074)

Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation and Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool v. Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades. Award—Advance of 2s. 6d. a week to drillers and holecutters, and 2s. to iron and brass dressers, skilled operative ships riggers and electric crane drivers from first pay in Aug., 1918. Other portions of claim not established. Issued 10th Aug. (2075)

Engineering and Employers' Federation v. Trade Unions connected with engineering and foundry trades. (Special District Cases). Claims submitted under agreement of Feb., 1917, whereby the rates of wages regarded as unduly low are brought forward for consideration. Award—Advances given to specified trades in certain districts and remainder of cases not established. Issued 10th Aug. (2076)

Engineers and Shipbuilders Employers' Association (Cardiff, Newport, Barry, Penarth, Swansea and Port Talbot Districts) v. the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades of the United Kingdom. Award—Advances of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. a week respectively to men and youths under 18 years of age from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 12th Aug. (2079)

Queenstown Dry Docks Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—The men concerned to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 12th Aug. (2080)

Humber Graving Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. v. Federation of Sailmakers. Award—Advance of 3s. 6d. a week to men concerned. Other portions of claim not established. Issued 12th Aug. (2081)

Swansea Vale Spelter Co., Ltd., Vivian & Sons, Spelter Co., Ltd., British Metals Extraction Co., Ltd., Villiers Co., Ltd., Williams, Foster & Pascoe Grenfell, Ltd., Dillwyn & Co., Ltd., Vivian & Co., Ltd. v. Workers' Union. Award—From first pay after 8th Aug., 1918, the men and boys under 18 years of age, to receive war advance of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. a week respectively. Other portions of claim not established. Issued 14th Aug. (2084)

Powell Bros., Ltd. (Cambrian Iron Works, Wrexham) v. Ironfounders' Society. Award—From 6th May, 1918, rate of wages of men concerned increased by 2s. a week, but Wrexham rate should not necessarily follow Chester. The agreed terms to piece-workers approved. Issued 14th Aug. (2087)

Morgan & George (on behalf of the Highfield Foundry Co., Wellingborough) v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Award—From 1st May, 1918, the men concerned paid as plain time-workers to be paid bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. Issued 14th Aug. (2088)

Butterley Co., Ltd. (Derby) v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Award—Rate of wages of men concerned increased by 2s. a week. Issued 14th Aug. (2089)

Vickers, Ltd. (Dartford) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—From first pay after 1st Aug., 1918, the men to receive aggregate weekly war bonus of 22s.; youths over 18 years and under 21, 15s. 6d.; and boys 16 years and over, 8s. 3d. Women 12s. 6d., and girls aged 16 years but under 18, 6s. 3d. Issued 14th Aug. (2093)

Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd. (Manchester) v. National Amalgamated Union of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators (Manchester Area). Claim to 1s. 3d. per hour plus 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 15th Aug. (2094)

Rio Tinto Copper Co., Cape Copper Co., Ltd., Vivian & Sons, Neville Druce & Co., William Foster & Pascoe Grenfell, Ltd. v. Dockers' Union. Award—The men and boys under 18 years of age to receive war advance of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. a week respectively. Issued 15th Aug. (2098)

Engineering Employers' Federation v. United Patternmakers' Association. Award—The patternmakers concerned in Dundee to receive an advance of ¼d. an hour from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 15th Aug. (2103)

Engineering Employers' Federation v. United Patternmakers' Association. Decision—Claim by Aberdeen pattern-

makers to an advance of 4s. 6d. a week not conceded. Issued 15th Aug. (2104)

Clyde Shipbuilders' Association v. Boiler-makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Decision—Claim of platers and angle smiths to extra overtime not established. Issued 15th Aug. (2107)

National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation v. Associated Iron, Steel and Brass Dressers of Scotland. Award—War advance to dressers concerned 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 15th Aug. (2108)

National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation v. Associated Iron, Steel and Brass Dressers of Scotland. Award—The dressers concerned at Edinburgh to receive a levelling-up advance of ¼d. an hour from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 15th Aug. (2109)

Ayrshire Founders' Association v. Associated Iron, Steel and Brass Dressers of Scotland. Award—The men concerned to receive a war 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 Aug., 1918. Issued 15th Aug. (2110)

Ayrshire Founders' Association v. Associated Iron, Steel and Brass Dressers of Scotland. Award—The Ayrshire dressers to receive a levelling-up advance of 1s. 6d. a week from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 15th Aug. (2111)

National Federated Electrical Association v. Electrical Trades Union. Award—Men to receive 3s. 6d. and youths under 18 years of age 1s. 9d. from and to be included in pay due in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 16th Aug. (2113)

Penpoll Tin Smelting Co., Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—Bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent., and 7½ per cent. to time- and piece-workers respectively. Issued 16th Aug. (2114)

Dundee Association of Engineers and Ironfounders v. Associated Iron, Steel and Brass Dressers of Scotland. Award—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 16th Aug. (2116)

Popes Electric Lamp Co., Ltd. (Willesden) v. Workers' Union. Award—From 29th May plain time-workers concerned to be paid bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. Issued 16th Aug. (2128)

North British Locomotive Co., Ltd. (Springburn) v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Decision—Claim on the part of the boilerfiremen at Springburn Hospital not established. Issued 17th Aug. (2130)

North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association (representing the North British Locomotive Co., Ltd. (Springburn) v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Decision—The claim of the men to an advance of 2d. an hour not established. Issued 17th Aug. (2131)

Clyde Shipbuilders' Association v. Boiler-makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—The men concerned employed by Barclay, Curle & Co., Ltd., at Elderslie Dock to receive percentages paid to riveters at Govan Dock where not possible to work piece-work. Issued 17th Aug. (2133)

Clyde Shipbuilders' Association v. Boiler-makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society and the Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association. Award—The repairs to the oiler vessel belonging to Barclay, Curle & Co., Ltd., to be executed on a system of piece-work. Issued 17th Aug. (2134)

Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd. (Phoenix Tube Works) v. Workers' Union. Award—Piece-workers concerned to have 10 per cent. advance on piece prices; claim of time-workers to 5s. increase not established. Issued 19th Aug. (2137)

Scottish Ironmasters' Association v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Award—Except in cases where wages regulated by a sliding scale the smiths and hammermen concerned to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week, and youths under 18 1s. 9d. from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 19th Aug. (2138)

John Jones, Ltd. (Loughborough) v. Workers' Union. Decision—Except in the case of Bowley, a crane driver, who is to receive bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. from first pay in May, 1918, the claim not established. Issued 19th Aug. (2144)

Cardiff and District Master Ironfounders' Association v. Iron, Steel and Metal Dressers' Trade Society. Award—From first pay after 1st Aug., 1918, war advances of 3s. 6d. to men and 1s. 9d. to youths under 18 years of age. Issued 19th Aug. (2145)

Engineering Employers' Federation v. Amalgamated Society of Coremakers. Award—The advances agreed upon in the various districts to coremakers approved, and payment thereof to be made from first pay after 8th Aug., 1918. Issued 19th Aug. (2147)

Robert Kerr & Sons (Caledonian Forge, Irvine) v. Associated Blacksmith and Ironworkers' Society. Award—Forgers concerned to receive advance of 7½ per cent. on earnings under Government memorandum of 24th Jan., 1918, from date specified therein. Issued 21st Aug. (2150)

British Tin Box Manufacturers' Federation v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned employed by the Tin Plate Decorating Co. (1910), Ltd. (Neath), to receive a war advance of 6s. a week on gross

earnings, which is to merge in any subsequent increase given by the Trade Board. Award to take effect from first pay after 1st July. Issued 22nd Aug. (2154)

Clyde Shipbuilders' Association v. Boiler-makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—Piece prices should be arranged, but when this is not practicable the squads of riveters to work at piece-work speed and to be paid 5s. an hour plus 30 per cent., plus 2½ per cent. to holders up, plus special war advance of 16s. 6d. a week with addition of 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings from first pay after 14th Aug., 1918. Issued 22nd Aug. (2155)

Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., engineers (Carlisle) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—Men concerned to receive war advances of 5s. a week from first pay in May, 1918. Issued 22nd Aug. (2158)

Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation and Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Decision—The claim for a day's pay to platers' helpers and boiler-makers' labourers when they fail to get work owing to the absence of the plater or boiler-maker not established. Issued 22nd Aug. (2159)

Blanchard Lamps (British), Ltd. v. London Society of Amalgamated Brassworkers. Award—The brassfinishers concerned working at augmented time rates to be paid bonus on earnings of 7½ per cent. Issued 22nd Aug. (2160)

Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—Bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively from first pay after 11th June, 1918. Issued 22nd Aug. (2161)

North-East Coast Ship Repairers' Association v. Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association. Award—The terms of awards 1600 and 1677 increasing piece prices by 20 per cent. to be extended to driller members of Shipwrights' Association in the Tyne and Blyth, Wear, Tees and Hartlepool Districts employed by members of the first-mentioned party from 12th March, 1918. Issued 22nd Aug. (2162)

Vickers, Ltd. (Barrow-in-Furness) v. Boiler-makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—The percentage which should be added to minimum rate of boiler-makers concerned is 20 per cent. in accord with arrangements made. The claims submitted are not established. Issued 23rd Aug. (2169)

Kirkcaldy and District Engineering Masters' Association v. Associated Iron, Steel and Brass Dressers of Scotland. Award—3s. 6d. to men and 1s. 9d. to youths under 18 years of age from and to be included in pay due for week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 26th Aug. (2171)

Kirkcaldy and District Engineering Masters' Association v. Associated Iron, Steel and Brass Dressers of Scotland. Award—Levelling up advance to dressers concerned of 1s. 6d. a week from and to be included in pay due for week ending 10th Aug., 1918. (2172)

Atlas Steel Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd. (Armadale), Dickson & Mann, Ltd. (Armadale), North British Steel Foundry Co., Ltd. (Bathgate), and Renton & Fisher (Bathgate). Award—Rate of hammermen concerned to be advanced ¼d. an hour, and of blacksmiths ¼d. an hour. Issued 26th Aug. (2175)

Brand's Pure Spelter Co., Ltd. (Irvine, Scotland) v. Workers' Union. Decision—The men in question not entitled to advance under award 852 (15th Feb., 1918). Issued 26th Aug. (2180)

Rose Street Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd. (Inverness) v. Society of Amalgamated Toolmakers. Award—Revision of rates of pay for overtime to the fitters, turners and machinists concerned, and provision for meal intervals and payment therefor. Issued 26th Aug. (2182)

Scottish Copper-smiths' Employers' Association v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—The copper-smiths' labourers only when employed in engineering and shipbuilding firms to receive the rate usually paid to them in establishments of a similar kind where work done by direct employment of labour. Issued 26th Aug. (2183)

Rudge Whitworth, Ltd. (Birmingham) (represented by the Birmingham District Engineering Employers' Association) v. Tool Room Employees (represented by Mr. A. G. Rogers, Shop Steward). Award—The firm to adopt output bonus scheme as soon as possible; in the meantime the time rate of men concerned to be augmented by 2d. an hour and the bonus on earnings reduced from 12½ per cent. to 7½ per cent. from first pay after 14th June, 1918. Issued 26th Aug. (2185)

P. D. Mitchell, Ltd. (Dundee, manufacturers of petrol tanks, &c.) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The men concerned to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week and boys under 18 years 1s. 9d. a week. Men over 21 years of age paid as plain time-workers to be paid bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and piece-workers 7½ per cent. Issued 27th Aug. (2187)

Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd. v. Die-fitters employed by the firm (represented by J. C. Little). Award—War advance to men concerned of 4s. 6d. a week. Issued 27th Aug. (2189)

Rushworth Bros., Ltd. (Crane Works, Colne) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Labourers concerned to be paid bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to plain time- and piece-workers respectively. Issued 28th Aug. (2194)

G.E. Rly. Co. (Stratford) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—The "markers off" concerned are plain time-workers, and are to receive the 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings in accordance with decision of Special Arbitration Tribunal. Award dated 28th Jan., 1918. Issued 28th Aug. (2195)

Sheppard & Sons (Glamorgan) v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Claims for bonus of 12½ per cent. and increase in wages not established. Issued 30th Aug. (2201)

Boden & Co., Ltd. (Derby) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—The men concerned (fitters, turners and millwrights) to receive a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings from the beginning of first full pay in July, 1918. Issued 30th Aug. (2202)

Vauxhall & West Hydraulic Engineering Co. (Luton) v. Ironfounders' Society. Award—Claim for increased rate of pay not established. Issued 30th Aug. (2203)

City of Cork Steam Packet Co., Ltd. v. Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—The boilermakers concerned to receive a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings from first pay following 1st Jan., 1918. Issued 31st Aug. (2205)

Aircraft Manufacture.

Government Factory for Assembling American Aircraft v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners. Award—Men concerned to receive 1s. 5d. per hour (inclusive of 12½ per cent. bonus). Travel allowances not established. Issued 2nd Aug. (2010)

C. G. Bonehill & Co. (Birmingham) v. Workers' Union. Award—From 29th May, 1918, bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent., and 7½ per cent. to plain time- and piece-workers respectively. Issued 21st Aug. (2151)

Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd. (Southampton) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The engine-drivers, bricklayers, chargehands and labourers concerned to be paid bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. from first pay in May, 1918. Issued 21st Aug. (2152)

Gloucester Aircraft Co. v. Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers, National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ships Painters and Decorators. Decision—The claim by labourers and painters to advances not established. Issued 28th Aug. (2193)

Textile Trades.

Woollen and Worsted Trades Federation (except the Welsh and Rochdale districts) and the Bradford and District Commission Manufacturers' Association v. National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade, representing the following Unions:—General Union of Textile Workers, Yeadon and District Factory Workers, Saddleworth and District Weavers and Woollen Textile Workers' Association, Yorkshire Blanket Raisers' Society, Bradford and District Power Loom Overlookers, Yorkshire Warp Twisters' Association, Bradford and District Warp Dressers' Association, Huddersfield and Dewsbury Power Loom Turners, Huddersfield and District Wappers' Association, Huddersfield and District Healders and Twisters, Leeds and District Warp Dressers' and Twisters' Association, Keighley and District Power Loom Overlookers, Leeds Power Loom Overlookers, Halifax Power Loom Overlookers, Leeds and District Willeyers' and Fettle's Society, and Textile Day Men's Union. Award—From and to be included in pay received in weeks ending 2nd Aug., 1918, the workers concerned to have their percentage increases made up to 81¼ per cent. (not to exceed 24s. 6d. a week) in the case of time-workers, to 65½ per cent. in the case of male piece-workers, to 69½ per cent. female piece-workers, and to 54 per cent. blanket raisers. In the Saddleworth district a fair equivalent to the above-mentioned increases. Issued 3rd Aug. (2013)

Woollen and Worsted Trades Federation (Huddersfield District v. National Society of Dyers and Finishers. Award—The burlers, menders and knotters concerned to receive above award (2013) as if they had been parties thereto. Issued 3rd Aug. (2014)

Woollen and Worsted Trades' Federation (Leeds, Huddersfield, Apperley Bridge, Keighley and Morley District) v. National Society of Dyers and Finishers, Amalgamated Society of Dyers and Finishers, Leeds and Huddersfield Cloth Pressers, National Union of General Workers (Leeds Dyers and Finishers' Branch), Amalgamated Society of Stuff and Woollen Warehousemen and General Union of Textile Workers (workpeople employed in dyeing, milling, scouring and finishing departments). Award—Present percentage advances increased to time-workers to 81¼ per cent., piece-workers to 65½ per cent., and pressers to 49 per cent., from and to be included in pay received in week ending 2nd Aug., 1918. Issued 3rd Aug. (2015)

West Riding Spinners' Federation v. General Union of Textile Workers. Award—Time-workers concerned to be increased to 81¼ per cent. (not to exceed 24s. 6d. a week), and proportionate increases to be made to other workpeople concerned, from and to be included in pay received in week ending 2nd Aug., 1918. Issued 3rd Aug. (2016)

West Riding Spinners' Federation and the Woolcombing Employers' Federation v. National Society of Woolcombers and Kindred Trades and the Wool Top and Noil Warehousemen's Union. Award—3s. a week to workpeople rated above 42s. 6d. a week and 1s. 6d. to those below the amount. Issued 20th Aug. (2148)

Clothing Trades.

Master Tailors' Federation, National Federation of Merchant Tailors, Sheffield and District Merchant Tailors' Association, Wholesale Cloth, Hat and Cap Manufacturers' Association v. United Garment Workers' Trade Union, National Hat and Cap Makers' Union, and Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses. Award—From first pay after 1st July, 1918, men concerned to receive an advance of 1½d. an hour; those aged 18 years but under 22 and the women concerned an advance of 1d. an hour, and youths and girls under 18 years of age ½d. an hour. Issued 19th Aug. (2140)

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

John Lenanton & Son v. London Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists. Award—From first pay after 31 July, 1918, the men concerned to receive increase of ¼d. an hour in lieu of profit-sharing scheme now obtaining and bonus to be paid of 12½ per cent. on earnings. Issued 15th Aug. (2105)

Cardiff, Newport and Swansea Timber Importers' Association, T. B. & S. Bachelor (Newport), and the Gloucester Timber Importers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Award—From first pay in Aug., 1918, plain time-workers to be paid a bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent., and piece-workers 7½ per cent. Issued 19th Aug. (2146)

Aberdeen and District Employers' Packing Case Makers' Association v. Packing Case Makers of Scotland Trade Society. Award—Bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively. Issued 23rd Aug. (2167)

John Drummond & Son (Greenock), coopers, vat builders and packing-case makers v. Royal Oak Journeymen Coopers' Friendly Trade Society. Award—Claim of the coopers making and repairing sugar and syrup casks to 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 26th Aug. (2178)

J. Wheelton & Sons and Evans, Clarke & Ince v. Workers' Union. Award—The labourers to machinists and joiners concerned to be paid bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. from 1st May, 1918 (advance in lieu of good time-keeping bonus not to merge therein). Issued 27th Aug. (2191)

Chemical, Explosives, Brick, Pottery and Glass Trades.

Rubber Tar, Ltd., Soap and Glycerine Manufacturers (Bishopbriggs, near Glasgow) v. Glasgow and District Journeymen Coopers' Protective Society. Award—From 1st June, 1918, the coopers concerned to receive bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. Issued 2nd Aug. (2007)

Davison & Sons, Ltd., Taylor, Tregent & Co., and Clover, Mathers & Co. (Liverpool) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—The paint grinders, &c., concerned to be paid aggregate war advance to 25s. from first pay after 28th June, 1918. Issued 6th Aug. (2019)

Chemical Employers' Federation v. National Federation of General Workers (representing the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, National Amalgamated Union of Labour, National Union of General Workers and Workers' Union), National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, &c., Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers, Protective Union of Engine and Crane Drivers, Boiler Attendants and Wire Rope Workers, National Warehouse and General Workers' Union, Chemical, Copper and General Workers, National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers, Navvies', Builders' Labourers' and General Labourers' Union, and Federation of Salt and Chemical Trade Workers. Award—From and included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918, the men concerned are to receive an advance of 3s. 6d., and boys and youths under 18 years of age 1s. 9d. a week. Issued 7th Aug. (2034)

Wages Committee of Explosives Manufacturers v. National Federation of General Workers. Award—The men concerned to receive an advance of 3s. 6d., and youths under 18 years of age 1s. 9d. a week from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 7th Aug. (2035)

Ministry of Munitions Explosives Department (representing H.M. Factory, Longparish) v. Workers' Union. Award—Rates of wages of shiftmen, process men, outside men who are time-workers, and boys increased. The men concerned who are time-workers to receive in addition 10d. per day or per shift and the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. The shift of 12 hours to be reduced to 8 hours as soon as practicable. Issued 8th Aug. (2041)

Chemical Employers' Federation (representing the British Cellulose and Chemical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Spondon) v. Workers' Union. Award—Rate for 8-hour shift to be 8s. 4d. plus 12½ per cent. bonus. The extra payment of 10d. a day where made to continue. Issued 9th Aug. (2060)

Ministry of Munitions v. National Union of Clerks. Award—Office staff concerned engaged at munitions stores, Nos. 69, 68, and 16, Burton-on-Trent, to receive following weekly bonuses over rate paid at 1st Jan., 1918:—(a) Males 21 years and over, 9s.; (b) males 18 and over but under 21, 3s. 6d.; (c) males 16 and over but under 18, 1s. 9d.; (d) females 18 and over, 2s. 6d.; (e) girls 16 and over but under 18, 1s. 6d. Issued 9th Aug. (2065)

Ministry of Munitions, Explosives Supply Department (representing H.M. Factory (Oldbury) v. National Union of Clerks. Decision—Claim to further war advances not established. Issued 9th Aug. (2071)

C. Carder & Sons (Brierley Hill, Staffs.) v. National Society

of Pottery Workers. Award—From and included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918, the men concerned to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week, and youths under 18 years of age 1s. 9d. Issued 13th Aug. (2082)

H.M. Factory (Pembury) v. Electrical Trades Union, Building Trades Federation and Dockers' Union. Decision—The claim to a reduction of hours and travelling time allowance, for the workers concerned employed on production and maintenance not established. Issued 15th Aug. (2097)

Vickers, Ltd., National Projectile Factory (Lancaster) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—Over the rate paid on 1st Jan., 1917, aggregate weekly war bonus to men of 22s.; youths of 18, but under 21 years of age, 15s. 6d.; boys over 16 years, 8s. 3d.; women, 12s. 6d.; and girls aged 16 years but under 18, 6s. 3d. The claim in respect of overtime not established. Issued 15th Aug. (2099)

British Cellulose and Chemical Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Spondon) (represented by Chemical Employers' Federation) v. National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Plumbers. Award—The skilled pipefitters concerned to be paid war advance of 3s. 6d. a week from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 16th Aug. (2115)

Ministry of Munitions and Daniel Wylie & Co., Chemical and Fertiliser Manufacturers (Ayr) v. Scottish Union of Dock Labourers. Award—(1) Sulphuric acid department: advance of 6s. a week of 56 hours to burner and pump men, 2d. an hour to coopers and joiners, 1d. an hour to stone-breakers and pyrites breakers. (2) Labourers and process workers: 2d. an hour advance to crane drivers, tar distilling and sulphate of ammonia manufacture, and men employed on fertiliser manufacture. Issued 16th Aug. (2117)

Yate Chemical Works, Ltd. v. Dockers' Union. Award—12½ per cent. bonus on earnings to plain time-workers. Issued 16th Aug. (2122)

British Portland Cement Co., Ltd. v. Navvies', Builders' Labourers and General Labourers' Union. Award—War advance of 1d. an hour from 1st Aug., 1918, and in the future tonnage bonus to be paid on a daily basis. Issued 16th Aug. (2126)

Scottish Committee of Chemical Manufacturers v. National Union of General Workers, National Amalgamated Union of Labour and Workers' Union. Award—From and to be included in pay received for week ending 10th Aug. war advance to men of 3s. 6d. a week, and to youths under 18 years of age 1s. 9d. Issued 24th Aug. (2170)

J. G. Stein & Co., Ltd. (Castleary), Dykehead, Ganister and Firebrick Co., Ltd. (Bonnybridge), and James Dougall & Sons, Ltd. v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Award—Bricklayers concerned employed by Dykehead Ganister and Firebrick Co., Ltd., to receive bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. in accordance with award 1766 of 3rd July, 1918 (Building Trade, Scotland). The other two firms are paying the advances claimed. Issued 26th Aug. (2186)

James Ross & Co. (Chemical Works, Falkirk) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—War advance of 3s. 6d. to men, and to youths under 18 years of age 1s. 9d. from and to be included in pay due in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 27th Aug. (2188)

Chemical Employers' Federation (representing the Tharsis Sulphur and Copper Co., Ltd., Cardiff, J. D. Pritchards & Co., Ltd., Swansea, Briton Ferry Chemical and Maure Co., Ltd., Briton Ferry, and Cwmbran Chemical Co., Ltd., Monmouthshire) v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Award—Bricklayers concerned to receive 1s. 3d. an hour and bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. to date in the case of the Tharsis Sulphur Co., Ltd., and the Cwmbran Chemical Co., Ltd., from 9th July, 1918, and other firms 27th May, 1918. Issued 28th Aug. (2196)

Chemical Employers' Federation (representing T. Vickers & Son, Ltd., Widnes, H. D. Pochin & Co., Warrington, United Alkali Co., Ltd., Widnes, Flint & Bristol, McKechnie Bros., Ltd., Widnes, Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Northwich, Tyneside, Teeside and Manchester Sections of the Chemical Employers' Federation), and Ministry of Munitions (representing H.M. Factory, Queensferry, and H.M. Factory, Avonmouth) v. United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association. Decision—The plumbers' claim to 1s. 6½d. an hour not established. Issued 29th Aug. (2199)

Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.

Aberdeen Preserving Co., Ltd., John Moir & Son, Ltd., Wm. Bruce, Footdee Preserving Works (all of Aberdeen) v. National Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers. Award—From first pay in June the sheet metal workers concerned employed by preserved food manufacturers at Aberdeen to receive bonus on earnings of 7½ per cent. Issued 16th Aug. (2118)

Henry Tate & Sons, Ltd. (Silvertown) v. Workers' Union. Award—From first pay after 1st April, 1918, the women concerned to be paid war advance of 3s. a week; girls under 18 and boys 1s. 6d. a week. Issued 22nd Aug. (2166)

Transport Trades.

Glasgow Shipowners' and Dock Labour Employers' Organisation v. Scottish Union of Dock Labourers. Decision—Claim of grain weighers to further 5 per cent. increase not established. Issued 1st Aug. (2001)

Middlesbrough Master Stevedores' Association v. Dock,

Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—From first pay after 1st June, 1918, the award (No. 1299) of 3rd May, 1918, to apply to the dock labourers herein concerned. Issued 7th Aug. (2032)

Port Talbot Incorporated Chamber of Commerce v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—The licensed boatmen and dock pilots concerned to have war advance of 37½ per cent. on tariff rates increased to 50 per cent. Issued 8th Aug. (2039)

Clyde Navigation Trustees v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Award—Cranemen and other nightshift men to be paid time and a half on 13th hour of nightshift from first pay after 27th April, 1918. Other portion of claim not established. Issued 8th Aug. (2042)

Middlesbrough Shipbrokers' Association v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—The ship clerks concerned to receive a war advance of 9d. a day from first pay after 18th July, 1918. Issued 8th Aug. (2043)

Rough Goods Trade Employers v. Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Bargemen. Award—The Thames lightermen concerned to have war advance increased from 14th June, 1918, to 25s. a week, and overtime rate increased to 1s. 6d. an hour. The shifts between 4 a.m. Sunday and 4 a.m. Monday to be 13s. 6d. Issued 9th Aug. (2059)

Cardiff Railway Co., Spillers and Bakers, Ltd., W. K. Clements & Co., grain importers, Pugsley and Wakelin, grain importers, J. Hibbert & Son, grain importers, Cardiff Stevedores' Association, Pitwood Importers' Association, Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Ltd. (all of Cardiff), Cardiff Short Sea Traders' Association, Taff Vale Railway Co. (Penarth), Port Talbot Docks and Railway Co., Swansea Labour Employers' Association, Barry Docks and Railway Co., Newport Cargo Labour Conciliation Board, and Gilchrist & Co. (Newport) v. National Transport Workers' Federation. Award—From 29th July, 1918, the men concerned to have war advances increased to 7d. an hour, except when present advances are less than 5d. an hour, in which case an advance of 2d. to be paid. The foregoing does not apply to certain time-workers at Newport who have received a percentage on base rates, or to piece-workers and men paid at tonnage rates. In these cases an advance of 5 per cent. on base rates to be paid. Issued 9th Aug. (2061)

London Master Stevedores' Association v. Amalgamated Stevedores' Labour Protection League. Decision—Agreement between the parties approved relating to payments for overtime, holidays, &c., &c., under awards 1343 and 1873. Issued 9th Aug. (2063)

North British Railway Co. v. Dockers' Union. Award—In addition to 1d. an hour advance under award dated 20th April, 1918, the men concerned to be paid a further 1d. an hour war advance. Issued 10th Aug. (2073)

Tilbury Coaling Co., Ltd. v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim to payment for meal times, &c., not established. Issued 15th Aug. (2106)

Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.), Ltd. (Glasgow) v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Decision—Claim of cranemen for alteration of night shift payments not established. Issued 17th Aug. (2132)

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., M. Condron & Co., Harbour Scaling Co., Marine Scaling Co., Clyde Rigging and Scaling Co., Anchor Line Steamship Co., Ltd., and Donaldson Line v. British Seafarers' Union. Award—The following country allowances to be paid to the boiler-scalers, ship-scalers and cleaners concerned. East Coast and Ayrshire coast ports 2s. a day, Port Glasgow and Greenock 1s. a day, Clydebank and Bowling 6d. a day. Issued 19th Aug. (2135)

Clyde Navigation Trustees v. Scottish Union of Dock Labourers. Decision—Claims for advance to youths and weighers concerned not established. Issued 26th Aug. (2177)

Leather Trades.

Master Tanners' Association of Lancashire and Cheshire v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour, National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers and National Union of General Workers. Award—12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings to time- and piece-workers respectively. Issued 12th Aug. (2077)

Light Leather Federation, Liverpool and District Master Tanners' Association, Belting Manufacturers' Association, Harness, Saddlery and Equipment Association, Fancy Leather Goods Association, and Heavy Leather Producers (Tanning and Currying) v. United Society of Journeymen Curriers, &c., of Great Britain and Ireland, Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers, Spen Valley Curriers' Society, National Society of Curriers, Lenton Society of Leather Dressers, London Society of Spanish and Morocco Dressers, Provincial Society of Spanish and Morocco Dressers, Union of Saddlers and General Leather Workers, London Saddle and Harness, &c., Birmingham Brown Saddlers, Portmanteau and Bag Makers (London), Portmanteau and Bag Makers (Manchester), Female Fancy Leather Workers, Midland Leather Trades Federation and National Federation of Women Workers. Award—Bonus on earnings to 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to male time- and piece-workers respectively. No award given in respect of women. Issued 12th Aug. (2078)

Scottish Master Curriers' Federation v. United Society of Journeymen Curriers, Table-hands and Machine Operators. Award—From first pay in July, 1918, 1d. an hour advance to time-workers, and to piece-workers, 5 per cent. on piece prices. Issued 26th Aug. (2176)

Printing Trades.

Scottish Border District Master Printers' Association v. Scottish Typographical Association (Galashiels and Hawick Branches). Award—From 1st July, 1918, war advance of 7s. 6d. a week to operative printers with 12½ per cent. added for composing machine operators. Issued 15th Aug. (2101)

Edinburgh Printing and Kindred Trades Employers' Association v. Edinburgh Typographical Society. Award—Women engaged on keyboard work on monotype printing voters' roll by Edinburgh firms to be paid an advance of 9s. a week subject to agreement of 5th June, 1918, payable from date the roll printing was commenced. Women's wages on correcting work to be adjusted thereto. Issued 15th Aug. (2102)

Public Utility Services.

Corporation of Whitehaven (Electricity Works) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—From first pay after 12th April, 1918, the rate of the firemen concerned increased from 29s. to 32s. a week. Issued 2nd Aug. (2008)

Ebbw Vale U.D.C. (Electricity Department) v. Electrical Trades Union. Award—5s. a week advance to men concerned from first pay after 1st June, 1918. Issued 2nd Aug. (2012)

Widnes Corporation Gas and Water Works v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Award—From first pay after 9th July, 1918, the rate of the men to be 1s. 4d. an hour, plus bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. Issued 6th Aug. (2026)

Gas, Light and Coke Co. (London) v. Ironfounders' Society. Claim to increased wages and retrospective payment of war advance not established. Issued 8th Aug. (2047)

Southgate and District Gas Co. v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Male employees aged 18 years and over to receive an advance of 4s. a week, provided total war advances over pre-war rates do not exceed 20s. Youths half the amount to 10s. The men concerned aged 21 years and over paid as plain time-workers to be paid bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and piece-workers 7½ per cent. from first pay in July, 1918. Issued 8th Aug. (2048)

Blackpool Corporation Gas Works v. National Union of General Workers. Decision—In view of advances already being paid the claim not established. Issued 8th Aug. (2050)

Tiverton Gasworks, Torquay Gas Co., Paignton Gas Co., Brixham Gas Co., and Exmouth Gas Co., v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—12½ per cent. bonus on earnings to time-workers and 7½ per cent. to piece-workers. Issued 9th Aug. (2052)

Manchester Corporation (Technical and Clerical Staff—Electricity, Gas and Water Departments) v. Manchester Municipal Officers' Guild. Award—Advance to male and female employees of 4s. and 3s. respectively, under 18 years of age 2s. and 1s. 6d., from first pay in Aug., 1918. Issued 9th Aug. (2056)

Sheffield Corporation v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The clerks concerned employed in electric supply department to have war advance increased to 25s. a week from first pay in July, 1918. Issued 9th Aug. (2064)

Merthyr Tydfil Gas Co., v. Workers' Union. Award—Bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent and 7½ per cent. to time- and piece-workers respectively. Issued 9th Aug. (2066)

Bury Corporation v. National Union of Clerks. Award—From first pay in July, 1918, weekly war bonuses to men to total 22s., and women to total 12s. 6d. Men aged 18 and under 21 years 15s. 6d.; males and females under 18 years and over 16 years 8s. 3d. and 6s. 3d. respectively. Issued 9th Aug. (2070)

Felixstowe U.D.C. v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned aged 18 years and over to receive war advance of 4s. a week. Issued 14th Aug. (2092)

Sheffield Corporation (Tramways Dept.) v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Decision—The claim of the smiths' strikers concerned to 12½ per cent. bonus from 12th Oct., 1917, not established. Issued 15th Aug. (2096)

Dundee Corporation v. Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers. Decision—The tramway and motor omnibus women workers concerned are not entitled by their terms of employment to the advance specified in award 947 (clause 4), but are to receive advance of 4s. a week in accordance with clause 5 thereof. Issued 16th Aug. (2119)

General Post Office v. Post Office Amalgamated Engineering and Stores Association. Award—From first pay after 1st June, 1918, the men concerned employed in the factories and stores depots at Holloway and Birmingham to receive war advance of 4s. 6d. a week. Issued 16th Aug. (2121)

Brighouse Corporation (Yorkshire) v. Workers' Union. Decision—The claim of the lamplighters to the gas workers' award of 27th March not established. Issued 16th Aug. (2129)

Todmorden Corporation v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Decision—The claim of 12½ per cent. bonus by the men concerned not established. Issued 19th Aug. (2139)

Swansea Harbour Trust v. National Amalgamated Labourers' Union. Award—The men concerned employed in laying down roads and sidings at King's Dock paid as plain time-workers to be paid bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. from first pay after 13th July, 1918. Issued 19th Aug. (2142)

Maryport U.D.C. v. National Union of General Workers.

Award—The men concerned to be paid war advance of 2s. a week. Issued 19th Aug. (2143)

Lanarkshire Tramways Co. v. Scottish Associated Paviers' Federal Union. Award—The paviers concerned to receive bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent., the 5s. already paid in lieu thereof to merge therein. Issued 26th Aug. (2181)

Borough of Rotherham v. Electrical Trades Union. Award—War advance of men concerned aged 21 years and over to aggregate of 20s. a week. Issued 27th Aug. (2190)

Brentford U.D.C. v. Municipal Employers' Association. Award—The Council to reinstitute the one week's holiday per annum or payment in lieu thereof. Issued 28th Aug. (2192)

Municipal Tramways Association, Tramways and Light Railways' Association, London United Tramways, Ltd., Metropolitan Electric Tramways, Ltd., South Metropolitan Tramways, Ltd., London General Omnibus Co., Ltd., London Omnibus Section of Thomas Tilling, Ltd., National Steamer Co., Ltd., Croydon Corporation, British Automobile Traction Co., Ltd. (London Branch) v. National Transport Workers' Federation. Award—The women tramway and motor omnibus workers concerned over 18 years of age are to be paid from first pay after 9th July, 1918, war advance to 25s. a week over pre-war rates in the case of those whose terms of employment include an undertaking that they receive the rates paid to the men whose places they have filled, and those not so covered an increase of 5s. a week subject to a maximum advance of 25s. The claim in the case of Croydon Corporation that the awards of 8th March and 9th July should be extended to this authority to be a matter of negotiation between the parties. Issued 29th Aug. (2200)

Todmorden U.D.C. v. National Union of General Workers. The six men concerned are to receive a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings to plain time-workers. Issued 30th Aug. (2204)

Miscellaneous.

Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd. (Birkenhead) v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Award—From first day shift on 1st July, 1918, the men concerned to receive an advance of 2d. an hour if previous war advances are less than 5d. an hour. Those already in receipt of 5d. or more war advances to be increased to 7d. an hour. Women and boys to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively. Issued 6th Aug. (2024)

Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd. v. National Union of Clerks. Award—Above rate paid at 1st Jan., 1917, the clerks to receive weekly war bonuses as follows:—(a) Males aged 21 years and over, 22s.; (b) males aged 18 years but under 21 years, 15s. 6d.; (c) males aged 16 years and over but under 18, 8s. 3d. Issued 14th Aug. (2085)

St. Helens Cable and Rubber Co., Ltd. (Warrington) v. National Union of Clerks. Awards—Over rate paid at 1st Jan., 1917, clerks concerned to receive weekly war bonuses as follows:—(a) Males 21 years and over, 22s.; (b) males 18 years and over but under 21 years, 15s. 6d.; (c) males 16 years and over but under 18 years, 8s. 3d.; (d) females 18 years and over, 12s. 6d.; (e) girls 16 years and over but under 18 years, 6s. 3d. Issued 15th Aug. (2095)

T. A. Cockin (Huddersfield) v. Workers' Union. Award—The spreaders, cutters, packing makers, finishers, machine men and grease mixers concerned paid as plain time-workers to receive 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings from first pay in July, 1918. Issued 19th Aug. (2141)

Edwards & Co. v. National Association of Coopers. Award—A further advance to the men concerned to 20 per cent. on pre-war prices, making a total of 40 per cent. from the first pay in July, 1918. Issued 22nd Aug. (2165)

Electric Blasting Apparatus Co., Ltd. v. Dockers' Union. Award—From 1st July, bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to time-workers and piece-workers respectively. Issued 16th Aug. (2120)

SPECIAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

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

Wantage Engineering Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Decision—The men concerned, fitters, turners, smiths and patternmakers are entitled to 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings for period 13th Oct., 1917 to 12th Feb., 1918. Issued 14th Aug. (S.A.T. 58)

Scottish Tube Co., Ltd. (Union Tube Works, Coatbridge) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—The men concerned employed in screwing tubes in lathes are not entitled to bonus on earnings under Order 1061, but are of a similar class to those paid the bonus by the firm under the settlement dated 8th Feb., following the notice of the Ministry of Munitions dated 10th Jan., 1918. Issued 15th Aug. (S.A.T. 59)

Topham, Jones & Railton, Ltd. (Swansea) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—The fitters, turners and smiths concerned are entitled to 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings under Order 1061. Issued 28th Aug. (S.A.T. 60)

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

CONCRETERS AND ASPHALTERS.—Bolton, Farnworth and Horwich Building Trades Employers' Association v. National

Association of Operative Concretors and Asphalters. Claim—Question as to date from which the advance of 2d. per hour granted to men concerned on 23rd May by firms belonging to above Association should be made payable. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Said advance shall be payable as from Friday, 17th May, 1918. Issued 20th July. I.C. 3486/2.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES.—Ipswich Master Builders' Association v. Building Industries Federation. Claim—Application with regard to the 12½ per cent. bonus. Chairman of Conference—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Agreement made by which (1) Employers who have been engaged upon Constructional work for Government departments, specified in the Committee on Production Award (860), would pay to employees on such work from 1st Jan. to commencement of agreement signed 7th Feb., a 12½ per cent. bonus on their earnings in terms of said award, and that payment would be made as soon as possible. (2) From and after commencement of aforementioned agreement 12½ per cent. bonus would, during currency of that agreement, merge in advances thereof and in case of employees carrying out constructional work as defined in the said award (860) and as in award (1152). (3) From and after termination of aforementioned agreement alteration in rates of wages would be made in terms of Working Rules agreed upon and signed by representatives of above parties, and accepted by them in substitution for Working Rules dated 7th Feb., 1914. Issued 23rd July. I.C. 5386/3.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—W. Bain & Co., Ltd. (Coatbridge) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Claim—Application that men concerned who were or have been engaged recently at Lochryn Works on production of material used in construction of Government buildings erected by the firm for the Admiralty at Invergordon, should be paid 12½ per cent. bonus in terms of the Committee on Production Award (860). Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Men concerned are entitled to bonus of 12½ per cent., not under the Committee on Production Award 860, but 1766, Building Trade, Scotland, and shall be payable as from date defined in this award. Issued 5th Aug. I.C. 5903/2.

WOOD MUNITION BOX OPERATIVES.—Blackburn Building Trades Employers' Association v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—There shall be paid to men concerned aged 18 years and over, and to youths under 18 years a further sum of 1d. and ½d. per hour respectively. Issued 13th Aug. Effective as from first pay day following date hereof for the week previous to such pay day and thereafter. I.C. 3750/2.

Mining and Quarrying.

COKE WORKERS.—Earl of Ellesmere, Bridgewater Collieries v. National Union of Cokemen and Bye-Product Workers. Claim—Application that payments which would otherwise now be due under specified piece rate arrangements shall be paid from date when they would first become due. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award. Agreement made by which rates paid under sliding scale arrangements governed by selling price of No. 3 G.M.B. (Pig Iron) as it stood on 17th Sept., 1917, should continue during period of war as a fixed rate, and in addition Coal Controller's award of 1s. 6d. and 9d. per day to persons over and under 16 years respectively should be paid to employees concerned, together with additional 1s. 6d. and 9d. per day respectively on and from 30th June, 1918, under Coal Controller's further award. Issued 3rd Aug. I.C. 1407/5.

WEIGHERS.—Graham's Navigation (Merthyr) Collieries, Ltd. (Cardiff) v. South Wales and Monmouthshire Colliery Weighers' Association. Claim—Application for 12s. per week increase on basis rate. Arbitrator—Sir Henry Hale. Award—Increase of 7s. per week shall be paid to the three men concerned. Issued 21st Aug. Effective on and from pay day nearest to 1st July, 1918. I.C. 4153/2.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

FARRIERS.—National Master Farriers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Farriers. Claim—Application for advance of 2s. 6d. per day from 1st May, 1918, with a week of 48 hours. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty, B.A., B.C.L. Award—Agreement made by which rate of wages shall be 11s. 3d. a day for firemen and 10s. 9d. a day for doormen. Issued 25th July. Effective as on and from 10th Aug., 1918, for the preceding week. I.C. 2868/2.

LEAD WORKERS.—Walker, Parker & Co., Ltd. (Chester) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—Application for (1) advance of 5s. per week. (2) 12½ per cent. bonus and 7½ per cent. bonus. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—(1) not established. (2) Plain time-workers concerned aged 21 years and over shall receive bonus of 12½ per cent. on their earnings, which shall not alter or become part of their time rates. Piece-workers concerned and those who are or were paid on a premium bonus system or any mixed system of time and piece shall receive bonus of 7½ per cent. on their earnings. Qualification and specification of these increases stated. Issued 27th July. Effective as from beginning of first full pay following 1st March, 1918, up to date upon which any man concerned ceased to be employed by the said firm. I.C. 2738/2.

GUN OPERATIVES.—Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd. (Manchester) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Steam Engine Makers' Society, and United Machine Workers'

Association. Claim—Application with regard to the agreement made between the parties, dated 25th April, respecting a collective scheme for the light gun shop, including sight department. Chairman of Court—Mr. H. Courthope Munroe, K.C. Award—(1) Firm are not entitled to claim from men repayment of any fractional bonus paid to them, but that on true construction of clause 23 of the said agreement such fractional bonus was not payable thereunder after 11th May, 1918. (2) Other points agreed between the parties. Issued 30th July. I.C. 3833/2.

WIRE WORKERS.—Doncaster Wire Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—Rate of wages payable to men concerned for the standard week shall be increased to 41s. per week. Existing war advances and percentage bonus to remain in force. Issued 1st Aug. Effective as from first pay day following 1st June, 1918, for week previous to such pay day and thereafter. I.C. 4326/2.

WIRE WORKERS.—Wakefield Wire Co., Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for payment of the 12½ per cent. bonus. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—Claim established with certain specified reservations. Issued 6th Aug. Effective as from the week commencing on or about 4th April, 1918. I.C. 4358/2.

FITTERS.—Philip & Son, Ltd. (Dartmouth) v. certain workpeople in the employ of the firm. Claim—Application for time and a half rate on week-days for repair work, with double time rate for such work on Sundays and double time rate for all "salvage work" with quadruple time rate for such work done on Sundays. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—Claim as made is based on a misapprehension, and my finding is that it has not been established. Issued 8th Aug. I.C. 4620/2.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.—The North of Ireland Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. v. Electrical Trades Union. Claim—Application for payment of Belfast rate to men concerned plus 12½ per cent. bonus. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Andrews, K.C. Award—Wages of men of 18 and upwards shall be advanced at the rate of 4s. per week of 54 hours. By agreement wages of boys under 18 shall not be affected by this award, but shall be subject of negotiation between company and union. Issued 13th August. Effective as from first pay day next after publication hereof. I.C. 4317/2.

CHIEF AND ASSISTANT SHEARERS OF COPPER.—Messrs. William Foster & Co. and Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons, Ltd. v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of rate paid on invoiced weights to the gang for splatching and shearing copper, zinc, yellow metal and naval brass plates and sheets. Arbitrator—Mr. E. Page, K.C. Award—Payment to the gang shall be increased from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per invoiced ton. Issued 30th August. Effective as from and including week commencing 3rd June, 1918. I.C. 4934/2.

SKILLED EXAMINERS.—Caton Engineering Co., Ltd. (Lancaster) v. their skilled examiners. Claim—Application for advance of 25 per cent. on rates of wages for men concerned, or for payment by a system based on results. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—Claim not established. Issued 31st August. I.C. 4675/2.

Aircraft Manufacture.

WOODWORKERS.—Ministry of Munitions v. Woodworkers' Committee of the Royal Aircraft Factory at Farnborough. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Agreement made by which (1) advance of 2d. per hour shall be given to skilled male woodworkers at the above factory on account of the exceptionally skilled nature of the work; (2) further increase of 1d. per hour efficiency money shall be given to men of the above class after 6 months' approved service at the factory. Issued 30th August. Effective as on and from 24th June. I.C. 6643/2.

Textile Trades.

MECHANICS.—Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., Woolcombing Employers' Association, Bradford and District Master Spinners' Federation, Messrs. Crossley & Co., Messrs. Lister & Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—Application for alteration of rates of wages and other working conditions. Conciliator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Agreement arrived at by which (1) men concerned in the Bradford and Shipley area shall be paid at the rate of 1s. 3½d. per hour, the same to operate from 1st July to 12th July inclusive of both dates; (2) overtime shall commence in each case as at present and the working week remain unaltered. Issued 20th July. I.C. 4750/2.

BRICKLAYERS, LABOURERS, CARPENTERS, &c.—Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd., and Messrs. Crossley & Co. v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Society of Operative Stone Masons, Operative Bricklayers and National Association of Builders' Labourers. Claim—Application for payment of the 12½ per cent. bonus. Conciliator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—Agreement made by which claim is established for men concerned in the Bradford District. Issued 20th July. Effective from first full pay following 11th April, 1918, up to and including 9th May, 1918. I.C. 4750/3.

WOOLCOMBERS, JOBBERS, &c.—West Riding Spinners' Federation v. National Society of Woolcombers, Cardroom Grinders and Jobbers' Association. Wool Top and Noil Warehouse—

men's Union. Claim—Application with regard to working rules and conditions. Chairman of Conference—Mr. A. B. Pilling. Agreement—(1) Employers not averse to a levy scheme, but desire to await inauguration of new scheme now being considered by Mr. Henry Whitehead's Committee for application throughout wool textile industry. (2) If during adjournment operative employed by a member of above federation is prevented from following his usual employment through curtailment of work caused by shortage of material, employers will try to find substituted work of a suitable character. (3) Other working arrangements fixed. Issued 30th July. I.C. 2896/6.

SILK WEAVERS, DESIGNERS, WAREHOUSEMEN, &c.—The Macclisfield Silk Trade Employers' Association v. National Silk Workers' Association. Claim—Application with regard to the interpretation of the award dated 27th May, 1918, concerning the above parties, issued by the same arbitrator. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Award—As long as the award of 27th May remains in force and is observed without alteration, employers will pay advances upon price list of 1912 with concessions as to speed and width as set forth in agreement of 31st May, 1915. Issued 1st August. I.C. 1482/5.

FEMALE HOSIERY OPERATIVES.—Strathclyde Hosiery Co., Ltd. (Glasgow) v. Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Kindred Trades. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Time-keeping bonus of 3s. and 1s. 6d. per week shall be paid to women over and under 18 years respectively; each day in the week to be reckoned by itself at rate of 6d. in the former and 3d. in the latter case, a day's bonus to be forfeited if more than ½ hour is lost without a reason satisfactory to the management. Said bonus shall come into operation on week following receipt of this award. (2) Procedure in case of increase granted to three workpeople on 27th July advised. Issued 2nd Aug. I.C. 4333/2.

WAREHOUSEMEN, SELECTORS.—Irish Wool Buyers' Association (Dublin) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Trade Union. Claim—Application for an advance of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Andrews, K.C. Award—(1) Standard wage of 34s. payable to warehousemen on 27th May, 1918, shall be increased by 4s. 6d. per week, and fixed at rate of 38s. 6d. per week of 50 hours. Overtime for such warehousemen shall be 1s. per hour. These advances to be paid as from first pay day in July, 1918, and arrears of wages shall be paid on first pay day next after publication hereof. (2) Claim for selectors not established. Issued 9th Aug. I.C. 4941/3.

BLOCK AND CALICO PRINTERS.—Calico Printers' Association, Ltd. (Manchester) v. Amalgamated Union of Block Printers of Great Britain. Claim—Application with regard to dilution. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty, B.A., B.C.L. Award—(1) A man in question shall be paid for his lost time on 3rd April at average rate of his earnings for that week. (2) Other claims not established. Issued 10th Aug. I.C. 2871/2.

STOCKING KNITTERS, MENDERS, WINDERS, &c.—Bainbridge & Co., Ltd., Grabham & Co., Ltd., Smith & Co., Ltd. (Newcastle-on-Tyne) v. Certain of their employees. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg-Mellor. Award—(1) Army contract price for stocking knitters shall be increased by 4d. per dozen. (2) Wages of menders, winders, forewomen, &c., shall be advanced by 2s. per full week where worker is 18 years and over, and by 1s. where under 18 years. (3) All bonuses shall continue to be paid as at present. Issued 10th Aug. Effective as from and including 5th July, 1918. I.C. 4322/2.

MALE AND FEMALE HOSIERY OPERATIVES.—Hawick Hosiery Manufacturers' Association v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Percentage bonus now paid to all adult workers shall be increased by 12½ per cent. (2) Subject to clause (3) hereof 12½ per cent. increase shall be paid on same basis as present percentage bonus. (3) Where average wage of women in given class of work during full week ending 24th July, 1914, was 20s. or over, 12½ per cent. increase shall be paid on basis of average wage earned by women in that class of work during aforesaid week. (4) There shall be further increase of 1s. per week in case of apprentices. Issued 21st Aug. Effective for men on and from first full pay in Aug., 1918, and for women and apprentices on and from pay day of week commencing 26th Aug. I.C. 3450/2.

FEMALE WOOLLEN WORKERS.—Hill & Sons, Ltd. (Dublin) v. Irish Women Workers' Union. Claim—Application for an increase in wages of 5s. per week to women employed in woollen mills of the firm. Arbitrator—Sir Plunket Barton. Award—(1) Wages of all time-workers and piece-workers concerned who have been for two years or upwards in the service of the company shall be advanced at the rate of 1s. 6d. per full week and by 10 per cent. respectively, being a total advance, in addition to that granted by the award of 26th Nov., of 4s. per full week and of 25 per cent. respectively. (2) Girls who have been less than two years in the service of the company shall receive one-half of the above advances. Issued 21st Aug. Effective as from beginning of first full pay day next after 1st Aug. 1918. I.C. 4996/2.

CERTAIN WOOLLEN MILL OPERATIVES.—F. J. Clayton & Co., Ltd. (Navan) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—An increase of

5s. per week shall be granted to men and boys concerned who are time-workers. An advance of 18 per cent. on existing rates of wages shall be paid to men and boys who are piece-workers. Issued 25th Aug. Effective as from and after 20th July, 1918. I.C. 4546/2.

FEMALE HOSIERY EMPLOYEES.—John Burns & Co., R. N. Anderson & Co. (Londonderry) v. Women Workers in their employ. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Andrews, K.C. Award—Wages of all women workers concerned, whether engaged on piece- or time-work, shall be advanced at the rate of 12½ per cent. upon full-time wages or rates of wages payable to them in respect of week ending upon or next preceding 20th July, 1918. Issued—28th Aug. Effective as from and including week referred to above. All arrears of wages consequent upon this award shall be paid on first pay day next after publication hereof. I.C. 6977.

Clothing Trades.

SHOE OPERATIVES.—Rossendale Shoe and Slipper Manufacturers' Association v. Rossendale Union of Boot, Shoe and Slipper Operatives. Claim—Application for an increase of bonus. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—Males aged 21 years and over, females aged 18 years and over or youths aged 18 and under 21 years, boys and girls aged 16 and under 18 years, boys and girls aged 13 and under 16 years shall be paid additional war bonus of 5s., 3s., 3s., 2s., 1s. 6d. respectively per standard week. Issued 17th Aug. Effective as from first pay day following date hereof for the week previous to such pay day and thereafter. I.C. 4986/2.

BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES.—Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade, in connection with the Co-operative Union, Ltd., representing Societies affiliated to District Associations in Calderdale, Airedale, Huddersfield, Dewsbury and South Yorkshire Districts. Claim—Dispute in reference to rates of wages, hours of labour, and general working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. G. Sedgwick. Award—(1) Rates and hours specified. (2) Time rates of foremen, casual workmen, juniors, and prices for hand-sewn work and rivetted work fixed in detail. (3) Bonus and payment for annual holiday settled. (4) Piece-work statement and statement of extras over and above ground work rates made. Issued 27th Aug. Effective as and from commencement of week ending 22nd June, 1918. I.C. 6134/4.

TAILORRESSES, MACHINERS, PRESSERS, &c.—United Ladies Tailors' Trade Union, British Wholesale Mantle and Costume Manufacturers' Association and Master Tailors' Association. Claim—Settlement of dispute in regard to payment of a guaranteed weekly wage in lieu of piece rates. Chairman of Conference—Sir George Askwith, K.C., K.C.B. Agreement made by which workpeople shall be engaged on a guaranteed weekly wage to be based on present prices for piece-work, and anything earned above minimum wage to be paid weekly to workers, and guaranteed weekly wage shall not be less than £3 10s. for machiners, pressers and basters. Wages of assistant machiners, pressers and basters shall be in no case less than 37s. 6d. per week, 37s. 6d. per week for tailoresses, 32s. per week for fellers. Engagement must be six months. (2) Working hours fixed. (3) A Committee of Conciliation arranged. Issued 23rd Aug. I.C. 6447/2.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

SAWYERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—East Coast Sawmill Owners' Association (Hull) v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—There shall be paid to men concerned a further war advance of 1½d. per hour. Issued 15th Aug. Effective as from first pay day following date hereof for week previous to such pay day thereafter. I.C. 3779/2.

Paper, Printing, and Bookbinding Trades.

PAPERMAKERS.—Ford Paper Workers, Ltd. (Hylton, near Sunderland) v. National Union of Printing and Paper Workers. Claim—Application for increase of war bonus. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. le Breton, K.C., O.B.E. Award—Men over 18 years, youths under 18, also women and girls of 16 years and over, and girls under 16 years shall receive additional war bonus of 6s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d. respectively per normal working week for day workers and average working week for shift workers. Issued 6th Aug. Effective as from beginning of first full pay after 3rd June, 1918. I.C. 4492/2.

Chemical, Explosives, Brick, Pottery and Glass Trades.

SUPERINTENDENT, FOREMAN, &c.—Dublin National Shell Factory v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—Application for the reinstatement of a superintendent and a foreman lately employed at the said factory, and for the dismissal of two other men. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—Claims not established. Issued 11th July. I.C. 3213/3.

SHELL WORKERS.—Ministry of Munitions v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application that rates paid in National Shell Factory, Cork, shall be amended to correspond with rates paid to builders' labourers in the district. Arbitrator—Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton. Award—Claim established, and rate paid to men concerned shall be 37s. 6d. per week, irrespective of 7½ per cent. bonus and 1s. per 100 output bonus. Issued 1st Aug. Effective as from next pay day after 15th May. I.C. 3732/2.

CLERICAL STAFF.—Explosive Department of the Ministry of Munitions (acting on behalf of Management of H.M. Explosives Factory, Pembrey) v. National Union of Clerks. Claim—Application for (1) certain bonuses, (2) fixing of overtime rates. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—(1) Males concerned of and over 21 years, of 18 and under 21 years, and under 18 years shall receive bonus of 7s. 6d., 6s., and 2s. 6d. per week respectively. Females concerned of and over 18 years and under 18 years shall receive a bonus of 5s. and 2s. 6d. per week respectively. (2) Claim not established. Effective as from and including 3rd June, 1918. Issued 10th Aug. I.C. 3843/2.

LABOURERS, PYRITES BREAKERS, &c.—West of England Bone and Manure Co., Ltd. (Penryn, Cornwall) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of wages of £1 per week over pre-war rates and 12½ per cent. bonus. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—(1) Rate of pay for labourers shall be raised by 1½d. per hour, except in case of two old men, whose wages shall be raised to 30s. per week. (2) Piece-work rate for "bagging manure" and for discharging from barges or loading burnt ore shall be increased by 1d. per ton per gang and ½d. per ton per man respectively. (3) Pyrites breaker shall receive such advance per ton as will give him equivalent of advance hereby awarded to labourer time-workers per full week. All these advances shall operate as from 1st May, 1918. Pay for men working on Sundays in acid works shall operate as from date of this award. (4) Bonus of 12½ per cent. or 7½ per cent. granted with certain specifications, and shall be paid as from 1st June, 1918. Issued 12th Aug. I.C. 2822/2.

LEAD MILLERS, PAINT GRINDERS, &c.—Giddings & Dacre, Baxendale & Co., Samuel Gratrix, Jun., & Bros., Ltd. (all of Manchester) v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—(1) Lead millers of 18 years and over shall receive such advance as will raise their rate of pay at least 20s. per week above pre-war rates. Those of 21 years and over who are plain time-workers shall receive in addition 12½ per cent. bonus on their earnings, subject to terms and conditions of S.R.O. 1917, No. 1301. These increases shall operate as from date when Messrs. Baxendale & Co. paid same to their lead millers. (2) Advances of other men concerned fixed in detail, and shall operate as from and including 2nd Aug., 1918. (3) This award does not apply to members of the Union who at outbreak of war were in receipt of wages of 45s. per week or over. Issued 16th Aug. I.C. 2152/2.

BOTTLE OPERATIVES.—Kingham Bottle Co., Ltd. (Kingham) v. Glasgow and District Bottle Workers' Trade Protection Society. Claim—Application for (1) American standard rates and conditions for work on the O'Neill machine; (2) payment for cracked or faulty bottles. Arbitrator—Sir Richard Lodge. Award—Claim (1) and (2) not established. Issued 25th Aug. I.C. 4345/2.

Food and Drink Trades.

CORN PORTERS, HOLDERS, WEIGHMASTERS AND STOREMEN.—J. W. Green and R. & H. Hall, Ltd. (Cork) v. The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for an increase in wages. Arbitrator—Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton. Award—(1) An increase from 13s. 6d. to 15s. on the rate of payment per 100 bags for deliveries of grain, &c. (2) Weighmasters' wages to be increased to 42s. per week, and storemen's wages to 38s. per week. (3) Overtime at the rate of time and a half after six o'clock and after two o'clock on Saturday, and double time on Sunday. Issued 1st Aug., 1918. I.C. 4373/2.

BAKERY LABOURERS.—Master Bakers and Bread Servers' Employers (Londonderry) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—Application for increase in wages of 10s. per week. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Andrews, K.C. Award—Wages of men concerned of 18 years and upwards or under that age shall be advanced at the rate of 4s. 6d. or 2s. 3d. per week respectively, payable on their wages of 15th May last. Issued 28th Aug. Effective as from and including first pay day next after 20th July, 1918. I.C. 3016/2.

GENERAL BAKING AND BREAD-SERVING OPERATIVES.—Master Bakers and Bread-servers' Employers (Londonderry) v. Joint Committee of Operative Bakers, Bread-servers and Allied Workers' Union. Claim—Application with regard to alteration of rates of wages and other working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Andrews, K.C. Award—Bakers' wages, the number of their working hours and hours of starting work, overtime rates, and work on holidays fixed in detail. Bread-servers' and packers' wages, country bread-servers' allowance and stable work on Sundays settled in full. Issued 30th Aug. Effective as from and including pay which became payable on 27th July, 1918, but in case of bread-servers, advances shall be calculated up to and including pay immediately preceding date of the award at rate of 5s. per week. All arrears of wages consequent upon this award shall be paid on first pay day next after publication hereof. I.C. 4028/4.

Leather Trades.

LEATHER OPERATIVES.—Leeds and District Branch of the Yorkshire Association of Leather Manufacturers v. Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers. Claim—Application as to whether bonus shall be merged in rates, or a percentage bonus be fixed on present rates determined in the award of 18th Jan., 1918. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie.

Award—(1) Application of the 17½ per cent. and the 10 per cent. bonus of the said award settled. (2) Other conditions fixed in detail. Issued 10th July. I.C. 528/4.

TANNERY WORKERS.—David Callender & Sons, Ltd. (Leith) v. workmen in their employ. Claim—Application for 2d. per hour advance on present rate of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Claim not established. Issued 2nd Aug. I.C. 4324/2.

HIDE, SKIN, AND PELT WORKERS.—Judd Bros., H. & J. C. Hird (Dublin) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for alteration of rates of wages and other working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Andrews, K.C. Award—(1) As from first pay day next after date hereof rates of wages payable to fellmongers or pullers shall be increased by ½d. per dozen skins. Present bonus of 7s. and rates of wages provisionally agreed upon at a conference in July shall continue. (2) As from date of (1) wages of yardmen shall be increased 1s. per week, and such yardmen shall be paid 1s. per hour overtime. (3) Such overtime shall be paid to carters in the employ of Judd Bros. also, and their wages be increased by 1s. 6d. per week, payable from same date as (1). (4) This award shall not apply to women or youths under 21 years. Issued 28th Aug. I.C. 4941/4.

Transport Trades.

CARTERS, YARDMEN, DOCKERS, &c.—Limerick Steamship Co., Ltd., Clyde Shipping Co., Sutton, Ltd., Whitehaven Colliery Co., and Limerick Shipowners and Coal Owners' Association (all of Limerick) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application with regard to the rate of wages for men concerned. Arbitrator—Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton. Award—(1) Rate for discharging steamers and storing coals in yard shall be 1s. 3d. per ton of cargo loaded. (2) Time and other rates and working conditions in connection with steamers fixed. Issued 6th Aug. I.C. 3660/2.

DOCKERS.—Pitwood Association of Scotland v. National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers. Claim—Application as to whether any and what increase of wages should be paid to men and boys employed at South Alloa by M. S. Rennie & Co. Arbitrator—Mr. A. B. Pilling. Award—(1) Increase of 2d. per hour and 2s. per week shall be paid to each man and boy respectively. (2) Extra payments for overtime and Sunday work shall continue to be calculated according to existing practice, but on basis of increased rates fixed by this award. Issued 7th Aug. Effective as from and including 10th June, 1918. I.C. 3909/2.

LOADERS AND UNLOADERS.—Birmingham and Counties Coal Merchants' Association v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of wages to men concerned. Arbitrator—Sir William Robinson. Award—Claim not established. Issued 10th Aug. I.C. 3985/2.

COAL PORTERS AND HORSEMEN.—Coller & Sons, Ltd. (representing Norwich Coal Merchants) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for £1 increase on pre-war rates and overtime rate to be increased 2d. per hour. Arbitrator—Sir William Robinson. Agreement made by which coal merchants will give advance of 4s. 6d. per week to date from 15th June, 1918, which includes 3s. already paid as from that date, and 1d. per hour advance on overtime, which makes rate for coal porters 38s. per week and for horsemen 40s. 8d., as specified in detail. Overtime rates fixed. Issued 20th Aug. I.C. 4461/2.

LABOURERS.—Dublin Port and Docks Board v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for payment of 12½ per cent. bonus, together with 10s. increase on present wages to labourers in engineering department, and the latter increase to those at Custom House Docks also. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Andrews, K.C. Award—(1) Claim with regard to 12½ per cent. bonus not established. (2) All labourers concerned who are at present in receipt of 32s. per week shall be advanced at rate of 4s. 6d. per full week. (3) All arrears of wages consequent upon this award shall be paid on first pay day next after publication hereof. Issued 22nd Aug. Effective as from and including first pay day next after 15th July, 1918. I.C. 4016/2.

PERMANENT TIMBER WORKERS.—Cardiff, Newport, and Swansea Timber Importers' Association v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for advance of 2d. per hour on present wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Permanent timber workers concerned shall receive advance on their present weekly wages equivalent to 2d. per hour. (2) This advance shall be considered to be in full satisfaction of any claim with respect to 12½ per cent. bonus to time-workers. Issued 24th Aug. Effective on and from pay day of week commencing 29th July, 1918. I.C. 6260/2.

MOTOR CAB DRIVERS.—London Motor Cab Proprietors' Association and Motor Cab Owner Drivers' Association v. London and Provincial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers. Claim—Application as to whether ½d. per hour driving money is to be paid by men concerned. Arbitrator—Mr. A. B. Pilling. Award—Claim not established. Issued 26th Aug. I.C. 6052/2.

Public Utility Services.

TRAMWAY INSPECTORS AND CASH CLERK.—Corporation of Wigan Tramways Department v. Amalgamated Association

of Tramways and Vehicle Workers. Claim—Application (1) that men concerned should be admitted to membership of above Association. (2) Whether said men are entitled to be paid war bonuses in terms of the Committee on Production award to Tramway and Motor Omnibus Workers, dated 8th March, 1918. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Claim not established, but should be brought before a Council representing national interests of both parties. (2) Claim not established; point at issue should be raised on a question of interpretation of said award, and an application to this effect be addressed jointly by the parties through the C.I.C. to those who framed the award. Issued 30th July. I.C. 3838/2.

STATIONARY ENGINE-DRIVERS AND STOKERS.—Rathmines Council, Electricity Station v. Irish Stationary Engine-Drivers, Cranesmen, Motormen and Firemen's Trade Union. Claim—Application as to date from which £1 increase on pre-war rates and 12½ per cent. bonus shall be paid. Arbitrator—Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton. Award—Said payments and increased wages shall commence from next pay day after 16th May, 1918. Issued 1st Aug. I.C. 4569/2.

GASFITTERS.—Dunfermline Corporation v. Municipal Employees' Association. Claim—Application for an increase of 4s. per week. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Claim established. Issued 1st Aug. Effective as from pay day of week commencing July 8th, and shall be payable for the week preceding that pay day and thereafter. I.C. 4698/2.

CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.—Corporation of Aberdeen v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application that wages of Corporation employees outside gas and electrical workers affected by Committee on Production award of 21st March should be increased a proportionate ratio. Arbitrator—Sir T. F. Wilson, K.B.E. Award—(1) Workmen over and under 18 years shall receive an increase at the rate of 4s. 3d. per week (equal to 1d. an hour per week of 51 hours) and 2s. 1½d. per week (equal to an advance of ¾d. per hour) respectively. (2) Claim for 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 9th Aug. Effective as from beginning of first full pay in July, 1918. I.C. 3980/2.

STOKERS AND CLINKERERS.—Bedford Gas Light Co. v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application with regard to certain proposals of Company arising out of the instalment by them of mechanical stoking and discharging plant. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Workers concerned should be paid for work in question on basis of a 9-hour shift, receiving an addition of approximately ¼ of their shift basic wages, making them 6s. 5d. per shift, in addition to which they will receive 3s. 4d. per shift plus 12½ per cent. on their earnings if work is done in less than 9 hours. This award is applicable to the mechanical plant as at present in operation and shall become effective as soon as possible. Issued 20th Aug. I.C. 4459/2.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.—Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District Council v. United Corporation Workmen of Dublin Trades Union. Claim—Application for (1) war allowance of 20s. per week on pre-war rates. (2) 12½ per cent. bonus on all earnings. Arbitrator—Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton. Award—An allowance of 8s. per week shall be granted to all unskilled workmen concerned, to be paid from date of next pay day after Finance Committee meeting on 7th Aug., provided that in no case shall any such workman receive more than £1 per week over pre-war rate of wages. (2) Claim established with regard to all men employed in certified electricity works of Council and refuse destructor, to be paid from next pay day after date of certificate recently made under Munitions of War Amendment Act, 1916, Section 9. Issued 24th Aug. I.C. 4776/2.

WORKMEN IN GAS WORKS.—Belfast Corporation v. Municipal Employees' Association (Belfast). Claim—Question as to whether an advance of 8s. per week to men concerned should be paid from 7th March last or from 1st May. Arbitrator—Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton. Award—Said advance shall be paid from 1st May. Issued 28th Aug. I.C. 981/6.

Miscellaneous Trades.

CO-OPERATIVE EMPLOYEES, &c.—Co-operative Union, Ltd. (Rossendale District) v. Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers. Claim—Application with regard to a war bonus. Independent Chairman—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—As from and including first pay day in May, 1918, at certain specified towns, adult males, adult females, and juniors shall receive additional war bonus of 4s., 2s. 6d., and 1s. respectively per week. Issued 30th May. I.C. 3215/2.

CO-OPERATIVE EMPLOYEES, &c.—Co-operative Union, Ltd. v. Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers. Claim—Application with regard to a war bonus. Independent Chairman—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—As from and including first pay day in May, 1918, following additional war bonus of 3s. per week on present earnings shall be paid to all adult male members of the Union (excepting departmental managers) employed by the societies at Birkenhead, Liverpool, St. Helen's, and Warrington. Issued 30th May. I.C. 3215/2.

CO-OPERATIVE EMPLOYEES.—Joint Committee Union of London Co-operative Societies v. Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers. Claim—Application for an increased war bonus. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Male employees of 21 years and upwards to receive a bonus of 7s. per week;

male employees of 18 years and under 21 years a bonus of 4s. 6d. per week; male employees under 18 years a bonus of 3s. per week; females of 18 years and upwards a bonus of 4s. 6d. per week, and females under 18 years a bonus of 3s. per week. Issued 1st Aug., 1918. Effective as from 29th April, 1918. I.C. 3078/6.

CO-OPERATIVE EMPLOYEES.—South Yorkshire Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Societies v. Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers. Claim—Application with regard to the interpretation of the agreement between the above parties, dated 16th April, 1918. Conciliator—Officer of Chief Industrial Commissioners' Department. Agreement made by which clause (5) in the methods of procedure shall be altered to "That in the event of any of the terms of an application discussed between the Hours and Wages Board and the A. U. C. E. not being agreed upon no action will be taken by either side until the Union has placed the Hours and Wages Board's offer before its members at a duly summoned meeting of its members and secured their decision." Issued 13th Aug. I.C. 2211/5.

COFFIN MAKERS, POLISHERS, FINISHERS, &c.—British Undertakers' Association v. British Funeral Workers' Association (Stratford). Claim—Application with regard to rates of wages and other working conditions. Chairman of Conference—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Agreement made by which wages and overtime rates of coffin makers, chauffeurs, stablemen, washers, men on yard money and of youths fixed in detail. Rates of wages for polishers and finishers, branch managers, and ordinary and supervising clerks agreed upon. Issued 24th June. I.C. 3117/2.

MUNITIONS WORKERS.—Ministry of Munitions of War v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of wages to men employed at the Dunball Bond. Arbitrator—Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C. Award—As from and including week ending 10th Aug., 1918, men concerned of 18 years and youths shall receive advance of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively per full week. All arrears shall be payable on first pay day after date hereof. Issued 22nd Aug. I.C. 4205/2.

PLUMBERS.—North British Rubber Co. (Edinburgh) v. plumbers in their employ. Claim—Application for the standard district rate of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Claim established. Plumbers to be paid 1s. 3d. per hour as district rate of plumbers in the Edinburgh district. Issued 25th Aug. Effective as from 1st June. I.C. 4658/2.

FLAX SCUTCHERS, STREAKERS, &c.—Scutch Mill Owners (Ireland) v. their employees. Claim—Application with regard to rates of wages and other working conditions. Chairman of Council—Mr. J. Andrews, K.C. Award—(1) Piece-rate for scutchers (1918—1919) shall be 1s. 7d., 1s. 10d., and 1s. 3d. per stone for flax, deseeded flax, and tow respectively, and time rate shall be £2 5s. per week for all three classes of work. (2) Exceptions to this advance: standard of flax scutching, hours of work, rates of wages to streakers and other employees, deduction for board and lodging fixed in detail. (3) Payment of bonus and procedure with regard to existing agreements settled. Issued 27th Aug. I.C. 3785/13.

SPECIAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

(For Women Employed on Munitions Work.)

CRANE DRIVERS.—Vickers, Ltd., Naval Construction Works (Barrow-in-Furness) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application that women crane drivers should receive same rates as men crane drivers. Award—Women concerned, of 18 years and over, shall receive starting rate of 42s. per week of 53 hours and not less than 44s. per full week after 3 months' probationary period has been served. These rates shall include all war advances. Issued 19th July. Effective as from commencement of first full pay in July, 1918. I.C. 3148/2.

CRANE DRIVERS.—Vickers, Ltd., National Projectile Factory (Lancaster) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application that women concerned may receive wages paid to men employed on similar work. Award—Starting rate of women in question shall be 41s. per week of 53 hours. After probationary period of 3 months has been served they shall be rated at not less than 43s. per week. Issued 19th July. Effective as from commencement of first full pay in July, 1918. I.C. 3151/2.

CRANE DRIVERS, SEWERS AND OFFICE CLEANERS.—Vickers, Ltd. (Barrow-in-Furness) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for certain increases in wages. Award—(1) Starting rate of crane drivers of 18 years and over shall be 42s. per week of 53 hours, and not less than 44s. per week after probationary period of 3 months has been served. (2) Earnings of women of 18 years and over employed on sewing on premium bonus system shall be calculated on basis of a time rate of 4½d. per hour, but such women shall be guaranteed in each week's earnings equivalent to time rate of 5½d. per hour, exclusive of 6s. war advance. (3) Office cleaners in the evenings shall receive, under present conditions, not less than 12s. per week. Effective as from commencement of first full pay in July, 1918. Issued 19th July. I.C. 3195/2.

SHELL CLEANERS.—Vickers, Ltd. (Barrow-in-Furness) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Applica-

tion for increase of wages. Award—As from commencement of first full pay in July, 1918, women concerned shall receive rate of not less than 28s. per full week plus total war advance of 6s. per week. Issued 19th July. I.C. 3195/3.

MACHINISTS AND STOREKEEPERS, &c.—Tangyes, Ltd. (Cornwall Works, Birmingham) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application that women concerned should be paid same rates and advances as paid to men doing same work. Award—(1) As from commencement of first full pay in July, 1918, women machinists and women storekeepers of 18 years and over shall be paid not less than 28s. and 26s. per week respectively, and they shall receive in addition total war advance of 6s. per week. (2) Remainder of claim not established. Issued 19th July. I.C. 3444/2.

ELECTRO PLATE WORKERS.—Wm. Lacon & Co., Ltd. (Wolverhampton) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—Claim not established. Issued 26th July. I.C. 2367/2.

LABOURERS AND MACHINISTS.—Sheffield and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application with regard to certain increase of wages and retrospective payment. Award—(1) As from 1st Jan., 1918, rate of not less than 24s. per week shall be paid to all women on afternoon shift by Cammell, Laird & Co., in their 45 Howitzer shop. (2) Women concerned shall receive as from same date full increases laid down in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917, No. 781, and Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918, No. 31. (3) Other claim not established. Issued 26th July. I.C. 3464/2.

RESPIRATORY OPERATIVES.—Tin Box Workers.—Barringer, Wallis and Manners, Ltd. (Mansfield) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application that women and girls concerned shall have 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively as per Order 31. Award—Claim established. Increase shall not merge in next advance "fixed" by the Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain). Issued 29th July. Effective as from 1st Aug., 1918. I.C. 1761/2.

TIN BOX OPERATIVES.—Self-Opening Tin Box Co., Ltd. (Barking) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application that Statutory Rules and Orders No. 31 should apply to women concerned. Award—Wages of women over 18 and girls under 18, whether on time- or piece-work, shall be advanced, as from 1st Aug., 1918, by 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively per full week. This advance shall not merge in next advance "fixed" by the Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain). Issued 29th July. I.C. 2257/2.

TIN PLATE WORKERS.—Acme Tin Stamping Co. (Manchester) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—Wages of women over 18 and girls under 18 concerned engaged on munitions, whether on time- or piece-work, shall be advanced by 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively per full week. This increase shall not merge in next advance "fixed" by Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain). Issued 29th July. Effective as from 1st Aug., 1918. I.C. 2229/2.

TIN BOX OPERATIVES.—A. G. Scott & Co., Ltd. (Deptford) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application that Statutory Rules and Orders No. 31 be applied as from 15th Dec., date of Order. Award—Wages of women over 18 and girls under 18 engaged on munitions work, whether as time- or piece-workers, shall be advanced as from 1st Aug., 1918, by 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively per full week. This increase shall not merge in next advance "fixed" by the Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain). Issued 29th July. I.C. 3184/2.

TOOL OPERATIVES.—Coats Machine Tool Co. (Westminster) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application that women concerned shall be paid in accordance with Statutory Rules and Orders No. 489, Para. I. (b) iii. to viii. Award—Claim established. Premium bonus system shall be in accordance with Para. 5 of said Order, and deduction mentioned in Para. I. (b) iv. shall be 10 per cent. Issued 29th July. Effective as from commencement of first full pay following 23rd May, 1918. I.C. 3462/2.

JOINERY AND BOX-MAKING OPERATIVES.—Davies Bros. (Walthamstow) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for advance of 3d. per hour. Award—As from date of this award women concerned shall receive advance of 1d. per hour. Issued 29th July. I.C. 3672/2.

METAL WORKERS.—D. Assersohn (London) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—Women over 18 years and girls under 18 employed in Acton, whether on time or piece, shall receive as from 15th Dec., 1917, advance of 2s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. respectively per full week of 50 hours. Issued 30th July. I.C. 3223/2.

FURNITURE OPERATIVES.—Samuel Tonks, Ltd. (Wolverhampton) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for terms and conditions of Order 492 as awarded by Nos. 781 and 31. Award—For period from first full pay following 17th May, 1918, women concerned over 18 years shall be paid wage of 5½d. per hour plus war advance of 6s. per week of 50 hours. Rates of girls under 18 years specified in detail, in addition to which a war advance of 3s. shall be paid per week of 50 hours. Advances herein prescribed shall merge in advances laid down in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918, No. 546, as from date of operation of that Order in establishment. Issued 31st July. I.C. 2378/2.

AIRCRAFT WOODWORKERS.—Daimler Co., Ltd. (Coventry) v.

Coventry Engineering Joint Committee. Claim—Claim that women going on to work, previously and presently performed by skilled men shall receive same rates as are customarily paid for the work as per Schedule 2, Section 5. Award—Women over 18 employed on premium bonus system previously done by men on the same system in the establishment in question shall receive as from beginning of first full pay following 1st June, 1918, time allowances customarily made to men whose work they have undertaken, and earnings of such women shall be calculated on basis of men's time rate, less 10 per cent. (2) Other claims for those on operations other than woodwork not established. Issued 31st July. I.C. 2381/2.

INSPECTORS, LABOURERS, CLEANERS, &c.—Management of the National Projectile Factory (Glasgow) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application with regard to rates of wages. Award—(1) Women employed as inspectors shall be rated at 7½d. per hour, women employed as labourers and cleaners and on painting, varnishing and polishing at the rate of 7d. per hour. (2) Other claims not established. Issued 14th Aug. I.C. 4376/2.

TIN BOX OPERATIVES.—British Tin Box Manufacturers' Federation v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain increases of wages. Award—(1) Wages of women over 18 and girls under 18 concerned employed by the Tinplate Decorating Co., Ltd. (Neath), on munitions work, whether as time- or piece-workers, shall be advanced by 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively per full week. (2) This advance shall not merge in the next advance "fixed" by the Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain). Issued 16th Aug. Effective as from 1st Aug., 1918. I.C. 2826/2.

POTTERY WORKERS.—Sneyd Bycars Co., Ltd. (Burslem) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for retrospective payment of terms and conditions as laid down in Statutory Rules and Orders No. 31, 1918. Award—Advances paid by the firm as from 24th May, 1918, shall be paid to women and girls concerned as from beginning of first full pay following 25th April, 1918. Issued 20th Aug. I.C. 3874/2.

WOMEN EMPLOYED ON FILING, DRILLING, &c.—Wells Aviation Co. (Chelsea) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—As from beginning of first full pay in July, 1918, women concerned, when employed on time, shall be paid a rate of not less than 7d. per hour plus war advances of 6s per week. Issued 20th Aug. I.C. 4116/2.

GAS MASK AND OTHER WAR MATERIAL OPERATIVES.—T. J. Wright & Sons, Ltd. (Walthamstow) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for an advance in wages of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. per full week for women over 18 years and girls under 18 years respectively. Award—Claim established, but shall be payable as from 1st Aug., 1918. Issued 20th Aug. I.C. 4462/2.

PREPARERS OF BOXES FOR WATER TEST.—Basobe, Sadler & Co. (Croydon) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—(1) Time rates for female piece-workers and female premium bonus workers on munitions work fixed in detail, also rates for women and girls engaged on munitions work when customarily on time. (2) In addition women and girls above-mentioned shall receive an advance of 6s. and 3s. respectively per full week. Issued 22nd Aug. Effective as from commencement of first full pay following 25th July, 1918. I.C. 2971/2.

HOLLOW WARE OPERATIVES.—Wrought Hollow Ware Trade Employers' Association (Birmingham) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Award—Wages of women over 18 and girls under 18 concerned employed by S. S. & E. Fellows, Ltd. (Wolverhampton), on munitions work, whether as time- or piece-workers, shall be advanced by 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively per full week. Issued 22nd Aug. Effective as from 15th July, 1918. I.C. 2372/2.

WROUGHT WARE OPERATIVES.—Wrought Hollow Ware Trade Employers' Association (Birmingham) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—Wages of women over 18 and girls under 18 employed by T. Wilkes & Sons (Wolverhampton) on munitions work, whether as time- or piece-workers, shall be advanced by 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively per full week. Issued 22nd Aug. Effective as from 15th July, 1918. I.C. 2377/2.

SAWYERS, FITTERS, PACKERS, &c.—Richmond Gas-Stove and Meter Co., Ltd. (Warrington) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—As from beginning of first full pay after date of their award wages of women over 18 years and girls under 18 concerned engaged on munitions work, whether as time- or piece-workers shall be advanced by 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively per full week. Issued 22nd Aug. I.C. 3042/2.

SAWYERS, FITTERS, PACKERS, &c.—Fletcher, Russell & Co., Ltd. (Warrington) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application that Statutory Rules and Orders No. 31 should be applied to women concerned. Award—As from 1st July wages of women over 18 and girls under 18 concerned, engaged on munitions work, whether as time- or piece-workers, shall be advanced by 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively per full week. Issued 22nd Aug. I.C. 3045/2.

MACHINERS, FINISHERS, &c.—Buckley & Sons (Leeds) v. United Cement Workers' Trade Union. Claim—Application

for specified increase of wages. Award—Claim not established. Issued 22nd Aug. I.C. 3877/2.

RUBBER OPERATIVES.—Harboro' Rubber Co. (Leicestershire) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—(1) Wages for females on munitions work aged 18 years and over, 17 and under 18 years, 16 and under 17 years, 15 and under 16 years, and under 15 years shall be 5½d., 4½d., 3½d., 3d. and 2½d. per hour respectively. (2) Women over 18 years and girls under 18 shall, in addition, receive advances of 6s. and 3s. respectively per full week. Issued 23rd Aug. I.C. 3016/2.

WORKERS ON FRICTION TUBES AND PARTS OF GUNS.—West London Scientific Apparatus Co. (Putney) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Award—As from first full pay following 15th Feb., 1918, women of 18 years and over and girls under 18 years concerned employed on munitions work shall be paid an advance of 6s. and 3s. respectively per full week. Issued 23rd Aug. I.C. 4250/2.

PACKING CASE OPERATIVES.—Venesta, Ltd. (London) v. National Union of Packing Case Makers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—As from first full pay following 15th Feb., 1918, women of 18 years and girls under that age employed on munitions work shall be paid advance of 6s. and 3s. respectively per full week. Issued 23rd Aug. I.C. 4608/2.

HOLLOW WARE OPERATIVES.—Wrought Hollow Ware Trades Employers' Association (Birmingham) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for certain rates of wages. Award—(1) Except in cases where other rates are prescribed by order of the Minister of Munitions, minimum rates for women and girls employed on munitions by members of the Association shall be fixed by an agreement made in Jan., 1918. (2) In addition to said minimum rates there shall be paid to women over 18 and girls under 18 employed on munitions, a war advance of 7s. 9d. and 4s. 3d. respectively per full week. Issued 26th Aug. Effective as from commencement of first full pay following 15th July, 1918. I.C. 3715/2.

Under the Defence of the Realm Act the following regulation has been issued regarding Courts of Arbitration under the Munitions of War Acts:—

After Regulation 34A the following Regulation shall be inserted:

“34B.—(1) Where a difference has been referred under subsection (2) of Section one of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, for settlement in accordance with the provisions of the First Schedule to that Act, and it appears to the Minister of Labour that an award cannot be obtained, and that in consequence thereof the production of any article essential to the successful prosecution of the war is hampered, the Minister may annul the reference and substitute therefor a reference to a single arbitrator appointed by himself.

(2) An award given by any such arbitrator shall be binding both on employers and employed and may be made retrospective.

(3) If any employer or person employed thereafter acts in contravention of or fails to comply with the award, or if an employer declares, causes, or takes part in a lock-out within the meaning of the said Act, or a person employed takes part in a strike within the meaning of the said Act, in connection with the difference so referred to a single arbitrator, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, but a person guilty of any such offence shall not be sentenced to imprisonment.”

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.*

MUNITIONS OF WAR—ADMIRALTY CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENTS, SCOTLAND.

No. 812.

THE MUNITIONS (ORDERING OF WORK IN ADMIRALTY ESTABLISHMENTS) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1918, DATED JULY 29TH, 1918, MADE BY THE ADMIRALTY, IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 4 (5), OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, C. 54), AND OF SECTION 20 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, C. 99).

Whereas in pursuance of Section 20 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, the Minister of Munitions has made an arrangement with the Admiralty for the exercise by them of the power conferred on the Minister by Section 4, Sub-Section (5) of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, of making regulations with respect to the general ordering of work in any shipbuilding or shiprepairing yard or marine engineering or other Admiralty establishment being a controlled establishment.

Now, therefore, the Admiralty, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Section 4, Sub-Section (5) of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, and the said arrangement and of all other powers vested in them by the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 to 1917, hereby make the following Regulations:—

* Copies of these Orders are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2, price 1d. each.

(1) The owner of each of the Controlled Establishments named in the First Schedule hereto shall, as soon as practicable, post Rules relating to Order, Discipline, Time-keeping, and Efficiency conspicuously in his establishment so as to bring them effectively to the knowledge of workmen employed therein.

(2) Such Rules shall be in the form set out in the Second Schedule hereto or such other form as may be approved by the Admiralty and shall be so posted as to be entirely separate and clearly distinguishable from any other rules or notices in the establishment.

(3) Every person employed in the establishment shall comply with any Rule so posted, and any person so employed who acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with any such Rules shall be guilty of an offence under the Munitions of War Act, 1915.

Provided that no proceedings shall be taken under the Rules so posted in respect of a refusal to work on Sunday.

(4) No proceedings shall be taken before a Munitions Tribunal in respect of breaches of rules other than of the Rules made and posted in accordance with these Regulations, and any such other rules shall be so worded and entitled as to avoid all possibility of confusion with the Rules made under these Regulations.

(5) Any person who acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence under the Munitions of War Act, 1915, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £3 in respect of each such offence.

(6) The Munitions (Ordering of Work) Regulations (Scotland), 1916, shall cease to apply to the establishments named in the First Schedule hereto as from the first day of September, 1918, on which day these regulations shall become applicable thereto.

(7) These Regulations may be cited as the Munitions (Ordering of Work in Admiralty Establishments) Regulations (Scotland), 1918.

Signed by Order of the Admiralty this 29th day of July, 1918.

R. R. Scott,

Acting Assistant Secretary.

Admiralty,
London, S.W.1.

The First Schedule.

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Second Schedule.

MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS, 1915 AND 1916.

RULES FOR THE CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENTS NAMED IN THE FIRST SCHEDULE HERETO RELATING TO ORDER, DISCIPLINE, TIMEKEEPING, AND EFFICIENCY, APPROVED BY THE ADMIRALTY, AND POSTED BY THE OWNER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MUNITIONS (ORDERING OF WORK IN ADMIRALTY ESTABLISHMENTS) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1918, IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 4 (5) OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915, AND OF SECTION 20 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916.

1. *Application.*—These Rules shall apply to every person employed in the being a Controlled Establishment under Section 4 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, and Schedule II. of the Act. The posting of these Rules conspicuously in the establishment in accordance with the Regulations shall be deemed to be due notice of their contents to persons employed therein.

2. *Regularity and Diligence.*—Every person employed in the establishment, whether on time, piece, or otherwise, shall attend regularly and work diligently during the ordinary working hours of the establishment, and a reasonable amount of overtime, if required, unless he has previous leave of absence for holidays or otherwise, or is prevented by sickness or some other unavoidable cause which shall be immediately reported.

3. *Suspension of Restrictions.*—No person employed shall insist or attempt to insist on the observance either by himself or by any other person employed of any rule, practice, or custom tending to restrict the rate of production on any class of work, or to limit the employment of any class of person, or otherwise tending to restrict production or employment.

4. *Sobriety and Good Order.*—No person employed shall—

- (a) Be the worse for liquor in the establishment or bring intoxicating liquors into the establishment.
- (b) Refuse or neglect to obey the lawful orders of any person having authority over him.
- (c) Create or take part in any disturbance in the establishment, or use abusive language or otherwise interfere with or annoy any other person employed in the establishment.
- (d) Tear down or deface any regulations, rules or other notices posted in the establishment in pursuance of the Munitions of War Act.

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 differential rates for employment defined as overtime employment, for workmen employed in agriculture for time-work in various districts.

The following Table shows the rates of wages fixed for men, 18 years of age and upwards. In some cases rates have also been fixed for youths and boys under 18 years.

District.	Age.	Rate of Wages.	Overtime Rates.		In force from
			Week-days.	Sundays.	
I.—ORDINARY LABOURERS:					
Years.	Per week.	Per hr.	Per hr.		
Yorkshire	18	35s.	9½d.	11½d.	2 Sep.
Nottinghamshire	18	35s.	9d.	10d.	
Lincolnshire	21	34s.	9½d.	11½d.	
	18 to 21	30s.	8½d.	10d.	
	21	35s.	9d.	11d.	
Staffordshire	20 to 21	34s.	9d.	10½d.	
	18 to 20	32s.	8½d.	10d.	
	21	33s.	9d.	10d.	
Shropshire	18 to 21	31s.	8d.	9d.	
Kent	18	31s.	9d.	11d.	
Sussex	21	32s.	9d.	11d.	
	18 to 21	30s.	8½d.	10d.	
	21	33s.	9d.	11d.	
Surrey	18 to 21	31s.	8½d.	10d.	
Hampshire	18	31s.	8½d.	10d.	
Dorset	18	31s.	8½d.	10d.	
Cornwall	18	31s.	8½d.	10d.	
Devon	18	31s.	8½d.	10d.	
Brecon and Radnor	18	31s.	8½d.	10d.	
Northumberland and Dur-	19	36s.	10d.	1s.	
ham	18 to 19	33s.	9d.	11d.	
Herefordshire	18	31s.	8½d.	10d.	
	21	34s.	9d.	11d.	
Middlesex	18 to 21	31s.	8½d.	10d.	
	21	32s.	9d.	11d.	
Hertfordshire	18 to 21	31s.	8½d.	10d.	
	21	36s. 6d.	9½d.	11½d.	
Glamorgan and Monmouth	18 to 21	35s.	9d.	10d.	
	18 to 19	32s.	8½d.	10d.	
Pembroke, Carmarthen and	18 to 21	31s.	8½d.	10d.	
Cardigan	18 to 21	30s.	8½d.	10d.	
Denbigh and Flint	18	30s.	8½d.	10d.	
II.—SPECIAL CLASSES:					
Derbyshire					2 Sep.
(Stockmen, Horsemen and Shepherds)	18	36s.	9d.	9d.	
Hampshire					
(Carters, Dairymen, Carters and Shepherds)	18	37s.	8½d.	10d.	
Northumberland & Durham	19	38s.	10d.	1s.	
(Horsemen and Cattlemen)	8 to 19	35s.	9d.	11d.	
Denbigh and Flint					
(Team-men, Cattlemen, Cowmen, Shepherds and Bailiffs)	18	35s.	8½d.	10d.	
Wiltshire					
(Head Carters, Head Cowmen, and Head Shepherds)	18	37s.	8½d.	10d.	
Norfolk					
(Sheep-tenders and bullock-tenders)	18	35s.	—	—	

Hours of Labour.—In the case of ordinary labourers, the weekly rates of wages shown are mostly on the basis of a six-day working week of 54 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter. In Staffordshire, however, the basis is 57 hours, both in summer and winter; in Shropshire it is 57 in summer and 54 in winter; in Nottinghamshire it is 60 in summer and 54 in winter; and in Glamorgan and Monmouth it is 57 in summer and 49½ in winter. For the special classes of men (stockmen, horsemen, shepherds, &c.), the rates are mostly on the basis of a week consisting of the hours customary in the county, though in Derbyshire these are not to exceed 63 in summer and 65 in winter, and in Denbigh and Flint the basis is 61 hours in summer and 58 hours in winter.

ORDER AS TO BENEFITS AND ADVANTAGES WHICH MAY BE RECKONED AS PAYMENT OF WAGES IN LIEU OF PAYMENT IN CASH.

The Board have made an Order, dated 6th September, 1918, defining the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash, for the purpose of any minimum rate of wages which may be fixed under the Act, to include:—

- (1) Milk, including skimmed or separated milk.
- (2) Potatoes.
- (3) Lodging, except in any case in which the District Wages Committee shall determine that the lodging accommodation provided is so defective as to be injurious to health.
- (4) Board, including any meals, but not including intoxicating drink.
- (5) A cottage, including any garden hitherto given or let with the cottage, except where the cottage is one

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

(e) Play cards (except at such times and in such places as the management may prescribe) or gamble in the establishment.

5. *Holidays.*—Any day or days ordered by the Admiralty to be observed as a holiday or holidays, rest day or rest days in the establishment shall be observed as such to the extent, and subject to any limitations which may be ordered.

6. *Saving for other Shop Rules.*—Nothing in these Rules shall affect any other Shop Rules made by the owner of the establishment or his power to impose fines for breach of such Rules subject to the provisions of the Truck Acts. Provided that no fine shall be imposed under any such other Rules for any offence which has been brought before a Munitions Tribunal.

Any person convicted of a breach of any of these Rules is liable on conviction before a Munitions Tribunal to a fine not exceeding £3 for each offence.

The above are the only Rules of the Establishment in respect of which proceedings may be taken before a Munitions Tribunal.

No. 937.

EXTENSION OF AWARDS.

The Minister of Munitions has made a further Order, No. 18, dated 12th August, 1918 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918, No. 937) in pursuance of Section 5 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917,* extending an Arbitration Award, dated 24th July, 1918, by the Committee on Production, for the engineering and foundry trades (see LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1918, page 334) to certain employers and persons employed by them, and engaged on or in connection with munition work, who were not directly affected by the original award.

No. 1073.

EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION.

ORDER, DATED 28TH AUGUST, 1918, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 6 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, C. 99), AS AMENDED BY SECTION 4 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1917 (7 & 8 GEO. 5, C. 45).

The Minister of Munitions in pursuance of Section 6 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, as amended by Section 4 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby orders and directs that the directions contained in the First Schedule hereto regarding the wages of female workers employed on munitions work shall take effect and be binding upon the owners of the establishments named in the Second Schedule hereto and any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour in any such establishment and the female workers to whom the directions relate.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1918.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions,

W. Graham Greene,
Secretary.

First Schedule.

1. The earnings of all women and girls whilst employed on munitions work, whether working on time or on a system of payment by results, shall as from the beginning of the first full pay following 1st September, 1918, or the date of the receipt of this Order, whichever be the later, be advanced as follows:—

In the case of—

- Women of 18 years of age and over 5s. per full ordinary week.
- Girls under 18 years of age 2s. 6d. per full ordinary week.

2. The amounts mentioned in paragraph 1 are to be taken into account in the calculation of payment for overtime, night shift, Sunday and holiday work, but they are not otherwise to apply to or affect time rates, premium bonus rates or piece-work prices, and are not to be taken into account as part of the time rates for the purpose of fixing new piece-work prices or premium bonus rates.

3. These directions shall not apply in the case of women or girls with respect to whom a minimum rate has been fixed by a Trade Board under the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, but in the event of a difference to which Part I. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, applies, arising or being apprehended between any such women or girls and any employer, nothing in this paragraph shall prevent such difference being reported to the Minister of Labour for settlement in accordance with the Provisions of Part I. of the said Act.

4. Any question which arises as to the interpretation of these directions shall be determined by the Minister of Munitions.

Second Schedule.

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

* See LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1917, page 314.

in regard to which the Medical Officer of Health has reported that it is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

The values at which the said benefits or advantages are to be reckoned for the purpose aforesaid are to be:—

- (1) In the case of milk the current producers' wholesale price.
- (2) In the case of potatoes the current producers' wholesale price at the time at which the maincrop is lifted.
- (3) In the case of lodging, such weekly sum as the District Wages Committee shall determine.
- (4) In the case of board, such weekly sum as the District Wages Committee shall determine.
- (5) In the case of a cottage, three shillings per week, less any rent or rates which may be paid by the occupier, and so that the said value shall in no case exceed three shillings per week.

In certain cases (e.g. where the value customarily attached in a district to cottages is less than 3s. a week, or where cottages are defective in respect of sanitation, water supply, accommodation, &c.) the District Wages Committees may fix a sum lower than 3s. as the value at which cottages are to be reckoned.

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:—

Special classes of men.—Horsemen, cattlemen and shepherds in Cumberland, Westmorland, and the Furness District of Lancashire; stockmen, shepherds and horsemen in Warwickshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, and Gloucestershire; horsemen, stockmen, cowmen and shepherds in Essex.

Boys.—Cumberland, Westmorland, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Northants, Leicestershire, Rutland, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Herefordshire, Oxfordshire, Essex, Kent, Sussex, Berkshire, Hampshire, Dorset, Devonshire, and Somerset.

The Board have also given Notice, dated 6th September, 1918, that they propose to fix minimum rates of wages for women and girls employed in agriculture for time-work throughout England and Wales. The rates proposed range from 2½d. an hour, for girls under 14 years, upwards to 5d. an hour for women, 18 years and over, except in Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmorland, and portions of the North of Lancashire, where the proposed rates range from 3½d. an hour, for girls under 14 years, to 6d. an hour, for women of 18 years and over. Provision is also made for payment for overtime.

Further details as to the rates of wages fixed or proposed are given in the *Wages Board Gazette*, an official journal issued about the 1st and 15th of each month, and obtainable from the offices of the Agricultural Wages Board, 80, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, price 1d.

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:—

2425x. Workmen who are employed in an establishment which is engaged wholly or mainly in carrying on any trade insurable under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, or in munitions work, or in stores immediately connected therewith, and who are engaged wholly or mainly in repairing workers' overalls, gloves, &c.

2426. Workmen who are employed in an establishment which is engaged wholly or mainly in carrying on any trade insurable under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, or in stores immediately connected therewith, and who are engaged wholly or mainly in repairing workers' overalls, gloves, &c.

2428x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of leather leggings and gaiters.

2429x. Workmen engaged in making, repairing, or assembling metal, leather, or rubber parts of gramophones or gramophone mechanisms, including the fitting of new springs in such mechanisms.

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions are not payable in respect of:—

2427. Workmen employed in the trade of cardboard box making, and engaged wholly or mainly in cutting up lengths of tin for use in assembling card boxes which are not intended for use in war. (Application 504x.)

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

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, 1918.

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.

CHAIN TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OBLIGATORY ORDER.

In pursuance of his statutory powers, the Minister of Labour has made an Order dated 2nd September, 1918, making obligatory, in cases in which they are applicable, the minimum rates of wages as varied by the Chain Trade Board (Great Britain) on 1st March, 1918.*

Any agreement for the payment of wages at less than the above-mentioned minimum rates, clear of all deductions (except those made in accordance with the National Insurance Acts), will henceforth be void. The penalty for paying wages after 2nd September at rates less than those which have now been made obligatory by the Minister of Labour is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade Board may, in the case of time-workers affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time rates.

SHIRTMAKING TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OBLIGATORY ORDER.

In pursuance of his statutory powers, the Minister of Labour has made an order dated 12th September, 1918, making obligatory, in cases in which they are applicable, the minimum rates of wages for female workers as varied by the Shirt-making Trade Board (Great Britain) on 11th March, 1918.*

Any agreement for the payment of wages at less than the above-mentioned minimum rates, clear of all deductions (except those made in accordance with the National Insurance Acts), will henceforth be void. The penalty for paying wages after 12th September at rates less than those which have now been made obligatory by the Minister of Labour is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade Board may, in the case of time-workers who are affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time rates.

* See LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1918, page 132.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

AUGUST, 1918.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for Examination.*
Aberdare (Glam.)	Dr. J. M. Wilson, 16, Edward Street, Aberdare	38, Elizabeth Street, Aberdare, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Dublin (Co. Dublin)	Dr. G. P. Meldon, 67, Lower Baggot Street, Dublin	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Nottingham (East (Notts.))	Dr. E. W. Paul, 11, Wellington Circus, Nottingham	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Ovoca (Co. Wicklow)	Dr. W. F. Doyle, Ovoca, Co. Wicklow	Dispensary, 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.

COAL MINES ACT, 1911.

Examination for Certificates as Manager and Under-Manager, and for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyor of Mines.

An examination for First and Second-Class Certificates of Competency as Manager and Under-Manager of Mines will be held on the 26th November, 1918, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff and Birmingham.

An examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyor of Mines will be held at the same places on the 27th November. Candidates must, on or before the 5th October, send their names and state the district in which they are employed to the Secretary at the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., from whom all particulars can be obtained.

W. W. Ware,
Secretary to the Board for
Mining Examinations.

Supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE

for SEPTEMBER, 1918.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

List of New Contracts, August, 1918.

WAR OFFICE.

Accountments, Web: M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough.—Apparatus, Bacteriological, &c.: C. Hearson & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Hot Water Supply: H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Apparatus, Sand Blast: Tilghmans Patent Sand Blast Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Cheshire.—Badges, &c., Embroidered: Armand (1914) & Co., London, W.; W. Franklin & Son, Coventry; Garden City Embroidery Co., Letchworth; Henderson, Morton, Inglis & Co., Manchester; H. Moreau, London, N.; H. Spencer & Co., Coventry.—Badges, Metal: S. J. Rose, London, W.—Bags and Cases, Leather: W. Brock & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Cliff & Co., Walsall; Hindmarch Bros., London, S.E.; J. W. Mackintosh & Co., London, S.E.; D. W. Orr & Co., Huddersfield.—Bags, Nose: Carpenter Bros., London, S.E.; County Screen Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Cranfield & Carter, Burnham-on-Crouch; T. Dobbin & Co., London, E.; Fleming, Birkby & Goodall, Ltd., Halifax; Green Bros., Hailsham; F. Lane, London, E.; Lane & Neeve, London, N.; W. Madder & Co., Wivenhoe, Essex; Maple & Co., London, W.; R. G. Paget & Sons, London, N.; W. Peters & Sons, London, E.; C. Neilson, E. Molesey; P. Smith & Co., London, E.; W. D. Talbert & Co., London, E.C.; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.; Woods, Sons & Co., London, E.C.—Barrows: Davey & Armitage, Southend-on-Sea; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; W. R. Pettit & Son, Thrapston, Northampton; W. J. Philpott, Croydon; Wrinch & Sons, Ltd., Ipswich.—Barrows, Drum, Universal: J. M. Dangerfield, London, S.E.; Eagle Engineering Co., Ltd., Warwick; J. Elwell, Ltd., Birmingham.—Baskets, &c., Wicker: Belgian Basket Making School, Surbiton; Blind Employment Factory, London, S.E.; J. Dove, Glasgow; A. Hewett, Swanley; M. L. Hills, Leeds.—Bedding: R. Dunn & Co., Belfast; C. Fox, London, W.; Harrison & Jones, Liverpool; T. Johnson & Sons, Manchester; J. G. Matthews, London, N.W.; W. S. Minchin, London, W.; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.—Bedsteads, Folding: Atlas Bedstead Co., Ltd., Bilston; Bradley Bedstead Co., Ltd., Bilston; Brierley & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Brookes, J. & H., Ltd., Smethwick; C. Bryant & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Crosbie, Marriner & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; W. P. Eglin, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; Filter Bros., Birmingham; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Monks, Hall & Co., Ltd., Warrington; H. Myer & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Nesbit Evans & Co., Birmingham; A. Phillips, Birmingham; T. Pool & Co., Birmingham; Siddall & Hilton, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; Wales, Ltd., Birmingham.—Belting, Leather, &c.: G. Angus & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; British Balata Belting Co., London, S.W.; R. & J. Dick, Ltd., Glasgow; Lewis & Taylor, Ltd., Cardiff; Mulcott Belting Co., Ltd., Bradford; Sandeman Stanby Cotton Belting Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Tullis, So. & Co., Glasgow.—Bins, Storage, Parts of: Goodwin, Barsley & Co., Leicester.—Blankets: J. Ackroyd & Co., Rodley, Leeds; J. Barker, Morley; W. & J. Beveridge & Co., Kinross, N.B.; Blackburn, Tolson & Co., Heckmondwike; Blackwood, Morton & Sons, Kilmarnock; R. Brearley & Son, Ltd., Batley; Brintons, Ltd., Kidderminster; Brooke, Wilford & Co., Ltd., Batley; T. Calverley & Sons, Huddersfield; Crabtree & Sons, Miinsbridge, Yorks; T. N. Cragg & Sons, Eland, Yorks; E. Crowther & Co., Ltd., Leeds; M. Day, Dewsbury; J. Dinsmore & Sons, Ballymena, Co. Antrim; C. Early & Co., Ltd., Witney; B. Fielding & Son, Greenland, Yorks; W. J. R. Fox & Sons, Ltd., Batley; W. Gledhill & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth, Yorks; J. Glover, Ltd., Ossett; W. C. Gray & Sons, Ayr; Hardman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Rawtenstall; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; J. Hoyle & Son, Huddersfield; W. Iredale & Co., Eland; J. B. Jubb & Co., Ltd., Batley; Kyle, Aitken & Gardiner, Dalry, N.B.; P. Laycock, Ltd., Leeds; J. Lockwood & Sons, Huddersfield; G. Mallinson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Marriott & Sons, Ltd., Witney; Mitchell & Co. (Ossett), Ltd., Ossett; Morton Sundour Fabrics, Ltd., Carlisle; A. Murdoch & Co., Glasgow; T. & A. Naylor, Ltd., Kidderminster; J. Newsome & Sons, Batley; Newsome, West & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; M. Oldroyd & Son, Dewsbury; Priestley Bros., Halifax; J. W. & F. N. Priestley (1911), Ltd., Liversedge, Yorks; R. T. Riley & Son, Luddenden, Yorks; Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd., Belfast; C. & J. Sharran & Co., Huddersfield; T. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Singleton & Co., Ltd., Kirksburton, Yorks; J. Smith & Co. (Batley), Ltd., Batley; W. Smith & Co. (Witney), Ltd., Witney; J. Swithenbank, Leeds; E. Sykes & Sons, Halifax; Sykes & Cam-

War Office—continued.

pinot, Ltd., Dobsco; J. T. & J. Taylor, Ltd., Batley; Taylor, Livesey & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Taylor, Yielding & Co., Ltd., Birstall, Leeds; J. Templeton & Co., Glasgow; W. Wade & Sons, Ltd., Wakefield; H. Wheatley & Son, Mirfield, Yorks; G. E. & W. Wiike, Ltd., Bury, Lancs; Wilcock & Rhodes, Ltd., Birstall, Leeds; Wilford & Johnson, Ltd., Dewsbury; R. Wilson (Eland), Ltd., Eland; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury; J. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey, Leeds; Wright, Hamer & Sons, Greetland; J. L. Wylde, Leeds; J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield, Yorks.—Blowers: Alldays & Onions Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Boilers, Locomotive, &c.: Farrar Boiler Works, Ltd., Newark-on-Trent; R. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Robey & Co., Ltd., Lincoln; W. Wilson & Co., Glasgow.—Boilers, Portable: Watson, Gow & Co., Ltd., Falkirk.—Boilers, Vertical, &c.: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.—Bolts and Nuts, &c.: W. & S. S. Allen, Ltd., Bilston; Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; A. Beebee, Wednesbury; Blakemore & Co., Ltd., Atherton; G. Boyd, Ltd., Old Hill; British Screw Co., Ltd., Leeds; G. Cooper & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; F. W. Cotterill, Ltd., Darlaston; J. Gadd & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Smethwick; Hackett Bros., Ltd., Halesowen; D. Harper & Sons, Darlaston; T. Hayes & Co., Ltd., Darlaston; Horton & Son, Ltd., Darlaston; London Screw Co., Smethwick; W. Miller & Sons, Wolverhampton; Nuts and Bolts (Darlaston), Ltd., Darlaston; T. Pittaway & Sons, Birmingham; Portland Bolt and Nut Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. C. Prestwich, Ltd., Atherton, Lancs; B. Priest & Sons, Ltd., Old Hill; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Roofing Fittings, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Simpson & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Stones Bros., Ltd., West Bromwich; Walker & Wilson, Hamilton, N.B.; Wilkes, Ltd., Darlaston; T. Williams & Sons, Ltd., Halesowen.—Boots, Ankle: Ekins, Son & Percival, Wellingborough.—Boots, Gum, &c.: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Waverley Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Boots, Long: A. & W. Arnold, Northampton; F. Bostock, Ltd., Northampton; Church & Co., Northampton; S. Collier, Ltd., Northampton; Crick & Co., Northampton; Crockett & Jones, Northampton; G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton; Hornby & West, Northampton; C. & E. Lewis, Northampton; Manfield & Son, Northampton; A. E. Marlow, Northampton; J. Marlow & Son, Northampton; Oakshott & Finnemore, Northampton; Padmore & Barnes, Northampton; W. Rush & Son, Northampton; J. Sears & Co., Ltd., Northampton; H. Sharman & Son, Northampton; Sutor, Ltd., Northampton; G. M. Tebbutt & Son, Ltd., Northampton.—Boots, Thigh: Mansfield Shoe Co., Nottingham; W. C. Terry & Co., London, N.—Boots and Shoes, Women's: J. W. Black, Leicester; E. Bostock & Co., Ltd., Stafford; T. Brown & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Leicester; T. Crick & Co., Leicester; D. Garner, Leicester; G. Green & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; J. Leeson & Son, Leicester; Lennard Bros., Leicester; Lloyd, Ebbert & Co., Stafford; W. Mason (Leicester), Ltd., Leicester; J. W. Moir & Co., Leicester; J. Rawson & Son, Leicester; J. A. Sabin, Leicester; J. Scott & Co. (Stafford), Ltd., Stafford; Stead & Simpson, Ltd., Leicester and Daventry; Stevenson & Son, Leicester; W. A. Thompson, Leicester; Wilkes Bros. & Co., Leicester; Wollerton & Wilson, Ltd., Leicester.—Boxes, Tin: F. C. Booth & Co., Birmingham; J. Booth, Ramsbottom; G. Cotterel, London, N.W.; H. Cresser, Birmingham; H. Davies & Sons, Manchester; W. & F. Hadden, London, E.C.; Taylor, Law & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Boxes and Chests, Wood: J. H. Adamson, Putney; J. Adamson & Sons, London, S.W.; Arnold & Sons, Northampton; Green & Abbott, London, W.; Hill, Egginton & Gopill, Birmingham.—Braces: Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Haley Bros., Cleckheaton; J. F. Hurst & Co., Manchester; R. Kew & Sons, Manchester; Milburn, Woodings & Co., Manchester; A. & F. Tallent, Ltd., London, N.; Taylor Bros. Brace Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Braid and Binding: H. Appleton & Sons, London, W.C.; Berisford, Birchenall & Co., Ltd., Prestwich; Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Leek Silk Twist Manufacturing Society, Ltd., Leek; G. H. Wheatcroft & Co., Wirksworth.—Bricks: Eglinton Silica Brick Co., Glasgow; Smead, Dean & Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne; Yorkshire Silica Foundry Co., Sheffield.—Bridges, Portable: T. Blackburn & Sons, Preston; J. Booth & Sons, Bolton; J. Elwell, Ltd., Birmingham; Horseley Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tipton; Naylor Bros., Ltd.,

War Office—continued.

Golborne, Lancs.; Pendleton Iron Works Co., Pendleton; Power & Deane, Ransomes Ltd., London, E.; Robinson & Kershaw, Manchester.—Brushes: J. T. Millwood & Sons, London, S.E.—Bunting and Shalloon: J. Benn, Junr., Idle, Bradford; G. Birbeck & Co., Halifax; S. Blezard & Co., Bradford; Boardman & Smith, Bradford; S. Bottomley & Bros., Ltd., Bradford; Briggs, Pollet & Co., Ltd., Bradford; C. B. Brook & Co., Drighlington, Bradford; J. Cawthra & Co., Ltd., Bradford; T. Cullen & Co., Shipley; Downs, Coulter & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Greenwood & Co., Great Horton; W. Halstead & Co., Bradford; Hartley & Watson, Wisley, Bradford; Hill, Craven & Hey, Bradford; Hinchcliffe & Co., Bradford; J. Holmes, Idle, Bradford; H. Longbottom & Co., Ltd., Bradford; G. T. Mason, Ltd., Keighley; J. Mason, Ltd., Stanbury, Yorks; Merrill & Sons, Ltd., Haworth, Yorks; Mitchell Bros. (Bradford) Ltd., Bradford; J. Northrop & Sons, Bradford; Norwood Manufacturing Co., Bradford; T. Oxtoby & Co., Great Horton; Pearson & Foster, Idle, Bradford; Pepper, Lee & Co., Ltd., Wyke; Popplewell & Ingham, Bradford; G. Priestley & Son, Ltd., Bradford; T. Priestley & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Horton, Bradford; Priestleys, Ltd., Idle, Bradford; W. Ramsden & Co., Ltd., Great Horton; S. H. Rawnsley, Bradford; F. Ripley & Co., Ltd., Bradford; T. Riley & Co., Bradford; S. Rushworth, Ltd., Bingley, Yorks; J. H. Smith & Co., Ltd., Bradford; I. Sowden & Sons, Great Horton; Sugden, Briggs, Ltd., Bradford; Taylor, Shackleton & Co., Shipley; R. Waddington, Ltd., Bradford; D. Wade & Sons, Bradford; Wade & Glyde, Bradford; W. Whitehead & Sons, Bradford; Wilcox, Wood & Co., Ltd., Shipley.—Buttons, &c.: H. & J. Beales, Ltd., Manchester; Bodhill, Parker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bury Court Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; C. Edkins & Son, Birmingham; H. Gill, Birmingham; W. Maquire & Sons, Birmingham.—Canvas: W. Birtwistle, Manchester; Holdsworth & Gibb, Ltd., Manchester; J. Nichols Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Capstans: Higgenbottom & Mamrock, Ltd., Manchester.—Cases, Wood, Packing, &c.: Bootle Case Co., Bootle, Liverpool; G. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; J. F. Farwig & Co., London, E.C.; General Cabinet and Packing Case Co., High Wycombe; Harrison & Rogers, Ltd., London, S.W.; B. Hattton & Sons, Blackburn; T. H. Helsby & Co., Ltd., Manchester; C. Jacobs & Co., Ltd., London, N.; T. J. Land & Son, Ltd., London, E.; A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; W. Lusty & Sons, London, E.; W. Smith, London, S.E.; Westmoreland Coopers & Saw Mills Co., Lancaster.—Chemicals: Baird & Tadlock, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cisterns: Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.—Clamps and Washers: W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Bayliss, Jones & Bayless, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Braithwaite & Co., Newport; British Luxfer Prism Syndicate, London, N.W.; Inkpen, Bailey & Co., Redhill; A. J. Main & Co., Glasgow.—Clogs, Women's: Jell & Marlow, London, E.; C. J. Taylor, Brighton; Uniform Clothing and Equipment Co., London, E.C.—Cloth (Piece Goods): G. A. Aked, Bingley; D. & J. Anderson, Ltd., Glasgow; Apperley, Curtis & Co., Ltd., Stroud, Glos.; Armitage Bros., Huddersfield; H. Arnold & Co., Ltd., Halifax; Athlone Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., Athlone; W. Baines & Sons, Ltd., Morley; D. Ballantyne & Co., Ltd., Peebles; H. Ballantyne & Sons, Ltd., Walkerburn, N.B.; T. & S. Barron & Co., Bradford; Batty & Dracup, Bradford; J. Beaumont & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; Benn & Webster, Ltd., Morley; Bentley & Tempest, Leeds; G. Birbeck & Co., Halifax; Blenkhorn, Richardson & Co., Ltd., Hawick; Boardman & Smith, Bradford; H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, Leeds; S. Bottomley & Bros., Ltd., Bradford; Bower, Roebuck & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Bradley & Bradley, Leeds; G. Briggs & Sons, Ossett; Briggs, Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bradford; C. B. Brook & Co., Drighlington; Brook & Woodhouse, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Brooke & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Brooke, Wilford & Co., Ltd., Batley; W. Brown, Sons & Co., Ltd., Galashiels; Brown, Hepworth & Co., Morley; Caledon Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., Caledon, Co. Tyrone; T. Calverley & Sons, Huddersfield; T. Casson & Bros., Elland; Charteries, Spence & Co., Ltd., Dumfries; J. Clay & Sons, Sowerby Bridge; J. Clayton & Co., Low Moor; Clough, Ramsden & Co., Pudsey; Cohen & Wilks, Bradford; Colne Valley Tweed Co., Slaithwaite, Yorks; Convoy Woollen Co., Ltd., Convoy, Co. Donegal; S. Cordingley, Pudsey, Leeds; H. Crabtree & Briggs, Ltd., Shipley; J. Crawford & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; C. J. Critchley & Co., Batley Carr, Batley; J. & J. Crombie, Ltd., Woodside, N.B.; B. Crosland & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. E. Crowther, Marsden, Yorks; J. Crowther & Sons, Milnsbridge, Yorks; W. & E. Crowther, Ltd., Slaithwaite, Yorks; Crowther, Bruce & Co., Ltd., Marsden, Yorks; Crowther & Nicholson, Ltd., Huddersfield; T. Cullen & Co., Shipley; A. Dickson & Co., Ltd., Galashiels; D. Dixon & Son, Ltd., Leeds; J. Dyson & Sons, Ltd., Milnsbridge, Yorks; T. Dyson & Sons, Huddersfield; Dyson, Hall & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; G. H. Eady & Co., Bradford; Eastwood Bros., Ltd., Honley, Yorks; J. Emsley & Co., Bradford; P. C. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Brinscombe; Firth Bros., Shipley; W. & H. Foster, Ltd., Bradford; W. Fox & Co., Ltd., Wortley, Yorks; D. France & Co., Honley, Yorks; E. Gardiner & Sons, Selkirk; G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Apperley Bridge; E. Gates & Co., Bradford; Gee & Whiteley, Ltd., Huddersfield; Gibson & Lumgair, Ltd., Selkirk; Glendinning Bros., Ltd., Huddersfield; H. A. Gray, Bradford; J. Greenwood & Sons, Ltd., Holmbridge; Greenwood & Walsh, Ltd., Leeds; H. Hamer & Sons, Ravensthorpe; G. Harrop & Sons, Wakefield; O. H. Hartley & Sons, Ltd., Gildersome, Yorks; Hartley & Watson, Wisley, Bradford; J. Haywood & Sons, Huddersfield; Heather Mills Co., Selkirk; T. Helm & Sons, Rastrick, Yorks; S. E. Hepworth, Bradford; Hewitt, Haigh & Wilson, Ltd., Armley, Leeds; Hill & Sons, Ltd., Dublin; Hinchcliffe, Kaye & Jagger, Elland; C. & J. Hirst & Sons, Ltd., Longwood, Yorks; G. H.

War Office—continued.

Hirst & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; J. B. & W. Hirst, Ltd., Batley, Holdsworth & Clissold, Ltd., Cleckheaton; J. Holmes, Bradford; H. Houston & Son, Frome, Som.; J. Hoyle & Sons, Longwood, Yorks; W. H. Hudson & Co., Leeds; Hudson, Sykes & Bousfield, Ltd., Morley; Hunt & Winterbotham, Ltd., Dursley; Inverness Tweed Mill Co., Ltd., Inverness; W. & E. Jackson, Morley; Kaye & Stewart, Huddersfield; Kirk & Steel, Ltd., Morley; G. & G. Kynoch, Keith, N.B.; Laidlow Bros., Jeddburgh, N.B.; J. Law & Sons, Greetland, Yorks; Learoyd Bros. & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; T. R. Lenty, Leeds; Liversedge & Co., Huddersfield; J. Lockwood & Sons, Ltd., Milnsbridge, Yorks; F. A. Lodge, Leeds; W. Lord & Sons, Leeds; Macdonald & Gibb, Ltd., Hawick; F. H. McGrath, Huddersfield; McIntyre, Cairns & Co., Langholm; Mains Manufacturing Co. (Carlisle) Ltd., Carlisle; G. Mallinson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Marshall, Kaye & Marshall, Ltd., Dewsbury; R. Mellor, Huddersfield; Middlemost Bros. & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Murgatroyd & Son, Luddendenfoot, Yorks; F. Myers & Sons, Bingley; S. P. Myers & Co., Ltd., Wilsden, Bradford; J. Newsome & Sons, Batley; Newsome, West & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; N. Noble & Co., Hawick; J. Northrop & Sons, Thornton, Bradford; M. Oldroyd & Son, Ltd., Dewsbury; Owens & Shaw, Galashiels; J. & D. Paton & Co., Ltd., Tillicoultry; J. Hartley & Sons, Ltd., Beeston, Leeds; Pearson Bros., Ltd., Slaithwaite, Yorks; J. Piley & Sons, Bradford; J. W. & F. N. Priestley (1911) Ltd., Liversedge, Yorks; T. Priestley & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Horton, Bradford; Priestleys, Ltd., Idle, Bradford; J. Priestman & Co., Ltd., Bradford; W. Ramsden & Co., Ltd., Bradford; S. H. Rawnsley, Wilsden, Bradford; J. C. Rennie & Co., Mintlaw Station, Aberdeenshire; J. & S. Rhodes, Ltd., Morley; Richardson & Co., Morley; F. Ripley & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Robinson Bros., Marsden, Yorks; J. Ross & Co., Leeds; H. Sanderson & Son, Galashiels; P. & R. Sanderson, Galashiels; T. A. & J. W. Sands, Leeds; C. Scarth & Sons, Ltd., Morley; H. Scholefield & Co., Honley, Yorks; Scon & Hood, Hawick; J. Scott & Sons, Langholm, N.B.; Shaw Bros., Ltd., Huddersfield; C. Shaw & Co., Leeds; T. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Simpson & Fairbairn, Ltd., Earlston, N.B.; Singleton & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; J. H. Smith & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Smith & Calverley, Huddersfield; Smith & Hutton, Ltd., Bradford; C. Sowden & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; I. Sowden & Sons, Bradford; Standeven & Co., Ltd., Halifax; G. & J. Stubble, Ltd., Batley; Sugden & Briggs, Ltd., Bradford; Sutcliffe & Rawson, Bradford; Sykes, Marsden & Co., Huddersfield; J. T. & J. Taylor, Batley; Taylor & Littlewood, Ltd., Huddersfield; Taylor, Shackleton & Co., Shipley; W. Thomson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; T. & J. Tinker, Ltd., Holmfirth, Yorks; Waddell & Turnbull, Selkirk; R. Waddington, Bradford; Wade & Glyde, Bradford; E. Walker & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Walker, Halifax; M. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Pudsey, Leeds; J. Walton & Son, Calverley, Leeds; R. Ward & Co., Manchester; E. Waterhouse & Co., Huddersfield; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth, Yorks; A. C. Watson, Morley; W. Watson & Sons, Hawick; Whiteley & Green, Ltd., Huddersfield; Whitwam & Co., Golcar; J. Wilson, Ltd., Gildersome, Leeds; Wilson & Glenn, Ltd., Hawick; Wilson, Smith & Sutcliffe, Ltd., Leeds; W. E. Yates, Ltd., Bramley, Leeds.—Cloth, Dyeing of: W. Brook & Sons, Huddersfield; J. F. Mellor & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; W. Whiteley, Huddersfield.—Clothing, Hospital: Begg & Co., Manchester; Benjamin & Towe, Ltd., London, E.C.; Goodrich Bros., London, N.—Clothing, Leather: F. C. Chamberlain & Co., Wellingborough; Kingsland Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.; G. H. Leavey & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Clothing, Miscellaneous: W. Currie & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Clothing, Oilskin: M. Fidler & Co., Manchester; I. Frankenburg & Sons, Ltd., Salford; Goldstone, Davies & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Great Grimsby Coal, Salt and Tanning Co., Gt. Grimsby; A. Harris & Co., Higher Broughton; S. Mendel & Son, Manchester; Monarch Waterproof Co., Ltd., Manchester; Premier Waterproof and Rubber Co., Manchester; J. Weinberg & Sons, Manchester; Wilks Bros., Salford.—Clothing, Plain Clothes: Anderson & Thompson, Aberdeen; G. W. Atkinson & Co., Leeds; Booth & Co., Leeds; Chilton, Wigley & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; G. Crosland, Huddersfield; Curl Bros., Norwich; Dublin Bespoke Clothing Co., Dublin; Haigh's (Huddersfield) Ltd., Huddersfield; Harries, Whitfield & Co., Birmingham; T. T. Heath & Co., Leicester; Hogg & Hurlley, Ltd., Leeds; Hollington Bros., London, E.; J. Hunter & Son, Ltd., Liverpool; Hunter, Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; M. Hyam Wholesale Clothing Co., Ltd., London, E.; Ideal Clothiers, Ltd., Wellingborough; H. Leaning & Co., Ltd., Colchester; Lewis's, Ltd., Liverpool; R. London, London, E.; A. H. Mills & Co., Leeds; H. Mindelsohn, Leeds; J. D. Myers & Co., London, E.C.; Newby, Riley & Hartley, Leeds; W. Pickup & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Pilling Bros. & Noar, Manchester; Reliable Clothing Co., Ltd., Nuneaton; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.; Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Glasgow; J. Shannon & Son, Ltd., Walsall; M. & R. Silman and M. & L. Reuben, Leeds; Southern Bros., Wolverhampton; Stammers, Ltd., Walsall; W. Tucker, Bath; Wallis & Linnell, Ltd., Kettering; Walton Bros., London, N.E.—Clothing, Uniform: Albion, Ltd., Leeds; Alderton & Sons, London, W.C.; Arthur & Co., Ltd., Leeds; H. W. Ashworth & Co., Manchester; Atkinson & Co., Headingley; Bailey & Lockhart, Ltd., Leeds; Bainbridge Bros., Ltd., Leeds; Barlow & Shaw, Manchester; J. Barran & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; V. Bell, Manchester; S. Bennett & Sons, Leeds; Bolton & Musgrove, London, W.; T. Brown, London, W.; Buckley & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. & W. Campbell & Co., Leeds; S. Camrass & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; E. S. Cartledge, London, W.; J. Cohen & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Colchester Manufacturing Co., Colchester; J. Compston & Sons, London, E.; County Tailoring Co., Ltd., London, N.; H. Crook, London, E.C.; Dickenson Bros., Todmorden;

War Office—continued.

B. Eastwood & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Edmonds & Co., Manchester; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Greenwood & Fielding, Hebden Bridge; J. Harding, Son & Co., Ltd., Nantwich and Manchester; Hart & Levy, Ltd., Leicester; Heaton (Leeds) Ltd., Leeds; J. Hepworth & Son, Ltd., Leeds; Horn Bros., London, W.; Horrocks & Son, Blackburn; J. Howell & Co., London, W.; Hunter, Barr & Co., Leeds; J. Hyams & Co., Ltd., London, E.; T. Hyde & Co., Oxford; J. & F. Ibbotson, Ltd., Leeds; H. Josephson, London, E.C.; G. H. Leavey & Co., London, W.C.; Lockhart & Partners, Leeds; J. May & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; L. Michaels & Co., London, E.C.; Milnes, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; L. Moses, Ltd., London, W.; J. & N. Phillips, Manchester; Phillips & Piper, Ltd., Ipswich; Preston, Brooke & Co., Ltd., Leeds; F. R. Roberts & Co., Leeds; J. Roberts & Co., Leeds; Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd., London, W.; H. Safer, Leeds; J. Shannon & Son, Ltd., Walsall; J. Smedley & Co., Ltd., Manchester; D. Smith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; S. Stratton, London, W.; Sunderland & Sons, Glasgow; R. Sutcliffe & Co., Ltd., Hebden Bridge; Thorncroft & Clarkson, Leicester; Wallace, Scott & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Wallace & Weir, Ltd., Glasgow; Watson & Co., Leeds; J. Weinberg & Sons, Manchester.—Clothing, Women's: A. Black, London, E.; M. E. Brock & Son, London, N.; R. R. Buck & Sons, London, N.E.; W. Buckley, Ltd., Oldham; Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., London, W.; City County Warehouses, Ltd., Blackburn; A. Cohen, London, E.; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester; F. Coupe & Sons, Manchester; H. W. Edwards, London, W.; A. Moore & Co., Manchester; Oetzmann & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Sykes & Campinot, Ltd., Dobcross, Yorks; Tone Vale Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bridgewater; White & Lait, London, E.C.—Clothing, Working: Arding & Hobbs, London, S.W.; Astin Bros., Hebden Bridge; E. & H. J. Broomhalls, Ltd., Barnsley; Butler & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Collier & Edmonds, Plymouth; J. 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Ellingham, Dartford; English Bros., Wisbech; A. Fairhead & Sons, Enfield; R. Finch & Co., Hull; Fisk & Co., Ipswich; F. & G. Foster, London, S.E.; Frazer Joinery Co., Ltd., Norwich; J. H. Fryer, Derby; J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton, Manchester; G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.; Hall, Beddall & Co., London, S.E.; J. Harrison & Co., London, S.E.; Hibberd Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.; F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., London, S.E.; T. Higgs, Northampton; Higgs & Hill, Ltd., London, S.W.; Hill, Richards & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Holland & Hannen, London, W.C.; Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.W.; S. & R. Horton & Sons, Ltd., Lincoln; Jewson & Sons, Norwich; J. B. Kind, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; J. Laing & Son, Carlisle; Laverack & Goddard, Hull; W. Lawrence & Son, London, N.; Leslie & Co., Ltd., London, W.; T. J. Lovell & Son, London, W.; T. Lowe & Son, Burton-on-Trent; T. N. Lyons, Ltd., London, E.C.; McCormick & Sons, Ltd., London, N.; J. McDonald, Bridgeton,

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Tucker & Sons, London, N.; G. H. Upton, Hull; G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone; T. Weeks, Bedminster; Woodridge & Simpson, Oxford.—**Jacks, Lifting:** Dudbridge Iron Works, Ltd., Stroud; Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Jars, Stoneware:** M. Knowles & Son, Chesterfield; Mottishaw & Bradshaw, Castleford; Pearson & Co., Whittington Moor.—**Joinery:** Austin (East Ham and Ilford), Ltd., London, E.; W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devizes; Gloucester Joinery Co., Gloucester.—**Knives, Clasp:** I. & J. Barber, Sheffield.—**Knives, Table:** J. Keeves & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Laces, Leather and Fabric:** Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Lamps, Brazing:** Lake & Elliot, Ltd., Braintree; W. & B. Robinson, Birmingham.—**Lamps and Lanterns:** Blanchard Lamps (British), Ltd., London, E.C.; Reform Lighting Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Sherwood, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lead, Sheet:** F. A. Clark & Son, London, W.—**Leather, Dressed:** J. & T. 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Manual: Davison Clarke & Co., London, N.1. 20 Books; 80,000 Forms; 250,000 Folders: Howard & Jones, London, E.C. Making 200 Boxes: A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N. Printing 1,000,000 Folders: Clarke & Sherwell, Northampton. Printing 3,125 Labels: G. F. Tomkin, Leytonstone. 1,100,000 Labels: Tags, Ltd., Liverpool. Printing 39,000 Booklets: Rankin Bros., Bristol. 942,500 Labels: Simpson Label Co., Edinburgh. Covering 5,000 Strawboards with Canvas: Sangorski & Sutcliffe, London, W.1. Covering 20,000 Books; 30,000 Books; 3,000,000 Books; 3,500 Books: J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C. 125,000 Covers for Books; 5,000 Books; 500,000 Sets of Forms; 6,000 Books: Hazell, Watson & Viney, London, E.C. 10,000 Pads: Asher Puller & Co., London, S.E.17. 60,000 Books: Truslove & Bray, London, S.E.17. 2,000 Reels of Printing: Percival Jones, London, S.E.5. 500,000 Sheets of Forms: Farmer & Sons, London, W.2. 27,000 Books: H. Baldwin & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. 500,000 Forms; J. Dickens & Co., Northampton. 2,000 Manila Indexes: Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Canning Town. 5,000 Books: J. Truscott & Sons, London, E.C. 75,000 Books; 600 Books: Drake, Driver & Leaver, London, E.C. 50,000 Folders: R. Tilling, London, S.E. 500 L/L Metals: British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd., London, S.E. 500 L/L Binders: Bur-rup, Mathieson & Sprague, London, S.E. 50 Attaché Cases: J. Peck & Sons, London, S.E. 500,000 Books: Sir J. Causton & Sons, London, S.W. 10,000 Books: Charles & Son, London, E.C. 4,000 Books: Harding & Curtiss, Bath. 5,000 Books, and 5,000,000 Telegram Forms: John Heywood, Ltd., Manchester. 7,400 Books: Heath Bros., Macclesfield. 2,400 Books: Butterworth & Furnival, Manchester. 12,000 Books: J. Dixon, Ltd., Burnley. 3,000,000 Books: A. Edwards, Widnes. 15,000,000 Telegram Forms: Percy Bros., Ltd., Manchester. 25,000 Telegram Forms: Browne & Nolan, Ltd., Dublin. 100,000 Books: Duffield & Son, Leeds. Jobwork Printing Contract: Petty & Sons, Reading. Making 250 L/L Binders: Presswork, Ltd., Tudor House, Rathbone. 4,000 Pads: Wightman & Co., Douglas Street. 10,000 Covers; 7,000 Portfolios; 6,000 Books: Waterlow & Sons, Finsbury. 1,000,000 Pads: Bemrose & Sons, Derby. 10,000 Books: Steel & Co., Stroud, Glos. 350,000 Forms: 527,000 Labels: Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Verney Rd., S.E. 5,000 Books; 5,000 Books; 15,000 Books; 15,000 Books; 1,500 Books: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Apsley Mills, Hemel Hempstead. 330 L/L Binders; 5,000 Prong Binders; 30 L/L Binders: C. Cakebread, Finsbury. 600 Books; 25,000 Covers for Books: 500,000 Labels; 7,500 Books: Straker Bros, Bishopsgate. 5,000 Books; 4,000 Books: Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., Herne Hill, S.E. 5,000 Books: King & Whitting, Ltd., Canonbury Rd. 2,500 Agri. Leaflets 101-200: Dow & Lester, Ltd., Foster's Hall Place. Supply 12 Books: W. J. Pollock & Co., 81, Mortimer St., W.1. 5,000 Books; 3,000 Books: Griffiths & Sons, Old Bailey and Coldharbour Lane.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Attercliffe Employment Exchange, Alterations and Additions: Dawson & Jones (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield. Bromsgrove Employment Exchange, Alterations: E. Crowder, Birmingham. Charterhouse Telephone Exchange, Adaptation: Henry Kent, London, S.E. Flax Factories, Pinchbeck, Holbeach, Peakirk & Thorney, De-Seeding Stations: John Thompson & Sons, Peterborough. Garston Employment Exchange, Alterations: Haugh & Pilling, Liverpool. Hendon, Ordinary Works and Repairs: W. Tout, Hendon. Kingsway, General Electric Company's Building, Adaptation: W. J. Madison, Canning Town, E. Liverpool, Allerton Towers, Alterations, &c.: Bullen Bros. & Sons, Liverpool. Northampton District, Ordinary Works and Repairs: Edwin Archer, Northampton. Peterborough Flax Factory, De-Seeding Buildings and Barns: John Cracknell, Peterborough. Regent's Park, New Canteen: Fred Pitcher, Ltd., London, N. St. Helen's Employment Exchange, Alterations: J. Lucas & Son, Prescott, Lancs. Shepherd's Bush Employment Exchange, Alterations, &c.: Ford & Walton, Ltd., London, N.W. Southall Employment Exchange, Alterations and Additions: J. E. Whiter, Newington Butts, S.E. Yeovil Flax Factory, De-Seeding Buildings and Barns: Bird & Pippard, Yeovil.—**Engineering Works:** East Greenwich, H.M. Fuel Research Station, Gas Purifiers: Drakes, Ltd., Halifax; Glover West Retorts: West Gas Improvement Co., Ltd., Manchester; Water Gas Plant: Humphreys & Glasgow, London, S.W. Flax Production, 15 h.p. Motors: Thomas Berry, Edinburgh; Rams: John Blake, Ltd., Accrington. London County Hall, Extension of Heating on Second Floor: W. G. Cannon & Son, Southwark, S.E. National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Heating of 7 ft. Wind Channel: Palowkar & Sons, Cheapside, E.C.—**Furniture:** Bedsteads: Fisher, Brown & Bayley, Ltd., Birmingham. Cabinets: Roneo, Ltd., London, E.C. Cabinets, Dental: Inland Wood and Arts Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Cromer. Chairs: G. A. Large & Son, High Wycombe; B. North & Sons, London, E.C.; Horace Mills, Newark-on-Trent; Goodearl Bros. & Co., Ltd., High Wycombe. Coal Scuttles: Ludlow Bros. (1913), Ltd., Birmingham. Couches, Chesterfield: D. G. Tagg & Son, Bethnal Green. Glasses, Toilet: John Hall & Sons, Bristol; D. Meredith, Letchworth. Lockers: Bennet Furnishing Co., Ltd., Peckham, S.E.; R. Speake & Son, Wolverhampton; Wm. Angus & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Pigeon Holes (cases of), Shelves and Racks: The Falcon Aircraft Co., Holloway, N. Racks, &c., Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich; J. Greenwood, Ltd., London Bridge, E.C. Tables, Bedside, Dressing Chests, &c.: Wilkinson & Sons, Bradford. Tables: J. Lupton, Leeds. Wardrobes: Mason & Son, Haverhill.—**Miscellaneous:** Bedding: J. G. Matthews, Willesden Junction, N.W.; Chas. Fox, London, W. Bricks: Lochside Coal and Fireclay Co., Ltd., Dunfermline. Carpets and Rugs: Coates & Co., Ltd., Perth; Wilton Royal Carpet Factory Co., Wilton; Brintons, Ltd., Kidderminster; J. Humphries & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Electric Lamps: Pope's Electric Lamp Co., Harlesden, N.W. Fire Extinguishers: General Fire Appliance Co., London, E.C.; Sinclair & Co., London, E.C. Glasgow District, Window Cleaning: Scottish Window Cleaning Co., Glasgow. Goloshes: North British Rubber Co., London, N. Knife Cleaning Machines: Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd., Birmingham. Linen: Messrs. Erskine, Dunfermline; Broadway Damask Co., Ltd., Belfast. Oilskin Coats, &c., Lybro, Ltd., Liverpool. Overalls: R. M. Hadley, Birmingham; W. Sugden & Sons, Cleckheaton. Paint: Torbay Paint Co., London, E.C. Scales: D. Brash & Sons, Glasgow. Sponge Cloths: B. Dyson & Sons, Ltd., Oldham. Steel Cupboards: Ratner Safe Co., London, E.C. Tunics, &c., Beech & Grafton, Manchester.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telegraphic: A. W. Gamage, Ltd., London, E.C.; India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; H. White & Co., London, N. **Apparatus, Telephonic:** British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Gent & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E. **Boards for Telegraph Sets:** Tyer & Co., Ltd., London, E. **Bolts and Nuts:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd.,

Post Office—continued.

Birmingham; Portland Bolt and Nut Co., Ltd., Birmingham. **Bolts, Arm:** Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton. **Boxes, Battery:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Braces:** D. Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath, Staffs. **Cable, Submarine:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E. **Cases for Telegraph Sets:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Cells, Secondary:** Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E. **Coils, Retardation:** Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Manchester. **Combiners:** J. Barker & Co., Ltd., Willenhall, Staffs. **Cords for Telephones:** British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Cheshire; Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Manchester. **Cotton Twill:** Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough, Lancs. **Ducts, Stoneware:** Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville, Burton-on-Trent. **Galvanometers:** India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E. **Insulators:** J. Bourne & Son, Ltd., Denby, Derbyshire. **Nippers:** Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E. **Oil:** Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W. **Paper:** J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Reed & Smith, Ltd., Silvertown, Cullumpton; J. A. Weir, Ltd., Leslie, Scotland. **Pliers:** George Plumpton, Ltd., Warrington. **Rods, Stay:** Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. **Solder:** E. Austin & Sons, London, E.; British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott. **Spindles, Insulator:** Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. **Suspensers for Cable:** I. N. Lyons, Ltd., London, E. **Troughing:** Doulton & Co., Ltd., Rowley Regis. **Wire Galvanized Iron:** Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington. **Wire, Switchboard:** Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Manchester. **Extension of the Equipment at Liverpool Bank Telephone Exchange and Provision of an Exchange Equipment at Liverpool Central Telephone Exchange:** Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.16.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

Battery Plates: Chloride Electrical Co., London, S.W. **Bellows:** Alldays & Onions, Birmingham. **Cells:** General Electric Co., London, E.C. **Crucibles:** Morgan Crucible Co., London, S.W. **Hose Pipes:** Vacuum Brake Co., London, E.C.; North British Rubber Co., London, W. **Hydraulic Press:** Fielding & Platt, Gloucester. **Insulator Cups:** Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C. **Iron Hoop:** W. K. Bamber, London, S.W. **Joint Rings:** Consolidated Brake Co., London, S.W. **Machines:** Greenwood & Batley, Leeds. **Screw Couplings:** Gloucester Ry. Car Co., Gloucester. **Sections:** Tudor Accumulator Co., Westminster, S.W. **Steel, Die:** Edgar Allen & Co., Sheffield. **Steel, Sheet:** J. Lysaght, Ltd., Newport. **Steel, Cast:** Sanderson Bros. & Newbold, Sheffield. **Tubes:** J. Brother-ton, Ltd., Wolverhampton. **Tyres:** Taylor Bros. & Co., Leeds. **Wire:** R. Johnson & Nephew, Manchester; Whitecross & Co., Warrington; Shropshire Iron Co., Hadley, Salop; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.C. **Zinc Sheathing:** London Zinc Mills, Ltd., London, N.

PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

Blankets, Linen, &c., Supply of: Walpole Bros., Ltd., Dublin. **Chimney Sweeping, Dublin District:** John O'Neill, Dublin.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

Blankets: Joseph Hoyle & Son, Longwood, Huddersfield. **Brushes, Buckets, &c.:** Thos. McKenzie & Sons, Ltd., Dublin. **Cases for Palliasses and Bolsters:** Todd, Burns & Co., Ltd., Dublin. **Forage Caps:** John Ireland & Son, Dublin. **Helmets:** Charles Owen & Co., London, E.