

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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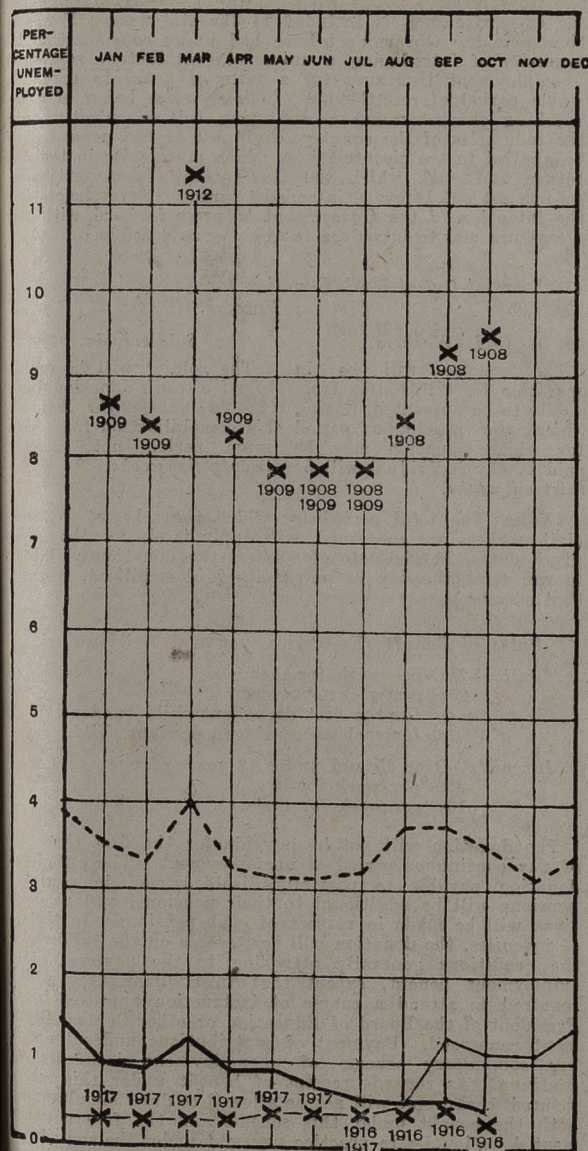
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

THE LABOUR MARKET IN OCTOBER.

In October employment remained very good in most industries, and much overtime was worked. In the textile industries, however, apart from the woollen and worsted trades which were busy, employment generally was only fair.

Trade Unions, with a net membership of 1,146,851, excluding those serving with the Forces, reported 0.4 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 0.5 per cent. at the end of September and 1.1 per cent. a year ago.

Of the 3,686,556 male and female workpeople insured under the National Insurance Acts of 1911 and 1916, the number unemployed at the end of October was 24,505 (or 0.66 per cent.), compared with 0.67 per cent. in the previous month, and 0.78 per cent. a year ago. For males and females separately the percentages unemployed at the end of October were 0.31 and 1.59.

Employment at coal mines continued good. At collieries covered by the Returns received, the pits were working an average of 5.76 days per week in the fortnight ended 26th October, as compared with 5.45 days per week in the corresponding period of 1917; the number of workpeople employed increased by 0.8 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and decreased by 4.0 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Employment continued very good at iron, shale and lead mines, and good at tin mines. As was the case last month, quarrying operations were interrupted by bad weather, but employment was fairly good on the whole.

In the pig iron industry employment continued good; at iron and steel works very good. The engineering and shipbuilding trades continued to be very busy, and a large amount of overtime was worked. The number of tinsplate and steel sheet mills reported at work was about the same as a month ago. Employment continued good in most of the other metal trades, and overtime was frequently worked.

In the cotton trade employment in the spinning section was good, and full time working was permitted up to 26th October in order to compensate for time lost owing to the recent dispute; in the weaving section employment declined. In the woollen and worsted trades it continued good. A decline in the numbers employed in the hosiery trade was due to influenza, but otherwise employment remained good.

In the jute trade the supplies of raw material improved, but the great majority of the operatives worked short time throughout the month, varying from 5½ to 15½ hours a week. In the linen trade in Ireland employment continued slack, with much short time; in Scotland it was about the same as in September. In the silk trade it continued fairly good and in the lace trade fair. The carpet trade was affected by shortage of materials but employment remained fair. On the whole, employment in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades was moderate; with woollen and worsted dyers and finishers employment was not quite so good as in September and with cotton dyers it continued bad.

In the leather trades employment continued good, overtime being worked in some districts. In the boot and shoe trades it was good; in the bespoke tailoring trade it varied from fair to good in different districts, and in the ready-made branch it was good. With dress-makers and milliners in London it was fair; in the wholesale mantle, costume and blouse trade and in the shirt and collar trade it was fairly good; in the corset trade employment continued good. With felt hatters it was fairly good on the whole.

In the brick and cement trades employment continued good. The men remaining in the building trades continued to be very well employed, overtime being reported in many cases. In the woodworking and furnishing trades employment was, on the whole, good. In the paper, printing and bookbinding trades it continued good, letterpress printers and bookbinders in London especially working a good deal of overtime; with lithographic printers, however, it was only fair. In the pottery and glass trades it remained good. The food preparation trades were affected by shortage of materials but, apart from the chocolate and sugar confectionery trades and the bacon trade, employment remained good on the whole.

Agricultural operations were rather backward, largely owing to weather conditions, up to the middle of October, but better progress was made during the latter part of the month. The supply of labour was generally deficient, but with the assistance of women, soldiers, and prisoners of war, farmers have usually been able to cope with the necessary work. With fishermen employment was fairly good, and with dock labourers it was fair on the whole.

Detailed reports and statistics as to employment in the various trades are given on pages 443-50.

Employment Exchanges.—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Employment Exchanges for the five weeks ended 11th October, 1918, was 40,266, as compared with 42,627 in the previous four weeks, and with 38,097 in the five weeks ended 12th October, 1917. The average weekly number of vacancies filled for the same period was 30,697, 33,373 and 28,477 respectively. The number of workpeople remaining on the live register at 12th October, 1918, was 27,125 men, 51,149 women, 7,462 boys and 7,691 girls—a total of 93,427.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported to the Department as having been granted in October resulted in an aggregate increase of about £100,000 in the weekly wages of over 500,000 workpeople. No decreases were reported.

The principal changes recorded were increases awarded to dock labourers at all the large ports, usually amounting to 1½d. per hour, and bringing the total war wage advance in most cases up to 8½d. per hour, and increases of 3s. 6d. per week, or 7d. per shift, to men and women 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 9d. per week, or 3½d. per shift, to workers under 18, employed at gas undertakings generally in Great Britain. Other changes affecting large bodies of workpeople were increases in wages granted to men employed at blastfurnaces, iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands, pottery workers in North Staffordshire, and men and boys employed in the coach-building trade. A large number of increases were also reported in the building and printing trades.

Trade Disputes.—The number of trade disputes beginning in October was 79, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 67,900, as compared with 205,000 in the previous month, and 80,400 in October, 1917. The estimated total aggregate duration of all industrial disputes during the month was 282,400 days, as compared with 831,300 days in September, 1918, and 503,200 days in October, 1917. The principal bodies of workpeople involved in disputes were woodworkers engaged in aircraft, ship and house building, &c., in Liverpool and district, who struck against the establishment of an output bonus system at a national aircraft factory. As a result the system was suspended, as regards woodworkers, pending negotiations.

DEMobilISATION AND RESETTLEMENT

THE Government have created a Civil Department of Demobilisation and Resettlement responsible to the Ministry of Labour under a Controller General. At the request of the Prime Minister Sir Stephenson Kent, K.C.B., has consented to become Controller General. The Department will deal with all questions affecting the re-employment and resettlement of the Navy, Army and Air Force, and of civil war workers. The Controller General will have at his disposal, in addition to the Appointments Department, the staff and machinery of the Employment Department of the Ministry of Labour, which includes the administration of the Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance. The functions of the Labour Departments of the Admiralty and Ministry of Munitions will be transferred to the Ministry of Labour as soon as is convenient, and the necessary staff will be attached to the new organisation.

The Minister of Munitions has appointed a Demobilisation Board under the Chairmanship of Sir James Stevenson, which will work in the closest co-operation with the Controller-General's Department. The primary function of the Demobilisation Board will be to assist the transition from munitions to normal production with the least possible delay so as to avoid as far as possible dislocation and unemployment. (A copy of the Official Notice to contractors, sub-contractors and workpeople engaged on work for the Ministry of Munitions is printed separately below.)

Provision for Unemployment.

The Government has decided to make provision for such unemployment as may occur during the coming months, and its scheme is set forth below. For the sake of simplicity the Government's policy with regard to out-of-work donation for ex-service men is included in the statement. For some time past the Government have had under consideration the necessity of introducing a universal contributory scheme of unemployment insurance for a term of years to cover the whole period of resettlement. This measure being of a far-reaching character and necessitating full consultation with the industries of the country, could not at the present stage be applied to the circumstances which must arise in the near future and with which the Government's non-contributory scheme set out below is intended to meet. Nevertheless it is the intention of the Government to press forward with such a measure and to introduce it as early as possible.

Scheme of Out-of-Work Donation for Ex-Service Men and Civilian Workers.

Civil Workers. Soldiers, &c.

The scheme will be in operation for six months from a date to be appointed, during which the maximum period for which donation may be paid to any individual will be thirteen weeks.

(Note.—The total period for which the scheme, so far as civil workers are concerned, will apply is six months from a given date. In the case of soldiers the donation will begin to run from the day he personally is demobilised, whenever that may be.)

Rates of Benefit (Ex-service men and civil workers).

Adults.—24s. per week for men.
20s. per week for women.
6s. for the first dependent child (under 15)
3s. for each succeeding dependent child.

Juveniles.—Over 15 and under 18 years of age.
12s. per week for boys.
10s. per week for girls.

The donation will not be payable for the first three days of any continuous period of unemployment. The out-of-work donation payable to partially disabled men in receipt of pensions will be additional to their pensions, and no deductions will be made in respect of such pensions. In the case of juveniles, the donation will be payable on the fulfilment of the conditions generally attaching to the payment of unemployment benefit, except that in addition they will be required to attend a course of instruction approved by the President of the Board of Education or other Central Department concerned. Payment of contributions under the existing compulsory scheme of unemployment insurance will continue. As regards receipt of benefit under this scheme, insured workpeople will not be allowed to draw simultaneously both the benefit under this scheme and the free unemployment donation, i.e. in practice payment under the contributory scheme will be suspended except in cases where the insured workman has exhausted his free donation. Arrangements similar to those under Section 105 of the National Insurance Act, 1911 (under which Trade Unions may pay the State benefit of 7s. to their members and subsequently recover it from the Ministry of Labour) will not be allowed in respect of free unemployment donation. Repayment to Trade Unions under Section 106 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, in respect of unemployment benefit which they pay out of their

own funds will be suspended during the operation of the free unemployment donation to civil workers.

Demobilisation of the Forces.

The Government has adopted as its fundamental principle that demobilisation, subject to military needs, must be governed by industrial requirements and broad social considerations.

It is important in the first instance that those who are now serving with the Colours, whose services will be needed to carry out the actual plan of demobilisation, should be at their posts well in advance of the actual beginning of demobilisation. These "demobilisers," as they are called, will therefore return first.

In the next place, it must be remembered that some of the industries of the country have been deprived of the services of men whose return will be essential before employment can be provided for a large number of returned soldiers. It would be folly to bring back into civil life a large body of workers unless the pivotal men were already in their places and the earlier links in the chain of production complete. Full inquiries have been made to ascertain who are the individuals upon whose speedy release the resumption of normal production depends. These pivotal men will be brought back at the earliest possible moment. The return of the "demobilisers" and pivotal men will secure the smooth working of the machinery of demobilisation and the preparation of industry for the absorption of the returned soldiers.

As to the general body of soldiers, the general rule will be that those who have places waiting for them will return before those who have no definite prospects. It is known that a considerable proportion of the men in the army will be able to return to their former employers. Such men, known technically as "slip" men, whose jobs are definitely waiting for them on their return, will be demobilised in accordance with a scheme of priority. The Ministry of Labour is preparing a priority list of industrial groups, placing them in the order of their national importance from the point of view of the re-establishment on a peace basis of the essential industries of the country. It is obvious that though certain trades must necessarily take a high place on the priority list, the position of others must depend upon considerations which cannot now be foreseen.

Whilst industrial considerations must be predominant in the scheme of demobilisation, other considerations have not been overlooked. For example, within each group preference will be given to married men over single men, and a certain proportion of each draft will consist of men with a long period of service in a theatre of active operations and of men who are time-expired soldiers enlisted on normal attestations before the war.

Soldiers will be required to fill up a form giving the particulars necessary for their re-absorption into industry. Each form will then be transmitted to the area in which the man to whom it refers normally resides. Where, according to the form, the man's employer has promised to keep his place open for him, the Employment Exchange will ascertain whether the offer will stand, and if so the tear-off slip at the bottom of the form will be returned to the man's commanding officer. This man then becomes a "slip" man. The same thing will happen where a job is found for a man, though it had not been previously promised. Commanding officers will make up their drafts of men in accordance with the instructions they receive with regard to priority. Men who are abroad will be sorted out into parties for various concentration camps which will serve certain dispersal areas at home. From these collecting places the men will proceed direct to dispersal stations at home. At these dispersal stations they will only be retained for a few hours, and they will then proceed to their homes, which will be in the neighbourhood of the dispersal station. They will receive a protection certificate, a railway warrant home, and a cash payment, together with an out-of-work donation policy. The soldiers will then be entitled to twenty-eight days' furlough, during which time they will receive pay and ration allowance, and the separation allowance will at the same time be continued. At the expiration of the furlough, the men will be finally demobilised.

The general scheme sketched above is applicable to the Army, the Air Force, and, with the necessary modifications, to the Royal Navy.

The Munitions of War Act, 1915, Schedule 2, para. 3, provides that: "In any re-adjustment of staff which may have to be effected after the war, priority of employment will be given to workmen in the owner's establishment at the beginning of the war who have been serving with the colours." A scheme has been prepared giving special facilities for ex-service men with regard to Land Settlement and occupation at home on small holdings, allotments, or cottages with gardens.

Arrangements for Financial Assistance.

It is recognised that the further training or education of young ex-officers in various callings, or men not officers who have interrupted their training in those callings, is a matter in which the Government has responsibility; and the War Cabinet has agreed to the principles of a scheme whereby, where circumstances require, assistance with respect to fees and maintenance can be given on the recommendation of the Training Committee, to enable men in those classes to complete their training. The details of the scheme proposed will be announced very shortly.

It is intended that the Military Service (Civil Liabilities) Department with an Advisory Committee should be continued in existence after the termination of the war so that financial assistance subsequent to demobilisation may be given in accordance with a scheme based on the existing regulations of this department. That is to say—

- Assistance may be granted to any officer or man who is unable, by reason of his undertaking military service, to meet his financial obligations after demobilisation and is thereby exposed to serious hardship.
- The obligations in respect of which assistance may be granted should be those arising in respect of (i) Rent. (ii) Interest and instalments payable in respect of loans, including mortgages. (iii) Instalments payable under agreements for the purchase of business premises, a dwelling house, furniture, and the like. (iv) Rates and taxes. (v) Insurance Premiums. (vi) School Fees.

One-Man-Businesses.—It will be within the discretion of the department to make a grant, either in the form of a lump sum or by quarterly or other instalments; and if in any particular case the department is of opinion that in lieu of assistance in respect of any of the specific obligations mentioned above, it is desirable that assistance should be given for the purpose of enabling applicants to purchase stock-in-trade or shop-fittings, a grant may be given for this purpose. This applies particularly to the difficulties experienced by the one-man businesses.

Apprentices.

It is proposed that State assistance shall be given in respect of apprentices whose apprenticeship has been interrupted by War Service where, in the industry concerned, a scheme of training has been approved by the Minister of Labour.

No grant is to be payable under the scheme in respect of an apprentice unless he has reached the age at which he would normally have completed his apprenticeship, provided that in no case shall such age exceed 23 years in Scotland and 21 years elsewhere; and it will not be payable in respect of an apprentice who was in the last year of his apprenticeship when called up for service.

No scheme of training will be approved unless the unexpired period of apprenticeship is reduced by at least one-third. The employer will pay in wages to the apprentice not less than seven-twelfths during the first 12 months, and not less than two-thirds during the second 12 months (if any) of the total of the current standard rate plus War Bonus.

The sum payable by the State will be the difference between the weekly wage payable by the employer (as above) and three-fourths during the first 12 months, and five-sixths during the second 12 months (if any) of the total of the current standard rate plus War Bonus. In no case will the grant be payable for a period exceeding two years.

Where in the opinion of the Minister of Labour it is desirable that an apprentice should receive whole-time training in a technical school, a maintenance grant not exceeding 27s. 6d. per week may be paid for a maximum period of 40 weeks, in lieu of the State assistance laid down above.

The Ministry of Labour will be empowered to pay such fees as may be approved by the Board of Education or other Government Department regulating fees, for apprentices attending technical schools under an approved scheme.

The Minister of Labour shall have power at any period during the course of training to discontinue, or vary any such grants, fees or maintenance allowances, if in his opinion the training which is being given is not of a satisfactory nature. Any such action in connection with schemes involving attendance at a technical school, or involving training subject to inspection by an Educational Authority, shall also be approved by the Government Department for Education concerned.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MUNITION WORKERS.

The following instructions have been issued to all factories and firms engaged on work for the Ministry of Munitions:—

- There should, so far as possible, be no immediate general discharge of munition workers.
- All workers, however, who desire to withdraw from industry or to leave for any reason, and all workers who can be absorbed elsewhere, should be at once released.
- Production on contracts for guns and gun ammunition, machine-guns, small arms and small-arms ammunitions; trench warfare mortars, bombs and stores, pyrotechnic stores; aerial bombs; all accessories of the above stores; aircraft and aero-engines; and the manufacture of explosives, should be reduced in the following ways:—
 - All overtime should be immediately abolished.
 - Systems of payment by results should be temporarily suspended, and the customary notice of the transfer from payment by results to time-work should be given.
 - When a transfer to time-work has taken place, a reduction of the hourly week should, wherever possible, be introduced. The reduction of hours will also apply to men already on time-work, and in their case the customary procedure as to reduction of hours should be followed.
 - Whenever reduced hours are worked on a time-work basis, the number of hours worked must not be less than one-half of the hours in the present

DEMobilisation IN GERMANY.

ACCORDING to the *Vossische Zeitung* of 27th October, the Under Secretary of State announced at the Reichstag Committee for Trade and Industry that a Commission for the Demobilisation of Wage Workers had been appointed, consisting of representatives of the Imperial authorities, the Federal Governments, industry, trade, agriculture, the salaried classes, and the labour organisations. This Commission had appointed a committee of nine members, who, in consultation with the military authorities, the communes and the most important trades, were to make the requisite preparations as speedily as possible. The basis of the scheme had been prepared long since by the military authorities and the other departments concerned. An attempt was being made to simplify and abridge the process of demobilisation. Munition workers were to be continued in employment, as far as this is possible. Plans had been prepared for a system of unemployment relief—both for wage workers and salaried employees. Orders for public works which had been suspended would be distributed immediately, and new works started. Heads of firms, foremen, agriculturists, miners, transport workers and officials of all kinds would be the first to receive their discharge; and measures would be taken to see that farmers, factory managers and employers sent in their requisitions for labour and had their demands satisfied as early as possible.

A later issue of the same newspaper, dated 4th November, contains the following passages: "Now that as a result of the political events of the past few weeks the question of demobilisation has become an actuality, the authorities concerned are taking the matter energetically in hand. The plans drawn up by the military authorities, which were based on the supposition of a favourable peace, are no longer of any use; the Imperial Department of Economics has therefore undertaken to draw up new plans. The chairman of the Demobilisation Section is Dr. August Müller, who will collaborate with the Imperial Labour Department in carrying out the arrangements for demobilisation. In the Imperial Economic Department representatives of the Trade Unions will discuss the general scheme for demobilisation with the already existing Committee for Demobilisation, which also contains representatives of the workpeople.

"The main principle of demobilisation, according to *Vorwärts*, will be that: 'Every wage-worker and official shall return to the situation which he had in 1914.' This general principle shall also apply to the demobilisation of the home army, several hundred thousands of whom will be left without employment by the closing down of concerns which are working solely on war contracts. Of course the principle—'Back to your old situation'—will not be rigidly applied, but due care will be taken to avoid unnecessary changes and personal inconvenience.

"No foreign workman shall be allowed to deprive a German of work and food. Facilities will be given to Polish, Belgian, and Dutch workmen to return to their homes. Prisoners of war will be withdrawn from the factories, &c. Agriculture, whose representatives have also expressed their concurrence in the above-mentioned regulations, will, so far as is possible, give employment to all labourers born on the land, and to all who have a knowledge of agricultural operations.

"The reinstatement of the workers in their old employment will doubtless be seriously interfered with, by the fact that many concerns have been closed down. Labour Exchanges, unemployment benefit, and public relief works will help to solve any difficulties arising in this way.

"There will be no great difficulty in establishing public relief works of permanent economic value. There is no lack of opportunities for work. An enormous amount of repairing work is urgently required. But it is very questionable if contracts for the requisite installation work will be distributed so long as prices remain at their present height. A dangerous vacuum may arise owing to want of coal and raw material, and it will be the duty of the Imperial Authorities to make the necessary provision.

"Deliberations are still in progress regarding these questions, and the elimination of profiteering from public contracts.

"Soldiers will be discharged according to the economic value of the trade to which they belong. At the same time special facilities will be given to employers for obtaining the release of particular men, and it seems probable that they will be controlled by Trade Union secretaries in the exercise of these facilities.

"The organisation for demobilisation will be devoid of all bureaucratic formality. It will be guided by the advice of the existing industrial associations, and will depend on the energy, discretion, and sense of responsibility of the officers of these associations, who will be entrusted with full powers to make all the necessary arrangements without loss of time. The Imperial Economic Department is at the head of this organisation, and the work will be divided up among local committees, who will also have extensive powers.

"Industry as a whole will have to bear part of the social burdens of demobilisation. It is possible that the periods for terminating agreements will be extended, or regulations will be made regarding the rates of wages and the hours of labour."

normal working week of the establishment. If in any case the earnings of the workpeople, for the full weekly number of hours on the short-time system, fall below the following amounts:

	Per Week.
Men of 18 years and over	30s.
Boys under 18 years	15s.
Women of 18 years and over	25s.
Girls under 18 years	12s. 6d.

their earnings will be made up to these sums by the employer, who will be reimbursed by the State. Where time is lost, the amounts payable will be sums proportionate to the number of hours actually worked.

4. The adoption of half-time may cause unavoidable discharges, but every effort should be made to minimise unemployment, utilising employees for a short period on labouring and clearing-up work. In allotting this work, preference should be given to workpeople who are ordinarily dependent upon industrial employment.

5. All persons discharged, or claiming release, can obtain free railway warrants for journeys from the place of employment to their homes or to places where they have found new employment. The warrants will be issued through the Employment Exchanges. In cases where large numbers are required, warrants can be obtained by the employers from the Employment Exchanges for issue at the works.

6. Directions will be given at an early date with regard to War Munitions Volunteers, Army Reserve Munition Workers, and other special classes of workers.

7. The foregoing instructions are issued for the guidance of contractors until individual firms receive further and particular instructions from the Ministry of Munitions. The loyal and cordial co-operation of all employers is confidently invited.

UNEMPLOYMENT DONATION.

To provide for the abnormal period that must immediately follow on the cessation of hostilities, the Government have adopted as a temporary measure the following general scheme of non-contributory unemployment donation, which has been laid before them by the Minister of Reconstruction in agreement with the Minister of Labour.

The broad conditions of the scheme are that this unemployment donation shall remain in force for a period of six months from a date to be announced shortly by the Government, and that the benefit can be drawn for a maximum of thirteen weeks during that period in cases where unemployment cannot be avoided. The other conditions and necessary safeguards will be explained by the Minister of Reconstruction in his statement to Parliament, and he will then also deal fully with the scheme that will be applicable to the demobilised members of His Majesty's Forces.

Under this temporary non-contributory scheme which will remain in force pending the introduction of a general contributory scheme, demobilised civil war workers will receive benefits on the following scale:—

- (a) To unemployed men over the age of 18 years, 24s. a week. To unemployed women over that age, 20s. a week.
- (b) There will be an additional allowance in respect of the first dependent child under 15 years of age, 6s. per week, and 3s. for each additional dependent child under that age.
- (c) There is a further provision for unemployed juveniles between the ages of 15 and 18 of 12s. per week for boys and 10s. for girls, conditional on their attending a course of instruction approved by the Board of Education, or other central Department concerned.

It is necessary that industry should be rapidly transformed to peace conditions in order to provide permanent and re-productive employment for the civil workers and for the fighting men returning from the war. The proposals outlined above are solely intended to bridge over the inevitable period of dislocation. It must be emphasised that the non-contributory scheme is a purely emergency measure. While it is in operation the existing compulsory unemployment insurance scheme will remain in suspense so far as benefits are concerned. Contributions will, however, still be payable in order to build up a reserve of benefits for contributors when the temporary scheme comes to an end. Thus the special interests of contributors are fully safeguarded; in the meantime the Government are pressing forward with their scheme for general contributory insurance, which will be based on permanent considerations, and must not be prejudiced by the non-contributory scheme here announced.

In all cases where discharges of munition workers are in contemplation, it is necessary that the management of firms should work in close co-operation with the local Employment Exchanges, in order to facilitate the return of the munition workers to their homes and their reabsorption in industry.

It is, therefore, absolutely essential that the Employment Exchanges should be notified at least a fortnight in advance of the numbers of workers to be discharged, and that, as soon as possible thereafter, they should be supplied with full information as to the individuals affected. Officers of Employment Exchanges, and Dilution and Investigation Officers of the Ministry of Munitions have been instructed to advise firms as to the order of discharge, &c., and to co-operate with them in the endeavour to mitigate hardship.

WAR-TIME RISE IN RETAIL PRICES OF NECESSARIES (CHIEFLY FOODS).

INTERNATIONAL SURVEY.

In all commercial countries, whether neutral or belligerent, the last four years have been marked by an advance in prices of the necessaries of daily life, so great as to cause an unprecedented reduction in the purchasing power of pre-war rates of money-wages and to give rise to repeated demands on the part of the manual labour and salaried classes for successive readjustments of their rates of pay to meet the rapidly changing conditions. The pressure of the problems created by these demands and the comparative lack of statistical data of the kind required for judging how far they are based on real grievances have moved the Governments of various countries to develop their Statistical Services in the direction of a more complete collection of data necessary for a frequent and regular ascertainment of changes in the general level of retail prices of necessaries and more especially of foods.

There has accordingly been accumulated during the last four years, a body of published statistical data on this subject, both greater in volume and better in quality than that which existed at the outbreak of the war. This will have been recognised by regular readers of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, inasmuch as all new examples of the application of statistical methods in this field of enquiry by Government and other competent authorities abroad have, since the outbreak of war, been duly noted either in special articles or in one or other of the paragraphs appearing in this journal under the heading of "Retail Prices."

A short summary of the results of the statistical labours of Government and other authorities in the various countries to satisfy a want which had long been felt, but which the war had rendered much more insistent, may be of interest at the present time. This is attempted in the following Table:—

	ALLIED COUNTRIES.										ENEMY COUNTRIES.			NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.						
	IN EUROPE.					OVERSEAS.					Germany.									
	United Kingdom.	France.				United States.	Canada.	Australia.	New Zealand.	South Africa.	Berlin.	Prussian Towns (Calwer).	Austria (Vienna).	Norway.	Sweden.	Denmark.	Holland (Amsterdam).	Switzerland.	Spain.	
Number of Articles Comprised:																				
Food	14	11	11	7	22	24	22	22	16	22	14	16	13	22	32	*	21	31	12	
Fuel	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	3	...
Lighting	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Washing	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Approximate Number of Localities Covered	640	...	205	43	...	45	60	30	25	9	...	200	...	17	44	+	...	...	48

PERCENTAGE RISE SINCE JULY, 1914.

	Per cent. 13	Per cent. ...	Per cent. No change	Per cent. 4	Per cent. ...	Per cent. 3	Per cent. 6-	Per cent. No change	Per cent. 4	Per cent. ...	Per cent. 17	Per cent. 7	Per cent. 7	Per cent. ...	Per cent. 5	Per cent. ...	Per cent. ...	Per cent. 5	Per cent. 1
1914. August-December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1915. January-June	24	19	10	12	...	4†	6	13	16	...	52	1†	53	...	17	...	...	17	6
July-December	38	21	23	27	...	No change	6	33	14	...	80	...	102	29	26	30	...	23	10
1916. January-June	51	36	35	33	...	6	13	32	18	...	105	92	123	54	32	34	...	33	13
July-December	69	35	44	33	...	14	24	27	21	...	112	112	160	63	47	46	...	47	16
1917. January-June	94	43	63	58	66	37	48	26	27	...	89	117	187	90	70	58	38	69	27
July-December	103	84	92	70	92	50	60	29	29	26	...	119	273	122	92	66	42	95	36
1918. January	106	91	...	123	57	67	29	33	26	...	...	...	141	121	...	85	...	...	...
February	108	...	111	121	133	69	30	34	27	...	...	...	127	127	73	97	...	...	...
March	107	...	...	137	...	51	71	31	34	...	...	...	153	135	...	82	104	...	...
April	103	118	...	136	...	51	69	...	37	50	...	...	127	...	...	86	...	...	...
May	107	...	132	...	55	71	32	39	33	...	...	...	164	168	...	87	...	...	...
June	108	...	...	...	59	72	32	39	32	...	...	...	171	161	...	87	130	...	...
July	110	...	...	...	...	75	...	39	...	...	...	...	179	163	...	...	...	...	...
August	118	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	184	...	...	...	...	...
September	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Cannot be stated: the Danish source deals with groups of food articles.

† Decrease.

‡ Copenhagen and provincial towns, number not stated.

In all except four of the 17 countries brought under review in the Table, it is now the practice of the Government to compute and publish at monthly, quarterly or half-yearly intervals, index numbers of changes in the general level of retail prices of necessaries. The four exceptions are Holland, Switzerland, Germany, and Austria-Hungary. In the case of Holland, figures of this kind are now being computed monthly by the Municipality of Amsterdam. For Switzerland, figures have been calculated quarterly since the beginning of the war by the Swiss League for Reducing the Cost of Living, from data supplied by co-operative societies (254 at the latest date) scattered throughout the country. For Germany the only continuous series of index numbers covering various parts of the country is that of Richard Calwer, a statistician and publicist of Berlin, who edits a number of periodicals of high standing dealing with economic questions. For Berlin alone, a second series of monthly index numbers has been computed by the British Department of Labour Statistics from the official Prussian returns of retail prices so long as these were procurable in this country under war conditions, i.e., until the month of March, 1917. The same course was followed in the case of Vienna until the month of August, 1917, after which the requisite data could no longer be obtained. In the case of Italy mention should be made of the index numbers of war-time changes in the level of food prices published by the Statistical Offices of two of the principal cities—viz., Milan

and Florence, although the figures have not been included in the Table, which is limited to series constructed by Government Departments, wherever such index numbers exist.

Amongst the countries where index numbers of retail prices are now being computed and published by the Government at intervals of less than a year, the United Kingdom is the only one in which the price movements of rural as well as urban localities are reflected in the figures. Thus the United Kingdom index number for November is based on returns from no less than 640 localities, a quarter of which have less than 5,000 inhabitants. In all other countries the basis of the figures is restricted to certain urban centres the number of which ranges from 206 (in France) to 1 (in Portugal).

Considerable diversity necessarily exists between one country and another as regards the number and nature of the articles whose price movements are kept under regular observation. Nevertheless, in all countries the bulk, and in some countries the whole, of the list of articles, the retail prices returns of which are utilised in the computation of the published index numbers, consists of foods that enter largely into household consumption amongst the mass of the population, i.e., the manual labour classes. Where more than food is comprised, the additional articles most frequently met with are those falling under the heads of fuel and lighting (France, Portugal, Canada, South Africa, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland). In four cases (Canada, South

Africa, Norway and Denmark) the item house-rent, and in three cases (Norway, Denmark and South Africa) the item clothing is also regularly included.

For purposes of an international conspectus such as is attempted in the Table, it has been thought best to eliminate so far as possible all items other than food. This has not been possible in all cases. Thus the figures relating to France, Norway and Sweden are partly based also on the cost of fuel and lighting, those relating to Australia partly on lighting and washing, and those relating to Portugal, South Africa and Switzerland partly on all these additional items.

Even within the range of foods, however, there is much diversity both in the number and the nature of the articles that enter into the prices index numbers of the different countries, although in every case an effort is made to ensure the inclusion of the staple foods of the country. The number of distinct articles comprised is greatest in Sweden (32) and least in Italy (7). Each article here counts as one only, even when, as is frequently the case, the prices of various qualities of the article are regularly ascertained and enter into the calculation. Thus, in the United Kingdom the published prices statistics are stated to cover 14 distinct articles only, but this number would be increased to 21 if each of the descriptions of beef, mutton and butter for which prices are ascertained were counted separately.

In all the countries brought under review, with the exception of two (Italy and Spain), the composite index number for any given period is computed according to a method which allows for the proportions in which the various items are represented in a typical working-class family budget, and which assumes that those proportions have not changed since the base period.

The base period, i.e., the period from which the rise in prices is calculated, is in most cases the month of July, 1914. The exceptions are as follows:—For French towns, excluding Paris, the 3 months July-September, 1914, are taken as a basis; for Portugal, the whole of the year 1913; for Spain, the 6 months April-September, 1914; for South Africa, the first 7 months of 1914; and for Switzerland the month of June, 1914.

It will be understood that the differences already noted as existing with regard both to the range of foods and the number and nature of the localities covered by the prices returns of the different countries necessarily produce a certain inequality in the degree of accuracy with which the percentages in the Table reflect the war-time rise in the general level of food prices in those countries. This inequality is further increased by certain differences in the methods used by the different statisticians in arriving at average prices and in "weighting" the various foods according to their importance in the people's dietary—points which cannot conveniently be dealt with in the limits of the present article. It follows that conclusions based on a comparison between the percentage rises exhibited by two or more countries at the same date or period can only be approximately correct.

Certain broad conclusions, however, are suggested by the figures as being admissible without reservation.

1. Up to the end of 1916 none of the belligerent countries had experienced an advance in food prices approaching those recorded in either Germany or Austria. In the absence of data for any later period (other than Calver's index number for April, 1918, as to the unsatisfactory character of which the author himself warns his readers) the height to which the level of food prices has risen at the present time in those countries, but more especially in Austria, must remain a matter for speculation.

2. The rise in food prices has been least in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and, amongst European countries, Denmark, Holland and Spain.

3. In both Norway and Sweden, where food supplies are mainly dependent on seaborne traffic, which has been seriously impeded by the warlike operations of the belligerents and more especially the enemy submarine activity, the rise in food prices has been particularly marked.

RETAIL PRICES—LATEST STATISTICS.

UNITED KINGDOM: PRICES AT 1ST NOVEMBER.

The general level of retail prices of the principal articles of food at 1st November was about 133 per cent. above that of July, 1914, the corresponding percentage for 1st October being 129. The increase is almost exclusively due to a rise of 20 per cent. in the price of fresh eggs, which at 1st November were about 6d. each, on the average. Milk and butter were slightly dearer than a month ago, fish was cheaper by about 8 per cent. (revised control prices having come into operation in October), and potatoes also were a little cheaper. There was practically no change during the month in the prices of the remaining articles included in the following Table, which gives a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 1st November in relation to the normal prices of July, 1914:—

Article.	Percentage Increase from July, 1914, to 1st November, 1918.		
	Large Towns (populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
Beef, British—			
Ribs	100	106	103
Thin Flank	133	120	126
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs	178	173	175
Thin Flank	215	198	206
Mutton, British—			
Legs	103	102	102
Breast	117	96	106
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs	216	195	206
Breast	224	211	217
Bacon (streaky)	147	137	142
Fish	190	145	167
Flour	50	54	52
Bread	68	62	65
Tea	75	69	73
Sugar (granulated)	251	231	241
Milk	140	142	141
Butter—			
Fresh	104	109	107
Salt	112	112	112
Cheese	183	128	130
Margarine	105	89	97
Eggs (fresh)	436	389	412
Potatoes	72	47	59

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 rather 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	139	128	133
(2) Expenditure on such articles of food, allowing for changes in consumption	101	93	97

The average level of rents has only increased very slightly (as a result of increases in local rates), but the prices of other items have advanced so substantially that the general increase in the prices of all the items ordinarily entering into the working-class family budget (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, &c.) between July, 1914, and 1st November, 1918, is estimated at between 120 and 125 per cent., taking for this calculation the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of the various items in November, 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 about 100 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.

SWEDEN.*

At the prices prevailing in August the cost of maintaining the standard pre-war budget of a typical Swedish household

* Sociala Meddelanden, No. 8, 1918. Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.

in the matter of food, fuel and lighting represents an increase of 6 per cent. upon the cost at the prices prevailing in the preceding month, and an increase of 184 per cent. in comparison with July, 1914. The "typical family" is one consisting of a man and wife and two children, and having an expenditure of about £111 per annum. The above figures relate to the principal towns of Sweden taken together, but if the same budget be taken to apply to Stockholm alone, August shows an increase of 4 per cent. as against July, 1918, but an increase of 205 per cent. as against July, 1914.

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 August last, showed a rise of 2 per cent. as compared with the preceding month and of 162 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. For food alone the cost in August was 184 per cent. greater than in July, 1914, for fuel 620 per cent. greater, lighting 139 per cent., clothing 220 per cent., while for house-rent the increase was 11 per cent. only. These figures are based on the standard of living of an average urban family which had (in 1914) an income of about £80 per annum, and are computed on the assumption that no change has taken place in such standard.

SWITZERLAND.†

According to a computation made by the Swiss League for Reducing the Cost of Living on the basis of returns from 270 co-operative societies, the general level of retail prices of foods and of certain other household necessities (fuel, lighting, soap) in Switzerland on 1st September, 1918, showed an increase of 9·2 per cent. as compared with 1st June, 1918 (the date of the preceding computation), and of 151 per cent. as compared with 1st June, 1914. (The usual comparison in regard to food alone cannot be made on this occasion, the necessary details not being given in the source.)

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.

CANADA.‡

The estimated weekly expenditure upon food alone by a family of five, as computed from returns of retail prices prevailing in August in sixty towns in the Dominion, shows an increase of 3·2 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 80·7 per cent. as compared with July, 1914, assuming the family dietary to have been maintained at the same standard throughout. If the total expenditure upon food, fuel, lighting and rent be taken, the August figures show an increase of 2·6 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 49·7 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 increased by 1·2 per cent. only.

AUSTRALIA.§

During the month of June, the index number representing the average retail price of food as a whole in thirty principal towns in the Australian Commonwealth showed a decrease of 0·1 per cent. as compared with May, 1918, and an increase of 32·4 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 during the intervening period.

NEW ZEALAND.||

The index number of retail prices of food in July, based on returns relating to twenty-five representative towns in New Zealand, shows an increase of 0·4 per cent. when compared with the corresponding figures for the previous month. Groceries and meat rose in price by 1·4 and 0·3 per cent. respectively, while dairy produce showed a decrease of 1·2 per cent. As compared with July, 1914, all three groups of articles were dearer, the combined index number for July being 39·3 per cent. above the pre-war level. In the computation of the 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 since taken place.

* Sociala Meddelelser (the journal of the Norwegian Department for Social Affairs), No. 4 of 1918. Christiania.

† Schweizerischer Konsumverein, 12th October, 1918. Basle.

‡ The Labour Gazette, September, 1918. Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

§ Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, No. 72, June, 1918. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne.

|| Monthly Abstract of Statistics, August, 1918. Wellington, New Zealand.

Group of Articles.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in July, 1918, as compared with	
	June, 1918.	July, 1914.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Groceries	+ 1·4	+ 43·0
Dairy produce	− 1·2	+ 26·3
Meat	+ 0·3	+ 37·1
ALL GROUPS COMBINED (WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE INCREASE)	+ 0·4	+ 39·3

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1918.

ACCORDING to the Preliminary Statement on "Produce of Crops" issued by the Board of Agriculture, the yield per acre of all the corn crops in England and Wales this year is above the average, and with the single exception of the small area of beans, the total production is also greater; while all are better, whether judged by the yield from an acre or by total production, than in 1917. The yield of wheat is estimated at 33 bushels per acre (2 bushels above the average), and the total production, upon the greatly increased acreage, amounts to 10,534,000 quarters, which is the largest quantity harvested since estimates were first officially collected in 1885, and exceeds last year's total by 3½ million quarters. Special reports received from the Board's crop reporters indicate that a certain proportion of the wheat has been damaged, especially in the northern districts and in Wales, but the condition of the bulk is satisfactory. Barley has yielded 32½ bushels per acre, or half a bushel more than the average; the total production of over 6 million quarters is the largest since 1914. The production of oats is almost 2 million quarters more than the previous highest on record (1907), and amounts to 14,336,000 quarters; the yield of 41½ bushels per acre is the best since 1910. Mixed or dredge corn, distinguished for the first time, produced an additional 620,000 quarters from 139,000 acres. The damage to barley and oats has been considerably more serious and widespread than in the case of wheat. Beans have given 29½ bushels to the acre, while peas, with 27½ bushels, show the best return of the last ten years. Taking all the five corn crops together the gross production in England and Wales was no less than 8½ million quarters, or quite 35 per cent. more than in 1917.

The yield of seeds' hay (clover, sainfoin and grasses under rotation) is practically equal to the average—viz., just 29 cwt. per acre; but that from the permanent grass (21½ cwt.) is four-fifths of a cwt. below the average. Owing to the increased production of corn, the total amount—viz., almost 2,100,000 tons of seeds and nearly 4,700,000 tons of meadow hay—is less than that taken last year, in spite of the better yield per acre. The total production of hay of both kinds amounts to 6,785,000 tons, or fully three-fourths of a million tons short of last year's total, and nearly 1,100,000 tons less than the average from the much larger area of the ten years 1908-17.

PROFIT-SHARING IN ITALY: NEW DECREE.

THE Italian *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of 28th Sept. last contains the text of a decree, dated 15th Sept., giving legal sanction to the principle of profit-sharing in business undertakings. After payment of the limited dividends allowed during war-time, one-third of the profits of a firm must be invested in Government stock. The remainder may in future be applied, either wholly or in part, to the formation of a co-partnership fund in favour of the employees and workpeople. All regulations and conditions concerning such a fund or concerning a projected profit-sharing scheme must receive the approval of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour. The portion of profits set aside for the purpose of forming a profit-sharing fund will be liable to income-tax.

EMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

GERMANY.*

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

"So far as the Imperial Statistical Office is able to judge from the returns received the industrial position in the 50th month of war would appear on the whole to be unchanged. In certain respects it was not so good as in July, but this was balanced by improved employment in other directions. The statistics relating to sickness insurance societies, which in the preceding month had indicated a greater number of persons employed, show a slight decline at the latest date, but the level of employment indicated is only 0·2 per cent.

* Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 1st November, 1918.

below that for the beginning of the year. In 1917 the difference between the two periods showed a more favourable tendency than in the current year."

Returns from Trade Unions.—Returns relating to employment during September were furnished by 37 Trade Unions, the membership covered being 1,260,116. Of these 9,611, or 0.8 per cent., were out of work on the last day of the month, as compared with 0.7 per cent. in the preceding month, and 0.8 per cent. in September, 1917.

Returns from Employment Exchanges.—Returns relating to the operations of Employment Exchanges during September show, in the case both of men and women, a decline in the quantity of labour available, the number of applications for employment per 100 situations offered being 46 in the case of men (as against 48 in the preceding month) and 73 in the case of women (as against 79 in July). In September, 1917, the applications numbered 50 and 87 respectively.

NORWAY.*

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

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	Aug. 31st, 1918.	July 31st, 1918.	Aug. 31st, 1917.	Aug. 31st, 1918.	July 31st, 1918.	Aug. 31st, 1917.
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania)	805	823	802	2.7	2.7	1.9
Carpenters, &c.	1,395	1,390	1,554	...	...	...
Painters (Christiania)	562	546	614	...	...	...
Metal workers	9,817	10,002	10,187	1.3	1.2	0.9
Boot and shoe makers	1,017	1,000	887	0.5	0.4	0.1
Printers	2,825	2,309	2,176	0.5	0.1	0.4
Bookbinders (Christiania)	840	837	781	2.7	3.3	1.2
Cabinetmakers	670	660	650	...	...	...
Bakers (Christiania)	425	420	469	5.2	1.9	2.6
TOTAL	17,856	17,987	18,110	1.2	1.0	0.8

SWEDEN.

Employment, April to June, 1918.—The issue of Sociala Meddelanden (the journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs) for July, 1918, gives the following particulars as to unemployment among members of Swedish Trade Unions at the beginning of April, May, and June, 1918, respectively. (Corresponding data for 1917 have been added from an earlier issue of the journal.)

Unions.	Membership reporting at June 1st, 1918.	Percentage Unemployed on 1st of Month.					
		April, 1918.	May, 1918.	June, 1918.	April, 1917.	May, 1917.	June, 1917.
All Unions making Returns	108,423	4.9	5.0	4.0	6.1	4.4	2.8
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—							
Bricklayers and masons	1,500	15.5	12.6	7.6	33.4	11.0	1.9
Painters	1,083	24.5	20.7	17.8	30.2	25.9	27.5
Blastfurnacemen, &c.	8,219	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Foundrymen	3,438	4.5	3.9	3.3	0.3	0.6	0.8
Tinplate workers, &c.	1,461	16.8	15.8	11.3	11.5	9.8	6.7
Engineering operatives	33,976	3.0	2.9	2.5	1.6	1.4	1.5
Textile workers	1,683	24.8	24.1	32.2	3.2	1.5	4.2
Boot, shoe and leather workers	3,597	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1
Brewery workers	1,250	8.0	7.5	4.4	4.8	5.4	5.8
Tobacco workers	3,477	0.2	...	...	0.2	0.1	0.3
Sawmill workers	4,884	2.4	2.1	1.3	2.5	6.2	4.3
Woodworkers	8,201	4.2	4.0	2.7	8.6	6.0	2.3
Municipal workers	2,601	1.9	1.1	0.1	2.6	3.1	1.6
General workers and factory operatives (trades not distinguished)	10,753	10.3	14.1	10.8	11.6	9.7	6.2

HOLLAND.†

Employment in June.—Returns relating to employment in June were received by the Dutch Statistical Office from Trade Union and other unemployment funds with a total insured membership of 186,385. Of these 20,161 were performing military service, or were on strike, locked out, sick, etc., leaving 166,224 as the number concerning whom returns could be utilised. The percentage of such members out of work during the month was 8.7 as compared with 9.1 per cent. in the preceding month, and with 10.0 in June, 1917.

* Information supplied by the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour.
† Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, September 30, 1918. The Hague.

Group of Trades.	Number of Members insured against Unemployment in June, 1918.	Percentage Unemployed.			Average Days Lost per Week per Member Unemployed.		
		June, 1918.	May, 1918.	June, 1917.	June, 1918.	May, 1918.	June, 1917.
All Unions paying Unemployment Benefit, and Municipal Unemployment Funds making Returns	166,224	8.7	9.1	10.0	4.6	4.5	3.8
Do. do. excluding Diamond Workers	155,986	8.0	8.1	6.7	4.4	4.3	2.6
Working in diamonds, &c.	10,238	20.5	23.1	42.3	5.6	5.6	5.8
Printing, lithography, &c.	12,582	0.7	0.8	0.7	5.9	5.6	5.2
Building (including road-making)	33,328	4.7	5.0	1.6	5.0	5.1	4.6
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	30,897	7.7	8.1	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.5
Textile	12,758	21.7	21.7	33.8	4.4	4.0	2.3
Food, drink, and tobacco	24,959	16.4	14.7	4.2	5.0	4.8	3.5
Woodworking, &c.	7,925	2.2	2.6	1.3	5.7	5.6	5.1
Leather, oilcloth, &c.	2,962	8.9	1.8	—	1.6	4.9	—

Information on a somewhat different basis is available for July—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 members unemployed to be 8.8 per cent. in July as compared with 8.2 per cent. in June. Among the members of these Unions the average number of working days lost owing to unemployment was, in July, 6.4 per cent., and in June 6.3 per cent. of the total number of days that might have been worked in the respective months.

UNITED STATES.

New York State.*

Employment in Manufacturing Industries in August.—The following report is based on returns from 1,648 representative firms with over 616,000 employees, or more than one-third of the factory workers in the State, and a weekly payroll of over £2,700,000:—

"It is usual that the returns of manufacturing activity in August show fewer employees than in the preceding month. The reports for August of this year confirm this tendency, as the number of workers has fallen off 2 per cent. since July. With the exception of the chemical industries, where employees increased slightly, every group had a smaller number of operatives. Losses ranged from 4 per cent. for the stone and clothing groups to a fractional loss in light and power.

"The decline in employees did not prevent the upward trend of wages from attaining a new high level. The total payroll for August is the largest of which there is record, and this despite wage declines in six of the eleven industry groups. It is the sustaining influence of the metal industries, where total pay-rolls advanced 3 per cent., that is responsible for this favourable result.

"In August, 1918, there were 5 per cent. more workers than in August, 1917. Gains were reported by seven of the eleven industry groups and ranged from a slight increase in textiles to one of 19 per cent. in the metals. The four groups to show declines during this twelve-month period were: stone, wood, printing and clothing, with declines of 17, 6, 5, and 8 per cent. respectively. Aggregate wages were 36 per cent. greater than a year ago, every group reporting larger pay-rolls. The most marked increases were in metals, paper and textiles, which groups registered gains of 57, 44 and 31 per cent. respectively.

"The growth in the number of employees and in the aggregate amount of wages paid is clearly seen when we compare the returns for August, 1918, with those of the same month in previous years. August of the current year had 9 per cent. more employees and a 59 per cent. larger payroll than August, 1916, 28 per cent. more employees and 109 per cent. greater payroll than in August, 1915, and 33 per cent. more employees, and 128 per cent. larger payroll than in August, 1914.

"Since March, 1918, each month has seen the establishment of a new record for average weekly earnings per employee. This figure for August was £4 8s. 6d., and is an advance of 1s. 11d. over the previous record of July. This average is obtained by dividing the total pay-rolls by the number of employees on the pay-rolls. In the computation of this average no distinction is made between men and women or between shop and factory office employees. The corresponding averages as reported in August, 1917, 1916, 1915, and 1914, were respectively £3 8s. 6d., £3 0s. 2d., £2 13s. 9d., and £2 12s. 3d. These figures show an increase of 69 per cent. in average weekly earnings since August, 1914."

* The Bulletin, September, 1918. Albany, N.Y.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING OCTOBER.

(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 Oct., 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
	Males.*	Females	Total		Month ago.	Year ago.
Building	456,557	5,077	461,634	0.51	...	- 0.12
Construction of Works	91,495	1,681	93,176	0.54	+ 0.06	+ 0.02
Shipbuilding	268,353	9,131	277,474	0.26	+ 0.03	+ 0.16
Engineering & Ironfounding	970,069	416,764	1,386,833	0.68	- 0.04	- 0.05
Construction of Vehicles	146,157	17,842	163,999	0.27	+ 0.01	- 0.15
Sawmilling	9,425	704	10,129	0.50	+ 0.10	- 0.09
Other Insured Workpeople	34,978	177	35,155	0.07	+ 0.08	- 0.04
Total Insured under Act of 1911	1,977,034	451,366	2,428,400	0.56	- 0.01	- 0.07
Iron and Steel Manufacture	153,257	12,084	165,341	0.13	- 0.01	- 0.32
Tinplate Manufacture	9,864	2,792	12,656	0.11	+ 0.01	+ 0.04
Wire Manufacture	15,844	8,433	24,277	0.50	- 0.15	+ 0.01
Anchors, Chains, Nails, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, &c.	12,203	12,792	24,995	0.66	+ 0.03	- 0.09
Brass	18,831	8,387	27,218	0.30	- 0.03	- 0.36
Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc, &c.	19,003	10,155	29,158	0.42	+ 0.07	- 0.04
Hardware and Hollow-ware	51,397	50,887	102,284	0.78	+ 0.02	- 0.12
Tools, Files, Saws, Implements, Cutlery	15,533	6,604	22,137	0.24	- 0.23	- 0.01
Clocks, Plate, Jewellery	6,205	6,490	12,695	0.13	- 0.03	- 0.04
Needles, Pins, Typefound-ing, Dies, &c.	3,651	6,740	10,391	0.38	+ 0.13	+ 0.10
Electrical, Scientific, &c., Appliances and Apparatus	27,665	24,730	52,395	0.69	+ 0.01	+ 0.07
Miscellaneous Metal	1,821	4,704	6,525	0.27	- 0.23	- 0.18
Ammunition and Explosives	54,594	188,410	242,944	1.41	- 0.18	0.61
Chemicals	63,822	28,501	92,323	0.89	+ 0.05	+ 0.08
Leather and Leather Goods	27,710	24,560	52,270	0.59	+ 0.03	0.28
Brick, Tile, and Artificial Building Materials	16,623	7,387	24,010	0.43	+ 0.01	+ 0.01
Sawmilling, Machined Wood-work and Wooden Cases †	43,906	28,299	72,205	1.68	+ 0.12	+ 0.08
Rubber and Manufactures thereof	18,835	33,277	52,112	0.90	...	- 0.14
Other Insured Workpeople	48,249	184,024	232,273	1.31	+ 0.07	+ 0.03
Total Insured under Act of 1916	608,959	649,197	1,258,156	0.37	+ 0.04	- 0.19
GRAND TOTAL	2,585,993	1,100,563	3,686,556	0.66	- 0.01	- 0.12

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

Trade.	Percentage Unemployed at end of October, 1918.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a month ago.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a year ago.	
	Males.*	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Building	0.49	1.91	- 0.01	- 0.03	- 0.13	- 0.28
Construction of Works	0.47	4.58	+ 0.05	+ 1.26	- 0.02	+ 2.56
Shipbuilding	0.18	2.51	+ 0.01	+ 0.72	- 0.16	- 0.49
Engineering & Ironfounding	0.28	1.61	...	- 0.02	- 0.07	- 0.12
Construction of Vehicles	0.17	1.04	- 0.01	+ 0.14	- 0.15	- 0.36
Sawmilling	0.36	2.41	+ 0.05	+ 0.84	- 0.11	- 0.26
Other Insured Workpeople	0.07	...	+ 0.03	...	- 0.04	...
Total under Act of 1911	0.31	1.62	...	...	- 0.10	- 0.12
Iron and Steel Manufacture	0.05	1.22	...	...	- 0.24	- 2.71
Tinplate Manufacture	0.04	0.36	+ 0.01	+ 0.16	...	+ 0.18
Wire Manufacture	0.11	1.23	- 0.04	- 0.25	+ 0.01	+ 0.01
Anchors, Chains, Nails, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, &c.	0.05	0.65	+ 0.02	+ 0.09	+ 0.12	- 0.04
Brass	0.12	0.72	+ 0.01	- 0.02	- 0.13	- 0.90
Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc, &c.	0.17	0.90	+ 0.05	+ 0.16	- 0.02	- 0.10
Hardware and Hollow-ware	0.20	1.35	- 0.05	+ 0.24	- 0.09	- 0.17
Tools, Files, Saws, Implements, Cutlery	0.03	0.76	- 0.04	- 0.54	- 0.03	+ 0.11
Clocks, Plate, Jewellery	0.08	0.17	- 0.02	- 0.04	- 0.01	- 0.08
Needles, Pins, Typefound-ing, Dies, &c.	0.30	0.43	+ 0.05	+ 0.18	+ 0.08	+ 0.14
Electrical, Scientific, &c., Appliances and Apparatus	0.33	1.09	...	+ 0.12	- 0.03	+ 0.17
Miscellaneous Metal	0.16	0.51	- 0.05	- 0.24	+ 0.07	- 0.23
Ammunition and Explosives	0.68	1.45	- 0.05	+ 0.38	0.13	- 0.74
Chemicals	0.38	2.02	- 0.04	+ 0.43	- 0.02	+ 0.28
Leather and Leather Goods	0.46	0.96	...	+ 0.12	- 0.07	- 0.50
Brick, Tile, and Artificial Building Materials	0.19	0.99	+ 0.01	+ 0.25	- 0.03	+ 0.09
Sawmilling, Machined Wood-work and Wooden Cases †	0.69	3.22	+ 0.09	+ 0.32	- 0.13	+ 0.25
Rubber and Manufactures thereof	0.40	1.19	- 0.10	+ 0.10	- 0.17	- 0.13
Other Insured Workpeople	0.53	1.51	- 0.10	+ 0.14	- 0.34	+ 0.14
Total under Act of 1916	0.28	1.43	- 0.03	+ 0.17	- 0.13	- 0.25
GRAND TOTAL	0.31	1.59	...	+ 0.19	- 0.10	- 0.11

* 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 1,146,851 reported 4,949 (or 0.4 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of October, 1918, compared with 0.5 per cent. at the end of September, 1918, and 1.1 per cent. at the end of October, 1917.

Trade.	Membership at end of Oct., 1918, exclusive of those serving with H.M. Forces	Unemployed at end of Oct., 1918.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Num. ber.	Per-centage.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building*	87,379	144	0.2	- 0.2	- 0.1
Coal Mining	135,441	41	0.0	...	...
Iron and Steel...	6,761	...	...	- 0.4	- 0.4
Engineering	336,250	248	0		

(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 October. There was an increase of 3,932 (or 0.8 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed at the collieries making Returns, as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 21,235 (or 4.0 per cent.) on a year ago.

Table showing employment in coal mining by districts and departments, including columns for No. of Workpeople employed, Average number of days worked, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1918, on a

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 numbers employed and average number of days worked by coal description, including columns for Description of Coal, No. of Workpeople employed, Average number of days worked, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1918, on a

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good at iron, shale and lead mines and good at tin mines. At quarries employment was fairly good on the whole, though interrupted by wet weather.

MINING.

Iron.—Returns received relating to the same mines and open works show that 16,908 workpeople were employed in October,

* 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.

1918, a decrease of 170 (or 1.0 per cent.) on the previous month, and of 59 (or 0.3 per cent.) on a year ago.

Table summarizing information received from those employers who furnished Returns for iron, shale, and other mining and quarrying, including columns for District, No. of Workpeople employed, Average number of days worked, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1918, on a

Shale.—The Returns show that 5,030 workpeople were employed in the fortnight ended 26th October, 1918, compared with 4,920 workpeople in September and with 4,846 in October, 1917.

Tin.—Employment continued good for those remaining in the industry.

Lead.—Employment continued very good in Weardale and in Flintshire.

QUARRYING.

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

Table summarizing information received from those employers who furnished Returns for quarrying, including columns for District, Number of workpeople employed, Average number of days worked, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1918, on a

Limestone.—Employment was still good with limestone quarrymen, except at quarries for road-making material, where it was fair.

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

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

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

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

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during October.

Table summarizing information received from those employers who furnished Returns for pig iron industry, including columns for District, Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1918, on a

* See note in previous column. + Time was lost on account of a dispute.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good at iron and steel works. According to Returns relating to 117,490 workpeople, the number of shifts worked during the week ended 26th October was 672,812, showing an increase of 3,115 (or 0.5 per cent.) on the previous month, and a decrease of 630 (or 0.1 per cent.) on a year ago.

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

Table summarizing information received from those employers who furnished Returns for iron and steel works, including columns for Division, No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns, Aggregate number of Shifts worked, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a

ENGINEERING TRADES.

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

Trade Unions with 336,250 members (mostly in skilled occupations) reported 0.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, 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 unemployment in engineering trades, including columns for Division, Number Insured, Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Oct., 1918, on a

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

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

Trade Unions of iron and steel shipbuilders and shipwrights, with 86,405 members, reported 0.1 per cent. of the members as unemployed at the end of October, 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:—

Table showing unemployment in tinplate and steel and galvanized sheet trade, including columns for Division, Number Insured, Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Oct., 1918, on a

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANIZED SHEET TRADE.

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

Table showing number of works open and number of mills in operation, including columns for Works, Number of Works open, and Number of Mills in operation

The number of tinplate mills working at the end of October showed no change from the previous month and an increase of 8 on a year ago. The number of mills making steel and galvanized sheets working at the end of October showed a decrease of 1 as compared with September and an increase of 3 on a year ago.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in these trades, and overtime was frequently worked. Trade Unions with 54,756 members had 0.1 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of October, compared with 0.0 per cent. in the previous month and 0.2 per cent. in October, 1917.

Brasswork.—Employment continued very good, with much overtime, though it was hardly so good as a month ago.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—With makers of nuts, bolts, nails, rivets, spikes, &c., employment continued good.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—Employment was good in the cutlery and file trades at Sheffield and in the edge tool trades at Birmingham and Wednesbury.

Sheets.—Employment continued good.

Chains, Anchors, &c.—Employment continued good in the Black Country with cable chain makers, block chain makers, anchormen, shackle and slipping tackle makers, anvil and vice makers and axle and spring makers.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment was very good, and much overtime was worked on Government orders.

Wire.—Employment continued good on the whole, but a little short time was worked owing to shortage of material.

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

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment was very good on the whole. Some overtime was worked, but a little short time was also reported.

COTTON TRADE.

DURING October employment in the spinning section was good and better than a month ago, full time being permitted from the last week in September to 26th October in order to compensate for the time lost during the recent dispute. In the weaving section employment was fair and on the whole not so good as a month ago.

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

Table with columns for Workpeople and Earnings, showing monthly and yearly changes for various departments and districts.

In the Oldham district employment in the spinning department was reported as good and as better than a month ago and a year ago, full time being worked practically the whole of the month.

In the Bolton district employment was good in the spinning section, but a large amount of machinery was stopped for want of workpeople; in the weaving section employment continued fair on the whole.

In the Blackburn, Burnley and Preston districts employment with weavers was reported as fair and as about the same as a month ago, apart from the general week's stoppage.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

DURING October employment continued good in this trade and was better than a year ago. About 66 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns were working 55 1/2 hours per week during the month and about 6 per cent. were on overtime.

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

Table with columns for Workpeople and Earnings, showing monthly and yearly changes for various departments and districts.

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

WORSTED TRADE.

In this trade also employment continued good and was better than a year ago. Over 90 per cent. of the operatives covered by the Returns were working 55 1/2 hours per week during October, and about 3 per cent. were on overtime.

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

Table with columns for Workpeople and Earnings, showing monthly and yearly changes for various departments and districts.

HOSIERY TRADE.

DURING October employment in this trade continued good, but showed a decline compared with last month owing to influenza, which seriously affected attendance at the factories, especially in the Leicester district.

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

Table with columns for Workpeople and Earnings, showing monthly and yearly changes for various districts.

JUTE TRADE.

THERE was an improvement in October in the supplies of jute. The resumption of full time working was proposed by the employers, but the proposal was not agreed to by the workpeople, and during October the great majority of the operatives still worked short time, the extent varying from 5 1/2 hours to 15 1/2 hours per week.

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

Table with columns for Workpeople and Earnings, showing monthly and yearly changes for various departments.

The reduction in earnings was mainly due to the withdrawal of the 25 per cent. bonus payable while the 40 hour week was in force (see MARCH GAZETTE, p. 94).

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

LINEN TRADE.

DURING October employment in Ireland continued slack and much short time was reported. In the Belfast district about 70 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns were on short time during the month, while in the rest of Ireland the corresponding proportion was about 40 per cent.

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

Table with columns for Workpeople and Earnings, showing monthly and yearly changes for various departments and districts.

SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade continued fairly good and on the whole showed little change compared with 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:-

Table with columns for Workpeople and Earnings, showing monthly and yearly changes for various departments and districts.

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade continued fair, but was adversely affected by shortage of materials, and owing largely to this cause nearly 30 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns worked short time during the month.

LACE TRADE.

In this trade employment on the whole continued fair during October, and was slightly better than a year ago for the

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

reduced number of workpeople employed. In the levers section employment in the Nottingham district was reported as fair, and as better than a year ago, although some short time was still reported; in the Long Eaton district employment continued fairly good.

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

Table with columns for Workpeople and Earnings, showing monthly and yearly changes for various departments and districts.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

DURING October employment on the whole in these trades continued moderate; it was below the level of a year ago.

In the bleaching section employment, with few exceptions, continued slack and was worse than a year ago; in the printing section it was fairly good in England and fair in Scotland.

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

Table with columns for Workpeople and Earnings, showing monthly and yearly changes for various departments and districts.

LEATHER TRADES.

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

Trade Unions with 8,231 members reported 0.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, compared with 0.2 per cent. in September and 1.7 per cent. a year ago.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

DURING October employment on the whole continued good and showed little change compared with a year ago. The decline shown in the Leicester district was mainly due to illness.

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

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

Table showing Workpeople and Earnings for various districts in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, including weekly and monthly figures and percentage changes.

TAILORING TRADE.

BESPOKE.

London.—During October employment continued fairly good and was better than a month ago. The supply of labour was insufficient. Returns from firms paying £12,073 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor workers) in the four weeks ended 26th October showed an increase of 11.8 per cent.* in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 18.7 per cent.* compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was reported as good at Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and as fair at Liverpool and Belfast, and bad at Cork; at Manchester employment was affected by a dispute.

READY-MADE.

In this branch employment continued good, but was adversely affected by illness in some districts; it 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 13 per cent. of the workpeople during the month.

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

Table showing Indoor Workpeople and Earnings for various districts, including weekly and monthly figures and percentage changes.

FELT HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fairly good, and was slightly better than a month ago and a year ago. At Denton employment was reported as fairly good and as slightly better than a month ago and a year ago; about one-third of the operatives were on short time during the month. 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 during October. A large number of firms in England and Scotland reported a shortage of labour.

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

Table showing Workpeople and Earnings for various districts in the Shirt and Collar Trade, including weekly and monthly figures and percentage changes.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT with all classes of dressmakers in London showed a further slight improvement in October as compared with a month ago and was on the whole fair; the supply of labour was insufficient. Returns from retail firms, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,959 dressmakers in the week ended 26th October showed an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with a month ago and a decrease of 2.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

With milliners in the West End employment on the whole was fair.

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

In London employment continued fairly good. Firms employing 4,200 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 26th October showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and an increase of 2.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

At Manchester firms employing 4,764 workpeople in the week ended 26th October showed an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 1.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

At Glasgow firms employing 1,983 workpeople in the week ended 26th October showed a decrease of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 1.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was good and some overtime was reported.

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

CORSET TRADE.

Returns from firms (mainly in England) employing 4,849 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 26th October showed a decrease of 6.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 15.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month on the whole continued good, and the supply of labour was insufficient.

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:—

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

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

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 0.37.

Table showing Division, Number Insured at end of October, 1918, Percentage Unemployed at end of October, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago and Year ago.

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

Mill Sawing and Machining.—Employment was good, and in several districts overtime was worked. The percentage unemployed at the end of October among workpeople engaged in saw milling and insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 0.50, as compared with 0.40 in the previous month and 0.59 in October, 1917.

Furnishing.—With cabinet makers, upholsterers and french polishers employment was good generally.

Coach Building.—Employment was good, and in many places overtime was worked. At Coventry, however, both short time and overtime were reported, while at Dublin and Cork a few men were unemployed.

Coopers.—Employment continued good, with a scarcity of labour.

Miscellaneous.—With brushmakers employment continued good generally. With wheelwrights and smiths it was again reported as moderate, but with practically no Trade Union member out of employment. With packing-case makers it was fairly good on the whole. With skip and basket makers in London, Leicester, and Oldham it was very good.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK TRADE.

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

Table showing Districts, Workpeople (Week ended 26th Oct., 1918, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), and Earnings (Week ended 26th Oct., 1918, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago).

CEMENT TRADE.

Employment continued good; shortage of labour and much overtime were reported. Returns from firms employing 4,714 workpeople in the week ended 26th October, 1918, showed a decrease of 2.1 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 9.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with September. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and of 36.9 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 employment on the whole continued only fair.

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

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

Table showing No. of Members of Unions at end of Oct., 1918, Percentage Unemployed at end of Oct., 1918, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a Month ago and Year ago.

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

Table showing Workpeople and Wages for various districts, including weekly and monthly figures and percentage changes.

POTTERY TRADES.

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

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

Table showing Workpeople and Earnings for various districts, including weekly and monthly figures and percentage changes.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT remained good, with a general scarcity of labour.

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

Table showing Workpeople and Earnings for various districts, including weekly and monthly figures and percentage changes.

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

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

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

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

Trade.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended 26th Oct., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 26th Oct., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Sugar Refining, &c.	5,646	- 2.0	£ 14,731	+ 4.5
Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery	19,413	+ 2.7	33,802	+ 0.0
Biscuits, Cakes, &c.	8,375	- 2.7	13,803	- 1.3
Jams, Marmalade, &c.	7,927	+ 0.5	12,874	+ 11.5
Bacon and Preserved Meats	2,728	+ 0.8	4,971	+ 6.5
Pickles and Sauces, &c.	766	- 0.8	1,049	- 2.1
TOTAL ...	44,855	+ 0.5	81,238	+ 2.6

AGRICULTURE.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

DURING October the remainder of the corn crops were practically all secured, with a few exceptions in hilly districts, throughout the country. With potato lifting, which had been delayed by the wet weather and the late corn harvest, good progress was being made towards the end of the month. Autumn cultivation was much hindered during the first part of the month, but during the last two weeks more progress was made. The sowing of wheat and other winter crops was generally well in hand by the end of the month, and in a few districts almost completed, but in many parts this work is backward. The supply of labour is generally deficient, but, with the aid of women, soldiers and prisoners of war, farmers have been able to cope with the necessary work.

SCOTLAND.

In Scotland the wheat and barley harvest was completed by the end of October, but the harvesting of oats was still unfinished in some districts. The proportion of the potato crop lifted varied considerably in different parts. Autumn cultivation is in arrears in most counties. There have been marked shortages of workers for potato lifting and of skilled men for the grain harvest.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole. The following Table shows the quantity and value of fish landed in October, 1918, as compared with a year ago:—

Fish (other than shell):	Quantity of fish landed		Value.	
	Oct., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Oct., 1917.	Oct., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Oct., 1917.
England and Wales	1,057,110	+ 8,974	1,893,063	+ 738,821
Scotland	127,271	+ 38,424	299,547	+ 119,969
Ireland	133,117	+ 73,351	141,905	+ 78,839
TOTAL	1,317,498	+ 491,516	2,334,515	+ 937,619
Shell Fish	—	—	52,040	+ 16,724
TOTAL VALUE	—	—	2,386,615	+ 954,373

East and South Coast.—Employment at the Hartlepoons continued moderate. At Hull, Grimsby, and Scarborough it was fairly good. At Yarmouth it was good, and much better than a year ago; at Lowestoft also it was good. Off the coasts of Devon and Cornwall fishing operations were again hindered by unfavourable weather, but some good catches were made, and packers, carters and curers were fairly busy.

Scotland.—The Aberdeen boats were transferred to Yarmouth and Lowestoft for the herring fishery. Employment was good with fishermen at Peterhead and Macduff and fair at Fraserburgh; with fish dock labourers and fish curers it was fair at Peterhead and bad at Fraserburgh; with fish curers at Macduff it was good.

* Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages, including war bonuses.
† Based on information supplied by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole. The following Table shows the average daily number of labourers employed at the docks and at the principal wharves in London in October, 1918, in comparison with a month ago and a year ago:—

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.*			
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.	
Week ended Oct. 5th	4,942	2,202	7,144	6,130
" " " 12th	4,905	1,680	6,585	5,937
" " " 19th	5,294	1,369	6,663	5,955
" " " 26th	5,062	1,926	6,988	5,851
Average for 4 weeks ended 26th Oct., 1918	5,051	1,794	6,845	5,976
Average for Sept., 1918	5,626	2,020	7,646	6,133
" " Oct., 1917	4,687	2,131	6,818	5,204

London.—Employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago.

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks during October was 1,418, compared with 1,059 in September and 1,336 in October, 1917.

East Coast.—At the ports on the East Coast employment was fair on the whole.

Southern and Western Ports.—At Plymouth, Dartmouth and Falmouth employment was slack and worse than in September, but at several small ports in the neighbourhood it was good. At Bristol employment declined to fair. At Cardiff it was reported as fair, and at Swansea as bad. At Liverpool employment was slack until towards the end of the month, when it became fairly good. At Manchester it showed a considerable decline, and was only moderate.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow employment was good. At Leith it was fair, and at Dundee it was very good. It was good at Belfast, fair at Cork, and bad at Londonderry, Waterford and Limerick.

SEAMEN.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen shipped in Oct., 1918.					
	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.		Ten months ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1918.
	Month ago.	Year ago.	27 Oct., 1917.	26 Oct., 1918.	or Dec. (-) in 1918.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
<i>East Coast—</i>						
Tyne Ports ...	1,570	+ 14	+ 88	16,816	16,531	- 285
Sunderland ...	274	+ 24	+ 118	1,843	2,908	+ 1,065
Middlesbrough ...	273	+ 83	+ 109	3,338	2,564	- 774
Hull ...	1,035	+ 299	+ 274	8,487	9,433	+ 946
Grimsby ...	54	+ 15	+ 42	360	861	+ 501
<i>Bristol Channel—</i>						
Bristol † ...	452	- 229	- 246	7,899	5,925	- 1,874
Newport, Mon. ...	842	+ 34	+ 290	9,897	7,065	- 2,832
Cardiff ‡ ...	3,241	+ 583	- 30	41,889	32,047	- 9,842
Swansea ...	310	+ 112	+ 143	3,697	3,012	- 685
<i>Other Ports—</i>						
Liverpool ...	18,082	+ 1,697	+ 2,607	101,353	97,299	+ 5,054
London ...	5,439	+ 158	+ 1,031	56,702	51,681	+ 5,021
Southampton ...	743	- 49	- 504	8,151	8,354	+ 203
SCOTLAND:						
Leith ...	296	+ 77	- 160	3,445	2,388	- 1,057
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	306	+ 94	+ 157	732	1,337	+ 605
Glasgow ...	2,436	+ 8	- 31	21,667	21,353	- 314
IRELAND:						
Dublin ...	13	- 47	- 53	894	619	- 275
Belfast ...	395	+ 155	+ 189	2,541	2,925	+ 384
TOTAL ...	30,771	+ 3,028	+ 4,015	289,534	275,845	+ 13,689

* 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 OCTOBER.*

INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS.

THE number of claims to unemployment benefit made at Employment Exchanges and other local offices of the Unemployment Fund during each of the four weeks ended 25th October, 1918, was 2,414, 2,457, 2,269, and 2,015, a total of 9,155 claims, of which 5,865 were made in the trades insured under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Act, 1911, and 3,290 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 1,222, and for payment through associations of workpeople claiming under Section 105 of the Act was 244. The corresponding claims by workpeople insured under the Act of 1916 were 795 and 27 respectively.

The weekly amounts paid to workpeople under the Acts of 1911 and 1916 respectively were £562 and £344. The corresponding payments made through associations were £82 and £11.

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

Division.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Oct., 1918.	Sept., 1918.	Oct., 1918.	Sept., 1918.	Oct., 1918.	Sept., 1918.
	Under the Act of 1911.					
London ...	167	144	69	111	236	255
South-Eastern ...	22	17	84	46	106	63
South-Western ...	26	36	24	21	50	57
West Midlands ...	31	22	20	24	51	46
East Midlands ...	29	21	40	25	69	46
Yorkshire ...	31	27	67	96	98	123
North-Western ...	113	97	252	238	365	335
Northern ...	12	16	56	37	68	53
Scotland ...	13	22	73	212	86	234
Wales ...	18	22	7	3	25	25
Ireland ...	296	257	16	10	312	267
United Kingdom...	758	681	703	823	1,466	1,504
Under the Act of 1916.						
London ...	67	62	256	329	323	391
South-Eastern ...	3	4	29	33	32	37
South-Western ...	4	6	16	27	20	23
West Midlands ...	9	10	18	23	27	33
East Midlands ...	5	3	19	9	24	12
Yorkshire ...	13	7	50	53	63	60
North-Western ...	28	23	152	166	180	189
Northern ...	5	2	66	28	71	30
Scotland ...	3	8	32	41	35	49
Wales ...	2	2	8	9	10	11
Ireland ...	24	27	13	26	37	53
United Kingdom...	163	154	659	744	822	898

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

Industry.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Oct., 1918.	Sept., 1918.	Oct., 1918.	Sept., 1918.	Oct., 1918.	Sept., 1918.
	Under the Act of 1911.					
Building ...	114	144	5	6	119	150
Construction of Works	22	33	1	1	23	34
Shipbuilding ...	30	25	7	4	37	29
Engineering ...	118	127	320	255	438	382
Construction of Vehicles	18	19	5	7	23	26
Sawmilling ...	2	2	...	...	2	2
Other Insured Industries	2	1	...	...	2	1
Total ...	306	351	338	273	644	621
Under the Act of 1916.						
Ammunition and Explosives	13	27	84	69	97	98
Chemicals ...	5	13	30	28	35	41
Metals ...	13	16	42	38	55	54
Leather ...	4	3	7	6	11	9
Brick, Tile, &c. ...	4	1	2	2	2	2
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	12	11	23	33	35	44
Rubber ...	2	1	16	12	18	13
Other Workers in Non-scheduled Trades	7	8	95	61	102	69
Total ...	66	80	299	249	355	329

* The percentages unemployed in the Insured Trades will be found on page 443.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

I.—GENERAL REGISTER.

THE number of workpeople on the register of the Employment Exchanges (397 in number) at some time or other during the five weeks ended 11th Oct., 1918, was 392,754 (men 130,722, women 197,629, boys 33,543, and girls 30,860).

These figures comprise workers in professional, commercial and clerical, as well as in industrial occupations, but exclude casual occupations.

The number of vacancies notified during the period was 201,331, and the number of vacancies filled was 153,486.

The total number of workpeople remaining on the register at 11th Oct., 1918, was 93,427.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On registers at 6th Sept., 1918 ...	28,611	53,226	7,976	8,089	97,882
Number of individuals registered during period	102,111	144,403	25,567	22,791	294,872
Total ...	130,722	197,629	33,543	30,860	392,754
Re-registrations during period ...	3,202	5,005	675	439	9,321
On registers at 11th Oct., 1918 ...	27,125	51,149	7,462	7,691	93,427
Vacancies notified during period ...	92,795	79,947	15,177	13,412	201,331
Vacancies filled during period ...	65,255	65,836	12,616	9,989	153,486
Applicants placed in other districts	20,047	13,956	1,729	1,721	37,453

The average daily registrations, vacancies notified, and vacancies filled during the month were 10,160, 6,711, and 5,116 respectively. A chart showing the fluctuations since February, 1917, is given on p. 452.

—	Average Daily Registrations.		Average Daily Vacancies Notified.		Average Daily Vacancies Filled.				
	5 Weeks ended 11 Oct., 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a Month ago.	5 Weeks ended 11 Oct., 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a Month ago.	5 Weeks ended 11 Oct., 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a Month ago.			
							Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.
Men ...	3,511	- 344	+ 79	3,093	- 136	+ 144	2,175	- 141	+ 246
Women ...	5,000	- 430	- 686	2,665	- 196	+ 199	2,183	- 230	+ 108
Boys ...	875	- 101	+ 6	506	- 59	+ 21	420	- 57	+ 24
Girls ...	774	- 82	- 52	447	- 8	- 3	333	- 18	+ 8
Total	10,160	- 957	- 554	6,711	- 391	+ 361	5,116	- 446	+ 370

Compared with a month ago, the daily average of registrations, vacancies notified and vacancies filled, showed percentage decreases of 8.6, 5.5, and 8.0 respectively. Compared with a year ago, there was a percentage decrease of 5.2 in the daily average of registrations, and percentage increases of 5.7 and 7.8 in the daily average of vacancies notified and vacancies filled respectively.

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

—	Registrations.		Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Insured Trades ...	83,877	74,684	80,189	39,433	59,955	35,974
Uninsured Trades	47,678	98,551	27,783	63,926	17,916	39,641
Total ...	131,555	173,238	107,972	93,359	77,871	75,615

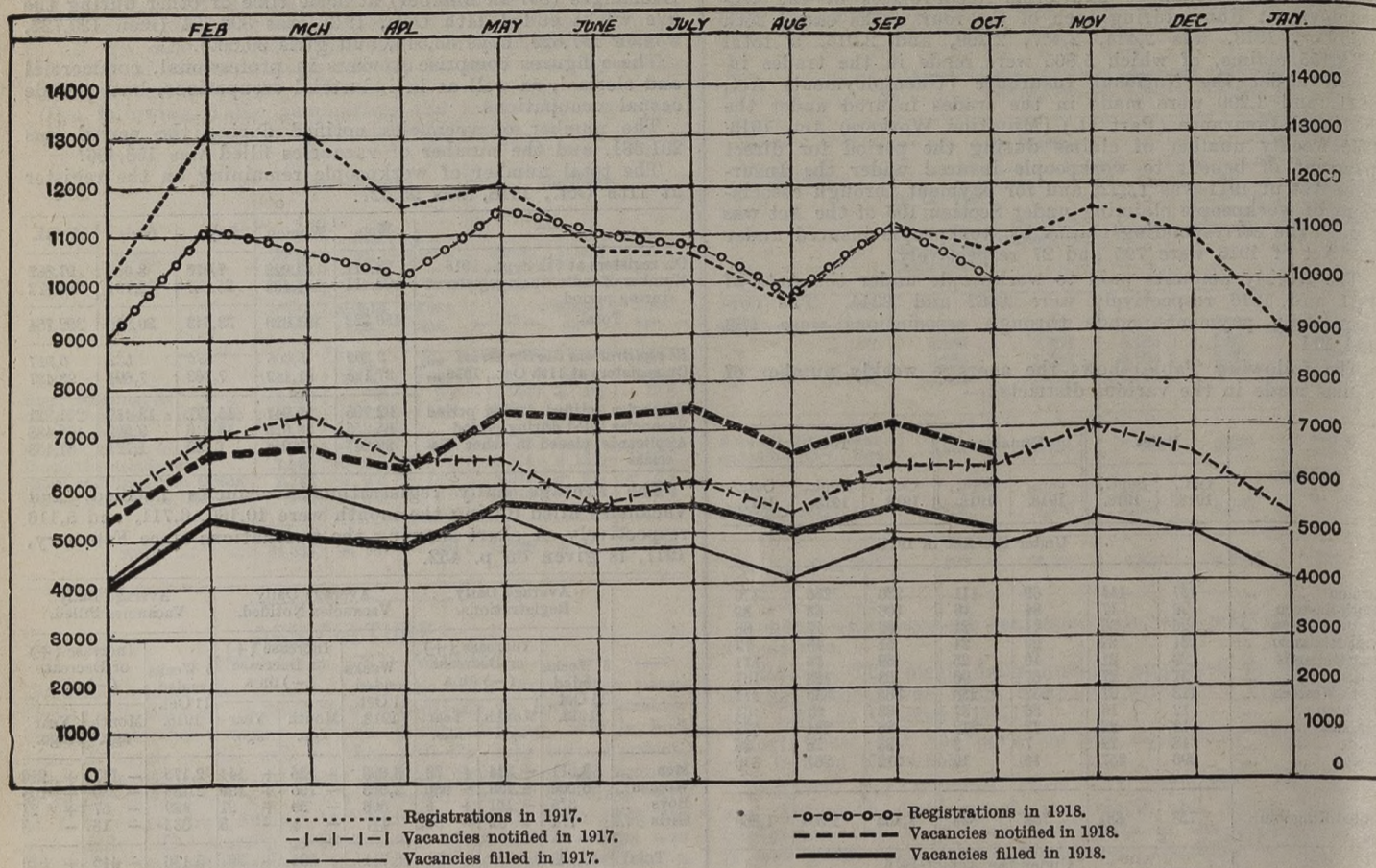
In the case of males, the insured trades accounted for 63.8 per cent. of the total registrations, 74.3 per cent. of the vacancies notified, and 77.0 per cent. of the vacancies filled.

Among females, the percentages in the insured trades were 43.1, 42.2, and 47.6 respectively. Of the 57,557 vacancies filled in uninsured trades, 4,071 were known to be for less than a week's employment, and of the 22,605 vacancies filled by boys and girls, 25.1 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

The following Table shows the proportion of

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (contd.).

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



TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of trade disputes beginning in October was 79, as compared with 101 in the previous month, and 69 in October, 1917.

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

Table with columns: Groups of Trades, No. of Disputes, No. of Workpeople involved (Directly, Indirectly, Total). Rows include Building, Mining and Quarrying, Engineering, etc.

Causes.—Of the 79 new disputes, 39, directly involving 11,436 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 9, directly involving 16,567 workpeople, on other wages questions; 6, directly involving 6,429 workpeople, on questions affecting hours; 5, directly involving 3,541 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 13, directly involving 13,533 workpeople, on questions affecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 6, directly involving 2,111 workpeople, on questions on Trade Union

principle; and 1, directly involving 29 workpeople, in sympathy with another dispute.

Results.—During the month settlements were affected in the case of 45 new disputes, directly involving 34,170 workpeople, and 14 old disputes, directly involving 885 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 16, directly involving 16,305 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople, 14, directly involving 11,400 workpeople, in favour of the employers, and 29, directly involving 7,350 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 21 other disputes, directly involving 20,218 workpeople, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in October by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 252,400. In addition 30,000 working days were lost owing to disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the end of the month.

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

Table comparing Jan. to Oct. 1917 and Jan. to Oct. 1918 for various trades, showing No. of Disputes, Number of Workpeople involved, and Aggregate Duration in Working Days.

INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED, VACANCIES FILLED AND VACANCIES NOTIFIED IN THE FIVE WEEKS ENDED 11th OCTOBER, 1918.

Large table with columns for Occupation Groups, Adults (Registrations, Vacancies), and Juveniles (Vacancies). Includes sub-sections for Insured and Uninsured Trades.

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

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN OCTOBER.

Table with columns: Occupations and Locality, Number of Workpeople Involved (Directly, Indirectly), Date when Dispute began, Duration in Working Days, Cause or Object, Result.

DISPUTES STILL IN PROGRESS.—44 disputes, involving about 6,500 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.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.¹

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

Wages.

THE changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported as having been granted during October, to take effect either in that month, or from earlier dates, resulted in an aggregate increase of about £100,000 in the weekly wages of over 500,000 workpeople. No decreases were reported.

The principal changes recorded were increases awarded by the Committee on Production to dock labourers at all the large ports, usually amounting to 1½d. per hour, and bringing the total war wage advance, in most cases, up to 8½d. per hour, and increases of 3s. 6d. per week or 7d. per shift to men and women 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 9d. per week or 3½d. per shift to workers under 18, employed at gas undertakings generally in Great Britain. Other changes affecting large bodies of workpeople were an increase of 1s. per shift granted to men, 18 years of age and over, employed at blast furnaces, with higher rates of pay, in addition, for men on week-end shifts; increases of 3d. per ton and 2½ per cent. to iron puddlers and millmen, respectively, in the Midlands; an additional war bonus of 16½ per cent. on current wages to pottery workers in North Staffordshire; and increases of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. per week to men and boys respectively employed in the coach-building trade. A large number of increases were again reported in the building and printing trades.

Changes in January—October, 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 October in the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work affected over 1,000 workpeople, whose aggregate working time was reduced by over 4,000 hours per week. In the ten completed months of 1918, over 70,000 workpeople had an aggregate reduction of about 250,000 hours per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN OCTOBER, 1918.

Main table for principal changes in wages and hours for October 1918. Columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Building and Allied Trades, Coal Mining, Tin Mining, and Quarrying.

For Notes see page 462.

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

Continuation of the principal changes table. Columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Increases in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued), Coal Mining, Tin Mining, and Quarrying.

For Notes see p. 462.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change. ²
Increases in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued).				
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands (including parts of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire)	7 Oct.	Iron puddlers	Increase, under sliding scale, of 8d. per ton, making the puddling rate 19s. 3d. per ton plus bonus of 6d. per ton.
	England and Wales	7 Oct.	Iron millmen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 102½ per cent. above the standard of 1908.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire	1 Oct.	Steel sheet millmen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 107½ per cent. above the standard of 1891. ¹⁷
			Iron and steel workers and mechanics	Increase, under sliding scale, of ½ per cent. (making wages 109½ per cent. above the standard of 1895, plus war bonus of 8s. per week for those in receipt of 50s. per week and under, and such an amount as will bring wages up to 55s. per week for those earning over 50s. but under 55s. per week). ¹⁸
Engineering and Boiler-making	Tyne and Wear Districts	1st full pay in Aug. ¹²	Riveters, caulkers and platers engaged as piece-workers in boiler shops:— When on piece rates	Increase, as war wages, of 20 per cent. on pre-war prices (payable on net earnings in the case of platers with helpers), into which are merged any advances in pre-war price lists other than the 10 per cent. increase given in March, 1915. (See Award on p. 466.)
			When on lieu (or time) rates	Increase, as war wages, of 20 per cent. on recognized lieu rates which have not undergone any advance since the outbreak of war other than the general wages advances awarded by the Committee on Production. (See Award on p. 466.)
	Sheffield and District	Pay preceding 1 Nov.	Joiners in engineering works	Increases to a minimum rate of 40s. per week, exclusive of war advances (totalling 23s. 6d. per week plus the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings), for men engaged on work other than constructional building work (to which the rate paid in the building trade applies). (See Award on p. 473.)
	Norwich	1st full pay after 10 Oct.	Sheet metal workers	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rate after change: 1s. per hour plus war advances of 16s. 6d. per week plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. (See Award on p. 466.)
Ship and Boat Building and Repairing	Tyne, Wear, Tees and Hartlepool, Hull, Barrow, Birkenhead and the East Coast of Scotland	1st full pay after 13 Sept. ¹²	Piece-work drillers and hole-cutters when employed on lieu (or time) rates on Admiralty or merchant work	Increase of 20 per cent. in recognized lieu rates which have not undergone any advance since the outbreak of war other than the general war advances of the Committee on Production. (See Award on p. 467.)
	Tyne and Blyth District	1st full pay after 2 Aug. ¹²	Shipwrights	Increase of 10 per cent. on piece prices, making wages 20 per cent. above the list (plus war advances totalling 16s. 6d. per week plus 7½ per cent.). (See Award on p. 467.)
	North East Coast	1st full pay after 4 July. ¹²	Riveters, caulkers, angle-iron smiths, platers and helpers employed as piece-workers in ship-repairing yards:— When on piece rates	Increase, as war wages, of 20 per cent. on pre-war piece rates, into which are merged any advances in pre-war price lists other than the 10 per cent. increase given in March, 1915. (See Award on pp. 466-7.)
			When on lieu (or time) rates	Increase, as war wages, of 20 per cent. on recognized lieu rates which have not undergone any advance since the outbreak of war, other than the general wages advances awarded by the Committee on Production. (See Award on pp. 466-7.)
Ship and Boat Building and Repairing	Southampton and Cowes	1st full pay after 7 Oct.	Drillers engaged at piece rates on new and old merchant and Admiralty work	Increase, as war wages, of 20 per cent., into which are merged all advances granted during the war except the advances of 10 per cent. and 16s. 6d. per week awarded by the Committee on Production and the bonus of 7½ per cent. on earnings. (See Award on p. 466.)
	Thames Valley (Chiswick to Chertsey)	1st full pay after 14 Sept. ¹²	Boat builders, carpenters and joiners, shipwrights, &c. ¹⁹	Increase of 1½d. per hour, and a war wage advance of 8s. 6d. per week, in substitution for a good time-keeping bonus of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change: 1s. 4d. per hour plus 8s. 6d. per week plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. (See Award on p. 466.)
	Aberdeen	1 Aug. ¹²	Smiths and strikers engaged as piece-workers in shipyards:— When on piece rates	Increase of 2½ per cent. on piece rates (making wages 32½ per cent. above list, plus 16s. 6d. per week plus 7½ per cent.), strikers to receive 8s. instead of 7s. 2d. out of every pound. ²⁰ (See Award on p. 467.)
			When on lieu (or time) rates	Rate fixed, for work for which there has been previously no agreed rate, at 2s. 2d. per hour for leading fire or fires and 2s. in other cases, plus 32½ per cent. plus 16s. 6d. per week plus 7½ per cent. (See Award on p. 467.)
Outlery Trades	Sheffield	7 Oct.	Horn pressers, sway knife cutters, &c.	Increases of 10 per cent. on piece rates (making a total war advance of 60 per cent.), and of 2s. 6d. per week to dotal men.
	1st full pay after 15 Sept. ¹²	Razor grinders	Increase, as war wages, of 15 per cent. on piece rates, ²¹ making a total war advance of 35 per cent. (See Award on p. 473.)	
		Razor setters-in and whetters	Increase, as war wages, of 12½ per cent. on piece rates, ²¹ making a total war advance of 35 per cent. (See Award on p. 473.)	
	South Staffordshire	1st full pay after 7 Oct.	Fitting and socket makers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on piece prices for forging fittings and sockets not exceeding 2 ins. (See Award on p. 473.)
Wire Manufacture	Great Britain ²²	1st pay day in Sept. ²³	Skilled wire drawers	War bonus, previously granted of 60 per cent. on base earnings (calculated on pre-war rates) up to and including £2 per week, increased to 70 per cent.
	Liverpool, Birkenhead and District	1st full pay after 1 Oct. ²	Farriers	Increase, as war wages, of 6s. per week. Rates after change: firemen, 72s.; doormen, 70s.
			Birmingham and District	Farriers ¹⁹ ... ..	Increase of 7s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: firemen, 65s. 6d.; doormen, 62s. 6d. (See Award on p. 474.)
	Glasgow, Greenock, Gourock, Port Glasgow and Paisley	1st full pay in Oct.	Farriers	Increase, as war wages, of 7s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: firemen, 67s.; drivers, 64s. 10½d. (See Award on p. 473.)
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	Wolverhampton, Willenhall and Walsall	Pay preceding pay day in week ending 10 Aug. ¹²	Lock, latch and key makers:— Males	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 pp. 473-4.)
		1st full pay after 1 Sept. ¹²	Females (other than those on munitions work who have received an increase under Statutory Rule and Order 1918, No. 1073)	Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per week to women 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to girls under 18. (See Award on pp. 473-4.)

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change. ²
Increases in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued).				
Miscellaneous Metal Trades (continued)	Cradley Heath and Dudley	Pay preceding pay day in week ending 10 Aug. ¹²	Proof house workers, labourers, &c., engaged in the testing of chains and cables	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. 466.)
	Redditch	Pay preceding pay day in week ending 10 Aug. ¹²	Needle and fishing tackle makers (males)	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. 468.)
	London, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Edinburgh	Pay preceding pay day in week ending 10 Aug. ¹²	Surgical instrument makers	Increase 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. 467.)
	Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Keighley, Leeds, Spen Valley and Wakefield Districts	2 Sept. ⁹	Drawing, spinning, twisting, winding, warping and reeling overlookers, improvers and apprentices	Increase of 3s. per week in basic rate and a war wage advance of 1s. 6d. per week to improvers and apprentices. Rate after change (including war wage), overlookers, 66s. 6d.
Woollen and Worsted Industry	Bradford, Shipley, Keighley and Halifax	9 Oct.	Overlookers in woolcarding and combing establishments	Increase of 3s. per week in basic rate and a war wage advance of 8s. 3d. per week. Rate after change (including war wage), 68s. 3d.
	West Riding of Yorkshire	1st full pay after 4 Oct.	Enginemens, firemen, &c., in the woollen and worsted industry	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. 6d. per week, making a total war advance of 28s. 6d. per week. (See Award on p. 469.)
	Peebles, Galashiels, Slateford, Earlston, Selkirk, Dumfries, Dalry, Hawick, Jedburgh and Innerleithen	1st full pay after 8 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the woollen industry:— Adult time-workers	Previous war advances increased from 60 per cent. to 78 per cent. over average pre-war earnings for male time-workers (subject to a minimum of 22s. per week), and from 60 per cent. to 80 per cent. for female time-workers (subject to a minimum of 16s. per week). (See Award on p. 469.)
			Juvenile time-workers	Increase, as war wages, of 2s. 6d. per week to youths under 18 years of age, and of 2s. per week to girls under 18. (See Award on p. 469.)
Rochdale and District	Pay preceding pay day in week ending 2 Aug. ¹²	Piece-workers	War advance of 55 per cent. over average pre-war earnings, previously granted, increased to 70 per cent. (See Award on p. 469.)	
Carpet Manufacture	Kidderminster District, Halifax, Heckmondwike, Rochdale, Sowerby Bridge, and Various Districts in Scotland (including Glasgow, Paisley, Ayr, Stirling and Perth)	Week ending 19 Oct.	Workpeople employed by flannel manufacturers	Previous war advances raised from 72½ per cent. to 81½ 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, and from 61½ per cent. to 69½ per cent. for female piece-workers. (See Award on p. 469.)
			Workpeople in the carpet industry, including loom tuners, weavers, setters, printers, finishers, menders, warehousemen, &c.	War bonus of 60 per cent. on pre-war rates, previously granted, increased to 75 per cent.
Felt, &c., Manufacture	Rossendale Valley	1st full pay after 1 Aug. ¹²	Workpeople employed in felt making and woollen weaving	Previous war advances increased from 17s. or 18s. per week to 27s. or 28s. per week for men 18 years of age and over, and from 14s. per week to 19s. per week for women and girls, and a further war advance of 5s. per week to youths of 16 to 18 years of age. (See Award on p. 469.)
			Hand loom weavers	Increase of 5 per cent. on earnings.
Silk Trade	Macclesfield	1 Oct. 1st pay day in Oct.	Power loom tacklers	Additional war bonus of 8s. 6d. per week.
			Lace makers (levers section)	War bonus of 20 per cent., previously granted, increased to 40 per cent.; and payments granted of 2s. per thousand threads for Tying-in or Re-entering of Warps or Beams and of 8d. per hour for day work spent in making alterations when three or more consecutive hours are so employed.
Lace Trade	Nottingham	1st pay day after 26 Oct.	Workpeople employed in muslin factories	Increases varying, in different occupations, from 10 to 20 per cent. on pre-war rates.
			Tailors (bespoke trade)	Increase of 1½d. per "log" hour and of 3¼d. per hour to time-workers. Rates after change: 9½d. to 10½d. per "log" hour.
Muslin Manufacture	London (West End)	1st pay day in Oct.	Tailors and tailoresses	Increase of 1d. per hour n "log" rates and of 15 per cent. on earnings to time-workers.
	Scotland ²³	7 Oct.	Male cutters in wholesale clothing trade	Increase of 1d. per hour in the minimum rate. Minimum rate after change: 1s. plus a war wage of 4½d. per hour. (See Award on p. 469.)
	Belfast, Londonderry, Coleraine and Dublin	1st full pay after 30 Sept. ¹²	Shirt and collar cutters and apprentices	Increase of 7s. per week to cutters and of 8s. 6d. per week to apprentices. (See Award on p. 475.)
	Leeds	1st pay day in Oct.	Male lasters and finishers working in conjunction with machinery	New piece-work statement adopted, estimated to have resulted in an average increase in earnings of about 15 per cent.
Tailoring and Clothing Trades	Hinckley and District	18 Sept. ¹³	Boot and shoe operatives, male and female (except clickers):— 16 years and over	Increase, as war wages, to time-workers and piece-workers of 15 per cent. on earnings, exclusive of war bonuses previously granted. (See Award on p. 475.)
			Under 16 years	Increase, as war wages, to time-workers and piece-workers of 10 per cent. on earnings, exclusive of war bonuses previously granted. (See Award on p. 475.)
	Leicester	Pay ending 12, 13 or 14 Sept. ¹³	Boot and shoe operatives (males and females, including those under 18 years of age) engaged wholly or partly on Government work	Increase of 15 per cent. to day-workers and piece-workers, those who have received any part of advances under Civilian Awards issued in 1918 to receive such further advance as will bring the total up to 15 per cent. (See Award on p. 475.)
	Northampton	1st pay in Oct.	Boot and shoe operatives:— Males	War wage advances (in addition to the war bonus previously granted) of 7s. per week on standard wages of 32s. per week and over, of 5s. or 6s. per week on standard wages of 20s. and under 32s. per week, of 3s. 6d. or 4s. per week on standard wages of 16s. and under 20s. per week, and of 1s. to 3s. 3d. per week (varying on a progressive scale with the amount of wages) on standard wages from 6s. per week up to 15s. but under 16s. per week.
			Females	War wage advances (in addition to the war bonus previously granted) on men's scale (see above) to those earning 30s. and over per week on men's operations; to other females, of 4s. per week on standard wages of 17s. per week and over, and of 1s. to 3s. 6d. per week (varying on a progressive scale with the amount of wages) on standard wages from 6s. per week up to 16s. but under 17s. per week.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Boot and Shoe Manufacture, Clog-making, Hat Manufacture, Carting, Dock & Labour, and various localities like Northampton County District, Stafford, Wolverhampton, and Birmingham.

For Notes see page 462.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Dock & Labour, Other Transport Trades, Printing and Allied Trades, and various localities like Llanelli, Swansea, Cardiff, and Birmingham.

For Notes see Page 462.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for 'Increases in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued)' and 'Printing and Allied Trades (continued)'. Trades listed include Bookbinders, Compositors, Lithographic printers, and various printing-related occupations across different localities like Birmingham, Bristol, and Derby.

For Notes see page 462.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for 'Increases in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued)' and 'Other Wood-working Trades'. Trades listed include Cabinet makers, Coach building, Sawyers, and various wood-working occupations across localities like Middlesbrough, Sheffield, and London.

For Notes see page 462.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change. ¹
Increases in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued).				
Basket Manufacture	London, Yorkshire, Birmingham, Leicester and Nottingham	20 May ¹²	Workpeople employed in the cane and willow basket industry on panniers, shrapnel baskets, &c.	Increase of 10 or 15 per cent. to men employed on panniers, and the hourly rate for those employed on balloon cans increased from 1s. 2d. per hour plus 20 per cent. to 1s. 6d. per hour; increased piece-rates also agreed to for men employed on split-cane shrapnel baskets, aeroplane seats and croquet chairs. (See Award on p. 469.)
Brush Manufacture	United Kingdom	13 Oct.	Painting brush makers	War bonus of 6d. in the shilling, previously granted, increased to 8d. in the shilling.
Co-operative Societies	West Riding of Yorkshire	1st full pay in June ¹²	Workpeople employed by Retail Co-operative Societies	War bonuses of 22s. 6d. per week to men 21 years of age and over; of 15s. per week to women 18 years and over, and youths 18 and under 21 years; of 10s. per week to boys and girls 16 and under 18 years; and of 8s. per week to boys and girls under 16. all bonuses or general advances previously granted during the war being merged with these bonuses. (See Award on p. 472.)
Gas Works	Great Britain	Week previous to 1st pay in Oct. 1st full pay after 22 Oct.	Workpeople employed at gas undertakings	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. 6d. per week or 7d. per shift to men and women 18 years of age and over; and of 1s. 9d. per week or 3½d. per shift to boys and girls under 18.
Local Authority Services (See also under Gas Works above.)	Sheffield	1st full pay after 22 Oct.	Corporation employees in the Cleansing, Baths, Highway and Sewerage, Sewerage Disposal, Water, Cemeteries, Parks, Markets, City Architect's, Education and Lighting Departments	Increase, as war wages, (a) to workpeople employed in the certified undertakings, of 3s. 6d. per week to men 18 years and over, of 1s. 9d. per week to boys and youths under 18, of 5s. per week to women 18 years and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to girls under 18 years; and (b) to workpeople employed in the non-certified undertakings, of 5s. per week to men and women 18 years and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys and youths under 18. (See Award on pp. 471-72.)
	Certain towns in Lancashire and Cheshire	Pay day in week ending 10 Aug. 21 Oct.	Workpeople employed at electricity undertakings	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. (See Award on p. 471.)
	London	1st full pay after 11 Sept. ³⁶	Dock and warehouse labourers employed by the Port of London Authority	Increase, as war wages, of 1½d. per hour, making a total war advance of 18s. per week plus 3½d. per hour. (See Award on p. 471.)
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (certain districts)	1st full pay after 11 Oct. ³⁷	Workpeople employed by local authorities	Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 21 years and over; of 3s. 6d. per week to those between 18 and 21 years; and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys and youths under 18. (See Award on p. 471.)
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (certain districts)	1st full pay after 11 Oct. ³⁷	Workpeople employed by local authorities	Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 21 years and over; of 3s. 6d. per week to those between 18 and 21 years; and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys and youths under 18. (See Award on p. 471.)
Changes in Hours of Labour.				
Coal Mining	Radstock District	1st full pay after 3 Oct. 10 Oct.	Enginemakers and stokers	Decrease of 10 hours per week (68 to 58) in the nominal working time.
Ship and Boat Building	Thames Valley (Chiswick to Chertsey)	2 Sept. ¹²	Boat builders, carpenters and joiners, shipwrights, &c.	Decrease of 8½ hours per week (56½ to 48). (See Award on p. 456.)
Farriery	Birmingham and District	2 Sept. ¹²	Farriers	Decrease of 1 hour per week (54 to 53). (See Award on p. 456.)
Coachbuilding	Aberdeen	1st pay after 1st Oct. 28 Oct.	Coach bodymakers, cartwrights, carriage makers, wheelers, painters and trimmers	Decrease of ½ hour per week (53½ to 53).
Baking and Confectionery	Edinburgh and Leith	1st pay after 1st Oct. 28 Oct.	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease of 1½ hours per week in the maximum hours (52½ to 51).

¹ Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen, railway servants, police and Government employes.
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 This increase took effect under a decision arrived at in October. The rate mentioned was already being paid by many firms, but in some cases a rate of 1s. 3½d. per hour plus 12½ per cent. was previously paid.
⁴ This increase took effect from the date shown, under an Award issued in September, but did not come into general operation until October.
⁵ The bonus of 12½ per cent. granted to men on munitions work is merged with this increase.
⁶ The bonus of 12½ per cent. granted to men on munitions work is merged with this increase.
⁷ These rates are inclusive of the bonus of 12½ per cent. granted to men on munitions work.
⁸ Viz., Accrington, Bacup, Burnley, Blackburn, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Haslingden, Nelson, and Rawtenstall.
⁹ These rates are exclusive of the bonus of 12½ per cent. granted to men on munitions work.
¹⁰ This increase took effect from the date shown under an arrangement made in October.
¹¹ Including Harpswell, Kirton Lindsey, Scampton, South Carlton, Waddington, Easton-on-the-Hill, Stamford, Selgeford, Birchan Newton, Harborough, Lincoln, Bracebridge, Scopwick, Cranwell, Harlaxton, Spitalgate, Retford, Buckminster, Ramsey, Wyton, Felthwell, Theford, Harling Road, and Ely.
¹² These rates do not apply to men, ordinarily domiciled in London, who were engaged at the London rate of wages.
¹³ This increase took effect from the date shown, under an Award issued in October.
¹⁴ This war wage was granted, as the result of a decision issued by the Ministry of Munitions, to have effect from the date shown, and was subject to the conditions that any general advances given on or after 30 June should be merged therein, with the exception that 6d. only of the previous war wage increase of 1s. 6d. per shift granted from 4 August in Cleveland should be merged.
¹⁵ These increases were granted, as the result of a decision issued by the Ministry of Munitions, to have effect from the date shown. Of the war wage of 1s. per shift awarded by the Ministry of Munitions from August, 1918 (see p. 455), 6d. per shift was merged, in the case of Cleveland, in a war wage increase of 1s. 6d. per shift granted as from 4th August, and the remaining 6d. was merged with the above increase of 13½ per cent.
¹⁶ The increase of 1s. per shift granted as from August, 1918 (see p. 455), are merged with this increase.
¹⁷ The bonuses of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent., or their equivalent, granted to time-workers and piece-workers respectively, are merged with this increase.
¹⁸ The bonus of 12½ per cent., or its equivalent, granted to time-workers, is merged with this increase. In the case of straight tonnage men the bonus of 7½ per cent., or its equivalent, had generally already been absorbed by advances granted after the bonus.
¹⁹ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
²⁰ The general increases in piece-rates previously awarded this year by the Committee on Production are not to apply to these men.
²¹ This increase did not apply to certain classes of Government work.
²² This increase took effect from the date shown, under an arrangement made in October between the Iron and Steel Wire Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Wire Drawers' Society of Great Britain.
²³ Excluding Clydebank, Dumbarton, Falkirk, Inverness and Paisley, at which centres other arrangements were made.
²⁴ The increases were granted as the result of an Arbitration to which the Incorporated National Union of Horse and Vehicle Owners and the National Transport Workers' Federation were parties. A long list of towns included were Accrington, Ashton, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Chorley, Clayton, Darwen, Haslingden, Mossley, Padiham, Preston, Stalybridge, Wigan, Barnsley, Batley, Bradford, Brighouse, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Huddersfield, Hull, Keighley, Leeds, Otley, Shipley, Wakefield, Birmingham, Burton, Coventry, Derby, Eccles, Eccles, Leicester, Northampton, Rugby, Stoke, Walsall, Willenhall, and Workop. A similar increase was granted to workpeople employed in various other districts by members of two other Federations under an Award issued in September. See LABOUR GAZETTE for October, p. 418.
²⁵ Fifteen per cent. of the increase took effect from 1 June and the remainder from 29 July, under an award issued in October.
²⁶ Including Banbury, Belfast, Birmingham, Bolton, Bradford, Coventry, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Sheffield and Watford.
²⁷ Viz., Bamsley, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Halifax, Harrogate, Hebden Bridge, Hull, Keighley, Todmorden, Wakefield and York.
²⁸ Viz., Batley, Dewsbury, Halifax, Harrogate, Hull, Todmorden, Wakefield and York.
²⁹ Including Accrington, Barrow, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Darwen, Hyde, Macclesfield, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Warrington and Wigan.
³⁰ The increases were the result of an Arbitration Award issued in October to which the National Federation of Vehicle Trades, the London Association of Van Builders and Wheelwrights, the National Master Wheelwrights, Smiths, Coach and Motor Body Builders' Association and the Scottish Vehicle Builders' Association were parties, together with certain trade unions.
³¹ Including Glasgow, Paisley, Ayr, Fraserburgh, Inverness, Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, Coatbridge, Irvine, Grangemouth, Perth, Kelso, Leven, and the districts adjacent thereto.
³² Including Ashington, Bishop Auckland, Chester-le-Street, Gateshead, Jarrow, Middlesbrough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, South Shields, Stockton-on-Tees, Sunderland, West Hartlepool, West Stanley, Whitley Bay, &c.
³³ These changes took effect from the date shown under an agreement made in October between the Hat Leather Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers.
³⁴ With few exceptions, the increase was generally adopted, both at local authority undertakings and those owned by companies, throughout Great Britain.
³⁵ Including Accrington, Barrow-in-Furness, Birkenhead, Bootle, Burnley, Dukinfield, Eccles, Farnworth, Hyde, Leigh, Mossley, Oldham, Rochdale, St. Anne's, Stalybridge, Walsley and Warrington.
³⁶ Including Aberdare, Aberavon, Abersychan, Barry, Bedwas and Machen, Bedwellty, Caerphilly, Chepstow, Glyncoerrwg, Llanfrechfa Upper, Maesteg, Margam, Mountain Ash, Mynyddislwyn, Ogmores and Garw, Porthcawl and Pontypridd.
³⁷ Including Abercarn, Abertillery, Blaenau, Brynmawr, Nantyglo and Blaiza, Panteg, Pontypool, Risca, Tredegar, Merthyr and Rhondda.
³⁸ See also under "Increases in Rates of Wages."
³⁹ The actual working time remains unchanged, but the ten hours worked in excess of 58 are now regarded and paid for as overtime at the rate of time and a quarter.

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 Workshops Act during October, 1918, was 15; of which 12 were due to lead poisoning, 1 to toxic jaundice, and 2 to anthrax. One death due to arsenic poisoning was reported. In addition, 1 death due to lead poisoning among house-painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office, but notification of these cases is not obligatory

TEN MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER, 1918.

During the ten months ended October, 1918, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshops Act was 214, compared with 585 in the corresponding period of 1917. The number of deaths in 1918 was 22, as compared with 76 in 1917. In addition 29 cases of lead poisoning (including 16 deaths) among house-painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during the ten months ended October, 1918, compared with 50 cases (including 17 deaths) during the corresponding period of 1917.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Cases.			Deaths.		
	Month of Oct., 1918.	Ten months ended Oct., 1918.	Oct., 1917.	Month of Oct., 1918.	Ten months ended Oct., 1917.	Oct., 1917.
Lead Poisoning.						
AMONG OPERATIVES ENGAGED IN—						
Smelting of Metals	1	14	44	—	—	1
Brass Works	—	1	3	—	—	1
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	2	18	34	—	—	—
Plumbing and Soldering	—	1	6	—	1	3
Printing	—	1	3	—	—	—
File Cutting	—	1	3	—	—	—
Tinning of Metals	—	1	2	—	—	—
White Lead Works	—	—	15	—	—	—
Red and Yellow Lead Works	—	1	13	—	—	—
Pottery	—	1	10	1	5	—
Glass Cutting and Polishing	—	—	1	—	—	—
Vitreous Enamelling	—	2	1	—	—	—
Electrical Accumulator Works	—	2	13	—	—	1
Paint and Colour Works	—	2	8	—	—	—
Coach and Car-Painting	—	—	17	—	—	—
Shipbuilding	—	1	9	1	2	—
Paint used in other Industries	—	—	15	—	—	1
Other Industries	—	—	17	—	1	4
TOTAL IN FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS	12	120	279	—	6	18
Other Forms of Poisoning.						
MERCURIAL POISONING—						
Barometer and Thermometer Making	—	3	2	—	—	—
Furriers' Processes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Explosives Works	—	4	2	—	—	—
Other Industries	—	1	12	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	8	16	—	—	—
PHOSPHORUS POISONING	—	—	3	—	—	—
ARSENIC POISONING—						
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Industries	—	—	28	1	1	5
TOTAL ARSENIC POISONING	—	—	28	1	1	5
TOTAL TOXIC JAUNDICE	—	1	25	—	—	42
TOTAL "OTHER FORMS OF POISONING"	1	26	222	1	9	47
Anthrax.						
Wool	1	40	50	—	4	7
Handling of Horsehair	—	4	3	—	2	1
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fell-mongers, &c.)	1	13	27	—	1	2
Other Industries	—	1	4	—	—	1
TOTAL ANTHRAX	2	58	84	—	7	11
TOTAL REPORTED UNDER FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT	15	214	585	1	22	76
GRAND TOTAL	16	243	635	2	38	93

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

During the ten months ended October, 1918, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment was 2,864, as compared with 2,798 in the corresponding period of 1917, an increase of 66.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct. 1918, on a	
	Oct., 1918.	Sept., 1918.	Oct., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
RAILWAY SERVICE—					
Brakemen and Goods Guards	—	2	2	— 2	— 2
Engine Drivers	1	2	1	— 1	— 1
Firemen	2	2	—	...	+ 2
Guards (Passenger)	—	—	—	...	...
Permanent Way Men	3	2	9	+ 1	— 6
Porters	4	4	8	...	— 4
Shunters	—	—	—	+ 1	— 2
Mechanics	3	—	3	...	+ 3
Labourers	—	—	1	— 1	+ 3
Miscellaneous	4	5	4	— 1	— 1
Contractors' Servants	—	—	—	...	...
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	18	19	28	— 1	— 10
MINES—					
Underground	86	93	91	— 7	— 5
Surface	8	12	7	— 4	+ 1
TOTAL, MINES	94	105	98	— 11	— 4
Quarries over 20 feet deep	8	3	5	+ 5	+ 3
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—					
Textile—					
Cotton	6	4	2	+ 2	+ 4
Wool and Worsted	2	1	3	+ 1	— 1
Other Textiles	1	2	2	— 1	— 1
Non-Textile—					
Extraction of Metals	9	3	2	+ 6	+ 7
Founding and Conversion of Metals	15	18	24	— 3	— 9
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	7	12	6	— 5	+ 1
Ship and Boat Building	18	14	14	+ 4	+ 4
Gas	2	2	5	...	— 3
Wood	1	4	4	— 3	— 3
Clay, Stone, &c.	2	2	2	...	...
Chemicals	8	20	8	— 12	...
Laundries	1	—	—	...	...
Food	2	1	4	+ 1	+ 2
Drink	3	1	1	+ 1	+ 1
Paper, Printing, &c.	3	2	—	+ 1	+ 3
Other Non-Textile Industries	36	29	38	+ 7	— 2
TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	115	115	115	...	...
ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5—					
Docks, Wharves, and Quays	10	4	9	+ 6	+ 1
Warehouses	1	—	3	+ 1	— 2
Buildings to which Act applies	5	8	4	— 3	+ 1
TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5	16	12	16	+ 4	...
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894					
	1	2	2	— 1	— 1
TOTAL (excluding Seamen)	252	256	264	— 4	— 12

PAUPERISM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

The number of paupers relieved on one day in October, 1918, in the thirty-five selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 123 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 1 per 10,000 on a month ago, and a decrease of 12 per 10,000 on a year ago. Compared with a month ago, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 1,629 (or 0.7 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers increased by 2,210 (or 2.0 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 581 (or 0.5 per cent.). Fourteen districts showed increases, sixteen showed decreases, and five showed no change; the most marked change was in the Dublin district, which showed an increase of 14 per 10,000 of population.

Compared with October, 1917, the total number of paupers decreased by 20,739 (or 8.3 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 9,001 (or 7.4 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 11,738 (or 9.1 per cent.). Every district showed a decrease. The largest decreases were in the Central Metropolitan district (28 per 10,000), Hull district (21 per 10,000), Leicester district (21 per 10,000), and Aberdeen district (20 per 10,000). Seventeen districts showed decreases of 10 and under 20 per 10,000, and fourteen others showed decreases of under 10 per 10,000.

Labourers' Union. From 18th Oct., 1918, labourers, scaffolders and timbermen concerned to have their rates increased $\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour. Wet time to be in conformity with Hereford award. Issued 25th Oct. (2673)

South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Makers' Association (representing Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd.) v. Workers' Union. Decision—Claim of masons' labourers to rate of 1s. an hour and 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 30th Oct. (2689)

Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd. (Cardiff) v. Iron, Steel and Metal Dressers' Trade Society. Decision—Claim to increase in wages not established. Issued 31st Oct. (2707)

Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd. (Dowlais, Cardiff Works) v. Electrical Trades' Union. Decision—Claim to increased wages not established. Issued 31st Oct. (2708)

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

James Keith & Blackman, Ltd., engineers, &c. (London) v. Society of Amalgamated Toolmakers. Award—Claim by the men concerned to retrospective payment of 7½ per cent. bonus from 1st Jan. to 27th July, 1918, not established. Issued 2nd Oct. (2461)

H. J. & A. Coulthurst, general ironfounders and engineers (Darwen) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—Claim for a bonus of 7½ per cent. over and above an existing steel production bonus not established. Issued 2nd Oct. (2463)

Jukes, Coulson, Stokes & Co. Iron Works (Plaistow) v. Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society. Award—Acetylene welders concerned are to receive an increase to bonus of 2s. a week and a wages advance of 3s. 6d. a week; the men are not entitled to a bonus of 12½ per cent. but are to be paid bonus on earnings of 7½ per cent. Issued 2nd Oct. (2462)

Welsh Tinplate and Metal Stamping Co., Ltd. v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The following weekly bonuses are to be paid to the employees concerned over the rates paid to them on 1st Jan., 1917: Men aged 21 years and over, 22s.; men aged 18 years but under 21 years, 15s. 6d.; boys between 16 and 18 years of age, 8s. 3d.; women aged 18 years and over, 12s. 6d.; girls between 16 and 18 years, 6s. 3d. Issued 2nd Oct. (2469)

Admiralty v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Decision—Claim of members of Society employed in Royal Dockyards for uniform flat rate of 50s. per week not established. Issued 2nd Oct. (2472)

Bruce, Peebles & Co., Ltd. (Edinburgh) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—Males aged 21 years and over to receive 18s. a week, and women 18 years and over to receive 10s. a week from first pay after 13th June, 1918. Issued 2nd Oct. (2473)

Clyde Shipbuilders' Association v. Electrical Trades Union. Award—Claim for travelling time between Cartburn and East Yards of Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., not established. Issued 2nd Oct. (2475)

Clyde Shipbuilders' Association v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—Platers on standard ships being built by Dunlop, Bremner & Co., Ltd. (Port Glasgow) are to receive 10 per cent. on present piece-work prices from first pay after 23rd Sept., 1918. Issued 2nd Oct. (2477)

Babeock & Wilcox, Ltd. (Renfrew) v. Shops' Committee. Decision—That it has not been proved that the established price for drilling, flat-bottoming and tapping stud holes was 2d. per hole in Jan., 1915; the parties to meet and mutually agree on a price. Issued 2nd Oct. (2480)

J. Bond, Ltd. (Belmont Foundry, Lancashire) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—From first pay following 14th Aug., 1918, semi-skilled men and labourers concerned are to receive an advance of 5s. a week. Issued 2nd Oct. (2483)

Isaac Jackson & Sons, Ltd. (Glossop) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Wage advance of 3s. 6d. a week from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918; bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to time-workers and piece-workers respectively from date hereof. Issued 3rd Oct. (2484)

The British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd. v. National Union of Clerks. Award—Clerks concerned to be paid the following weekly war bonuses over the rates paid to them on 1st Jan., 1917: Men aged 21 years and over, 22s.; men aged 18 years and over but under 21 years, 16s. 6d.; boys aged 16 years and over but under 18 years, 8s. 3d.; women aged 18 years and over, 12s. 6d. per week; girls aged 16 years and over but under 18 years, 6s. 3d. Issued 3rd Oct. (2486)

Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd. v. National Union of Clerks. Award—Overtime scale to range from 10d. to 1s. 8d. per hour according to age and qualifications. Issued 3rd Oct. (2487)

Clyde Shipbuilders' Association (representing the Ardrossan Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.) v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Award—The bricklayers concerned to have time rate advanced $\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour. Issued 4th Oct. (2495)

David Willetts, Ltd. (Cradley Heath) v. Amalgamated Society of Anchorsmiths, Shackles and Shipping Tackle Makers. Award—Men concerned to receive 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings from week commencing 7th July, 1918. Issued 5th Oct. (2500)

J. Samuel White & Co., Ltd. (East Cowes) v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Award—Piece-work prices payable to blacksmiths increased by 10 per cent. Issued 5th Oct. (2502)

Engineering and National Employers' Federations v. Joint Committee Wagon and Carriage Industry (representing the Amalgamated Gas, Municipal and General Workers' Union, National Union of General Workers, National Amalgamated Union of Enginemem, Firemen, Motormen, Mechanics and Electrical Workers and Workers' Union). Award—The claim to the minimum rates submitted not established. Issued 7th Oct. (2507)

Southampton Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association, J. S. White & Co., Ltd. (East Cowes), and W. White & Sons (Cowes) v. Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association. Award—Piece-work prices payable to drillers in Southampton and Cowes to be increased by 20 per cent. Issued 7th Oct. (2508)

Southampton Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association v. Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association. Decision—Claim for a standard rate to riggers of 62s. a week not established. Issued 7th Oct. (2509)

Southampton Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association v. Joint Trades Management Committee. Decision—Claim on behalf of Federation of Sailmakers to £3 a week of 53 hours not established. Issued 7th Oct. (2511)

Powell Bros., Ltd. (Cambrian Iron Works, Wrexham) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—From 6th May, 1918, 4s. a week increase to patternmakers, patternfillers and toolmakers and 5s. to turners and fitters. Bonuses of 2s. and 4s. respectively to merge therein. Issued 8th Oct. (2514)

Craven, Ltd., engineers (Darnall, Sheffield), represented by the Engineering Employers' Federation v. Joint Committee of Engineering and Allied Trades (Sheffield and District). Award—Woodcutting machinists concerned as plain time-workers are to receive from 2nd Feb., 1918, bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. in place of the present bonus of 7½ per cent. Issued 8th Oct. (2516)

Bradley & Turton, Ltd., and E. Preston, Kidderminster v. Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers. Award—Labourers concerned to receive advance of 2s. a week from first pay after 30th Sept., 1918. Normal week to be fifty-three hours. Issued 8th Oct. (2520)

National Federation of Vehicle Trades, London Association of Van Builders and Wheelwrights, National Master Wheelwrights, Smiths, Coach and Motor Body Builders' Association and the Scottish Vehicle Builders' Association v. United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers, London and Provincial Coachmakers' Trade Union, Wheelwrights' and Operative Coachmakers' Trade Union and the London District Committee of Coachmakers and Wheelwrights. Award—Men concerned 18 years and over shall receive 3s. 6d. per week advance, boys under 18 years 1s. 9d., from week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 9th Oct. (2524)

John Stanton & Son v. Workers' Union. Award—Gun-spring makers concerned to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week and youths under 18 years of age 1s. 9d. Issued 9th Oct. (2525)

Chain Manufacturers' Association and Lloyds' British Testing Co., Ltd. v. Workers' Union. Award—3s. 6d. to men and 1s. 9d. to youths under 18 years of age, from and to be included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 9th Oct. (2527)

Newton Fire Extinguisher Co., Ltd. v. Firm's Employees. Award—From first pay after 24th May, 1918, plain time-workers to be paid bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. Issued 9th Oct. (2529)

King's Norton Metal Co., Ltd. (Birmingham) v. Birmingham and District Joint Committee of Engineering Trade Unions. Decision—Claim to new bonus scheme not established. Issued 10th Oct. (2534)

Ship and Boat Builders' Association, Ltd. (representing T. Bunn & Co. (Teddington), London and Kingston Boat and Motor Works, Ltd. (Kingston-on-Thames), Frank Maynard (Chiswick), E. Messum & Sons, Ltd. (Richmond), Hampton Launch Works, Ltd. (Hampton-on-Thames), James Taylor & Bates, Ltd. (Chertsey) v. Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and General Union of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—Claim agreed at hearing whereby men receive advance in wages to 1s. 4d. an hour plus 3s. 6d. a week plus bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. from first pay after 14th Sept., 1918; overtime at rate of time and a half till 9 p.m., and double time after; time and a half only on trial trips; double time for Sunday work. From 10th Oct. normal week reduced from 56½ hours to 48 hours. Issued 10th Oct. (2539)

Norwich and District Engineering Employers' Association v. National Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers. Award—The men concerned to receive increase in time rate of 1d. an hour. Issued 10th Oct. (2540)

North East Coast Engineering Employers' Association v. Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—From first pay in Aug., 1918, 20 per cent. increase on pre-war piece-work prices to caulkers and riveters in Tyne and Wear districts; to platers an advance of 20 per cent. on platers' net earnings. A percentage advance of 20 on "lieu" rates that have not undergone any advance (except general wages advances) since the outbreak of war. Issued 11th Oct. (2542)

North East Coast Shiprepairers' Association v. Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—From first pay after 4th July, 1918, the men concerned engaged on marine boiler repair work in Tyne and Blyth districts to have pre-war piece-work prices increased by 20 per cent. A percentage advance of 20 on "lieu" rates that

have not undergone any advance (except general wages advances) since the outbreak of war. Issued 11th Oct. (2543)

Philips & Sons, Ltd. v. Ironfounders' Society. Award—From first pay after 26th June, 1918, the bonus of 1s. 6d. a week paid to the three moulders concerned when the firm was owned by Simpson, Strickland & Co. is to continue. Issued 11th Oct. (2544)

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation (on behalf of Clyde Shipbuilders' Association, and Vickers, Ltd., and Ferro Concrete Ship Construction Co., Ltd., both of Barrow-in-Furness) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, Amalgamated Union of Upholsterers, Furnishing Trades Association, Glasgow Ship Riggers' Association and Joint Trades Committee, Barrow-in-Furness. Decision—Claim to a minimum time rate not conceded to joiners, woodcutting machinists, etc., concerned at the Clyde district and Barrow, Aberdeen, Dundee and Leith. With regard to claim based on increased cost of living, this is covered by the arrangement for the periodical review of wages in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, the next review in respect thereof being fixed for 24th Oct., 1918. Issued 14th Oct. (2545)

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation (on behalf of Federated Firms in the Clyde, Barrow, Aberdeen, Dundee and Leith Districts) v. Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Society. Decision—Claim to minimum time rate for shipwrights not conceded. With regard to claim based on increased cost of living, this is covered by the arrangement for the periodical review of wages in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, the next hearing in respect thereof being fixed for 24th Oct., 1918. Issued 14th Oct. (2546)

Sheffield and District Engineering Trade Employers' Association (representing Vickers, Ltd.) v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Decision—That the discontinuance of premium bonus system now obtaining not established. Issued 14th Oct. (2548)

Samuel Tyzack & Co., Ltd. (Sunderland) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—Rivet makers (piece-workers) and cutters (plain time-workers) concerned are to receive a bonus of 7½ per cent. and 12½ per cent. on total earnings. Issued 14th Oct. (2549)

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation v. Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association. Award—Shipwrights' piece-work lists in Tyne and Blyth districts to be increased 20 per cent. from first pay after 2nd Aug., 1918. Issued 14th Oct. (2550)

Lincoln, Gainsboro' and Newark Engineering Employers' Association v. Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Decision—Claim for a 50-hour week with one day break instead of a 54-hour week with a two-day break not established. Issued 14th Oct. (2552)

Westwood & Co. (Constructional Engineers) v. Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—From pay day week ending 10th Aug., 1918, platers and angle iron smiths rated at 45s. a week, riveters and caulkers rated at 38s. 3d. a week and holders-up rated at 33s. 9d. a week are to receive respectively 2s., 2s. 3d. and 1s. 3d. a week advance. Issued 14th Oct. (2553)

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation v. Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association. Award—From first pay after 13th Sept., 1918, drillers and holecutters on new and repair work at lieu rates who have received no advance since the outbreak of war other than general war advances are to receive an advance of 20 per cent. Issued 15th Oct. (2555)

Aberdeen Shipbuilders' Association v. Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society. Award—From 1st Aug., 1918, present piece-work price list of blacksmiths and strikers is to be increased to 32½ per cent. "Nod" or "lieu" rate of work, where prices cannot be fixed, is to be increased to 32½ per cent. plus 16s. 6d. a week and 7½ per cent. Rate for leading fires is to be 2s. 2d. an hour. Sunday allowance to be "nod" or "lieu" rate, overtime allowance to be half the same. Awards 1510, 1763, and 2033 do not apply to the above men concerned. Issued 15th Oct. (2556)

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation v. Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Decision—The Committee make no award extending to Admiralty work an agreement in respect to pneumatic riveting in operation in connection with merchant work. Issued 15th Oct. (2557)

Vickers, Ltd. (Barrow-in-Furness) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Decision—Claim for guaranteed employment or payment when platers' helpers attend but platers are absent and vice versa, not established. Issued 15th Oct. (2558)

Corbett Williams & Son v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union. Award—Overtime rates of the men concerned are to be as follows: From the first pay in September overtime rates of the men concerned are to be as follows: From 6 p.m. till 8 p.m., time and a quarter; after 8 p.m., time and a half; Sundays and holidays, double time. Men 18 years and over are to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week, boys 1s. 9d. a week. Time-workers and piece-workers concerned, 21 years and over, are to receive bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. respectively. Issued 15th Oct. (2560)

British Chilled Roll and Engineering Co., Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Overtime payment for actual hours worked to be time and a quarter from 5 to 7 p.m. Time and a half from 7 p.m. till starting time next day. Issued 15th Oct. (2562)

Manchester District Engineering Trades Employers' Asso-

ciation v. United Machine Workers' Association, Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Steam Engine Makers' Society, and Society of Amalgamated Toolmakers. Decision—The present time not opportune for fixing specific minimum wages in the Manchester district. The parties should meet to discuss the question of rates of wages and the probationary periods of such of the machinists as properly lend themselves to such classification. Issued 16th Oct. (2566)

Yates & Thom, Ltd. (Blackburn) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—Women and girls concerned aged 21 years and over, between 18 and 21 years, and under 18 years, are to receive war advances of 5s., 4s., and 2s. a week respectively. Issued 16th Oct. (2589)

Newcastle Alloy Co., Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—Furnacemen, carbon pastemen, electrode workers, &c., employed at the Blyden and Rowlands Gill works of the company are to receive war advance of 3s. 6d. a week, boys 1s. 9d. a week, from first pay week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 17th Oct. (2591)

Vickers, Ltd. v. Joint Working Agreement Board (comprising Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association, Boiler-makers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, and Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society). Award—Claim for extra payment in connection with salvage work on s.s. *Lorle* in the case of carpenters not established. Drillers and caulkers to receive extra payment of 3s. a day for work carried out on the boat before it was docked. Issued 17th Oct. (2592)

Engineering and National Employers' Federations v. Workers' Union. Award—Men concerned employed by Bullivant & Co., Ltd., Leighton Buzzard, aged 18 years and over are to receive war advance of 1d. an hour from first pay after 7th Oct., 1918. Issued 18th Oct. (2594)

Brands Pure Spelter Co., Ltd. (Irvine) v. Workers' Union. Award—From first pay after 14th Oct., 1918, the men concerned are to receive war advance of 3s. 6d. a week. Men employed in the pottery department to receive 1d. for every pot over 100 completed in a shift of 9½ hours in lieu of ½d. at present paid. Issued 18th Oct. (2595)

East of Scotland Association of Engineers and Ironfounders v. Workers' Union. Decision—Claim for increased overtime rates not established. Issued 19th Oct. (2601)

Carron Co. (Carron, Falkirk) v. Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society. Award—Blacksmiths and strikers are to receive such amounts as will give them a total advance of 23s. 6d. a week over pre-war rates. Claim of piece-work strikers to 30 per cent. advance and readjustment of overtime rates not established. Issued 19th Oct. (2603)

Thomas Stephen, J. Davidson, Wm. Jessemann and B. Mitchell (Aberdeen) (represented by Wilson & Duffers) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Men concerned 18 years and over are to receive an advance of 9s. a week at the rate of 1s. 6d. a day, boys 6s. at the rate of 1s. a day, plain time-workers aged 21 years and over to be paid a bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. The advances to be paid from first pay day in Aug., 1918. Issued 19th Oct. (2605)

North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association (representing Campbell, Binnie, Reid & Co., Hamilton) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Claim for retrospective payment from Aug., 1917, of overtime rate and of double time for Sunday work not conceded, but men concerned are to receive double time for Sunday work from the pay day after 8th March, 1918. Issued 19th Oct. (2609)

London and District Association of Engineering Employers v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Decision—Claim for an increase in rates of engine drivers, stokers and general labourers employed by Vickers, Ltd., Dartford, not established, and no alteration in the present practice in regard to overtime. Issued 21st Oct. (2614)

Surgical Instrument Manufacturers' Association v. Amalgamated Instrument Makers' Society. Award—From and included in pay for week ending 10th Aug., 1918, time-workers and piece-workers concerned are to receive war advances of 3s. 6d. a week, boys 1s. 9d. a week. Issued 21st Oct. (2619)

Benson & Co., Ltd. v. National Union of Gold, Silver and Allied Trades. Award—3s. 6d. a week advance to men; youths under 18 years 1s. 9d. a week from week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 21st Oct. (2622)

National Employers' Federation (Metal Sections) (representing Allen Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Kingston Metal Works, Smethwick) v. Workers' Union. Decision—Claim for alteration of overtime rates not established. Issued 21st Oct. (2623)

Clyde Shipbuilders' Association v. Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Decision—Riveters concerned are not entitled to the full allowance of 35 per cent. on the present piece-work prices. Issued 21st Oct. (2625)

Scottish Coppersmiths Employers' Association v. National Society of Coppersmiths. Claim of coppersmiths in the employ of W. Adam & Co., Barr & Co., J. Duff & Sons, Greenock, and W. Hume & Co., Port Glasgow, for advance of 1d. per hour, and the recognised district rate plus war bonuses plus 12½ per cent. not established. Issued 21st Oct. (2626)

Harland & Wolff, Ltd. (Southampton) v. Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—The rates of pay of riveters and holders-up on repair work at lieu rates are to be 1s. 9d. and 1s. 6d. an hour respectively. Issued 22nd Oct. (2628)

John J. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd. (Southampton) v. Boiler-

work" are to receive rates varying from 37s. 6d. per 100 up to 12 rivets to 16s. 8d. per 100 plus 50 per cent. up to 50 rivets. Issued 22nd Oct. (2629)

Jackson Bros. (Aluminium Founders) v. Workers' Union. Award—Rate of men concerned to be advanced 1d., and such advance as to make total war advance 23s. 6d. a week to men and 11s. 9d. to youths under 18 years of age. Increase to women 5s. a week. Issued 22nd Oct. (2636)

Clyde Shipbuilders' Association v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—From first pay after 15th Oct., 1918, riveters working above the margin bar of a vessel are to receive 1s. extra over price lists for every 100 rivets. Issued 23rd Oct. (2638)

East of Scotland Association of Engineers and Ironfounders and Electrical Contractors' Association of Scotland (Edinburgh Branch) v. Electrical Trades Union. Decision—The claim of the union to be the subject of discussion between the parties. Issued 23rd Oct. (2639)

Howard Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd. v. Employees of the firm. Award—Fitters and turners concerned to receive 3s. 6d. a week war advance, youths under 18 years to receive 1s. 9d. a week, from week ending 10th Aug., 1918. "Diligence money" to be regarded as part payment of 12½ per cent. bonus. Claim for retrospective payment of 12½ per cent. bonus is not established. Issued 23rd Oct. (2641)

John Frew & Co., Ltd. (Ironfounders, Hamilton, N.B.) v. Moulders employed by the firm. Decision—Claim to advance of 1d. an hour not established. Issued 23rd Oct. (2644)

British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd. (Rugby) v. Boilermakers, fitters, turners, and pipe fitters represented by shop delegate. Decision—Claim to extension of award 1910 (24th July, 1918) to men concerned not established. Issued 23rd Oct. (2647)

White & Poppe, Ltd. (Coventry) v. Workers' Union. Decision—Claim for fitters' rates to men employed on fitting connecting rods not established. Issued 24th Oct. (2648)

Electrical Contractors' Association of Scotland (Edinburgh Branch) v. Electrical Trades Union. Award—The ¼d. an hour advance which operated from 15th Jan., 1915, is not to be considered a war advance. Issued 24th Oct. (2649)

Siddeley-Deasy Motor Car Co., Ltd. (Coventry) v. Employees of the Firm. Decision—Claim for an advance of 8d. an hour to engine testers not established. Issued 24th Oct. (2651)

Lytham Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Decision—Claim to time and a half advance on present rates to platers' helpers and angle iron smiths not established. Issued 24th Oct. (2653)

Lytham Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—From first pay in Aug., 1918, 2s. 6d. a week advance to the men concerned. Issued 24th Oct. (2654)

Lytham Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Award—From first pay in Aug., 1918, 2s. 6d. a week advance to the men concerned. Issued 24th Oct. (2655)

Sulphide Corporation, Ltd. (Central Zinc Works, Seaton Carew) v. Female Clerical Staff of the Firm. Award—From first pay in Oct., 1918, advance of 5s. a week to clerks concerned. Issued 25th Oct. (2660)

Laird & Son, Ltd. (Irvine) v. Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society. Decision—Claim to advances to smelting and forge workers not established. Issued 25th Oct. (2664)

Sulphide Corporation, Ltd. (Central Zinc Works, Seaton Carew) v. Foremen of the Firm. Award—From first pay in Oct., 1918, foremen and outside officials concerned aged 21 years and over to receive an advance of 12s. 6d. a week, and youths 5s. a week. Issued 25th Oct. (2665)

North-East Coast Engineering Trades Employers' Association (representing T. S. Foster & Sons, Ltd.) v. Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—Sanction given to agreement giving an advance of 10 per cent. to the smiths concerned, with a rider that the future practice of the firm in respect of following the changes of wages of shipsmiths in shipyards should be considered jointly by the employers' association. Issued 25th Oct. (2668)

Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd. (Birkenhead) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Decision—Claim of scalers to district rate when scaling land boilers not established. Issued 25th Oct. (2669)

Active Engineering Co., Ltd. (Manchester) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—From 24th Sept., 1918, the turners and machinemen concerned to be paid bonus on earnings of 7½ per cent. Issued 25th Oct. (2670)

Active Engineering Co., Ltd. (Manchester) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Decision—The parties to meet with a view to revising the piece prices for turners and machinemen concerned. Issued 25th Oct. (2671)

Vickers, Ltd. v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Decision—War advance to bricklayers concerned of 7s. a week. Issued 25th Oct. (2676)

Harland & Wolff, Ltd., and Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd., v. United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers. Decision—Claim to advance of 3d. an hour to strikers working with piece-work smiths not established. Issued 30th Oct. (2677)

Harland & Wolff, Ltd., and Workman & Clark, Ltd. (Belfast) v. Belfast Joint District Board (comprising Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, Shipcon-

structors' and Shipwrights' Association, and Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society). Decision—Claim to special advance of 6s. 6d. a week not established. Issued 30th Oct. (2678)

Harland & Wolff, Ltd., and Workman & Clark, Ltd. (Belfast). Decision—Claim to increased outworking allowance not established. Issued 30th Oct. (2680)

Bedfordshire Engineering Employers' Association and G. Kent, Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers and United Patternmakers' Association. Award—Men concerned shall receive 2d. per hour advance, being an augmentation of their time rates, and instead of 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings paid to plain time-workers will receive the 7½ per cent. bonus as paid to workers at augmented rates under Government memorandum of 24th Jan., 1918. Issued 30th Oct. (2682)

Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Contractors and Engineers (Belfast) v. Workers' Union. James Henry & Sons (Belfast) were also made parties to the hearing. Claim by erectors, cranemen, and groundsmen for an advance of 2d. per hour and a guaranteed six-hour day not established. Issued 30th Oct. (2683)

Thames Slipway Co. v. Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society, National Union of Enginemen and Firemen, and National Union of General Workers. Award—From 16th Sept., 1918, men concerned to receive payment for a 48-hour week equivalent to present 54-hour week. From 10th Aug., 1918, 3s. 6d. a week war advance to men, and youths under 18 years of age 1s. 9d. Issued 30th Oct. (2685)

Hy. Parfitt v. United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers. Award—The two smiths concerned to be paid 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings under Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917, No. 1,061, and to the one striker concerned from first pay after 28th June, 1918. Issued 30th Oct. (2687)

Fredk. Smith & Co., Ltd., James Royston, Son & Co., Ltd., J. & A. Binns, Ltd., and Standard Wire Co. v. Workers' Union. Decision—Claim to revision of overtime and to advance in wages not established. Issued 30th Oct. (2688)

Redditch and District Needle and Fishing Tackle Employers' Association v. National Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics. Award—3s. 6d. a week war advance to men and 1s. 9d. to youths under 18 years of age from and included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 30th Oct. (2691)

Harland & Wolff, Ltd. (Belfast) v. National Amalgamated Society of House and Ship Painters and Decorators. Decision—Claim to advance of 10 per cent. on piece prices, and that "scrapers" (red leaders) be graded as painters, not established. Issued 30th Oct. (2692)

Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd. v. Operative Bricklayers' Society and National Association of Builders' Labourers. Award—War advance of ¼d. an hour to bricklayers and labourers concerned. Issued 30th Oct. (2695)

Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd. (Glasgow) v. Employees of the firm. Claim to advance in wages not established. Issued 31st Oct. (2698)

Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd. (Darlington) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Claim to time and a quarter to platers' helpers not established but advance granted to the men of 3s. a week. Issued 31st Oct. (2699)

Plymouth Coach and Motor Builders' Association v. United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers. Decision—Claim to 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 31st Oct. (2700)

Kryn & Laby Metal Works, Ltd. v. Workers' Union. Decision—Payment of 8s. 3d. a week made to youths approved; claim to retrospective payment not established. Issued 31st Oct. (2706)

Aircraft Manufacture.

John Garlick (1910), Ltd. (Builders, London) v. London District Committee of the Aircraft Industry. Award—That the claim for 1d. an hour to men engaged on the building of floats for aeroplanes was adequately met by the offer of the firm to supply overalls. Issued 1st Oct. (2458)

Grahame-White Aviation Co., Ltd. (Hendon) v. Shops Committee. Decision—Unskilled labourers in the woodworking department are not entitled to the advance of 5s. given by Award No. 1555. Labourers in the engineering department are entitled to the advance of 3s. 6d. a week granted under Award No. 1920. Issued 2nd Oct. (2460)

London and District Association of Engineering Employers v. Weybridge, Addlestone and Woking District Aircraft Woodworkers' Committee. Award—That the payments to which the men concerned are entitled during the period 1st Dec. to 20th March, 1918, are the rates in force prior to Nov., 1917, plus 2½d. an hour plus 5s. a week. They are not entitled to 7½ per cent. bonus from Jan. to 20th March, 1918. Issued 2nd Oct. (2465)

Parkstone Joinery Co. (Parkstone, Dorset) v. Workers' Union. Decision—Claim for retrospective payment of 12½ per cent. bonus from 12th Jan., 1918, to 11th April, 1918, not established. Issued 10th Oct. (2538)

High Wycombe and District Furniture Manufacturers' Federation, London and District Association of Engineering Employers, Croydon Aviation Co. and Wycombe Aircraft Construction Co. v. National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association. Award—The operatives concerned aged 18 years and over are to receive from the pay day in week ending 10th Aug., 1918, an advance of 8s. 6d. a week, youths 4s. 3d. a week. Issued 15th Oct. (2559)

Barkers & Co., Ltd. (Notting Hill) v. National Union of

General Workers. Decision—The men concerned are entitled to the rate of 11d. an hour and the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, but not to a further advance of 5s. a week. Issued 16th Oct. (2582)

London and District Association of Engineering Employers v. Weybridge, Addlestone and Woking District Aircraft Woodworkers' Committee. Decision—The establishments concerned (Vickers, Ltd., Weybridge, the Air Navigation Co., Ltd., Addlestone, and Martinsyde, Ltd., Woking) are to be regarded as engineering establishments within the meaning of Statutory Order 187. Issued 16th Oct. (2588)

West of England Engineering Trades Employers' Association (representing British and Colonial Aircraft Co., Ltd.) v. Employees' Works Committee of the Filton Aircraft Works. Decision—Claim to alteration of hours and bonus advance not established. Issued 25th Oct. (2663)

Phoenix Dynamo Co., Ltd., T. Webster & Co., J. Foster & Son, Ltd., C. Pratt & Sons, G. E. Ramsay, Thornton Engineering Co., Wilkinson & Sons (Bradford) v. Bradford District Aircraft Committee. Award—From first pay after 17th Oct., 1918, normal week to be 50 hours; the rate to be 1s. 0½d. an hour plus war advance of 8s. 6d. a week plus 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 25th Oct. (2674)

Textile Trades.

Finlayson, Bousfield & Co., Ltd. v. Newmilns and District Textile Workers' Union and Friendly Benefit Society. Award—From first pay after 24th Sept., 1918, the roughers, hacklers, and flax pressers concerned are to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week, youths 1s. 9d. a week. Issued 2nd Oct. (2467)

Finlayson, Bousfield & Co., Ltd. (Johnstone) v. Flaxdressers and Linen Workers' Trade Union. Award—From first pay after 24th Sept., 1918, the roughers, hacklers and flax dressers concerned aged 18 years and over are to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week, youths 1s. 9d. a week. Issued 2nd Oct. (2474)

Blackwood, Norton & Sons, Ltd. (Art Carpet and Rug Manufacturers, Kilmarnock) v. Workers' Union. Award—Men and women concerned are to receive an advance of 5s. and 1s. 6d. a week respectively. Issued 2nd Oct. (2479)

Woolen and Worsted Trades Federation v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers, and the National Engineers' Association. Award—The men concerned are to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week. Issued 4th Oct. (2492)

Bradford and District Master Spinners' Association, Bradford Manufacturers' Federation and Woolcombing Employers' Federation v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers. Award—The men concerned are to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week. Issued 4th Oct. (2493)

Rochdale Flannel Manufacturers' Association v. Workers' Union. Award—Present percentage advances to be advanced to 8½ per cent. for time-workers (not to exceed 24s. 6d. a week), to 6½ per cent. for male piece-workers, to 69½ per cent. for female piece-workers, and to 54 per cent. for blanket raisers, to take effect from payday in week ending 2nd Aug., 1918. Issued 7th Oct. (2505)

Scottish Woollen Trade Employers' Association v. National Union of General Workers and the Workers' Union. Award—Male and female time-workers concerned are to receive a guaranteed increase over pre-war weekly earnings of 22s. and 16s. respectively. Youths and girls under 18 years of age are to receive an advance on their weekly wages of 2s. 6d. and 2s. respectively. Piece-workers are to receive an increase up to 70 per cent. on pre-war district average earnings. Issued 8th Oct. (2517)

Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield & Co., Ltd., Rowland Rawlinson and Richard Rostron & Sons (Rossendale Valley) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—From 1st Aug., 1918, men concerned 18 years and over are to receive an advance of 10s. a week. Women and girls, and youths aged 16 to 18 years, are to receive an advance of 5s. a week. Issued 8th Oct. (2522)

D. Beveridge & Sons, Ltd. (Kingskettle, Fife), A. N. Thomson (Strathmiglo, Fife), William Thomson & Son (Strathmiglo), James Lambert & Co., Ltd. (Auchtermuchty, Fife), and Charles Jackson & Sons, Ltd. (Falkland, Fife) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Men and women concerned aged 18 years and over are to receive war advances of 3s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. respectively; boys and girls under 18 years of age are to receive half the amounts granted. Issued 19th Oct. (2604)

W. & J. Knox, Ltd. (Linen Thread Manufacturers, Kilbirnie, Ayrshire) v. Ayrshire Miners' Union and Workers' Union. Award—From first pay day in Sept., 1918, roughers, sorters, hand pinners, scutchers and dyers concerned are to receive war advance of 3s. 6d. a week. Issued 19th Oct. (2607)

J. T. Davies, Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Award—From first pay after 14th Aug., 1918, the ropemakers concerned are to receive bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to time- and piece-workers respectively. Issued 31st Oct. (2702)

Clothing Trades.

London District Wholesale Clothiers' Association v. United Garment Workers' Trade Union. Award—Claim for a minimum rate of £5 a week for men and women employed in processes of cutting not established. Male cutters' minimum rate is to be increased to 1s. an hour from first pay after 30th Sept., 1918. Issued 8th Oct. (2519)

Master Tailors' Federation, National Federation of Mer-

chant Tailors, Sheffield and District Merchant Tailors' Association, and Wholesale Cloth Hat and Cap Manufacturers' Association v. United Garment Workers' Trade Union, Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses, and National Hat and Cap Makers' Union. Decision—The advance of 1½d., 1d., or ¾d. granted by a previous award (2140) to be paid on the basis of each actual hour worked, whether working by clock, by piece, or by log. Issued 14th Oct. (2547)

Robinson & Cleaver, G. Clark & Sons, Frazer & Co., Simpson & Son, Davies, Jamieson & Wood, Dunhills, Ltd., Harrods, Ltd., H. Walker, Rimell & Allsop, S. G. Cartledge, W. Evans & Co., Broom, Barriett & Howell, Debenham, Ltd., Sullivan, Williams & Co., and Messrs. Tom Brown v. United Garment Workers' Trade Union. Award—Men concerned aged 22 years and over are to receive an advance of 1½d. an hour, men aged 18 years but under 22 years, and women aged 18 years and over are to receive an advance of 1d. an hour, youths and girls ¾d. an hour. Issued 16th Oct. (2581)

J. Skelton & Son v. United Garment Workers' Trade Union. Award—From first pay after 1st July, 1918, men aged 22 years and over to receive 1½d. per hour advance; men 18 years but under 22 years, and women 18 years and over 1d. per hour. Youths and girls under 18 years to receive ¾d. per hour advance, not to apply to clerks, messengers, warehousemen, and other classes of workers paid a wage or salary not dependent on time worked. Issued 21st Oct. (2621)

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

D. H. Bonnell & Sons, Ltd. v. United Turners', Machinists' and Athletic Woodworkers' Trade Union. Award—Certain employees (wood and composition turners) concerned aged 21 years and over are to receive a bonus of 7½ per cent. on earnings. Issued 7th October. (2510)

Shapland & Petter, Ltd. (Barnstaple) v. National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association. Decision—Claim by polishers for an advance of 5s. a week in addition to the 2d. an hour granted in Nov., 1917, not established. Issued 16th Oct. (2578)

C. S. Whitelaw, Ltd., Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., and Alexander Ferguson & Co., Ltd. (Glasgow) v. Glasgow and District Journeymen Coopers' Protective Society. Decision—Claim for an advance of 1d. an hour on time rates and advance of 10 per cent. on piece rates not established. Issued 19th Oct. (2596)

Glasgow and West of Scotland Master Coopers' Association v. Glasgow and District Journeymen Coopers' Protective Society. Decision—Claim to 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. bonus and for the abolition of piece-work system on repairs of wine and spirit casks not established; prevailing piece-work prices recommended to the Joint Standing Committee for revision. Issued 19th Oct. (2597)

Calder, Dixon & Co., Ltd. (Perth Saw Mills) v. Workers' Union. Award—From first pay in Sept., 1918, men concerned aged 21 years and over, between 18 and 21 years, and boys under 18 years of age, are to receive respectively advances of 5s., 3s. 6d. and 2s. a week. Issued 19th Oct. (2599)

Scottish Timber Merchants' and Saw Millers' Association, Scottish Employers' National Federation of Packing Case Makers, North of Scotland Home Merchants' Association, Home Timber Merchants' Association of Scotland, John Fleming & Co., Ltd. (Aberdeen), Robert Millar & Sons, Ltd. (Aberdeen), Gordon & Co. (Aberdeen), Park & Co., Ltd. (Fraserburgh), and Gray & Co. (Fraserburgh) v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Award—Time-workers and piece-workers concerned 18 years and over are to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week, boys 1s. 9d. a week. Issued 19th Oct. (2600)

Carrosserie Latymer (1915), Ltd. (Coach Builders and Engineers, London) v. London and Provincial Coachmakers' Trade Union. Award—War advance of 3s. a week subject to maximum advance over pre-war rates of 20s. from first pay after 9th April, 1918. Issued 31st Oct. (2703)

Employers' Federation of Cane and Willow Workers' Associations of Great Britain and Ireland v. Basket, Skip and Hamper Makers' Federation. Award—Agreement approved giving varying advances of 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. to workmen making panniers, and other advances when making aeroplane seats, balloon cars, croquet chairs, &c. Issued 25th Oct. (2672)

James Prescott (Bridge End Works, Church, Lancashire) v. National Union of General Workers. Decision—That the Committee is unable owing to the nature of the terms of reference to make an award. Issued 4th Oct. (2494)

Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers (1900), Ltd. v. Amalgamated Union of Engine and Crane Men, Boiler Firemen, and Wire Rope Workers. Decision—Claim by the men concerned for advances given in the engineering and foundry trades not established. Issued 5th Oct. (2503)

Scottish Committee of Chemical Manufacturers v. National Union of General Workers, Workers' Union, Scottish Union of Dock Labourers, and National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Decision—The extension of Award No. 823 in respect to the Chemical Employers' Federation (England) to the Scottish Chemical Manufacturers not conceded. Parties should meet with a view to arriving at agreement. Issued 9th Oct. (2530)

Ministry of Munitions (acting on behalf of the management of H.M. Factory, Queensferry) v. Electrical Trades Union. Award—Men concerned are to receive retrospective payment

of the 12½ per cent. bonus from 13th Oct., 1917, to 9th Jan., 1918. Issued 10th Oct. (2532)

Ministry of Munitions (representing No. 5 National Filling Factory, Gloucester) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union. Award—The labourers concerned are to receive advance of 1d. an hour. Issued 10th Oct. (2535)

Ministry of Munitions (Explosives Department) v. Operative Bricklayers' Society, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and Society of Operative House and Ship Painters. Award—Men concerned employed in H.M. Factory, Pembrey, are to receive retrospective payment from 1st Jan., 1918, to 25th May, 1918, at the rate of 3d. an hour. Claim for further payment of 1d. an hour not established. Issued 10th Oct. (2541)

South Wales Portland Cement and Lime Co., Ltd. (Penarth) v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen, and Electrical Workers, and National Amalgamated Labourers' Union. Award—Men concerned aged 21 years and over are to receive an advance of 1s. a day or shift; between 18 and 21 years 7d., and boys 3½d. a day or shift. Issued 15th Oct. (2564)

Ship Canal Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd. v. Joint Committee of Engineering Societies (Liverpool District), Electrical Trades Union, Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen, and Electrical Workers. Award—Further war advances where necessary to make a total of 23s. 6d. a week. Issued 16th Oct. (2573)

Ship Canal Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Time-workers and piece-workers concerned in the Little Orme quarries are to receive war advance of 6s. a week. Issued 16th Oct. (2574)

Chilworth Gunpowder Co., Ltd. v. Workers' Union. Award—Plain time-workers concerned aged 21 years and over are to be paid a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings from first pay after 23rd Sept., 1918. Issued 16th Oct. (2577)

South Wales (Siemens' Patent) Glass Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Newport, Monmouthshire) v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Award—Bricklayers concerned to receive a bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. Issued 16th Oct. (2586)

London Brick Co., Ltd. v. Workers' Union. Award—From first pay after 1st Sept., 1918, men concerned between 18 and 21 years, and women 18 years and over are to receive war advance of 4s. a week, subject to maximum of 20s. a week. Juveniles 2s. a week in accordance with Award 1736. Piece-workers are to receive an advance of 1½d. per 1,000 bricks. Issued 18th Oct. (2593)

Ministry of Munitions (representing No. 26 National Filling Factory, Erith) v. Workers' Union. Award—Claim in respect of war advance of 23s. 6d. a week not established. Overtime is to be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for first two hours, time and a half thereafter, and double time Sundays. Issued 21st Oct. (2618)

British Dyes, Ltd. v. Workers' Union. Award—From first pay after 10th Oct., 1918, the starting rate of men concerned is to be 11½d. an hour; the 3½d. an hour less for probationary period discontinued. Issued 22nd Oct. (2635)

Guest & Dewsberry, Ltd. (Llanelly Pottery) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Sleeve pipe and fireclay workers concerned to receive war advance of 5s. a week. Issued 23rd Oct. (2646)

British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd. (Irthlingborough) v. United Builders' Labourers' Union. Award—Quarrymen, cement loaders, &c., concerned to receive an advance of 1d. an hour. Issued 24th Oct. (2650)

Ministry of Munitions (Explosives Department) (on behalf of the National Projectile Factory, Mossend) v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Award—Steam service men concerned in direct connection with production of iron and steel to be paid equivalent of 12½ per cent. bonus in accordance with decisions of Scottish Conciliation Boards of 8th and 11th Feb., 1918. Issued 30th Oct. (2696)

British Emallite Co., Ltd. (Willesden) v. Employees of the firm. Award—The dope makers concerned are to receive an advance in their rates of 3d. an hour and a bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. from first pay after 1st July, 1918. From pay day in week ending 10th Aug., 1918, the men concerned are to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week, boys 1s. 9d. a week. Issued 2nd Oct. (2464)

Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.

Greenock Sugar Refiners' Association v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—Time-workers and piece-workers concerned are to receive a bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. respectively. Issued 2nd Oct. (2466)

Greenock Sugar Refiners' Association v. Certain employees. At the hearing the National Amalgamated Union of Labour were made parties to the reference. Award—Women concerned aged 18 years and over are to receive an advance of 3s. a week, girls and boys under 18 years 1s. 6d. Issued 2nd Oct. (2478)

Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply, Macfie & Sons, Fairrie & Co., Ltd., and Henry Tate & Sons, Ltd. v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Award—Men concerned aged 18 years and over are to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week, women and juniors 1s. 9d. a week, and from pay day in week ending 10th August, 1918. Issued 14th Oct. (2554)

Flett, Ltd., Everton Valley, Liverpool v. The National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Decision—Claim for reinstatement of members of the Union concerned and advance of 5s. on Trade Board rates to workpeople has not been established. Issued 22nd Oct. (2631)

Leather Trades.

Thos. Birch & Co., Ltd. v. Workers' Union. Decision—Claim of fellmongers to bonuses of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. not established. Issued 24th Oct. (2657)

Transport Trades.

Tilbury Coaling Co., Ltd., Harrison's, Ltd., Hudson & Co., Ltd., and Wm. Cory & Son, Ltd. v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—From first pay after 17th Sept., 1918, coal porters concerned employed at the Port of London are to receive an advance on their rates of 3s. and 3s. 6d. a hundred tons unscreened and large coal respectively; 2s. call money is to be paid to men not required after order to muster. From first pay after 6th May, 1918, donkeymen concerned are to receive an advance of 7s. 6d. a week. Several other matters were left to be dealt with at a conference of the parties. Issued 2nd Oct. (2471)

Railway Executive Committee v. Draughtsmen in the Electrical Engineers' Department of the Metropolitan Railway. Decision—Claim by the draughtsmen concerned for 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 4th Oct. (2496)

Llanelly Employers' Association v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—From day shift 1st June, 1918, dock labourers concerned are to receive 15 per cent. advance on their base rates and a further 5 per cent. from day shift 29th July, 1918. Issued 5th Oct. (2497)

Admiralty (on behalf of H.M. Dockyard, Devonport) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—Men concerned employed in trimming and bunkering are to receive 2s. 3d. a ton flat rate plus 16s. 6d. a week plus bonus of 7½ per cent. on earnings, pro rata rates to be paid in the case of bunkering by grabs, discharging colliers and trimming to grabs. Claim by men to be placed on skilled pay not established. Issued 9th Oct. (2531)

Railway Executive Committee v. Electrical Trades' Union. Decision—Claim for retrospective payment of 12½ per cent. bonus from 12th October, 1917, not established. Issued 10th Oct. (2536)

Railway Executive Committee v. Electrical Wiring Staff employed in the Locomotive Carriage and Wagon Works of the Great Eastern Railway Company at Stratford. Decision—Claim for retrospective payment of bonus of 12½ per cent. from 12th Oct., 1917, not established. Issued 10th Oct. (2537)

Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool, United Trades' Association of Liverpool, Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, United Warehouse Keepers' Conference, Cotton Porters' Employers' Committee, Liverpool Coastwise Association, Port of London Authority, London Short Sea Traders' Association, London Master Stevedores, London Shipowners' Dock Labour Committee, Association of Public Wharfingers of the Port of London, Hull Incorporated Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, Hull Employers' Association, Employers' Labour Association of the Port of Bristol, Glasgow Shipowners' and Dock Labour Employers' Organisation, Leith Dock Labour Employers' Association, Dundee Harbour Trust, Ayr Steam Shipping Company (Limited), Ayr, Ardrossan, Irvine and Troon Harbour Trusts, Dundee Shipowners' Association, Clyde Navigation Trust, Grangemouth Dock Labour Employers' Association, Manchester Ship Canal Company, Hartlepool Dock Employers' Association, West Hartlepool Pitwood Association, Bristol Channel Dock Owners' Association, Bristol Steamship Owners' Association, Swansea and Newport Samplers and Inspection Association, Cardiff Stevedores' Association, Guest, Keen & Nettelfolds (Limited), Port Penrhyn, Bangor, N. Wales, Cardiff, Newport and Swansea Timber Importers' Association, Cardiff Short Sea Traders' Association, Barry Railway Company, Port Talbot Railway and Docks Company, Newport (Mon.) Cargo Labour Conciliation Board, Robert Gilchrist & Company (Llanelly and Newport), Rogers & Bright (Llanelly), Plymouth Employers' Association, Southampton Docks, King's Lynn Dock and Railway Company, Grimsby Employers' Association, Ipswich and District Dock Labour Employers' Association, Boston Dock and Harbour Commissioners, Sharpness New Docks and Gloucester and Birmingham Navigation Company and Felixstowe Dock and Railway Company v. National Transport Workers' Federation. Award—From commencement of day shift, 21st October, 1918, the men concerned in receipt of a war advance of 7d. an hour or upwards to receive an increase to bring the total war advances up to 8½d. an hour. Men in receipt of a war advance of less than 7d. an hour are to receive an advance of 1½d. an hour. Issued 16th Oct. (2567)

Incorporated National Union of Horse and Vehicle Owners v. National Transport Workers' Federation. Award—The war wage advance to the men concerned and youths doing adults' work is to be increased to 30s. a week; youths to receive an advance of 2s. 6d. a week from and included in pay received after 14th September, 1918. Issued 16th Oct. (2570)

Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool v. National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers (represented by National Transport Workers' Federation). Award—From 21st Oct., 1918, the men concerned paid according to "White Book" rates of May, 1914, are to receive an increase of 1s. all round on present day rates, night rates and Sunday rates; hourly rates to be increased accordingly. Piece-work dockers and coal heavers are to receive in addition to piece rates a further increase to special allowance in the proportion of 6s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. Issued 16th Oct. (2580)

Clyde Navigation Trustees v. William Dickson. Decision—Claim to a bonus of 12½ per cent. not established. Issued 19th Oct. (2598)

Alexandra (Newport and South Wales) Docks and Railway Co. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Decision—That the time is not opportune for applying the port rules to the engineering employees of the company. Issued 21st Oct. (2612)

Barry Railway Co. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Decision—That the time is not opportune for applying to the engineering employees of the company the Barry port wages, overtime rates and working hours. Issued 21st Oct. (2613)

Taff Vale, Rhymney and Cardiff Railway Co. v. National Union of Railwaymen. Decision—Claim for advance of £1 a week and work to terminate at 12 o'clock on Saturday not established. Award—Men concerned are to receive double time for Sunday work and time and a quarter for Bank Holidays from 13th Sept., 1918. Issued 21st Oct. (2615)

Llanelly and District Electric Lighting and Traction Co., Ltd. v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—Stokers and trimmers to have 3s. 4d. increase per shift. Claim for overtime rates for tramwaymen, conductors and drivers not established. Issued 22nd Oct. (2632)

Potteries Electric Traction Co., Ltd. v. National Union of Clerks. Award—Men and women concerned to receive war advances of 3s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively, and boys and girls under 18 years of age 1s. 3d. Issued 23rd Oct. (2642)

Chief Superintendent of Ordnance Factories (Woolwich) v. Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Barge-men. Decision—Claim to a further advance to the men concerned in the Royal Arsenal ferry service not established. Issued 24th Oct. (2652)

Weaver Navigation Trust v. National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers. Award—Overtime rates for week-end; Saturday 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., time and a half, Saturday 5 p.m. to starting time Monday, double time. Issued 30th Oct. (2690)

G. & J. Burns (Belfast and Londonderry), Clyde Shipping Co. (Belfast), Waterford, Sloan & Co. (Belfast), Land Line, Dundalk, and Newry Steam Packet Co. (Dundalk), Ayr Shipping Co. (Belfast), Belfast and Mersey Steam Ship Co., Ltd., City of Dublin Steam Packet Co., and City of Cork Steam Packet Co. v. National Transport Workers' Federation. Award—From 21st Oct., 1918, dock labourers concerned to receive further advance to total of 8½d. an hour; where present advance less than 7d. the advance is to be 1½d. an hour. Issued 31st Oct. (2697)

Barry Railway Co. (Barry Docks) v. National Union of Railwaymen. Award—Coal tipplers to receive minimum wage of £2 12s. 6d. per week subject to their conforming to the agreement of 21st March, 1918, to perform such other reasonable work, as specified therein, failing this to be paid at rate of £2 6s. per week. Issued 31st Oct. (2701)

Public Utility Services.

Boston Gas, Light and Coke Co. v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—Time-workers and piece-workers concerned are to receive 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. bonus respectively. Claim for one week's retrospective payment of 4s. advance not established. Issued 2nd Oct. (2459)

Cleveland and Durham Electric Power, Ltd., and Newcastle-Lyne Electric Supply Co., Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Shiftworkers concerned are to receive the war advance of 23s. 6d. a week plus bonus of 12½ per cent. on basis of six shifts a week and 3s. 11d. for seventh shift. Issued 2nd Oct. (2482)

Hornsey Gas Co. (Hornsey) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Boys and youths concerned are to receive an advance of 2s. a week at rate of 4d. a day or per shift. Claim for retrospective payment of bonus of 12½ per cent. from 21st March, 1918, to adults not established. Issued 3rd Oct. (2488)

Hastings Gas Co. v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Time-workers and piece-workers concerned 21 years and over are to receive bonus of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. respectively from first pay after 1st Oct. Issued 4th Oct. (2490)

Birkenhead Corporation v. National Amalgamated Society of Corporation Employees. Decision—Claim by water inspectors and turncocks concerned to bonus of 12½ per cent. not established. From first pay after 18th Sept., 1918, they are to receive an advance of 5s. a week. Issued 8th Oct. (2515)

Borough of Wednesbury (Electricity Department) v. Electrical Trades Union. Award—Five employees specified in award are to receive from first pay after 15th March, 1918, the following advances: 12s. and 10s. a week in the case of two and 2s. 6d. a week to the other three. From first pay after 13th Oct., 1918, men concerned 21 years and over are to receive a bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. Issued 10th Oct. (2533)

Aldershot Gas, Water and District Lighting Co. v. Workers' Union. Award—From the first pay after 1st Oct., 1918, the shiftmen are to receive an advance of 1s. per shift; yardmen and youths concerned 1d. and 3d. an hour respectively. Issued 14th Oct. (2551)

Farnworth and Kearsley Gas Co. (Radcliffe), Pilkington Gas Co., and Corporations of Bolton, Bury, Mossley and Leigh v. Bolton and District Gas Workers' Association. Award—From 1st Oct., 1918, the men concerned 18 years and over are to receive war advance of 3s. 6d. a week, payable at the rate of 7d. a day or shift. Youths 1s. 9d. a week at the rate of 3½d. a day or shift. Issued 16th Oct. (2569)

Wolverhampton Corporation Electricity Department v. Workers' Union. Decision—Claim for an advance of 1s. a week to the men concerned not established. Issued 16th Oct. (2572)

Hastings Corporation v. Municipal Employees' Association. Award—Men concerned who are neither time-workers nor piece-workers are to receive an advance of 5s. a week. Time-workers and piece-workers concerned are to be paid a bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. respectively. Issued 16th Oct. (2575)

Dublin Corporation v. United Corporation Workmen of Dublin Trade Union. Award—From first pay after 1st May, 1918, workmen concerned 18 years and over in receipt of 15s. a week or over are to receive advances up to 20s. a week; those men in receipt of less than 15s. a week are to receive an advance of 5s. a week. Clerks, meter readers, canvassers, slot meter collectors, office attendants, assistants, messengers and storekeepers in the electricity and lighting department are to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week, boys 1s. 9d. a week, from the first pay after 3rd Oct., 1918. Brass founders, glaziers and sheet metal workers are to be paid in accordance with the district rates. Issued 16th Oct. (2576)

Aberdare and Aberaman Consumers' Gas Co. v. Municipal Employees' Association. Award—Men concerned are to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week at the rate of 7d. a day or shift plus a further advance of 2s. a week at the rate of 4d. a day or shift. Issued 16th Oct. (2579)

Newport Corporation (Electric Power Station) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Advance of 3s. 6d. a week to men concerned. Issued 16th Oct. (2584)

Southampton Corporation (Electricity Department) v. National Union of Clerks. The following weekly war advances over rates paid on 1st Jan., 1917, are to be paid to the clerks concerned: Men aged 21 years and over, 22s.; men between 18 and 21 years, 15s. 6d.; boys aged 16 years and over, 8s. 3d.; women aged 18 years and over, 12s. 6d.; girls aged 16 years and over, 6s. 3d. Issued 16th Oct. (2585)

Bournemouth Gas and Water Co. v. Workers' Union. Decision—Claim for 23s. 6d. over pre-war rates plus 12½ per cent. already met, claim for readjustment of shifts and overtime rates not established. Issued 17th Oct. (2590)

Perth Corporation v. National Union of General Workers. Award—From 1st pay after 1st Sept., 1918, men concerned are to receive war advance of 3s. 6d. a week. Issued 19th Oct. (2605)

Perth Corporation v. Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association. Award—Men concerned are to receive war advance of 5s. a week. Issued 19th Oct. (2606)

Birkenhead Corporation (Water Department) v. National Amalgamated Union of Engineers, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers. Award—From and to be included in pay for week ending 10th Aug., 1918, time-workers and piece-workers concerned are to receive war advance of 3s. 6d. a week and boys 1s. 9d. Issued 19th October. (2610)

Joint Board of Local Authorities of South Wales and Monmouthshire v. Municipal Employees' Association and National Union of General Workers. Award—From first pay after 11th Sept., 1918, workmen (other than clerical employees, technical staff and foremen) aged 21 years and over, are to receive an advance of 5s. a week, between 18 and 21 years 3s. 6d. a week; boys 2s. 6d. a week. Clerical staff weekly advances to be as follows over rates paid on 1st Jan., 1917: Males 21 years and over, 18s.; males between 18 and 21 years, 12s.; males 16 years and over, 6s. 6d.; females 18 years and over, 10s.; girls 16 years and over, 5s., from first pay after 11th Oct., 1918. The above award also applies to the Monmouthshire Local Authorities' Wages Board, Merthyr Corporation and Rhondda Urban District Council, who became parties to the reference. Issued 21st Oct. (2616)

Pembroke Dock and Town Gas Co., Ltd. v. Workers' Union. Award—From first pay after 2nd Oct., 1918, plain time-workers and piece-workers concerned are to receive a bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. respectively. Issued 21st Oct. (2620)

Association of Lancashire and Cheshire Electricity Undertakings (on behalf of the members of the Association, including the Corporations of Accrington, Barrow-in-Furness, Birkenhead, Bootle, Burnley, Eccles, Leigh, Oldham, Rochdale, Wallasey, and Warrington, Farnworth Urban District Council, St. Anne's Urban District Council, Stalybridge, Hyde, Mossley and Dukinfield Joint Board, and South Lancashire Tramways Company) v. Electrical Trades Union, Accrington and District Engineering Trades Federation, Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales Enginemen's and Boiler-men's Federation, Burnley and District Enginemen and Firemen's Union, Steam Engine Makers' Society, National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers, National Union of General Workers and Municipal Employees' Association. Award—Piece-workers and premium bonus workers to receive advance of 3s. 6d. per week, and 1s. 9d. per week to youths under 18 years of age, from week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 21st Oct. (2627)

Teddington U.D.C. v. Municipal Employees' Association. Award—From 23rd Aug., 1918, workmen concerned 18 years and over are to receive an advance of 20s. a week over pre-war wages at the rate of 3s. 4d. a day or shift; youths between 16 and 18 years, 3s. a week; boys 1s. 6d. a week. Issued 22nd Oct. (2630)

Metropolitan Borough Councils of Camberwell, Lambeth, St. Marylebone, Woolwich, and St. Pancras v. National Union

of Vehicle Workers. Decision—Dustmen's claim for same advance as granted to horsemen driving dustcarts has not been established. Issued 22nd Oct. (2633)

Sheffield Corporation v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—Men employed on certified undertakings of the Corporation to be paid an advance of 3s. 6d. a week, and youths under 18 years of age 1s. 9d. In non-certified undertakings 5s. a week to men and women, and juniors under 18 years 2s. 6d. Issued 22nd Oct. (2634)

Reigate Town Council v. Electrical Trades Union. Award—Men concerned employed in generating station to receive 3s. 6d. per week advance, boys and youths under 18 to receive 1s. 9d., as and from the week ending 10th Aug. Issued 23rd Oct. (2640)

Harwich Gas and Coke Co., Dovercourt v. Workers' Union. Decision—Claim to retrospective payment of advances not established. Issued 24th Oct. (2656)

Salisbury Electric Light and Supply Co., Ltd. v. Electrical Trades Union. Decision—Claim to retrospective payment of 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 25th Oct. (2662)

Basingstoke Corporation v. Workers' Union (representing employees in the Electricity Generating Station). Award—Men concerned who were in the employ of Corporation at 1st Jan. 1917, to receive war wage advance of 16s. 6d. over rate paid them at that date, and youths under 18 years of age 8s. 3d. Men aged 21 years and over to be paid bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. Overtime rates to be paid time and a quarter first two hours, then time and a half; double time for Sundays. Issued 25th Oct. (2675)

Salisbury Gas Light and Coke Co. v. National Union of General Workers. Award—7s. 6d. to men (any advances since 1st March, 1918, to merge therein) and 3s. 6d. to women. Bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to men aged 21 years and over to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively. Issued 30th Oct. (2679)

Belfast Corporation v. Municipal Employees' Association. Award—Car Lifters, engineers' assistants and white metal moulders concerned to receive war advance of 3s. 6d. a week, and youths under 18 years of age, from first pay in Oct., 1918. No award made in the case of brakemen, trolley-head men, car cleaners, &c. Issued 30th Oct. (2684)

Metropolitan Water Board v. National Union of General Workers and the Metropolitan Water Board Employees' Association. Award—6s. a week advance to men concerned, from first pay in Oct., 1918. Claim for reduction of hours not established. Issued 30th Oct. (2693)

Bradford Corporation Gas Works v. National Union of General Workers. Decision—Claim on behalf of men to bonus advance not established. (2709)

Miscellaneous Trades.

George Banham & Co., Ltd. (Farnworth) v. Workers' Union. Award—That specified increases voluntarily given by the firm to three employees shall not merge in the advances given under Award 1518. Issued 1st Oct. (2457)

John Price & Sons (London) v. Navvies, Builders' Labourers and General Labourers' Union. Award—Men concerned are to have their rate of wages increased from 11d. to 11½d. an hour on consideration of loss of wages owing to stress of weather. Issued 4th Oct. (2491)

Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd. (Wiltshire) v. Workers' Union. Decision—The 12½ per cent. or 7½ per cent. bonus granted to the men concerned by a previous award is payable on the good time-keeping bonus of 4s. a week when earned. Issued 5th Oct. (2501)

The Co-operative Union (acting on behalf of certain Retail Co-operative Societies in West Riding of Yorkshire) v. Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers. Award—Workpeople concerned to receive following weekly war bonuses from first pay in June, 1918: Males aged 21 years and over, 22s. 6d.; females over 18 years and males aged 18 to 21 years, 15s.; males and females 16 to 18 years of age, 10s.; and juniors, 8s. Warehousemen, tea packers and paper bag makers at the Leeds warehouse also to have advances specified. Issued 9th Oct. (2523)

Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. v. Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers. Award—In regard to Award 880 (22nd Feb., 1918) the advances to merge in the 17s. granted to the employees concerned at Pontefract are all general advances as distinct from merit and service increments. The ½d. advances given in June, 1916, in the fellmongery and fat and bones departments are considered general advances, as also 2s. to carters in the latter department; the adjustments following on these decisions to take effect from 22nd Feb., 1918. At the Middleton Jam Factory men and women respectively are to receive advances of 5s. and 3s. 9d. a week, and juniors under 18 years of age half the amount, from the date hereof. Other portions of the claim were held over for mutual discussion between the parties. Issued 9th Oct. (2526)

Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd. (Barking) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—From first pay after 20th Sept., 1918, the labourers concerned 18 years and over are to receive an advance of 1½d. an hour. Issued 16th Oct. (2583)

Indiarubber Manufacturers' Association, Ltd. v. Waterproof Garment Workers' Trade Union. Decision—Women concerned employed in connection with ground sheets and ground sheet capes made in uncontrolled establishments are to receive the advance of 15 per cent. granted by Award 2437 in addition to the advance of 3s. 6d. granted by Award 1739. Issued 22nd Oct. (2637)

Laurence Scott & Co., Ltd. v. Electrical Trades Union. Decision—The switch fitters concerned are not regarded as skilled fitters, and therefore not entitled to fitters' rate. Issued 25th Oct. (2661)

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

Building and Allied Trades.

PLUMBERS.—Montrose Plumbers (representing certain firms) v. their employees. Claim—Application that rate of wages be increased from 1s. to 1s. 1d. per hour, which claim was later superseded by an application for an additional 4d. per hour, with 12½ per cent. extra for Government work. Arbitrator—Sir Richard Lodge. Award—Original application granted. Effective as from the first full pay in September. Extended claim not established. Issued 12th Oct. I.C. 6135/2.

WORKMEN EMPLOYED ON BARROW HOUSING SCHEME.—Ministry of Munitions Housing Department and Messrs. Creighton Construction Co., Ltd., v. Barrow-in-Furness Building Trades Operatives' Federation, Operative Bricklayers' Society, and Plasterers' Society. Claim—Application for 3d. per hour increase. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—Rate of men concerned shall be increased by 1d. per hour. Issued 18th Oct. Effective as from and including 30th Aug., 1918. I.C. 6009/2

BUILDING OPERATIVES.—Ministry of Munitions (Aircraft Factory Construction) Building Labour Committee, Messrs. J. Partington, Oldham, Messrs. Trollope & Colls, Ltd., Oldham v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Claim—Application for reimbursement of time lost from June 8th to 23rd. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) Employees concerned at George Mill to be paid sum of £1 each. (2) Workers at Lilac Mill have not established their claim, but are strongly recommended for similar treatment as specified in Clause (1). Issued 19th Oct., 1918. Effective for the period mentioned in claim. I.C. 3941/8.

BUILDING OPERATIVES.—Messrs. G. Shellabear & Son, Ltd., (Plymouth) v. National Federation of Building Trades Operatives and National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application that building trade operatives employed at Cold Storage Depot, H.M. Dockyard, Devonport, be paid 12½ per cent. bonus on rate of 1s. 4d. per hour from commencement of the contract until date of the Time-workers Building and Construction Wages General Order, 1918, and members of National Union of General Workers be paid the 12½ per cent. bonus on 1s. Arbitrator—Mr. R. Willoughby. Award—Claim established. Issued 25th Oct. I.C. 5735/2.

BUILDING OPERATIVES.—Mansfield Master Builders' Association v. Mansfield Branch of National Federation of Building Trade Operatives. Claim—Application for the 12½ per cent. Award. Arbitrator—Sir W. Robinson. Award—Claim established, with certain specifications in the case of time- and piece-workers, aged 21 years and over. Issued 26th Oct. Effective as from beginning of first full pay following 1st Sept., 1918. I.C. 6305/2.

LABOURERS.—Air Ministry (Department of Works and Buildings) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for payment to men concerned of the aerodrome rate of 11d. per hour awarded by the Committee on Production on 31st May, 1918. Arbitrator—Mr. H. Courthope Munroe, K.C. Award—Claim established, but the one hour per day walking time paid to such men shall merge in the awarded rate. Issued 22nd Oct. Effective as from beginning of first full pay following 31st May, 1918. I.C. 6796/2.

BUILDING OPERATIVES.—Air Ministry and Certain Other Government Departments v. United Builders Labourers' Union, Operative Bricklayers' Society, National Association of Operative Plasterers, National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, United Order of General Labourers, London District Stonemasons, Navvies, Builders' Labourers and General Labourers' Union, and United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association. Claim—Application with regard to wages and conditions of employment in certain aerodromes. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) Tradesmen (except painters); painters; scaffolders, erectors and timberers; and labourers shall receive 1s. 3½d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 0½d., 11½d. per hour respectively. All existing bonuses to be merged in these rates, except the 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. (2) Country allowance shall be paid at rate of 9s. per week. (3) Other claims not established. (4) Conditions attached to this award specified. Issued 2nd Oct. Effective as from commencement of first full pay in Sept., 1918, in case of clause (1) hereof. I.C. 7388/2.

Mining and Quarrying.

CLERKS.—Barber, Walker & Co., Ltd. (Nottingham) v. National Union of Clerks. Claim—Application that last 9s. Coal Controller's award should be extended to persons concerned. Chairman—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—(1) Weekly bonus of males and females concerned specified in detail. (2) First payment for a full week's bonus shall be payable on 3rd Aug., 1918. Any advances, other than service increments or advances for merit, given up to 3rd Aug., shall merge in the amounts hereby awarded. Issued 9th Oct. I.C. 3712/2.

COLLIERY WORKMEN.—Midland Counties Colliery Owners' Association (representing the New Hucknall and Bentinck Collieries) v. Nottinghamshire Miners' Association. Claim—Application for allowance coal to incapacitated workmen on

the same terms as those under which it is supplied to men at work. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Allowance coal to the extent and limit of twelve loads or tons to be taken at the rate of not more than one load or ton a month to be supplied at the same rate as when working to married men who are householders, when and whilst incapacitated by sickness or accident. Other details specified. Issued 16th Oct. Effective from time of reference of the matter to the Joint Committee. I.C. 7135/2.

COLLIERY ENGINEERS, &c.—Leicestershire Coal Owners' Association v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen, and Electrical Workers. Claim—Application for advances of wages and alterations of working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) Steam section: Present wages to be increased by 11½d. per day, of which 8d. is to be regarded as a basic rate increase. (2) Mechanics and shopmen section: Present wages to be increased by 8½d. per day, of which 6d. is to be deemed a basic rate increase; piece-workers to be advanced by 10 per cent., of which 7 per cent. is to be deemed a basic rate advance. For both sections arbitrator recommends that basic wages be defined and earmarked and that advances or reductions in miners' wages be automatically applied. Claims for alterations in present working and other conditions not established. Issued 21st Oct., 1918. Effective on and from 16th Sept., 1918. I.C. 3548/6.

COLLIERY MECHANICS, &c.—Leicestershire Coal Owners' Association v. Leicestershire Miners' Association. In this case the Arbitrator (Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C.) issued a similar award to that indicated immediately above. I.C. 3548/7.

COAL MINERS.—Skinner & Holford, Ltd. (Sheffield) v. Derbyshire Miners' Association. Claim—Application for certain prices and conditions. Arbitrator—Sir W. N. Atkinson. Award—Prices and conditions specified in detail. Issued 22nd Oct. Effective as from the beginning of first pay after 22nd Oct. I.C. 7094/3.

COAL MINERS.—Employers v. Operatives of Joint District Board for the District of Bristol, established under the Coal Miners (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912. Claim—Application for revision of minimum wage rates established under the said Act. Arbitrator—Alderman G. Pearson. Award—Masters and workmen shall calculate difference between respective base wages paid to workmen and the sum of 6s., and masters shall pay 75 per cent. of difference, which will vary according to variation in base wages of various classes of workmen in Bristol Coal Field. Issued 31st Oct. Effective as from pay day nearest to 5th Sept., 1918. I.C. 7896/5.

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

BOILERMEN.—Iron and Steel Trades Confederation v. National Federation of Blastfurnacemen, Quarrymen, Ore Miners and Kindred Trades. Difference—Whether the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation were entitled to receive, as members, 25 boilermen formerly belonging to National Federation of Blastfurnacemen. Arbitrator—Professor J. B. Baillie. Award—Men concerned to remain in the Confederation for the present. Proposal that situation should be placed before a joint committee of the parties. Other suggestions made. Issued 22nd Oct., 1918. I.C. 3802/2.

GRINDERS, DRILLERS, &c.—Bolecow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd. (South Bank) v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Claim—Application on behalf of certain members employed on the Rail Bank. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Grinders, dressers and drillers to receive advance of 2s. per day. (2) Screwers down, helpers and rollers to receive 1s. per day. Issued 23rd Oct., 1918. Effective as from 1st Aug., 1918. I.C. 6293/2.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.

MOULDERS.—Bradford District Engineering Employers' Association (representing the Low Moor Company, Ltd.) v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Claim—Alteration of certain working conditions. Conciliator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Agreement made by which the Union undertook (1) not to influence their members concerned during the negotiations for a settlement. (2) To remove the embargo which had been imposed on working overtime. (3) That workmen should remain at work. (4) Failing a settlement the case to go to arbitration. Subsequently it was agreed that men employed in ironfounding department were to continue working the 50 hour week on the "one break system." Date of settlement 27th Sept., 1918. I.C. 6363/2.

APPRENTICE MOULDERS.—H. Kennedy & Son, Ltd. (Coleraine) v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Claim—Application for an increase in wages to boys. Arbitrator—Sir P. Plunket Barton. Award—Advances of 3s. and 1s. 6d. to boys of 18 years and over and to boys under 18 respectively. Issued 3rd Oct., 1918. I.C. 7379/2.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—Sheffield and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association v. Amalgamated Society and General Union of Carpenters and Joiners. Claim—Application with regard to a uniform rate of wages and other working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. le Breton, K.C., O.B.E. Award—Claims not established, but certain minimum rates offered by the firm. Issued 4th Oct. I.C. 4482/2.

MECHANICS, DRILLERS, LABOURERS, &c.—Vosper & Co. (Plymouth) v. their Employees. Claim—Application with regard to rates of wages and other working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C. Award—(1) Men and boys concerned shall be paid additional war wages of 5s. and 2s. 6d. per week respectively. (2) Where time and a quarter for overtime is paid, time and a half shall now be regulation payment.

These two awards shall not apply to boiler-makers. (3) Reasonable recognition shall be given to the respective Trade Unions represented at the hearing, including the boiler-makers. (4) Other claim not established. Issued 4th Oct. Effective on and after first pay day after date of this award. I.C. 7157/2.

FORGERS.—Welded Tube Trade Section of the Engineering and National Employers' Federation v. Amalgamated Tube Trade Society. Claim—Application for specified increases. Conciliator—Mr. A. B. Pilling. Agreement—An advance of 7½ per cent. for forging fittings and sockets, not excluding 2 inches, shown on the pink list, on the first full pay after date of agreement. Society to present a draft standard list for certain fittings, sockets and nuts for consideration at a conference. Society to withdraw their demand in respect of the rate for gas and steam tees. Issued 7th Oct. I.C. 7683/2.

EDGE TOOL OPERATIVES.—Edge Tool Manufacturers' Association (Birmingham) (representing Whitehouse Bros., Ltd., William Gilpin Senior & Co., Ltd., Cornelius Whitehouse & Sons, Ltd.) v. Amalgamated Edge Tool Trade Protection and Death Society. Claim—Application for an increased bonus. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—Youths of 18 and under 21 years and boys under 18 years to receive a bonus of 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. respectively per full working week. Issued 8th Oct., 1918. Effective from the commencement of full pay which was paid on 28th Sept., 1918. I.C. 4673/4.

PLUMBERS.—Queenstown Dry Docks and Engineering Co., Ltd. (Passage West, Cork) v. United Operative Plumbers' Society. Claim—Application for 1s. 2d. per hour plus 12½ per cent. and a double day for Sunday work. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—Claims not established, but by consent of parties wages to be increased by 2s. per week plus 12½ per cent. upon said increased wages. Issued 8th Oct. I.C. 7202/2.

FARRIERS.—National Master Farriers' Association (Glasgow) v. Amalgamated Society of Farriers. Claim—Application for increased war bonus. Arbitrator—Sir T. F. Wilson, K.B.E. Award—Men concerned employed in Glasgow and suburbs, Paisley and Greenock to receive an advance of 7s. 6d. per week of 51 hours. Issued 10th Oct., 1918. Effective from and including first full pay in Oct., 1918. I.C. 7334/2.

MOULDER.—Paisley Ironfounders Employers' Association (representing McLeish and McTaggart, Paisley) v. Associated Ironmoulders of Scotland. Claim—Whether the firm concerned failed to implement payment of the Committee on Production awards of April, August and December, 1917, to the man concerned during the period from 17th May till 17th Aug., 1918. Arbitrator—Mr. P. Bright. Award—The firm did pay the awards mentioned, which were merged in the wages paid during the three months following the completion of his apprenticeship; the claim therefore is not established. Issued 14th Oct. I.C. 4884/2.

LOADERS.—Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd. (Darlington) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for members concerned on day shift to be paid quarter time on their earnings. Arbitrator—Mr. P. Bright. Award—Claim not established. Issued 14th Oct. I.C. 7018/2.

BOILERMAKERS.—Ministry of Munitions (Mechanical Warfare Department) v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Contention of Ministry that claim of Sheffield District Secretary of Society, that operation of straightening "Tank" plates should be recognised as boiler-makers' work exclusively or especially, is unwarranted. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Whiting, C.B. Award—That Ministry is in the right. Issued 14th Oct. I.C. 8332.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—Steam Drifters, Stores Co., Ltd. (Lowestoft) v. General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers. Claim—Application for extension to Union's members employed by the company of Award No. 1920 of the Committee on Production to the engineering and foundry trades. Arbitrator—Mr. P. Bright. Award—Claim established. Retrospective payment to be made in accordance with Clause 10 of the award in question. Issued 17th Oct. I.C. 7182/2.

PLATERS' HELPERS.—Queenstown Dry Docks Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd. (Cork) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for an advance of 10 per cent. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—Claim not established. Issued 17th Oct. I.C. 7666/2.

ELECTRICIANS.—Humber Graving Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. (Immingham) v. Electrical Trades' Union. Claim—Application for payment for one day when, owing to specified circumstances, there was a stoppage of work. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—That men concerned are entitled to payment for that part of the day during which they would normally have been employed. Issued 18th Oct. I.C. 7195/2.

FEMALE LOCK AND LATCH OPERATIVES.—Benjamin Walters & Co. (Wolverhampton) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase in wages. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—Wages of women aged 18 years and over and of girls under 18 years, whether working on time or system of payment by results, shall be advanced by 5s. and 2s. 6d. respectively per full ordinary week. Workers who are employed on munitions work and have received the advance given by Statutory Rule and Order 1073 are not included in this award. Other conditions fixed. Issued 18th Oct. Effective as from beginning of first full pay following 1st Sept., 1918. I.C. 7415/2.

GRINDERS, &c.—Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Razor Trades. Claim—Application for specified increases in wages. Arbitrator—Mr. E. Page, K.C. Award—(1) War advances to be increased by 15 per cent. and by 12½ per cent. in the grinding section and in the setting-in and whetting section respectively, these amounts to

be calculated upon wages exclusive of any bonus or war advance. (2) These advances not to apply to Government work. Issued 18th Oct. Effective from first working day after 15th Sept. I.C. 7419/2.

ENGINEERS AND PLUMBERS.—Amalgamated Society of Engineers v. United Operative Plumbers' Association. Claim—That all yard water services at Rushbrooke Docks be considered plumbers' work; claim to apply equally to Passage West for future work. Arbitrator—Mr. G. Macfarlane Gray. Award—Yard water service pipes to be laid by plumbers with certain specified exceptions. Issued 18th Oct. I.C. 7614/2.

LOCK SMITHS, TOOLSETTERS, &C.—Midland Lock and Latch Manufacturers' Association v. Midland Counties Trades' Federation. Claim—Application (1) that Committee on Production Award 1920 be extended to men and youths. (2) That women and girl workers should receive 5s. and 2s. 6d. respectively as per Statutory Rules and Orders 1073. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—Men aged 18 and over and youths under 18 to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively. Women aged 18 and over and girls under 18 to receive an increase of 5s. and 2s. 6d. respectively. Effective, in the case of men, as from pay day in the week ending 10th Aug., 1918; in the case of the women, as from first full pay following 1st Sept., 1918. Issued 19th Oct. I.C. 6873/2.

JOURNEYMEN FARRIERS.—Birmingham National Master Farriers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Farriers. Claim—Application for increase of wages and that working hours be reduced to 48 a week. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Award—Advance of 7s. 6d. per week to firemen and doormen. Working hours to be 53 per week. Issued 21st Oct., 1918. Effective as from 2nd Sept., 1918. I.C. 7049/2.

ASSISTANT FOREMEN.—Coventry Ordnance Works, Ltd. v. Certain of their Assistant Foremen. Claim—Application for £1 per week increase of salary. Arbitrator—Mr. A. Ashton, K.C. Award—Men concerned shall be paid a war bonus of 3s. per week, in addition to their present payments. Issued 24th Oct. Effective on and after first pay day after date of this award. I.C. 6776/2.

MOULDERS AND COREMAKERS.—National Steam Car Co., Ltd. (Chelmsford) v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Claim—Application that shop rate of men concerned shall be increased from 8½d. to 9½d. per hour. Arbitrator—Mr. E. Page, K.C. Award—Claim established. Issued 24th Oct. Effective as from beginning of week on 12th Sept., 1918, and arrears from that date shall be paid forthwith. I.C. 7755/2.

MOULDERS.—Cooper Roller Bearings Co., King's Lynn and East Anglian Engineering Employers' Association (representing Alfred Dodman & Co., King's Lynn) v. Ironfounders' Society. Claim—Application for a wage of 50s. per week plus 8s. 6d. plus 12½ per cent. in the firm's foundries. Arbitrator—Mr. P. Bright. Award—Fully skilled moulders employed by above firms to be paid 40s. per week of 50 or 51 hours, together with 16s. 6d. war advance, plus 12½ per cent. in the case of time-workers, and 7½ per cent. in the case of piece-workers. Issued 25th Oct. Effective from 24th Oct., 1918. I.C. 8629.

IRONFOUNDERS AND CHARGE HANDS.—T. Jessop Davis v. Ironfounders' Society. Claim—Application for specified increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Andrews, K.C. Award—(1) Wages of men concerned of 18 years and upwards shall be advanced by 5s. per full week. (2) (By agreement) Wages of youths under 18 years not fixed, but left to determination of firm, as heretofore, but minimum starting wage shall continue at 5s. per week with minimum increase of 1s. 3d. every six months. (3) (By agreement) Any National Award or Committee on Production Finding pending shall not apply to men concerned. Issued 25th Oct. Effective as from and including week commencing 26th Oct., 1918. I.C. 7522/2.

WORKMEN EMPLOYED ON DETINNING.—Batchelor, Robinson & Co., Ltd. v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for payment of increased scale of bonuses recently granted to workers in the tin-plate trade. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. le Breton, K.C., O.B.E. Award—Men and boys shall receive 8d. and 4d. increase respectively per shift, and women ¾d. per hour advance. Issued 28th Oct. Effective as from beginning of first full pay after date of this award. I.C. 6961/2.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.—Queenstown Dry Docks and Engineering Co., Ltd. v. Electrical Trades' Union. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—Wages of men concerned fixed at 62s. 6d. per week plus 12½ per cent. bonus. Issued 29th Oct. I.C. 7545/2.

FOUNDRY ASSISTANTS, CARMEN, &C.—Merrick, Pulvertaft & Sons, Ltd., and McBride (all of Cork) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for payment of 3s. 6d. per week granted by the Committee on Production in Award 1920. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Claim established. Issued 31st Oct. Effective as from first pay day in Oct., 1918. I.C. 7626/2.

LABOURERS.—Queenstown Dry Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. (Cork) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application with regard to (1) rates of wages, (2) other working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Claim not established. (2) Tide work at Rushbrooke shall be paid at same rate as that now paid for tide work at Passage West. (3) Claim for payment when prevented from working on account of bad weather not established. Issued 31st Oct. Effective as from pay day of week commencing 21st Oct., 1918. I.C. 7902/2.

FARRIERS.—National Master Farriers' Association in Edinburgh District v. Amalgamated Society of Farriers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Sir T. F. Wilson, K.B.E. Award—Men concerned shall receive advance of 7s. 6d. per week of 51 hours. Issued 31st Oct. Effective as from and including first full pay in Nov., 1918. I.C. 8053/2.

Aircraft Manufacture.

AIRCRAFT WORKERS.—Whitehead Aircraft (1919), Ltd. (Richmond) v. Aircraft Industry London District Committee. Difference—Whether time-keeping bonus of one hour as originally instituted was intended only to apply during the winter months. Arbitrator—Mr. E. Page, K.C. Award—That the time-keeping bonus was not intended to apply only during the winter months. Issued 4th Oct. I.C. 6013/2.

SKILLED AIRCRAFT WOODWORKERS.—London and District Association of Engineering Employers, representing The British Caudron Co., Ltd. (Cricklewood) v. Aircraft Industry London District Committee. Claim—(1) Application for payment of double time in respect of work done on Easter Monday, 1918. (2) Provision of satisfactory mess-room attendance. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—(1) Claim not established. (2) No award made on second point. Issued 7th Oct. I.C. 3812/2.

LABOURERS.—Ministry of Munitions, representing Royal Aircraft Establishment (Farnborough) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for advance of 7s. per week. Arbitrator—Sir Cyril Jackson. Award—There shall be an increase of 3s. 6d. on present rate of 23s. per week. Issued 19th Oct. I.C. 7612/2.

SHOP STEWARDS, ETC.—Ministry of Munitions, representing National Aeroplane Factory (No. 3) (Liverpool) v. Certain Employees. Claim—Application for payment of wages for a certain period when a stand-by strike was in operation. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Claim not established. Issued 19th Oct., 1918. I.C. 7646/2.

SHOP STEWARDS, ETC.—Ministry of Munitions (on behalf of National Aeroplane Factory (No. 3) (Aintree) v. Employees. Claim—Application for payment of wages on specified dates to employees concerned. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Claim not established. Issued 19th Oct. I.C. 7646/2.

WOODWORKERS.—National Federation of Vehicle Trades (representing the Grosvenor Carriage Co., Ltd. v. Aircraft Industry London District Committee. Claim—Application that men concerned should be paid overtime on the basis that each day should stand on its own basis for the purposes of overtime. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—Claim not established. Issued 21st Oct. I.C. 6951/2.

Textile Trades.

FEMALE KNITTERS, LINKERS, ETC.—Messrs. the U.C.L. Hosiery Co. (Belfast) v. Textile Operative Society of Ireland. Claim—Application for a war bonus of 10s. per week to members concerned. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Handknitters and linkers to receive a bonus of 3d. and 1d. per shilling respectively on their earnings. (2) Female time-workers of and over and under 18 years to receive a bonus of 5s. and 2s. 6d. respectively per week of 49½ hours. (3) Male packer and learner concerned to receive an advance of 5s. per week. To be effective from the pay day following the date hereof. Issued 10th Oct., 1918. I.C. 7405/2.

TENTERS, ETC.—Messrs. J. Shields & Co., Ltd. (Perth) v. Scottish Council of Textile Trade Unions. Claim—Whether the specified increase offered by the firm as from 15th July, 1918, to 30th Nov., 1918, and the Award of the Committee on Production (No. 1605) as from Dec. 1st, 1918, is a sufficient advance. Arbitrator—Prof. J. Irvine, K.C. Award—Members concerned to be paid in accordance with Committee on Production's Award. Effective from 15th July. Issued 11th Oct., 1918. I.C. 2461/23.

HOSIERY OPERATIVES.—Messrs. the West Lothian Hosiery Factory, Ltd. (Bathgate) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Prof. J. M. Irvine, K.C. Award—Females concerned aged 18 years and over and those under 18 years to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively per full week. Issued 11th Oct., 1918. Effective from the beginning of first full pay in Oct., 1918. I.C. 6239/2.

LACE CURTAIN OPERATIVES.—Scottish Lace Manufacturers' Association, Nottingham Lace Manufacturers' Association, and other representatives of Lace Curtain Employers v. Scottish Lace Operatives Society, Amalgamated Society of Operative Lace Makers and the Employees in other districts. Claim—Application with regard to a common basis of wage applicable to the Lace Curtain Manufacturing Industry. Chairman of Conference—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Agreement made by which (1) It is thought desirable that the above common basis of wages be settled. (2) A new common scale of prices be adopted, based on the Scottish pattern of card. (3) Proposals with regard to such scale to be submitted by the Scottish Lace Manufacturers' Association, and their delegates at the Conference agree to recommend to their new body that the new scale, if and as agreed, shall come into effect as from 1st Nov., 1918. This agreed to by the Nottingham Manufacturers. Issued 18th Oct. I.C. 8246/2.

FEMALE TEXTILE OPERATIVES.—W. and J. Beveridge & Co. (Kinross) v. Dunfermline Textile Union. Claim—Re-instatement of three members of Union who had been dismissed. Conciliator—An officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department. Agreement—(1) Dismissed members to be re-instated. (2) Twenty-eight strikers to be re-instated forthwith and the remainder when work can be found for them. Issued 19th Oct. I.C. 7418/2.

BLEACHWORKERS, DRILL OPERATIVES, &C.—Thos. Taylor & Sons, Ltd. (Barnsley) v. General Union of Textile Workers. Claim—Application for an advance in wages in accordance with the Award of the Committee on Production to the Woollen and Worsted Trades, dated 19th April, 1918, and with that dated 3rd Aug., 1918. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award (1) Male and female workers concerned on time- or piece-work shall receive further advance as will produce equivalent of advances awarded by the Committee on Production on 3rd Aug., 1918. (2) Piece rates of competent weavers on aeroplane cloth shall remain unaltered. (3) Present percentage advance to women engaged at piece rates on tent duck and drill shall be increased so as to produce a total percentage advance of not less than 69½ per cent. over highest pre-war piece rate in Bradford area for this class of work. Issued 23rd Oct. Effective on and from pay day of week commencing 21st Oct. I.C. 2741/4.

WOOLCOMBING OPERATIVES.—West Riding Spinners' Federation v. National Society of Woolcombers and Cardroom Grinders and Jobbers' Association. Claim—Application with regard to wages and other working conditions. Neutral Chairman—Mr. A. B. Pilling. Agreement made by which if a woolcombing operative is prevented from following his or her usual employment through curtailment of work caused by shortage of material, substituted work will be provided, and normal wages of usual woolcombing employment given. This project to come into operation forthwith and to continue for three months, and to be regarded as a temporary expedient pending the new levy scheme. Issued 24th Oct. I.C. 2896/7.

WOOLCOMBERS.—Woolcombing Employers' Federation and Bradford and District Master Spinners' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—Application with regard to a difference of opinion concerning the agreement of 20th July. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Decision—Rate of increase should be raised by ¼ of a penny, making it 1s. 4¼d. per hour. Issued 29th Oct. I.C. 4750/5.

FEMALE STITCHERS.—Robert Dunn & Co. (Belfast) v. Their women stitchers. Claim—Application for bonus of 25 per cent. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Beattie, B.L. Award—Women concerned are entitled to a bonus of 20 per cent. when at work on the contract specified in the award. Issued 30th Oct. I.C. 7637/2.

Clothing Trades.

FEMALE HANDKERCHIEF STITCHERS.—Handkerchief and Embroidery Association (Belfast) v. The Textile Operatives of Ireland. Claim—Application for certain increase in wages. Conciliator—An officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department. Agreement—(1) That wages of women concerned be not less than those stated on minimum list submitted. (2) That a 33½ per cent. bonus be paid on first pay day in October, 1918, and existing bonuses merged therein. (3) Maximum rate for thread to be 4d. per cop of 2,400 yards, no increase to be made on those less. Issued 30th September, 1918. I.C. 6943/2.

OVERALL OPERATIVES.—Trade Hemstitchers' Association (Belfast) v. Textile Operatives Society of Ireland. Claim—Application for certain increases. Conciliator—Officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department. Agreement—made by which (1) Wages of women concerned shall not be less than those stated on minimum list submitted, no reduction to be made on those higher. (2) As from first pay day hereof a bonus of 33½ per cent. to be paid on gross earnings, existing bonuses to merge therein. (3) Maximum rate of thread to be 4d. per cop of 2,400 yards, no increase to be made on those less. Issued 1st October, 1918. I.C. 6943/3.

CUTTERS.—Irish Shirt Manufacturers' Federation (Ireland) v. Belfast and District Amalgamated Society of Cutters. Claim—Application for an increase in wages. An officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department acted as Conciliator. Agreement—Wages of Cutters and Apprentice Cutters to be increased by 7s. and 3s. 6d. per week respectively. Issued 3rd October, 1918. Effective from the first pay day in September. I.C. 6298/3.

BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES.—Employers and Operatives of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade (Leicester). Claim—Application with regard to certain advances. Umpire—Alderman T. Smith, J.P. Award—That full 15 per cent. advance be paid on actual wages (excluding war bonus) received by day or piece-workers for each week respectively as from commencement of working week ending on August 15th, 16th or 17th, 1918, with specified conditions. Issued 5th October, 1918. I.C. 6938/5.

BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES.—Employers and Operatives of Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Hinckley and District. Claim—Application for increase on present day and piecework wage rates. Umpire—Alderman T. Smith, J.P. Award—(1) Male and female day and piece-workers of 16 years and over, and boys and girls under 16 years, shall receive 15 and 10 per cent. respectively on weekly earnings; in the former case increase only be paid to those who have not already received it. Issued 9th Oct., 1918. Effective as from 18th Sept., 1918. I.C. 7965/2.

FEMALE SHIRT AND COLLAR OPERATIVES.—Engineering and National Employers' Federation, Bristol (representing A. Rice & Co., Exeter) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Conciliator—An officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department. Agreement—(1) All persons concerned either to commence work

on short time or a portion on full time and the others to be reinstated as soon as work is forthcoming. (2) Proposal for compliance with award of the Committee on Production dated 25th Sept., and a bonus of 2d. in 1s. to time and piece-workers. Failing the acceptance of this offer case to go to arbitration. Issued 11th Oct. I.C. 7510/2.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

COOPERS.—George Phelps & Son, Fred Jones, D. Longden & Sons (all of Swansea) v. Swansea and District Coopers' Society. Claim—Application for an advance in wages. Arbitrator—Mr. R. L. G. Willoughby. Award—By agreement a war bonus equivalent to 15 per cent. on all earnings to be paid. Issued 4th Oct., 1918. Effective as from 3rd Aug., 1918. I.C. 6586/2.

WAGON OPERATIVES.—Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd. (Motherwell) v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Vehicle Builders, Wheelwrights, Carpenters, and Mechanics. Claim—Application on behalf of men concerned for a price of £3 plus the various bonuses for building of 50'12-ton high-sided wagons. Arbitrator—Mr. P. Bright. Award—Claim not established. Issued 9th Oct., 1918. I.C. 7291/2.

JOINERS ON PLANT MAINTENANCE.—Attol Johnston, Ltd. (Dumfries) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Claim—Application for an advance of 3d. per hour. Arbitrator—Mr. P. Bright. Award—Claim not established. Issued 12th Oct., 1918. 7224/2.

DEAL CARRIERS, &C.—West Riding of Yorkshire Saw Mill Proprietors' and Timber Merchants' Association v. National Association of Builders' Labourers and Leeds and District Allied Building Trades' Council. Claim—Application for increase on time- and piece-work rates and for payment of 12½ per cent. bonus to cover private as well as Government work. Arbitrator—Sir W. Robinson. Award—(1) Men concerned shall receive as from beginning of first full pay following 2nd Oct., 1918, an advance of 1d. per hour over their time rates and piece-workers an increase of 10 per cent. (2) Workmen concerned, who are paid as plain time-workers, shall receive bonus of 12½ per cent. on their earnings. (3) Men in question of 21 years and over, who are paid on a premium bonus system or any mixed system of time and piece, or any system of payment by results, &c., shall receive a bonus of 7½ per cent. on their earnings. (4) This award is subject to certain specifications. Issued 12th Oct. Effective in the case of clause (2) and (3) as from beginning of first full pay following 1st Sept., 1918. I.C. 5757/2.

TENT OPERATIVES.—Dobbin & Co. (Poplar) v. their Employees. Claim—Application for certain war bonus. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Employees concerned of 18 years and over, and under 18 years, shall receive a bonus at the rate of 6s. and 3s. per full week respectively. Issued 16th Oct. Effective on and from pay day of week ending 5th Oct. I.C. 7648/2.

TIMBER OPERATIVES.—P. H. Barker & Son (Hitchin) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. R. Willoughby. Award—Present rate of 1s. 1d. per hour shall be increased to 1s. 2¼d. per hour plus 12½ per cent. bonus. Issued 22nd Oct. Effective as and from 28th Aug., 1918. I.C. 7498/2.

LABOURERS, &C.—Board of Trade Timber Supplies Department (representing their Salford depot) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for an increase of 2¼d. per hour on present rates, and allowances for wet weather. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) That the labourers concerned shall receive an increase of 2d. per hour and the sawyers 2¼d. per hour. (2) That the claim for an allowance for wet weather has not been established. Issued 22nd Oct., 1918. Effective on and from the first pay day in Sept. I.C. 6444/2.

MACHINISTS, SAWYERS, &C.—Sheffield and District Saw Mill Proprietors' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Sir W. Robinson. Award—Men concerned shall receive advance of 1¼d. per hour. Issued 24th Oct. Effective as from beginning of first full pay in Oct., 1918. I.C. 7221/2.

JOINERS, &C.—Norris & Co. (Sunningdale) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, and Joiners. Claim—Application for advance in wages and reduction of working hours. Arbitrator—Sir William Robinson. Award—Men concerned to receive advance of 1¼d. per hour. Charge hands to be paid 1¼d. per hour above ordinary rate; working hours fixed at 55½ per week. Issued 24th Oct., 1918. Effective as from beginning of first full pay following 4th Oct.

CARTERS, JENNET DRIVERS, LABOURERS.—Cork Employers' Federation v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Chairman of Conference—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Agreement made by which in addition to 2s. advance on weekly wages previously given or promised there shall be paid to men concerned of 21 years and over a further amount of not less than 5s. 6d. per week, making minimum wage of carters, jennet drivers, and labourers 37s. 6d., 34s. 6d., and 35s. 6d. respectively. Issued 28th Oct. Effective as from first pay day in Oct. I.C. 7636/2.

Chemical, Explosives, Brick, Pottery and Glass Trades.

FEMALE BRICKWORKERS.—Ebbw Vale Iron, Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application that rate of

wages should be 32s. per week, and that Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918, No. 1073, should also apply. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—Claim as made not established, but women concerned aged 18 and over to receive an increase of 8s. with half that amount to girls under that age. Other details specified. Issued 2nd Oct. Effective from first full pay following 1st Sept., 1918. I.C. 6950/2.

BRICKWORKERS.—The Ebbw Vale Iron, Steel & Coal Co., Ltd. v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain increases. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—Women concerned aged 18 years and over employed at Ebbw Vale and Sirhowy brickworks to receive advance of 8s. per full ordinary week and those under that age to receive half that amount. These advances to be in full satisfaction of all claims either under Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918, No. 1073, or any national bonus given to the date hereof. Issued 2nd Oct., 1918. Effective as from the beginning of first full pay following 1st day of September, 1918. I.C. 6950/2.

GRINDERS AND LABOURERS.—Ministry of Munitions (representing Hackney Marshes National Projectile Factory) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for increased rates and that night work be paid at the rate of time and a half. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Claim for increased rates not established. (2) Rates for night work fixed in detail. Issued 22nd Oct., 1918. Effective from first pay day in Aug. I.C. 7008/2.

BRICK WORKERS.—B. P. Blockley & Co. (Hadley) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for advance of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. to men over 18 years and youths under that age respectively, and 5s. and 2s. 6d. increase to women over 18 years and girls under that age respectively. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—Claim established, with certain conditions. Issued 25th Oct. Effective as from pay day of week ending 10th Aug., 1918, in respect of the pay period for which payment was made on that pay day in the case of males, and as from beginning of first full pay following 1st Sept., 1918, in the case of females. I.C. 7956/2.

CAKE AND OIL MILL EMPLOYEES.—Crosfields Oil and Cake Co., Ltd. (Liverpool) v. National Warehouse and General Workers Union. Claim—Application for an advance of 10s. per week on present wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Men and boys concerned employed at the cake and oil mills in question shall receive advance of 8s. and 6s. respectively per full week. (2) Any advances given since the date of application to merge in advances hereby made. Issued 31st Oct. Effective as from 23rd July. I.C. 6843/2.

Food and Drink Trades.

STOREMEN, MILLMEN, CARTERS.—Edward Dowley & Sons, Ltd. (Carrick-on-Suir) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Settlement as result of strike with regard to alleged victimisation. (1) Fifteen stonemen, millmen, and carters, two boat crews, and steamer's crew shall return to work on 23rd Sept., and the overseer on 1st Oct. All other employees to be taken back as required, but not later than 31st Oct. No men shall be victimised for action taken in the strike. Issued 20th Sept. I.C. 7142/5.

CARTERS, MILL HANDS, &c.—Irish Flour Millers' Association (representing Glynn, Kilrush) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain increases of wages and other working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Wages of men concerned of 21 years and over, whose advances have not been increased more than 10s. and from 11s. to 12s. per week since June, 1917, to be increased by 3s. and 2s. respectively per week. (2) Engine-driver, chief miller, and motor lorry drivers to receive 3s., 5s., and 5s. respectively per week. (3) Women employed at mill, youths of 16 years and under 21 years to receive advance of 4s. and 3s. per week respectively. (4) Overtime rates fixed in detail. (5) Other claim not established. Issued 7th Oct., 1918. Effective on and from 21st Sept., 1918. I.C. 6344/2.

MALT HOUSE OPERATIVES, &c.—Distillers' Co., Ltd. (Dundalk) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for a certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Andrews, K.C. Award—(1) Male adults employed in malt house, and charge hands to receive 4s. 8d. per week of seven days. (2) Other male adults, women, and youths under 18 years to receive 4s., 3s., and 2s. 6d. respectively per week of six days. Effective as from beginning of first full pay next after the 4th Sept., 1918. Issued 7th Oct., 1918. I.C. 7581/2.

ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, AND TRIMMERS.—Distillers' Co., Ltd. (Liverpool) v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen, and Electrical Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—(1) Workmen concerned to receive 12½ per cent. on their earnings, which shall not alter or become part of time rates. (2) Certain overtime fixed. (3) Other claims not established. Issued 8th Oct., 1918. Effective from beginning of first pay week following date hereof. I.C. 3895/5.

LABOURERS, &c.—H. A. Watson & Co. (Liverpool) v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application with regard to rates of wages and working hours. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—(1) Wages of women concerned shall be advanced by 3s. per week as from and including 30th Sept., 1918. Present 3s. bonus, with conditions attached, shall continue. (2) Overtime shall be paid at rate of time and a quarter. (3) Working hours shall be from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays, with no interval for dinner, as from 9th Nov., 1918. Other hours of labour shall remain unaltered. Issued 31st Oct. I.C. 7731/2.

FLOUR MILLERS.—Irish Flour Millers' Association (representing a number of firms in various parts of the country) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for the extension to the Union's members of the terms of the Committee on Production award to the flour milling industry of Great Britain (1655, dated 20th June, 1918). Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Workmen 21 years of age and over to receive advance of 7s. per week or such part thereof as will, together with other war advances, produce a total war advance of 18s. per week in the case of "country" mills, and 20s. per week in the case of other mills. (2) Women of 18 years and over, and youths of 18 years and under 21 to receive advance of 3s. per week; youths from 16 to 18 years of age 2s. Issued 10th Oct. Effective as from pay day of weeks commencing 2nd Sept. and 30th Sept., according to circumstances. I.C. 7762/3.

MILLERS.—S. & W. G. Davis, Ltd. (Ennisecorthy) v. Irish National Trade and Labour Union. Claim—Application for an increase in wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Wages of mill employees concerned, who are paid by the hour and by day rates, to be increased by 1d. per hour and 9d. per day respectively. This clause does not apply to specified artisans whose wages have been hitherto governed by the standard or district rates of wages. Issued 10th Oct., 1918. Effective on the first pay day following the date hereof. I.C. 7880/2.

CORN MERCHANTS' OPERATIVES.—T. S. & R. Coppinger (Middleton) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for advance of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Men concerned of 21 years and over, whose war advances are not more than 17s. per week, shall receive 2s. or such thereof as will, with advances already given since 4th Aug., 1914, produce an advance of 18s. per week over pre-war weekly wage. (2) Youths concerned under 21 years to receive advance of 1s. per week. Issued 12th Oct., 1918. Effective from pay day of week commencing 30th Sept. I.C. 7000/2.

MILLERS, &c.—Halliran & Sons, Ltd. (Middleton) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for advance in wages in terms of the Committee on Production's award dated 20th June, 1918, to flour milling industry of Great Britain. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Men concerned being 21 years and over and whose advances since the war do not exceed 17s. shall receive 2s. per week or such part thereof as will produce advance of 18s. over pre-war weekly wages. No reduction on total advances higher than those mentioned above to be made and special rates paid to night men not to be included. Issued 12th Oct., 1918. Effective from pay day of week commencing 30th Sept. I.C. 7000/3.

WAREHOUSEMEN, &c.—Burgons, Ltd. (Manchester) v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. le Breton, K.C., O.B.E. Award—As from beginning of first full pay after date of this award men concerned shall receive advance of 10 per cent. on their existing rates of wages. Issued 28th Oct. I.C. 6983/2.

RITUAL SLAUGHTERERS.—Board for the Affairs of Sheehita v. Agudath Hashochim V' Shomrim. Claim—Application for an advance of 30 per cent. on salaries as from 30th Aug., 1918. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Award—Claim established, and any sums due shall be paid on or before 1st Dec., 1918. Issued 29th Oct. I.C. 7450/2.

MILLING OPERATIVES.—Irish Flour Millers' Association (on behalf of Palmer & Co., Galway) v. National Union of Dock Labourers of Great Britain and Ireland. Claim—Application with regard to increase of wages and other working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Men concerned, being 18 years and over, shall receive advance of 7s. per week on their present weekly wages. (2) Present rate of 1s. per hour for overtime shall remain, and shall be payable after 52 hours per week have been worked. (3) Other claims not established. Issued 30th Oct. Effective as from first pay day in Oct., 1918. I.C. 8016/2.

COOPERS, &c.—Distillers' Co., Ltd. (Alloa) v. Alloa Coopers' Association, National Amalgamated Union of Labour, and Workers' Union. Claim—Application with regard to rates of wages and other working conditions. Arbitrator—Sir T. F. Wilson, K.B.E. Award—(1) Wages of coopers shall be increased to 61s. per week. (2) Men concerned, other than coopers, over 18 years, shall receive advance of 5s. per week. Youths under 18 years, and women, shall receive 2s. 6d. per week increase. (3) Working week shall continue to be of 56 hours, with overtime paid at time and a half; Sunday work at double time. Issued 31st Oct. Effective as from beginning of first full pay in Nov., 1918. I.C. 8347/2.

Leather Trades.

FELLMONGERS, &c.—John Whitehead, Ltd. v. William Clegg Ltd. (both near Rochdale) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain increases. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—(1) Labourers shall receive increase of 3d. per hour on present rate of 10d. per hour. (2) Present rates, specified in detail, of pullers, rounders and limers to be advanced by 7½ per cent. Issued 18th Oct., 1918. Effective as from pay day in week ending 4th Oct., 1918. I.C. 6670/2.

Transport Trades.

LOADERS, CARTERS, &c.—Dublin Carriers' Association v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain minimum weekly wage. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Minimum guaranteed wage for

workmen concerned to be 30s. per week, payable under certain conditions. (2) Rate of grain increased from 1½d. to 1¼d. per barrel or sack. (3) Other claims not established. (4) By agreement other working conditions specified in detail. Issued 12th Oct., 1918. Effective from date arranged by agreement between parties. I.C. 7573/2.

CARMEN AND LOADERS.—Southern Coal Merchants' Society v. National Amalgamated Coal Porters' Union. Claim—Application for £3 per week minimum rate of pay. Arbitrator—Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C. Award—(1) Carmen to receive £2 for delivering 28 tons or less; rate over 28 tons, 10d. per ton. War bonus 5s. if 20 tons are delivered. (2) Loaders to receive £2 for loading up to 56 tons; rate over 56 tons, 9d. per ton. War bonus 5s. if 40 tons are loaded or landed. Other conditions for carmen and loaders specified. Issued 24th Oct. Effective from next pay day after date hereof. I.C. 7892/2.

SHOPMEN.—Taff Vale, Rhymney and Cardiff Railway Companies v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—Application for an increase of 19s. per week. Arbitrator—Mr. A. B. Pilling. Award—Claim not established. Issued 25th Oct. I.C. 7475/2.

Public Utility Services.

METER WORKERS, REPAIRERS, &c.—Birkenhead Corporation v. General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers. Claim—Application that men concerned should receive district rate of wages applicable to sheet metal workers. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. le Breton, K.C., O.B.E. Award—Claim established. Issued 7th Oct. Effective from and after beginning of first full pay after date of this award. I.C. 6880/2.

SCAVENGERS, &c.—West Bridgford Urban District Council v. Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers. Claim—Application for increase of war wages to outdoor staff. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Award—Labourers to receive an advance of 5s. from 18th May, 1918, and a further advance of 5s. from 18th Sept. Carters, &c., to receive an advance of 5s. a week as from 14th Sept. Issued 7th Oct. I.C. 6726/2.

CARTERS, &c.—Town Council of Dartmouth v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for an increase of £1 over pre-war rates. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Workers concerned to receive an advance of 5s., with one exception, in which case the advance is to be 4s. Issued 7th Oct. Effective from 5th Aug., 1918. I.C. 6073/2.

TRAMWAY AND MOTOR OMNIBUS WORKERS.—Dublin United Tramways Co., Ltd. v. National Transport Workers' Federation. Claim—Application for extension of Committee on Production supplementary award dated 9th July, 1918. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—Subject to specified conditions, advance to be given to adults and youths doing adults' work, and to youths under 18 years of 5s. and 2s. 6d. per week respectively, with a maximum of 25s. per week over pre-war rates. These increases to cover and to be in full settlement of the 12½ per cent. bonus. Issued 12th Oct., 1918. Effective on and from first pay day in Sept., 1918. I.C. 6219/2.

CARTERS.—Dunfermline Corporation v. Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association. Claim—Application for increase up to 25s. per week over pre-war rates. Arbitrator—Sheriff J. Wilson, K.C. Award—Claim established. Issued 14th Oct., 1918. Effective as from the first pay day after 19th July, 1918. I.C. 6833/2.

LABOURERS AND SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS.—Dunfermline Corporation v. Municipal Employees' Association. Claim—Application for 20s. increase over pre-war rates to labourers and semi-skilled workers in the streets, drainage, water, property, roads and bridges and cleansing departments. Arbitrator—Sheriff J. Wilson, K.C. Award—(1) That workers concerned, with five exceptions, shall receive an increase of 3s. per week. (2) That the five persons not included in the above shall receive an increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Issued 14th Oct. Effective as from first pay day after 15th July, 1918. I.C. 7203/2.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES.—Northampton Corporation v. Northampton Building Trades' Federation. Claim—Application for certain increases. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Employees concerned to receive a total advance of 25s. over pre-war weekly wages, and this to be considered, to be full satisfaction of the 12½ per cent. bonus, and previous advances to merge therein. (2) Foremen and inspectors receiving upstanding wage are not included herein. Issued 18th Oct., 1918. Effective as from first pay day following 15th June, 1918. I.C. 7258/2.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.—Northampton Corporation v. Municipal Employees' Association. Claim—Application for the payment of the 12½ per cent. bonus to time-workers. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Men concerned to receive 25s. per full ordinary week over pre-war wages. Previous advances over pre-war wages to merge in this total. Effective on and from first pay day after June 15th, 1918. Issued 18th Oct. I.C. 7558/2.

CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.—Corporation of Edinburgh, Corporation of Leith, Edinburgh and Leith Corporations' Car Commissioners, and Edinburgh and District Water Trust v. National Union of Corporation Workers. Claim—Application for increased war bonus, &c. Chairman of Conference—Sir T. F. Wilson, K.B.E. Agreement made by which (1) male employees over 18 years in the Water Trust and Electric Light Departments and in the Departments of Edinburgh and Leith Corporation shall receive further advance or bonus of 5s. per week. Those in the Gas Commission shall receive war advance of 4s. 3d. per week of six days a shift, with an addition of 3s. 9d. for each extra day or shift. The 12½ per cent. bonus shall continue to be paid. These increases shall begin as at

1st Sept., 1918. (2) Women and youths under 18 years shall receive half of the said advances. (3) Exceptions to these advances specified, and the period of the agreement settled. Issued 18th Oct. I.C. 7562/2.

WOMEN LAVATORY ATTENDANTS.—Cardiff Corporation v. Municipal Employees' Association. Claim—Application with regard to the manner of allocating additions granted by Sir G. Askwith's award of 11th July. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—(1) Pay rate to be 3s. 7½d. (2) The bonus of 7s. 6d. to be paid weekly, whether the week consists of 49 or of 60 hours. Issued 19th Oct. I.C. 6158/2.

STREET CLEANERS.—Pontefract Corporation v. National Union of Corporation Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Chairman of Conference—An Officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioners' Department. Agreement made by which (1) increase of 25s. per week above pre-war rates shall be paid as on and from 28th Oct., 1918. (2) No further alteration of wages can take effect within a period of four months from date of this award, and at least three weeks' notice of such alteration shall be given by either side. Issued 16th Oct. I.C. 7757/3.

SHED MEN.—Corporation of Sunderland v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application that rate of men concerned on night shift shall be increased by 1d. per hour. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—Claim not established. Issued 30th Oct. I.C. 7722/2.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.—Newcastle-on-Tyne Electric Supply Co., Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application that time-keeping bonus of 2s. per week be added to daily wages. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—Claim not established. Issued 30th Oct. I.C. 8064/2.

CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.—Blackrock Urban District Council (Co. Dublin) v. United Corporation Workers of Dublin Trade Union. Claim—Application for war allowance of 20s. per week in advance of pre-war weekly wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Claim established. Special conditions attached to the award for the park keeper and four specified labourers. Issued 30th Oct. Effective on and from first pay day in Oct., 1918. I.C. 8166/2.

TOWN CLERK, DAIRY INSPECTOR, RENT COLLECTOR, &c.—Blackrock Urban District Council (Co. Dublin) v. National Union of Municipal Officers. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Town clerk shall be granted bonus at rate of £50 per annum, and other male officials £52 per annum. (2) Female assistants to town clerk shall be granted bonus at rate of £33 per annum; present weekly bonus of other women concerned shall be doubled. (3) Conditions to these awards stated. (4) Claim for 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 30th Oct. Effective as from 1st Oct., 1918. I.C. 8166/3.

CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.—Pembroke Urban District Council (Co. Dublin) v. Irish Stationary Engine Drivers, Cranemen, Motormen and Firemen's Trade Union. Claim—Application for 20s. per week advance on pre-war weekly rates of wages plus 12½ per cent. bonus. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Men concerned shall receive, as from date of Council's offer in July, advance of 10s. per ordinary week. (2) This amount shall be payable to a specified employee up to time he became destructor stoker, and from that date he shall receive as an advance the difference between his present weekly wage and the present wage of the mechanical stoker increased by the amount hereby granted in terms of clause (1). (3) Bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, including overtime earnings, shall be paid to workmen concerned. Issued 31st Oct. I.C. 3342/2.

STATION ENGINEERS.—Pembroke Urban District Council v. Irish Association of Electrical Station Engineers. Claim—Application for an advance of 20s. per week over pre-war weekly wages plus 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) In case of first and second engineer, half the amount of total increase already granted by the Council since commencement of war shall be considered to be service increments; the other half shall be considered to have been due to increased cost of living, and shall be further augmented by £26 per annum. (2) Third engineer shall be granted further advance of 3s. 6d. per full week on present weekly wages. (3) Bonus of 12½ per cent. awarded on earnings, including overtime earnings. Issued 31st Oct. Effective as from date of offer of Council in July. I.C. 3342/3.

ROLLERMAN, NIGHTMAN, &c.—County Borough of Waterford v. Irish Stationary Engine Drivers, Cranemen, Motormen and Firemen's Trade Union. Claim—Application for 20s. per week increase over pre-war rates plus 12½ per cent. for a 56-hour week. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) The rollerman, nightman on gas suction plant and general hand shall be granted further increase of 6s. per week. (2) Claim of dayman on gas suction plant, and payment of 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings not established. (3) All hours worked beyond 56 hours per week shall be paid at overtime rates. Issued 31st Oct. Effective on pay day of week commencing 7th Oct., 1918. I.C. 7493/2.

Miscellaneous Trades.

CO-OPERATIVE EMPLOYEES.—Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. v. Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees. Difference—(1) From Union—That notice of Society that condition of employment at works concerned was that all employees should become members of trade union applicable to their respective craft, was not justifiable. (2) From Society—That Society were within their powers in declaring that employment in their printing works shall only

be given to members of the trade union applicable to their respective craft. Chairman of Court of Arbitration—Mr. A. B. Pilling. The Court have no jurisdiction to decide the legal question; on the merits of the case as distinguished from the question of law the Society were in the circumstances acting within their powers in declaring that employment in their printing works should only be given to members of the particular Trade Union applicable to their respective craft, and that the issue of the notice was justifiable in the circumstances of the particular dispute. Issued 1st Oct., 1918. I.C. 6546/8.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT WORKERS.—Hotel and Tourist Association of Ireland v. Hotel Workers' Branch of Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—That rates of wages be fixed for all grades of workers. Arbitrator—Mr. H. Hanna, K.C. Award—Rates fixed in detail for various grades of waiters, waitresses, and other hotel and restaurant workers in the city and county of Dublin and at the Bray Head Hotel, Bray, Co. Wicklow. Issued 12th Oct., 1918. Effective as from the first full pay following 9th Sept. I.C. 7187/2.

OIL AND SEED OPERATIVES.—J. Bibby & Sons, Ltd. (Liverpool) v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for an increase in wages of 2d. and 1d. per hour to men and boys respectively. Arbitrator—Mr. A. B. Pilling. Award—Claim established. Issued 10th Oct. Effective from and including 22nd Aug., 1918. I.C. 6348/4.

LAUNDRY WORKERS.—Kelsey's Steam Laundry Works (Gainsborough) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Sir William Robinson. Agreement—Women aged 18 and over to have an advance of 6s., and those under 18, 3s. per week. Issued 16th Oct., 1918. Effective from week ending 27th July, 1918, on a 54-hour week basis. I.C. 4932/2.

CO-OPERATIVE EMPLOYEES.—Perth Co-operative Society, Ltd. v. Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association. Claim—(1) Application from Association for 25s. per week over pre-war wages as from 14th Sept., 1918. (2) Contention from the said Society that above Association have failed to comply with award dated 17th April, 1918. Arbitrator—Sir James Quhart. Award—(1) Claim established in all respects. (2) Claim not established. Issued 26th Oct. I.C. 437/9.

CURLED HAIR OPERATIVES.—C. Ray (Dublin) v. Irish Women Workers' Union. Claim—Application for an advance of 7s. 6d. per week to women concerned. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—(1) 5s. and 3s. per week, by way of special war bonus, shall be paid to female time-workers and piece-workers respectively. (2) These increases shall be paid on and from first pay day after firm shall recommence the manufacturing, which is at present suspended. Issued 28th Oct. I.C. 7700/2.

PROBATIONER NURSES.—Probationer Nurses at West Ham Infirmary (Whipps Cross) v. West Ham Union. Claim—Application for a war bonus. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Award—As Guardians consider advisability of increase of salary rather than granting of war bonus, application withdrawn and no award made. Issued 29th Oct. I.C. 6909/2.

SPECIAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

(For Women Employed on Munitions Work.)

MACHINE FILE CUTTERS, HARDENERS, &c.—Thewlis, Griffiths & Edelsten, Ltd. (Warrington) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application that terms of Order 31, dated 17th Jan., be applied to women concerned. Award—(1) Women and girls concerned, whose wages are regulated in relation to the schedule list of piece prices for men, shall have the 30 per cent. used in calculation of their earnings increased to 35 per cent. (2) Women and girls who are not affected by clause (1) to have an advance of 3s. 6d. if 18 years or over, and 1s. 9d. if under that age, per full ordinary week. Issued 3rd Oct., 1918. Effective from the beginning of the first full pay following 1st July, 1918. I.C. 3050/2.

SHELL OPERATIVES.—Sheffield Silver Plate and Cutlery Co., Ltd. v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Award—As from beginning of first full pay following 1st March, 1918, wages of women concerned, of 18 years and over and of girls under that age, shall be advanced by 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively per full week. This shall merge in advances given by paragraph 41 of Consolidated Order from date of operation thereof in the establishment. Issued 3rd Oct. I.C. 3553/2.

SHELL OPERATIVES, &c.—Sheffield and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association (representing Thomas Firth & Sons, Ltd.) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for retrospective payment of an advance previously awarded. Award—That women concerned be paid in accordance with Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917, No. 489, paragraph 1 (b) iii to viii, as from 12th March, 1918. Issued 9th Oct. I.C. 1521/4.

OLEUM PLANT OPERATIVES, &c.—Management of H.M. Factory (Avonmouth) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for various increases. Award—(1) That women employed on ethylene plant and on general labouring work shall receive 1d. per hour advance. (2) Other claims not established. Issued 9th Oct., 1918. Effective from date hereof. I.C. 6168/2.

LIFT ATTENDANTS.—H.M. Office of Works v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for women concerned to receive a wage of 62s. 6d. for a 48-hour week,

with overtime and night-shift allowance in accordance. Award—Tribunal finds that the work in question does not fall within the scope of section 8 (1) of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, and therefore can make no award. Issued 9th Oct., 1918. I.C. 7507/3.

TENT OPERATIVES, &c.—Peter Smith & Co. (Poplar) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for a certain bonus. Award—(1) Women of 18 years and over, and girls under that age, shall receive an advance of 11s. and 5s. 6d. respectively. (2) The commission of 5 per cent. on earnings at present being paid by the firm shall merge therein. Issued 10th Oct., 1918. Effective from date hereof. I.C. 7349/2.

SHELL EXAMINERS, &c.—Inspection Department of Ministry of Munitions v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for women employed as junior overlookers and examiners to receive a minimum of 1s. and 9d. per hour respectively in accordance with Statutory Rules and Orders 546, paragraph 31. Award—In view of scheme of payment and grading about to be put into operation in the establishment concerned the claim is not established. Issued 11th Oct., 1918. I.C. 4437/3.

GAS MASK OPERATIVES, &c.—T. J. Wright & Sons, Ltd. (London) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for an advance of wages. Award—(1) Women and girls employed on work not recognised as men's work may be paid in accordance with Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918, No. 546, Part II. (2) Women of 18 years and over, and girls under 18 years to be paid total war advance of 11s. and 5s. 6d. respectively per full ordinary week, the existing war advances to merge therein. Issued 11th Oct., 1918. Effective as from date hereof. I.C. 4462/3.

CARDBOARD BOX OPERATIVES.—British Ever Ready Co., Ltd. (London) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for payment of terms and conditions of Statutory Rules and Orders, No. 1703. Award—Wages of women of 18 years and over, and girls under 18 years concerned, to be advanced by 5s. and 2s. 6d. respectively per full ordinary week. Issued 11th Oct., 1918. I.C. 7432/2.

LIFT ATTENDANTS.—H.M. Office of Works v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for certain increases. Award—Members concerned to receive a rate of 8d. per hour and a war advance of 6s., to be given in addition to the 5s. already paid. Issued 11th Oct., 1918. I.C. 7507/2.

TOOLSETTERS, &c.—Scottish Motor Traction Co., Ltd. v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—(1) As from beginning of first full pay in Sept., 1918, women toolsetters shall be paid same output bonus as men. (2) Other claims not established. Issued 16th Oct. I.C. 3802/2.

SMALL TOOL OPERATIVES.—Sheffield Engineers' (Small) Tool Manufacturers' Association v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application that women be paid rates and prices previously paid to men doing similar work, with a minimum rate of 6d. per hour, plus war advance of 6s. Award—(1) Claim that women were doing men's work not established. (2) That from 3rd Aug., 1918, women employed on piece-work by Messrs. Charles Neil & Co. be paid a bonus on the same system as is now paid to women who were employed on piece-work prior to 3rd Aug., 1918. (3) That war advances be deemed to be included in this bonus provided that bonus to women of 18 and over be not less than 6s. prior to 1st Sept., and 11s. thereafter, and to girls under 18 half these amounts. Issued 16th Oct., 1918. I.C. 4634/2.

CENTRE LATHE OPERATIVES, &c.—E. Reader & Sons (Nottingham) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for certain increases of wages. Award—(1) Claim that women be paid in accordance with Paragraph 3 of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918, No. 546, is not established. (2) Women employed on time on centre lathes to be paid at rate of 7½d. per hour, plus the war advances ordered by Minister of Munitions. Issued 16th Oct., 1918. Effective from beginning of first full pay in Oct., 1918. I.C. 6412/2.

TENT-MAKING OPERATIVES.—Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd. (Birmingham) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for an increase of 5s. and 2s. 6d. to women and girls respectively. Award—Claim not established. Issued 16th Oct. I.C. 7076/2.

GAS MASK OPERATIVES.—Boot's Pure Drug Co., Ltd. (Nottingham) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for certain advances in wages and for time and a quarter for night shift. Award—(1) That women engaged on filling tin containers with charcoal mixture shall be placed in Grade I. in the firm's system of grading. (2) That night shift shall be calculated on the basis of time and a quarter. (3) That award shall operate as from the date thereof. Issued 17th Oct., 1918. I.C. 6072/2.

WOODWORK AND ROPE OPERATIVES, &c.—Mortlake Aircraft Co., Ltd. v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—(1) That difference refers only to period prior to 21st Sept., 1918, at which date wages were satisfactorily settled. (2) That from date of application of consolidated Order to firm until 21st Sept. workers concerned should receive rates and advances prescribed by said Order or any other Order applied to the firm by the Minister of Munitions as from the date of such application. Issued 17th Oct. I.C. 7310/2.

GUN OPERATIVES.—Ministry of Munitions (representing National Ordnance Factories, Leeds) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for certain increase

of wages. Award—As from beginning of first full pay following 10th June, 1918, women concerned shall receive after thirteen weeks' probationary period a rate of 44s. less 10 per cent. for a 53-hour week. They shall receive in addition a war advance of 6s. for their own full week from the above date until beginning of first full pay following 1st Sept., 1918, and as from latter date they shall receive total war advance of 11s. for their own full week. (2) Other claims not established. Issued—23rd Oct. I.C. 6893/2.

NAIL OPERATIVES.—Crown Nail Co. (Wolverhampton) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Award—As from beginning of first full pay following 1st Sept., 1918, women of 18 years and over and girls under that age shall receive additional war advance of 5s. and 2s. 6d. respectively per full week. Issued 23rd Oct. I.C. 7069/2.

AEROPLANE OPERATIVES.—Astral Aviation Co. (Kingston-on-Thames) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Award—(1) As from date when Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918, No. 546, became mandatory in the establishment, women and girls employed on aeroplane fittings shall be paid in accordance with provisions of that Order, and women of 18 years and over so employed shall receive rate of 6d. per hour, and those women and girls under that age shall receive a war advance of 6s. and 3s. respectively per full week. (2) As from date when Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918, No. 1073, became mandatory in the establishment, women of 18 years and over and girls under that age, shall receive further war advance of 5s. and 2s. 6d. respectively per full week. Other claims not established. Issued 23rd Oct. I.C. 7143/2.

TIN PLATE OPERATIVES.—Butterfield's Tin Plate Works (Chorley) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Award—(1) Rates of women and girls concerned specified in detail. (2) Piece-work prices shall be such as to enable every female of ordinary ability to earn at least 25 per cent. over her time rate. (3) Women of 18 years and over, and girls under that age, shall receive in addition 6s. and 3s. respectively per full week. Issued 25th Oct. Effective as from first full pay following 16th Aug., 1918. I.C. 2036/2.

HOLLOW-WARE OPERATIVES.—Macfarlane & Robinson, Ltd. (Wolverhampton) and National Engineering Employers v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Award—Women concerned of 18 years and over employed by the above firm shall receive not less than 30s. for the week as at present worked. Girls under that age shall receive an advance of 2s. per week upon their present wage. Issued 25th Oct. Effective as from beginning of first full pay in Oct., 1918. I.C. 7063/2.

ELECTRO-PLATE OPERATIVES.—William Laron & Co., Ltd. (Wolverhampton) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Award—Claim not established. Issued 25th Oct. I.C. 7093/2.

TOOL OPERATIVES.—Bradbury & Co., Ltd. (Oldham) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for 4s. advance of wages. Award—Claim not established. Issued 25th Oct. I.C. 7263/2.

COTTON BANDOLIERS OPERATIVES.—S. Brown (Islington) v. Women workers in their employ. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—Wages of women of 18 years and over and girls under that age shall be advanced, with certain reservations, by 5s. and 2s. 6d. per week respectively. Issued 25th Oct. Effective as from beginning of first full pay in Oct., 1918. I.C. 7287/2.

EXAMINERS OF SCREW GAUGES, &c.—Newall National Gauge Factory (Walthamstow) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Award—(1) As from date of this award, women concerned, under present conditions, shall be rated at not less than 8d. per hour. (2) Other claims not established. Issued 29th Oct. I.C. 6891/2.

COOKS, CLEANERS, &c.—Sutcliffe, Speakman & Co., Ltd. (Leigh) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for certain advances in wages. Award—As from date of this award, wages of women of 18 years and over, and of girls under that age, shall be advanced by 3s. and 1s. 6d. respectively per full week. Issued 29th Oct. I.C. 7494/2.

AIRCRAFT OPERATIVES.—Wessex Aircraft and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. (Poole) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain increases of wages. Award—(1) As from 12th March, 1918, until date of application of Consolidated Order to the firm, wages of women concerned of 18 years and over, and of girls under that age, shall be advanced by 6s. and 3s. respectively per full week. (2) Other claims not established. Issued 29th Oct. I.C. 7782/2.

ARMY MESS-TIN OPERATIVES.—Hancock and Corfield (Mitcham) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application that wages of women concerned should be advanced by a total of 11s. as from 28th Sept., 1918. Award—Claim established. Girls under 18 years to receive half the amount awarded to women. Issued 30th Oct. I.C. 7842/2.

TIN OPERATIVES.—Henry Loveridge & Co. (Wolverhampton) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for an advance of 5s. and 2s. 6d. per week to women of 18 years and over and to those under that age respectively. Award—Claim established. Issued 31st Oct. I.C. 7070/2.

LIFT ATTENDANTS.—H.M. Office of Works (Westminster) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain increase of

wages. Award—Women concerned shall receive rate of 8d. per hour, also present war advance of 5s. per week shall be increased to 11s. per week. Issued 31st Oct. Effective as from commencement of first full pay in Sept., 1918. I.C. 7507/4.

TOOL OPERATIVES.—King's Norton Metal Co., Ltd. v. Birmingham and District Joint Committee of Engineering Trade Unions. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Award—Claim not established. Issued 31st Oct. I.C. 7549/2.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MAKE SPECIAL ORDER.

1. The Minister of Labour hereby gives notice that he intends, pursuant to the powers conferred upon him by Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the trade specified in the appendix to this notice.

2. Copies of the draft Special Order may be obtained on application in writing to The Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

3. Objections to the draft Special Order must be sent to the Minister of Labour at the above address within 42 days from 28th Oct., 1918.

4. Every objection must be in writing, and must state—
(a) the specific grounds of objection; and
(b) the omissions, additions, or modifications asked for.
Geo. H. Roberts,
Minister of Labour.

Whitehall.
28th Oct., 1918.

APPENDIX.

TRADE.

The Tobacco trade, that is to say, the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cigarette tubes, and snuff, including all preparatory processes and including also the operations of storing and storekeeping, boxing, packing, labelling, parcelling, and despatching, and all other warehousing and packing operations incidental to the manufacture of any of the above-mentioned articles.

LINEN AND COTTON EMBROIDERY TRADE.

IRELAND.

CONFIRMATORY ORDER.

In pursuance of his statutory powers, the Minister of Labour has made an Order, under Section 4 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, dated 31st October, 1918, confirming the general minimum piece rates of wages, as fixed by the Linen and Cotton Embroidery Trade Board (Ireland), which came into limited operation on 22nd July, 1918*, and has specified 2nd December, 1918, as the date from which these rates shall become effective, in cases in which they are applicable, upon all persons employing labour, and on all persons employed in the trade. Should, however, the date specified not correspond with the beginning of the period for which wages are paid by the employer, the rates become effective as from the beginning of the next full pay period, but in no case later than 9th Dec., 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 the date from which the rates become effective at less than those rates is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence.

LACE FINISHING TRADE.

CONFIRMATORY ORDER.

In pursuance of his statutory powers, the Minister of Labour has made an Order, under Section 4 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, dated 31st Oct., 1918, confirming the minimum time rates and the general minimum piece rates of wages, as varied and as fixed by the Lace Finishing Trade Board, which came into limited operation on 17th June, 1918,† and has specified 2nd Dec., 1918, as the date from which these rates shall become effective, in cases in which they are applicable upon all persons employing labour, and on all persons employed in the trade. Should, however, the date specified not correspond with the beginning of the period for which wages are paid by the employer, the rates become effective as from the beginning of the next full pay period, but in no case later than 9th Dec., 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 the date from which the rates become effective at less than those rates 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.

* See LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1918, page 302.
† See LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1918, page 258.

TAILORING TRADE.

IRELAND.

CONFIRMATORY ORDER.

In pursuance of his statutory powers, the Minister of Labour has made an Order, under Section 4 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, dated 31st Oct., 1918, confirming the minimum time rates of wages, as varied by the Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland),* which came into limited operation on 28th June, 1918, and has specified 2nd Dec., 1918, as the date from which these rates shall become effective, in cases in which they are applicable, upon all persons employing labour, and on all persons employed in the trade. Should, however, the date specified not correspond with the beginning of the period for which wages are paid by the employer, the rates become effective as from the beginning of the next full pay period, but in no case later than 9th Dec., 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 the date from which the rates become effective at less than those rates, 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.

LINEN AND COTTON EMBROIDERY TRADE.

IRELAND.

PROPOSAL TO VARY AND FIX CERTAIN MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES. The Linen and Cotton Embroidery Trade Board (Ireland) have issued a notice, dated 26th Oct., 1918, stating that they propose to vary the minimum rate of wages for workers engaged in thread drawing from 2½d. to 3½d. per hour, with corresponding increases in the rates for other processes. Increases are also proposed in the general minimum piece rates.

The Trade Board also give notice that they have withdrawn their proposal to fix certain General Minimum piece rates as set out in their notice dated 20th July, 1918, and that they propose to fix other rates in lieu of those previously proposed.

Objections to the proposals may be lodged with the Trade Board within two months from 28th Oct., 1918. Objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Linen and Cotton Embroidery Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeant's Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

SHIRTMaking TRADE.

IRELAND.

CONFIRMATORY ORDER.

In pursuance of his statutory powers the Minister of Labour has made an Order under Section 4 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, dated 31st Oct., 1918, confirming the minimum time rates and the general minimum piece rates of wages, as varied by the Shirtmaking Trade Board (Ireland), which came into limited operation on 27th May, 1918.† The Minister has specified 27th Nov., 1918, as the date from which these rates shall become effective, in cases in which they are applicable, upon all persons employing labour, and on all persons employed in the trade. Should, however, the date specified not correspond with the beginning of the period for which wages are paid by the employer, the rates become effective as from the beginning of the next full pay period, but in no case later than 4th Dec., 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 the date from which the rates become effective at less than those rates is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade Board may, in the case of time-workers affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time rates.

SUGAR CONFECTIONERY AND FOOD PRESERVING TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONFIRMATORY ORDER.

In pursuance of his statutory powers, the Minister of Labour has made an Order, under Section 4 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, dated 31st October, 1918, confirming the minimum time rates of wages, as varied by the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain),‡ which came into limited operation on 30th September, 1918; and has specified 2nd December, 1918, as the date from which these rates shall become effective, in cases in which they are applicable, upon all persons employing labour, and on all persons employed in the trade. Should, however, the date specified not correspond with the beginning of the period for which wages are paid by the employer, the rates become effective as from the beginning of the next full pay period, but in no case later than 9th December, 1918.

* See LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1918, page 302.

† See LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1918, page 214.

‡ See LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1918, page 434.

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 the date from which the rates become effective at less than those rates 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.

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:—

2431X. Workmen who are engaged wholly or mainly in gilding metal photograph frames or other articles of metal. This decision modifies decision B1653 (THE LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1916).

2433X. Workmen engaged in making radiator and bonnet cossies and draught excluders for Navy, Army, or Royal Air Force motor vehicles.

2434X. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of asphalt or bitumen for use as a building material.

This decision modifies decision B2204 (THE LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1917).

2435X. Workmen engaged in the repair of hackles and gills by the insertion of new pins or rivets or otherwise.

2436X. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of matrices for pressing gramophone records.

2437X. Workmen engaged in filling wagons with calcined ironstone on the premises where the calcining takes place.

2439X. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of metal foil.

2441X. Workmen engaged in recovering wax by a chemical process from esparto grass.

2442X. All workmen engaged in the manufacture (including nailing on the backs and finishing) of wire brushes, whether for use in war or in the manufacture of munitions of war or otherwise.

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

2432. Workmen who are engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture or repair of articles supplied to the order of the Navy and Army Canteen Board (other than those engaged in any of the trades set out in Schedule VI. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, or in Schedule I. of the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, or in munitions work).

2438. Workmen engaged in making statutory tests of chains and anchors, and not employed in a chain or anchor manufacturing, shipbuilding or mechanical engineering establishment.

2440. Workmen employed at dye works, and engaged in dyeing and cleaning naval, military or other clothing.

NOTE.—Decisions in which the Umpire has decided that contributions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter X at the end of the number, e.g., 1554X. Contributions under these decisions are payable as from the 4th September, 1916.

Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS. OCTOBER, 1918.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for Examination.*
Clitheroe (Lancs)	Dr. J. S. Cooper, Rossendale, York Street, Clitheroe	Surgery, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Dingle (Co. Kerry)	Dr. P. C. O'Donnell, Orchard Villa, Dingle	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Lincoln (Lincoln)	Dr. C. J. Coleman, 1, North Parade, Lincoln	Corporation Health Offices, Lincoln, Wednesday, 9 a.m.
Spilsby (Lincoln)	Dr. L. T. Dean, Lythe House, Spilsby.	Surgery, Thursday, 9 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.

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Supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE

for NOVEMBER, 1918.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

List of New Contracts, October, 1918.

WAR OFFICE.

Accountrements, Leather: Baltic Leather Goods Co., Glasgow; F. Bryan, London, S.E.; J. Cliff & Co., Walsall; J. Dawson & Son, Ltd., Lincoln; Fleming, Birkby & Goodall, Halifax; J. Hanlon & Son, Ltd., Liverpool; M. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Walsall; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.; Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Leatheries, Ltd., Birmingham; F. McMillan & Co., London, S.E.; Notes & Hunt, Ltd., London, S.E.; M. A. Risk & Sons, Manchester; Sheldon & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; R. W. Stiby, London, E.C.; W. G. Walker & Co., London, S.E.; Wallace & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; J. White & Sons, Ltd., Bingley; C. Wincer & Co., Walsall; Wolfsky & Co., London, E.C.; A. Wood, Walsall.—Apparatus, Shower Bath: H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Aprons, Moleskin: T. & D. Henry, London, E.C.—Asbestos, Packing, &c.: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Badges, &c., Embroidered: Armand (1914) Co., Ltd., London, W.; Courtaulds, Ltd., London, E.C.—Badges, Metal: S. J. Rose, London, W.—Bags, Cases, &c.: R. P. Bristow, London, W.C.; W. Brock & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Cliff & Co., Walsall; Martins-Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; R. W. Stiby, London, E.C.—Bags, Nose: Hamptons & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—Bags, Sleeping: G. H. Leavey & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Bandoliers, Cotton: F. E. Bassett, London, E.; S. J. Clarke & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. E. Daunter, London, E.; G. Davies, London, E.; J. S. Gould, London, E.; Hamilton & Co. (Robes, Ltd.), London, E.C.; A. Lane & Co., London, E.; G. H. Leavey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Middlesex Equipment Co., London, N.; C. Neilson, East Moseley; Prince & Co., London, E.; Rotax Motor Accessories Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; C. J. Russell & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; F. M. Seal, London, E.C.; Spaul & Barnes, London, E.C.; Tanner Military Equipment Co., London, E.; W. S. Thomson & Co., Ltd., London, N.E.; T. & S. Williams, London, S.E.—Baskets, Wicker: Belgian Basket Works and Home Industries, Ltd., London, W.; J. Dove, Glasgow.—Bedding: Booth & Fox, Ltd., London, E.C.; Hoskins & Sewell, London, N.; W. S. Minchin, London, W.; Siddall & Hilton, Ltd., London, E.C.; Switzer & Co., Ltd., Dublin.—Bedsteads: Crosbie, Marjiner & Co., Birmingham; Whitfields Bedsteads, Ltd., Birmingham.—Belting Leather: H. A. Cole & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; J. Tullis, Son & Co., Glasgow.—Belts, Lineman: J. B. Brooks & Co., Birmingham; F. Bryan, London, S.E.; J. Cliff & Co., Walsall; Lavender & Overton, Ltd., Walsall.—Blankets: J. Ashworth, Ltd., Bacup, Lancs; J. Beaumont, Junr., Huddersfield; T. Bond, Worth & Sons, Ltd., Stroud; Booth Bros. (Drighlington), Ltd., Drighlington; R. Brearley & Son, Ltd., Batley; Brown, Hepworth & Co., Morley; Champion & Hall, Dursley; J. Cogan & Sons, Midleton, Co. Cork; Cooke, Sons & Co., Ltd., Liversedge, Yorks; W. Crabtree & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury Moor; M. Day, Dewsbury; F. Dinsmore, Kells, Co. Antrim; Fearnside Bros., Leeds; J. Fenton & Son, Dewsbury Moor; J. Fenton & Sons, Ltd., Batley; J. Greenwood & Son, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; Haigh, Wright & Co., Stainland, Yorks; T. Hardman & Sons, Ltd., Bury; O. H. Hartleys Sons, Ltd., Gildersome, Yorks; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; J. Holroyd & Son, Huddersfield; W. & E. Jackson, Morley; Jarvis & Hartley, Morley; J. Kaye & Son, Huddersfield; T. R. Leuty, Leeds; A. & J. Macnab, Ltd., Slaford, N.B.; A. & J. Macnaughton, Pitlochry, N.B.; E. Mayman & Sons, Dewsbury; W. Millward & Sons, Manchester; Morton Sundour Fabrics, Ltd., Carlisle; Newsome & Spedding, Ltd., Dewsbury; Porritt Bros. & Austin, Ltd., Ramsbottom; S. Porritt & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale; Ratcliffe Bros., Ltd., Mytholmroyd; R. T. Riley & Son, Luddenden, Yorks; J. H. Robinson (Mill Green), Ltd., New Wortley, Leeds; J. Scarth & Sons, Ossett; D. Scholes, Ltd., Morley; J. Smith & Co. (Batley) Ltd., Batley; T. Smith & Co., Peterhead; Spamount Woollen Co., Ltd., Castle-derg, Co. Tyrone; J. Tattersfield & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; B. Taylor & Sons, Stainland, Halifax; Troysdale Woollen Mills, Gildersome, Yorks; Ulster Woollen Co., Ltd., Crumlin, Co. Antrim; J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield, Yorks; I. C. Watson & Son, Morley; G. E. & W. Wike, Ltd., Bury, Lancs; Wilford & Johnson, Ltd., Dewsbury; J. Wilson (Gildersome), Ltd., Gildersome, Yorks; J. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey, Leeds; Wrigley & Parker Bros., Ltd., Batley.—Blocks, Tackle, &c.: Davey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, N.—Board, Wood-pulp: J. Spicer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Boilers, Portable: Parkinson Stove

War Office—continued.

Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Boilers, Vertical: Cradley Boiler Co., Ltd., Cradley Heath, Staffs; E. S. Hindley & Sons, London, E.C.—Bolts and Nuts, &c.: W. & S. Allen, Ltd., Bilston; A. Beebee, Wednesbury; Blakemore & Co., Ltd., Atherton; G. Boyd & Co., Glasgow; F. Griffiths & Co., Wolverhampton; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Smethwick; Hampton & Dean, Wednesbury; London Screw Co., Smethwick; Nuts and Bolts (Darlaston), Ltd., Darlaston; E. Phillips, Birmingham; J. C. Prestwich, Ltd., Atherton, Lancs; Walker & Wilson, Hamilton, N.B.—Boots, Ankle: Allebone & Sons, Ltd., Rushden; Allinson & Co., Northampton; Anglo-American School Boot Co., Leeds; A. & W. Arnold, Northampton; Avalon Boot Manufacturers, Ltd., Ruthwell; Bailey & Son, Finedon; A. Barker & Sons, Ltd., Earls Barton; W. Barrett & Co., Northampton; Beale & Co., Ltd., Northampton; Bees & Potter, Bristol; B. Bonner & Sons, Leeds; F. Bostock, Ltd., Northampton; Bosworth Bros. & Co., Desborough; Bradley & Colley, Leeds; J. Branch & Sons, Ltd., Northampton; H. C. Bray & Co., Sibley; G. Bryant & Son, Ltd., Bristol; T. Brown & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Bryan & Son, Ltd., Kettering; Chater & Son, Kettering; W. Claridge, Rushden; Coe Bros., Kettering; Coe, Church & MacPherson, Bristol; Coles Boot Co., Kettering; G. Cook & Sons, Bristol; J. Cooper & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Co-operative Boot and Shoe Society, Higham Ferrers; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Rushden; G. J. Cox, Finedon; Coxton Shoe Co., Rushden; J. Crawford & Sons, Maybole, N.B.; Cridland & Rose, Bristol; T. Crick, Leicester; Crompton Boot Manufacturing Co., Desborough; Cudland & Rose, Bristol; Cunnington Bros., Rushden; J. Dawson & Sons, Northampton; Derham Bros., Bristol; Desborough Shoe Co., Ltd., Desborough; W. L. Duncan, Rushden; C. Dunkley & Son, Ltd., Earls Barton; Eales & Son, Northampton; G. E. Emerson, Leeds; Empire Boot Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bristol; W. Evans, Leicester; S. Fairweather & Sons, Arbroath; Foster Bros., Ltd., Kettering; H. Furber, Bristol; A. Fussell & Sons, Ltd., Bristol; J. H. Gainsford & Co., Northampton; D. Garner, Aylestone, Leicester; C. Grant, Arbroath; E. C. Gravesstock, Ltd., Kettering; W. J. Gray, Leeds; R. Green & Sons, Leeds; G. Griffin & Co., Bristol; Groome & Sons, Rushden; Grove Bros., Bristol; T. Hales, Kettering; J. Halliday & Sons, Leeds; J. T. Hawthorne, Finedon; H. Hodges, Finedon; J. Holmes, Northampton; J. P. Horn & Son, Irthingborough; F. Humphreys, Kettering; James & Curtis, Kettering; Jaques & Clark, Rushden; Kellie & Co., Ltd., Kilmaurs, N.B.; E. J. Kempton & Co., Leicester; F. Kennell & Co., Leicester; Knight & Lawrence, Rushden; Knight & Wagstaff & Co., Earls Barton; B. Ladds, Rushden; A. Lee, Northampton; J. Lees & Co., Maybole, N.B.; Leicester "C.C." Boot and Shoe Co., Ltd., Leicester; C. & E. Lewis & Co., Northampton; T. Lilley, Ltd., Irthingborough; Loake Bros., Ltd., Kettering; T. Mabane & Sons, Leeds; A. E. Marlow, Northampton; Mason & Marson, Ltd., Stafford; Midland Boot Manufacturers, Ltd., Wellingborough; T. Miles & Co., Ltd., Kingswood, Bristol; A. F. Moon & Co., Bristol; L. Morrison, Ltd., Aberdeen; Mounts Factory Co., Northampton; Mumford & Co., Kettering; A. Nutt & Co., Ltd., Finedon; Parker & Cooper, Finedon; H. R. Paternall, Higham Ferrers; Perkins & Bird, Irthingborough; Pockock Bros., London, S.E.; C. W. Poulton, Kettering; I. Pow & Sons, Bristol; Racklyeft & Son, Chesham; J. Ramsay & Co., Ltd., Maybole, N.B.; J. T. Read, Ltd., Northampton; J. & E. Reynolds, Chesham; Rice & Co., Ltd., Kettering; B. Riley & Co., Ltd., Desborough; F. C. Rubbra & Co., Northampton; W. Rush & Son, Northampton; Sanders & Sanders, Rushden; A. L. Scott & Son, Glasgow; Scroggie Bros., Carnoustie; Sears & Co., Northampton; B. Stanley & Co., Wellingborough; Stead & Steadman, Daventry; W. B. Stevens & Co., Northampton; A. Stevenson & Son, Leicester; Sudborough Bros., Ltd., Wellingborough; A. Sudborough, Irthingborough; G. Swan, Northampton; Thompson Bros., Kettering; Union Co-operative Boot and Shoe Society, Kettering; Walker Bros., Wellingborough; S. Walker, Walgrave, Northampton; White & Co., Earls Barton; Whitney & Westley, Kettering; F. Wiltshire & Co., Bristol; S. A. Wiltshire, Bristol; J. Winter & Sons, Carnoustie, N.B.; J. H. Woodington, Clevedon; Woollerton & Wilson, Leicester; F. Wright & Co., Ltd., Kettering; G. Wright, Ltd., Kettering; H. Wright & Son, Kettering; O. Wright & Co., South Wigston; Yorke Bros., Ltd., Finedon.—Boots, Field

War Office—continued.

Service: W. Rush & Son, Northampton; St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd., Raunds.—**Boots, Long:** A. & W. Arnold, Northampton; F. Bostock, Ltd., Northampton; J. Branch & Sons, Ltd., Northampton; Church & Co., Northampton; S. Collier, Ltd., Northampton; F. Cook, Ltd., Long Buckby; Crick & Co., Northampton; Crockett & Jones, Northampton; G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton; Hornby & West, Ltd., Northampton; A. Lee, Northampton; C. & E. Lewis, Northampton; Manfield & Son, Northampton; A. E. Marlow, Northampton; J. Marlow & Son, Ltd., Northampton; Oakshott & Finnemore, Northampton; Padmore & Barnes, Northampton; J. Robinson, Northampton; W. Rush & Son, Northampton; J. Sears & Co., Ltd., Northampton; H. Sharman & Son, Northampton; T. Singlehurst & Son, Northampton; Sutor, Ltd., Northampton; J. Swan, Northampton; G. M. Tebbutt & Son, Ltd., Northampton.—**Bottoms, Tent, Canvas:** Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.; Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Barhead, N.B.—**Bottoms, Tent, Wood:** W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devizes; Stoilesbury & Co., London, E.—**Boxes and Chests, Wood:** A. Hunter & Son, London, S.W.; W. Jay, Westcliff-on-Sea.—**Braid and Binding:** Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek; J. Standing & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Sykes & Sons, Bury, Lancs.—**Bridges, Portable:** T. Blackburn & Sons, Preston; J. Booth & Sons, Bolton; Brandon Bridge Building Co., Motherwell; A. Findlay & Co., Ltd., Motherwell, N.B.; Horseley Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tipton; E. C. & J. Keay, Birmingham; Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell, N.B.; A. J. Liversedge, London, S.W.; A. & J. Main & Co., Glasgow; Naylor Bros., Ltd., Golborne, Lancs.; Pendleton Iron Works Co., Ltd., Pendleton; Powers & Deane, Ransomes, Ltd., London, E.; Robinson & Kershaw, Manchester; M. T. Shaw & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Teeside Bridge and Engineering Works, Middlesbrough.—**Brogues, Fishermen's:** Adams Bros., Raunds.—**Brushes:** Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; Borough Broom Works, Ltd., London, S.E.; M. A. Cook & Sons, Bletchley; T. W. Culmer & Sons, London, N.; F. A. & W. Greenslade, Bristol; Hamilton & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Henderson Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, N.; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; T. Osborne & Sons, Birmingham; S. D. Page & Sons, Ltd., Norwich and Wymondham; L. A. Pincock, Southall; A. Reid & Sons, London, S.E.; Titterton & Howard, London, N.E.; Vale & Bradnack, Walsall; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.; J. Warren, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bunks, Wire:** Firth & Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Bunting and Shalloon:** J. Clough & Son, Shipley; G. H. Eady & Co., Bradford; Morton & Holcroft, Halifax.—**Buoys, Anchor:** Parkinson & W. & B. Cowan, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Buttons, &c.:** Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; Carr Bros., Leicester; J. R. Gaunt & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Harrison & Co., Birmingham; Woolley & Co. (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Canvas:** Anderson & Chalmers, Arbroath; Balfour & Cumming, Arbroath; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; J. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Dryolesden; Corsar Bros., Arbroath; Crabtree & Farrar, Todmorden; D. & R. Duke, Brechin; Edinburgh Ropery and Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Leith; Gourcock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Holdsworth & Gibb, Ltd., Manchester; Horrockses, Crewdson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin; J. Nichols Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester; Oswald & Duncan, Ltd., Rochdale; Porritts & Spencer, Helmsshore, Lancs.; Port Glasgow and Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; J. & J. Smart, Brechin; R. Stocks & Co., Kirkcaldy; J. Stott, Ltd., Oldham; M. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Arbroath; F. Webster & Sons, Arbroath.—**Canvas, Waterproof:** Burton & Frost, Ltd., Preston; Packing Materials Association, Manchester; Port Glasgow and Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow.—**Cases, Wood, Packing, &c.:** C. Clarke & Co., Ltd., London, E.; T. E. Dingwall, London, E.C.; M. M. Lilley & Co., Birmingham; A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; W. Lusty & Sons, London, E.; Rear & Co., Bradford.—**Castings, Bench Leg:** Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Stanton-by-Dale.—**Chevrans:** Hyde & Sons, Macclesfield; H. Moreau, London, N.—**Cisterns and Tanks:** Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Chemicals:** Bayay & Clanaham, Worcestershire.—**Clamps and Washers:** W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Braithwaite & Co., London, S.W.; British Luxfer Prism Syndicate, Ltd., London, N.W.; Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierley Hill, Staffs; A. J. Main & Co., Glasgow.—**Clippers, Horse:** A. Martin & Co., Woolwich; G. Twigg & Son, Birmingham.—**Clogs, &c.:** Antikoh Patent Fabric Dressing Co., London, S.E.; J. Blakemore & Son, Oldbury; Bolton Clog Co., Bolton; G. Gregory & Son, London, S.W.; Lambert, Howarth & Son, Waterfoot; Lancashire Clog Co., Bacup; E. Lee, Ltd., Bolton; J. Miller & Sons, London, S.E.; Ryden & Berry, Ltd., Blackburn; C. J. Taylor, Brighton; Uniform Clothing and Equipment Co., London, E.C.; M. Wainwright, Macclesfield.—**Cloth (Piece Goods):** J. Atkinson & Sons (Sowerby Bridge), Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; W. Baines & Sons, Ltd., Morley; T. & M. Bairstow, Keighley; W. H. & J. Barber, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Beaumont & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. H. Birms & Co., Ltd., Keighley; Booth & Mann, Ltd., Keighley; J. Bower & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Bridgehouse Mills Co., Ltd., Haworth; Briggs, Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bradford; British Textile Co., Bradford; Brook & Woodhouse, Ltd., Huddersfield; Bryden & Wilson, Ltd., Morley; J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot, Yorks; J. T. Clay & Sons, Ltd., Rastrick, Brighouse; H. & S. Clayton, Halifax; R. Clough, Keighley; Colne Valley Tweed Co., Slaithwaite, Yorks; T. N. Cragg & Sons, Elland; J. Crawford & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; B. Crosland & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Crowther & Sons, Milnsbridge, Yorks;

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Holmes & Co., Keighley; J. Hoyle & Sons, Longwood, Yorks; W. H. Hudson & Co., Leeds; W. & T. Huggan, Bramley, Leeds; J. Ives & Co., Yeadon, Leeds; Kaye & Stewart, Huddersfield; Kellett, Woodman & Co., Bradford; Kyle, Aitken & Gardiner, Ltd., Dalry, N.B.; Learoyd Bros., Ltd., Huddersfield; Leigh Mills Co., Ltd., Leeds; C. Lockwood & Sons, Ltd., Linthwaite, Yorks; J. Lockwood & Sons, Ltd., Milnsbridge, Yorks; H. Longbottom & Co., Ltd., Bradford; M. Mahoney & Bros., Ltd., Blarney, Co. Cork; G. Mallinson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Marling & Co., Ltd., Stroud, Glos.; Marshall, Kaye & Marshall, Ltd., Dewsbury; H. Mason, Shipley, Yorks; E. A. Matthews & Co., Keighley; Merrill & Son, Ltd., Haworth; Newsome, West & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; M. Oldroyd & Son, Ltd., Dewsbury; F. Peckett & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; H. Pollard, Bramley, Leeds; Pollard & Birtles, Bradford; T. Priestley & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Horton, Bradford; Priestleys, Ltd., Idle, Bradford; A. Priestman & Co., Ltd., Bradford; J. Rastrick & Sons, Thackley, Bradford; W. Ramsden & Co., Ltd., Bradford; J. C. Rennie & Co., Mintlaw Station, Aberdeenshire; Reid & Taylor, Langholm, N.B.; M. Rhodes, Morley; C. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Batley; Rylands & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Sands & Mundell, Ltd., Leeds; W. Scott & Sons, Dumfries; Shaw Bros., Leeds; Sime, Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Galashiels; J. Smith & Sons (Brighouse), Ltd., Brighouse; Smith & Wood, Ltd., Longwood, Yorks; J. Speight, Son & Co., Bradford; Standevan & Co., Ltd., Halifax; J. Sykes & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; W. Sykes, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. T. & J. Taylor, Batley; Taylor, Shackleton & Co., Shipley; J. Taylors, Ltd., Huddersfield; Tetley Street Mills Co., Ltd., Bradford; Ulster Woollen Co., Ltd., Crumlin, Co. Antrim; B. Vickerman & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Wade Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Halifax; J. Walton & Son, Calverley, Leeds; R. Ward & Co., Manchester; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth, Yorks; Wayman, Sons & Co., Halifax; T. Whiteley & Co., Bradford; B. & J. Whitwam & Sons, Ltd., Golcar; Wilks, Bros., Manchester; Wilson & Glenny, Ltd., Hawick; P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey, Leeds; A. Woodruff & Co., Halifax.—**Cloth, American:** J. Helme & Co., Lancaster.—**Cloth, Leather:** New Pegamoid, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Clothing, Cleaning and Dyeing of:** Achille Serre, Ltd., London, E.; Gibson & Reid, Paisley; A. & J. MacNab, Ltd., Slatford; Pullars, Perth.—**Clothing, Hospital:** Fraser & Co., London, W.; L. Goldstein, London, E.; Lloyd, Attree & Smith, London, E.C.—**Clothing, Leather:** Beard, Brown & Co., Northampton; H. Berg & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; E. S. Cartledge, London, W.; F. C. Chamberlain & Co., Wellingborough; Debenhams, Ltd., London, W.; Eastern Warehouses Ltd., London, E.C.; G. Gianfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Josselson Bros., London, E.C.; Josselson & Beskin, London, E.C.; Kingsland Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.; G. H. Leavey & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Maister, Cooper & Grever, London, E.C.; P. L. Millward & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Nunn & Co., London, E.C.; S. Rains, London, W.; Reese & Bonn, Ltd., London, E.; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.; Warnings, Northampton.—**Clothing, Miscellaneous:** Gieves, Ltd., London, W.; Surgical Manufacturing Co., London, W.—**Clothing, Oilskin, &c.:** Andersons Bristol Rubber Co., Ltd., Bristol; Express Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Great Grimsby Coal, Salt and Tanning Co., Great Grimsby; Imperial Waterproof Co., Manchester; C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Monarch Waterproof Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Weinberg & Sons, Manchester.—**Clothing, Plain Clothes:** G. Brownson, Ltd., Hyde; W. Ellis & Son, Ltd., Leeds; Gerish, Ames and Simpkins, Ltd., Reading; Grainger & Smith, Dudley; J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebdon Bridge; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.—**Clothing, Uniform:** W. Albracht & Co., Leeds; Andersons Bristol Rubber Co., Bristol; Arthur & Co., Ltd., Dublin; J. Barker & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Beaty Bros., Manchester; Britannia Clothing Co., Leeds; R. B. Brown & Sons, Leeds; M. Burton, Ltd., Leeds; E. S. Cartledge, London, W.; S. Camrass & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; E. S. Cartledge, London, W.; Chilton, Wrigley & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; City Woollen Co., London, E.C.; Coborn & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Colchester Manufacturing Co., Colchester; J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., London, E., and Swindon; S. Cooper, London, S.E.; Cooper, Ullman & Cooper, London, E.; A. Crabtree, Hebdon Bridge; Crescent Waterproof Co., Ltd., Manchester; Debenham & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Dickie, Parsons & Co., Bristol; C. Doody & Sons, Crewe; W. Evans & Co., London, W.; Fraser & Co., London, W.; Fraser, Ross & Co., Glasgow; Frith & Carr, Huddersfield; Gerish, Ames & Simpkins, Ltd., London, E.C.; G. Gianfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; S. W. Goldman & Co., London, E.C.; Grainger & Smith, Ltd., Dudley; Greenwood & Fielding, Hebdon Bridge; J. Highton & Sons, Nantwich; W.

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Hall (Junn.), Ltd., Glasgow; Hart & Levy, Ltd., Leicester; Hawkes & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Hipps, Ltd., Leeds; Hobson & Sons, London, W.; E. H. Hollings & Sons, Manchester; Hollington Bros., London, E.; Holloway Bros., Ltd., Stroud, Glos.; Hope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Leeds; Horn Bros., London, W.; M. Hyam Wholesale Clothing Co., Colchester; Jackson Tailoring Co., Leeds; W. B. Jennings & Co., Ipswich; H. Jones, London, W.; Josselson & Beskin, London, E.C.; Kay & Lee, Ltd., Manchester; Kettering Clothing Manufacturing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Kettering; Lancaster & Co., Plymouth; G. H. Leavey & Co., London, W.C.; Lewis's, Ltd., Liverpool; J. & E. Lichenstein, Ltd., Manchester; London Woollen Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Lubelski & Sons, Ltd., Hunslet, Leeds; J. McLellan, Ltd., Wigan; P. L. Millward & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; I. Mitchell, Glasgow; J. W. Mitchell, Leeds; L. Nedas, London, E.; J. R. New, London, W.; Northcote, Brewer & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Oppenheim, Ltd., Manchester; A. Pearce, Leeds; J. & N. Phillips, Manchester; Proudfoot, Willis & Sons, London, E.; G. Raglan, Ltd., London, W.; S. Rains, London, W.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, E.; Reveley & Haggart, London, E.C.; G. Salaman & Co., London, W.; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.; Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Glasgow; L. Sellyn, Glasgow; Shubsachs, Manchester; L. Siedletzky, London, E.C.; H. Smith & Co., London, E.C.; Sparrow, Hardwick & Co., Manchester; M. Steingold & Co., London, E.C.; Strachan, Crerar & Jones, Glasgow; Sunderland & Sons, Glasgow; Thresher & Glenny, London, W.C.; Todd & Co., Ltd., Bristol; United Welsh Mills, Cardiff; L. Varley & Co., Manchester; Wacks & Co., Leicester; Wallace & Weir, Ltd., Glasgow; Walton Bros., London, N.E.; Watson & Co., Leeds; Whur & Sons, London, W.; Woolf & Gaffin, Manchester.—**Clothing, Women's:** A. Black, London, N.; Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., London, W.; A. B. Dobell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Hartley Son & Co., Hebdon Bridge; Kettering Clothing Manufacturing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Kettering; G. H. Leavy & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.; Teddon, Thornley & Co., Rochdale; Wilson Manufacturing Co., London, S.E.—**Clothing, Working:** Astin Bros., Hebdon Bridge; W. Barkers Clothing Co., Ltd., Hebdon Bridge; Chaburn Bros., Hebdon Bridge; Cheethams (Hebdon Bridge), Ltd., Hebdon Bridge; W. & R. Cook, Ltd., Twerton-on-Avon; Dewhurst & Co., Hebdon Bridge; Eastwood Bros. (Hebdon Bridge), Ltd., Hebdon Bridge; D. Gurten & Sons, Haverhill; Hartley, Son & Co., Hebdon Bridge; Helliwell & Sutcliffe, Mytholmroyd; J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebdon Bridge; Johnson & Sons, Gt. Yarmouth; Moore, Taggart & Co., Glasgow; Naylor, Pollard & Co., Leeds; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; G. Sowry, Leeds; T. Sutcliffe & Son, Ltd., Hebdon Bridge; H. Wheeler & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cloths, Napkins, &c.:** Broadway Damask Co., Belfast; J. Shields & Co., Ltd., Perth.—**Composition, Steel Moulding:** G. Longdon & Son, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Compressors, Air and Parts:** Lacy-Hubert, Ltd., Croydon.—**Conveyors:** W. & D. Conveyor Engineers Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cooperage:** W. P. Lowrie & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cordage, Lines and Twines:** Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; Craven & Speeding Bros., Sunderland; J. Holmes & Son, Huddersfield; J. West, London, E.; S. Whetham & Sons, Ltd., Bridport.—**Cotton, Linen, &c. (Piece Goods):** Armitage & Rigby, Ltd., Manchester; Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester; E. Ashton & Co., Ltd., Hyde; T. Barnes & Co., Ltd., Farnworth, Lancs.; L. Behrens & Sons, Manchester; R. E. Brydon & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Craiks, Ltd., Forfar; J. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Todmorden; Don Bros., Buist & Co., Forfar; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; P. Frankenstein & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Gartside & Co. (Manchester), Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne; Grane Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Haslingden; J. H. Greenhow & Co. Ltd., Manchester; Grey & Co., Manchester; R. Haworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Horrockses, Crewdson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hoyle & Smith, Ltd., Manchester; J. Kenyon & Sons, Ltd., Bury; Kershaw, Leese & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Langworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Livesey, Ltd., Blackburn; J. E. Marsland, Manchester; J. Motterhead & Sons, Manchester; Ogiboy Bros., Kirriemuir, N.B.; Sir Titus Salt, Bart., Sons & Co., Ltd., Bradford; W. Sharples & Co., Manchester; S. Slater, Preston; Smith & Forrest, Blackburn; Stewart, Thomson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Stott & Smith, Ltd., Helmsshore; Talbot Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Manchester; A. N. Thomson, Strathmiglo; Union Mill Co., Manchester; Victor Mill, Ltd., Stalybridge; H. Whitworth, Ltd., Manchester; J. & D. Wilkie, Ltd., Kirriemuir; Woodhouse, Hambly & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cotton, Linen, &c., Waterproof:** Leyland and Birming Rubber Co., Preston; C. Mackintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Monarch Waterproof Co., Manchester.—**Cotton Waste:** W. Kay & Sons, Ltd., Blackburn; Redmayne & Isherwood, Ltd., Blackburn.—**Covers, Canvas:** R. G. Paget & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. D. Talbert & Co., London, E.C.—**Covers, Helmet:** E. Day (St. Albans), Ltd., St. Albans.—**Covers, Waterproof:** G. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.; Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cranes:** J. Booth Bros., Leeds; H. J. Coles, Ltd., Derby; A. Chaplin, Glasgow; Denny & Lucas, London, W.C.; Grafton & Co., Bedford; J. M. Henderson & Co., Aberdeen; Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay, Shropshire; Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., London, S.W., and Ipswich; Rushworth Bros., Colne; G. Russell & Co., Motherwell; T. Smith & Sons, Leeds; Taylor & Hubbard, Leicester; J. H. Wilson & Co., Birkenhead.—**Whitakers (Engineers), Ltd., Horsforth, Leeds.—Culverts:** Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port.—**Disinfectants:** Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.; Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; McDougall

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Bros., Ltd.; Manchester; Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe; Phoenix Sanitary Co., Preston; Quibell Bros., Ltd., Newark; Sanitas Co., Ltd., London, E.; R. Young & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Disinfectors and Spares:** Grampton Engineering Co., Ltd., Stirling; Thresh Disinfecting Co., London, S.W.—**Drums, Cable:** W. Goodyear & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; H. Heaton & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; W. Makinson & Sons, Horwich; A. Wiseman, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Dubbin:** Adams British Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; E. Day & Co., Rusholme, Manchester; Fortune & Co., London, S.E.—**Duck, Tent:** T. Aitken & Son, Edenfield, Rochdale; Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. & J. Ashton, Ltd., Hyde; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Baynes & Dixon, Ltd., Manchester; D. Beveridge & Sons, Kingskettle, Fife; W. Birtwistle, Manchester; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; Crabtree & Farrar, Ltd., Todmorden; J. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Todmorden; Don Bros., Buist & Co., Forfar; D. & R. 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Stenhouse, Ltd., Cupar, Fife; R. Stocks & Co., Kirkcaldy; J. Stott, Ltd., Oldham; J. Stott & Sons, Todmorden; Tavanagh Weaving Co., Ltd., Portadown; T. Taylor & Co., Dundee; A. N. Thompson, Strathmiglo, Fife; W. Thomson & Son, Strathmiglo, Fife; Ulster Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast; A. Westwater & Co., Kirkcaldy; Whiteabbey Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast; D. Whitehead & Sons, Ltd., Rawtenstall.—**Duck, Tent, Proofing of:** T. Briggs, Ltd., London, N.; Manchester Proofing Co., Manchester; T. E. Marchington & Co., Dryolesden.—**Earthenware:** W. Adams & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent; Burgess & Leigh, Stoke-on-Trent; W. T. Copeland & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; H. Hulme & Sons, Ltd., Burslem, Staffs; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; F. Winkle & Co., Stoke-on-Trent.—**Emery Cloth, &c.:** Acton & Borman, Ltd., London, N.; R. J. Edwards & Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Oakey & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Engines, Fire:** Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Shand, Mason & Co., London, S.E.; Sinclair & Co., London, E.C.—**Engines, Oil:** Coventry Simplex Engines Co., Ltd., Coventry; Gwynnes, Ltd., London, W.; R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley; Perman & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Ruston & Hornsby, Grantham; Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham; Willans & Robinson, Ltd., Rugby.—**Engines, Steam:** Robey & Co., Ltd., Lincoln.—**Expanded Metal:** Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool.—**Fabric, Oiled, for Glazing Windows:** Bland, Smith, Harding & Co., London, S.W.; Harrods, Ltd., London, S.W.; Lees & Lees, Halifax; A. Romsey, Ltd., Glasgow; Witty & Wyatt, Ltd., London, E.—**Fans, Blowing:** Alldays & Onions Pneumatic Engineering Co., Birmingham.—**Felt, Sheet, &c.:** Bury Felt Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chesham, Bury; Cooper & Co. (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield & Co., Ltd., Waterfoot, Lancs.—**Fibre, Vulcanized:** Spauldings, Ltd., London, E.C.; Sutcliffe (Crumpsall), Ltd., Manchester.—**Fittings for Huts, &c.:** C. Atkinson & Sons, Harrogate; Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Boddiss (Old Hill), Ltd., Old Hill; British Luxfer Prism Syndicate, Ltd., London, E.C.; A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Shaw & Carter, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Flannel:** B. Ackroyd, Idle, Bradford; J. Ambler & Co., Haworth; W. Anderson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; B. Armitage & Sons, Huddersfield; Beaumont & Smith, Pudsey, Leeds; T. & H. Blamires, Ltd., Huddersfield; Blenkhorn, Richardson & Co., Ltd., Hawick; J. Briggs & Sons, Idle, Bradford; D. Butterworth & Co., Greenfield, Oldham; R. Byrom, Delph, Oldham; Charteries, Spence & Co., Ltd., Dumfries; E. Denison, Yeadon, Leeds; A. Dickson & Co., Ltd., Galashiels; Dyson, Hall & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; T. Foulkes, Ruabon, North Wales; G. Francis & Kerr, Ltd., Llanidloes, Wales; G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Apperley Bridge; Gibson & Lungair, Ltd., Selkirk, N.B.; W. Gledhill & Sons, Ltd., Holmfrith, Yorks; W. Grant & Sons (Newtownards), Ltd., Newtownards; J. G. Gray & Co., Ltd., Alva, N.B.; Halley & Co., Auchterarder, N.B.; Hargreaves & Nusseys, Ltd., Lower Wortley, Leeds; J. Hartley & Sons, Morley; T. Heap & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale; Hewitt, Haigh & Wilson, Ltd., Armlay, Leeds; R. C. Higgings & Co., Glasgow; E. Hinchcliffe, Morley; D. James & Son, Henllan, South Wales; Kaye & Stewart, Huddersfield; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; J. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale; Leigh Mills Co., Ltd., Stanningley, Leeds; Lewis & Jones, Carmarthen; C. Lockwood & Sons, Ltd., Linthwaite, Huddersfield; McIntyre, Cairns & Co., Langholme, N.B.; Muir, Toward & Co., Glasgow; S. Musgrave & Sons, Ltd., Wortley, Leeds; Paisley Co-operative Manufacturing Society, Ltd., Paisley; J. & D. Paton & Co., Ltd., Tillicoultry, N.B.; J. J. L. & C. Peate, Ltd., Guiseley; A. Priestman & Co., Ltd., Bradford; J. Raistrick & Sons, Thackley, Bradford; H. Sanderson & Son, Galashiels; R. Schofield, Rochdale; D. Scholes, Ltd., Morley; E. Scott & Sons, Idle, Bradford; J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Rochdale; T. Smith & Co., Peterhead, N.B.; W. Thomas & Co., Clynderwen,

War Office—continued.

Pemb.; S. Thornton & Sons, Rodley, Leeds; W. Towler & Son, Ltd., Farsley, Leeds; S. Turner & Co., Ltd., Rochdale; W. Watson & Sons, Hawick; Wilson Bros., Alva, N.B.—**Flannelette**: Frankland & Co., Manchester.—**Forges**: A. Harrop, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Furnaces**: Fletcher, Russell & Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Furniture, Aseptic**: Rosebery Metal Works, London, E.C.—**Galvanized Ware**: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.; Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Gauze, Wire**: British Cellulose Chemical Manufacturing Co., London, S.W.; H. W. Carter & James, Ltd., Birmingham; Cox, Willcox & Co., Birmingham; H. T. Dobson, Ltd., London, S.E.; N. Greening & Sons, Ltd., Warrington; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; R. Johnson, Clapham & Morris, Ltd., Manchester; T. Locker & Co., Ltd., Warrington; Patent Process Wire Weaving Co., Glasgow; W. Patterson, Newcastle; F. W. Potter & Co., London, E.C.; W. Riddell & Co., Glasgow.—**Gear, Driving**: Reid Gear Co., Paisley.—**Generating Sets**: Austin Motor Co. (1914), Ltd., Birmingham; Keighley Gas and Oil Engine Co., Ltd., Keighley.—**Gloves, Leather**: Atherton & Clothier, Ltd., Yeovil; D. Gurteen & Son, Haverhill, Suffolk; A. L. Jeffries, Westbury; I. & R. Morley, Worcester; Southcombe & Sons, Martock, Som.; W. Sykes, Ltd., Horbury, Yorks; Thring & Suggman, Yeovil.—**Glue**: Grove Chemical Co., Ltd., Appley Bridge, Wigan.—**Graphite**: Graphite Products, Ltd., London, S. W.—**Grindery, Boot**: A. E. Goddard, Leicester.—**Grummetts**: Bodill, Parker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Harrison & Co., Birmingham; H. Hipkiss & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; H. Kershaw & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; G. Tucker Eyelet Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Gutters**: F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; J. Westwood & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Handkerchiefs and Ties**: R. Atkinson & Co., Dublin; Caldwell, Young & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; T. Elliot & Sons, Dublin; Pim Bros. & Co., Dublin.—**Handles and Helves**: W. Shepherd & Sons, Ltd., Kendal.—**Harness and Saddlery**: Bliss & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Cliff & Co., Walsall; M. Harvey & Co., Walsall; Heath, Matchin & Co., Walsall; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.; E. Jeffries & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham and Walsall; Philpot & Sons, Walsall; H. Simmons, Walsall; A. Wood, Walsall.—**Haversacks**: Anderson's Bristol Rubber Co., Ltd., Bristol; M. & A. Hess, London, E.C.; J. A. Jacobs & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Oetzmann & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Head, Dresses**: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton & Son, Ltd., London, E.; A. H. Early & Co., Ltd., London, E.; F. J. Elliott & Co., Atherstone; Empire Cap Works, Manchester; I. Goldman, Leeds; Hall & Phillips, Ltd., Nuneaton; Hat and Cap Trimmings Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. A. Hatton, Ltd., Atherstone; N. Jacobson, Ltd., Manchester; G. H. Leavey & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Myers & Co., London, E.; Reese & Bonn, Ltd., London, E.; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.; Wilson & Stafford, Ltd., Atherstone.—**Heads, Mop**: E. Early & Son, Witney; J. Hardy & Son, Dewsbury; T. & A. Naylor, Ltd., Kidderminster.—**Hinges, &c.**: Carter & Aynsley, Ltd., London, E.C.; I. Cartland & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; London Pressed Hinge Co., London, E.; J. Sadler, Birmingham; United Hinges, Ltd., Smethwick.—**Holdalls**: R. Greenacre & Co., London, N.; W. Penrose & Son, Truro.—**Holloware**: T. C. Booth & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Hose, I. R. and Canvas**: McGregor & Co., Dundee; Rubber Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Stirling.—**Hosiery**: Abercorn Hosiery Co., Londonderry; Alloa Hosiery Manufacturing Co., Alloa; A. Anderson & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; R. N. Anderson & Co., Londonderry; M. Armstrongs, Glasgow; Armstrong, Bradbury & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Atheneic Underwear Co., Hawick; Atkins Bros., Hinckley; S. C. Baines, Leicester; W. Baker, Leicester; F. J. Bamkin & Sons, Nottingham; J. Barnes, Nottingham; Barrie & Kersel, Hawick; H. Bates & Co., Wigston, Leicester; A. Baum, Ltd., Leicester; Beale & Herbert, Ltd., Leicester; G. Bedford & Son, Hinckley; Belvoir Manufacturing Co., Leicester; J. Bennett, Ltd., Hinckley; J. Bevins, Leicester; T. Bilson & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Bird and Yeomans, Hinckley; Black & Co., Newtownards, Co. Down; Blackrock Hosiery Co., Ltd., Blackrock, Co. Dublin; Blake Bros. & Clarke, Glasgow; Bolesworth & Jennings, Hinckley; Bo'ness Hosiery Co., Bo'ness, N.B.; J. Bonsor & Co., Hawick; G. Bott & Son, Hinckley; J. Bradshaw & Co., Leicester; G. Braund, Ltd., Loughborough; J. D. Broughton & Sons, Ltd., Wigston; J. Brown & Co. (Lanark), Ltd., Lanark; E. W. Bryan, Leicester; W. Buckler & Co., Ltd., Leicester; T. M. Butler & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Byron Hosiery Co., Hucknall; F. Caldwell & Co., Ltd., Loughborough; J. Cameron, Glasgow; Campbell & Mair, Greenock; J. F. Carnall & Co., Leicester; H. 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Kirsopp, Irvine, N.B.; Kilgour & Walker, Ltd., Aberdeen; Kilsyth Hosiery Co., Kilsyth; Lacey, Woolley & Co., Ltd., Loughborough; Lanark Hosiery Co., Ltd., Lanark; Langley & Toly, Leicester; Lawrie & Co., Ltd., Leicester; J. Leeson & Co., Leicester; C. B. Leitch & Co., Ltd., Leicester; C. Lewin, Wigston, Leicester; J. B. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham; Lisdour Woolen Mills, Ltd., Ballygawley; Long Eaton Manufacturing Co., Nottingham; G. P. Lord & Co., Hinckley; Lyle & Scott, Ltd., Hawick; B. McDevitt & Co., Glenties, Co. Donegal; A. MacDougall & Co., Ltd., Lanark; R. McGowan, Stewarton; McIntosh & Ferguson, Ltd., Glasgow; D. Macrae & Sons, Stewarton, N.B.; Manchester Hosiery Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hinckley; Manx Industries Association, Ltd., Douglas; Matlock Glove Co., Matlock; T. Maxfield & Son, Earl Shilton; G. Mee, Leicester; F. H. Menary, Lisburn; C. J. Miles & Co., Leicester; Miller & Cooke, Ltd., St. Albans; Moore, Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Leicester; I. & R. Morley, Nottingham; J. L. Morley (Leicester), Ltd., Leicester; T. Morley & Son, Leicester; Munro & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; R. W. Myhill & Co., Leicester; Neckwear, Ltd., Macclesfield; Newby, Groves & Meakin, Ltd., Leicester; Norton & Bradbury, Earls Shilton; Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough; H. Orton & Co., Ltd., Blaby, Leicester; G. Padmore, Leicester; W. F. Paine, Godalming; J. Partridge & Son, Leicester; D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinckley; G. Peck, Leicester; C. Pegg & Co., Ltd., Leicester; J. Pick & Sons, Leicester; Pool, Lorrimer & Taberner, Leicester; Pratt, Copeland & Co., Hinckley; Pudan & Burridge, Ltd., Leicester; Quinton Hosiery Co., Coventry; T. Ratcliffe & Son, Colne; W. Raven & Co., Ltd., Leicester; J. Raynor & Sons, Nottingham; Reeve & Hubberd, Leicester; J. Renwick & Co., Ltd., Hawick; S. Resdaile & Co., London, W.; J. S. Rice & Co., Leicester; A. Richardson, Kilmarnock; H. J. Riddlestone & Co., Leicester; J. A. Robertson, Dumfries; Robinson Bros. (Burbage), Ltd., Hinckley; R. Rowley & Co., Ltd., Leicester; B. Rushton & Co., Keighley; Russell & Co., Stewarton, N.B.; Salmon & Welch, Ltd., Leicester; J. Sandison, Buckie, Banff; P. Scott & Co., Ltd., Hawick; Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Glasgow; R. Seddon & Sons, Wigan; W. Sharp (Galston), Ltd., Galston, N.B.; Shephard Hosiery Co., Ltd., Leicester; Simpkin, Son & Emery, Hinckley; W. P. Skevington, Leicester; J. Smedley, Ltd., Matlock; C. Smith, Leicester; S. Smith, Leicester; Smith's Hosiery Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wigan; Smyth & Co., Balbriggan; W. Spence & Sons, Huntly, N.B.; S. Soloman, Ltd., London, E.C.; Stevenson & Co., Newtownards, Co. Down; Strathclyde Hosiery Co., Ltd., Glasgow; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; C. & F. Sudbury, Ltd., Nottingham; F. & E. Tarratt, Leicester; S. Taylor & Co., Hucknall; Taylor & Stansfield, Littleborough; A. F. Thomson, Airdrie; E. W. Thomson & Sons, Kendal; J. Tinkler & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Toller & Lankester, Leicester; H. Tompkin & Co., Countesthorpe, Leicester; J. Toon & Co., Earl Shilton; Towle & Co., Loughborough; L. O. Trivett, Ltd., Nottingham; W. Tyler, Sons & Co., Leicester; Underwood & Co., Leicester; V. C. L. Hosiery Co., Belfast; Victoria Hosiery Co., Belfast and Glasgow; R. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; W. Walker & Sons, Kirkby-in-Ashfield; J. Ward & Co., Mansfield; Ward, Sturt & Sharp, Belper; West Lothian Hosiery Factory, Ltd., Bathgate; Wigston Hosiers, Ltd., Wigston; Wills & Hutchingson, Leicester; J. Wilson & Sons (Nottingham), 1914), Ltd., Nottingham; Women's Workrooms United Club, Rhyl; Woodford & Wormleighton, Leicester; Wooding & Teasdale, Leicester; Wynne & Sons, Leicester; A. S. Yates, Leicester.—**Huts, &c.** Wood: W. Bain & Co., Coatbridge; G. Blay, New Malden, Surrey; W. F. Blay, Ltd., London, E.C.; Browne & Lilly, Reading; J. Chapman & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; F. Chown, Bristol; F. D. Cowieson & Co., Glasgow; O. P. Drever & Son, Ltd., Kettering; A. Fairhead & Sons, Enfield; J. H. Fryer, Derby; Gurney, Nutting & Co., Croydon; Hall, Beddall & Co., London, S.E.; J. Harrison & Co., London, S.E.; Hibberd Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.; T. Higgs, Northampton; Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Mead, Ltd., Chesham; Mickel & Co. McManus, London, W.; J. Mead, Ltd., Chesham; Mickel & Co. Bo'ness, N.B.; Middlesex Joinery Works, Ltd., Loughborough; E. Morley & Son, Derby; W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough; F. Pitcher, Ltd., London, N.; Sessions & Sons, Newport; W. Sharp & Son, Burton-on-Trent; W. G. Tarrant, Byfleet; Thomson & Balfour, Bo'ness, N.B.; Thornborough & Co., Ltd., London, N.; W. Thorpe & Son, Manchester; W. D. Tucker & Sons, Ltd., London, N.—**Ink, Marking**: Ault & Wiborg Co., London, E.C.—**Instruments, Musical**: H. Band & Co., Brentford; Hawkes & Son, London, W.; D. Keat, London, N.; R. G. Lawrie, Glasgow; H. Potter & Co., London, W.C.; R. J. Ward & Sons, Liverpool; Knives, Clasp: H. G. Long & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; J. McC

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& Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; H. F. Mosley & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; T. Turner & Co., Sheffield; Turner, Ryalls & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Knives, Forks and Spoons**: Atkinson Bros., Ltd., Sheffield; W. & S. Butcher, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Deakin & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Deykin & Harrison, Ltd., Birmingham; I. Ellis & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Gilbert & Sons, Birmingham; Harrison, Fisher & Co., Sheffield; W. R. Humphreys & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; H. G. Long & Co., Sheffield; Maleham & Yeomans, Sheffield; W. Page & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Potosi Silver Co., Birmingham; A. Price & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; F. Reynolds, Sheffield; W. Tay & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Wilkinson & Sons, Birmingham.—**Lace**: Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek, Staffs.; W. Hughes & Son, London, E.—**Laces, Leather and Fabric**: Ripley Lace Co., Ripley.—**Ladders, Wood**: Stephens & Carter, Ltd., London, W.—**Lagging for Pipes, &c.**: Newalls Insulator Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Lamps and Lanterns, Oil**: S. Eaton & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Howes & Burley, Ltd., Birmingham; J. & R. Oldfield, Birmingham; Polkey & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Leather, Dressed**: Connolly Bros., London, N.W.; J. W. Mackintosh & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Parry & Roche, Ltd., Orford, Warrington; G. W. Russell & Son, Hitchin, Herts.—**Leathers, Chamois, &c.**: T. Bayley & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Leggings, Leather**: T. Ward & Co., Manchester.—**Leggings, Women's**: Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Leicester; T. Ward & Co., Manchester.—**Line, Tracing**: Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; Green Bros., Hailsham; Hammell, Ltd., Carlton.—**Locks, Pad, &c.**: H. T. Appleby, Wolverhampton; Carter & Aynsley, London, E.; Clifford Bros., Willenhall; H. Harrison & Sons, Willenhall; Lowe & Fletcher, Willenhall; A. Marston, Willenhall; C. H. Pinson, Willenhall; W. Read & Co., Wolverhampton; Walsall Locks and Cart Gear, Ltd., Walsall; J. Worrell & Sons, Willenhall.—**Machines, Boot**: Gimson & Co. (Leicester), Ltd., Leicester.—**Machines, Engine Testing**: Dudbridge Iron Works, Ltd., Stroud, Glos.—**Machines, Horse Clipping, and Parts**: Barton Gillette Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing Co., Reading; Brown's Clipper Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Burman & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Machines, Laundry, and Parts**: T. Bradford & Co., Manchester; I. Braithwaite & Son (Engineers), Ltd., Kendal; D. & J. Tullis, Ltd., Clydebank.—**Machines, Various**: H. Broadbent, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; Haighs (Oldham), Ltd., Oldham.—**Mats, Coir Fibre**: W. Goodacre & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; H. E. Price & Co., London, E.C.—**Medicines**: Burgoyne, Burbridges & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London, S.E.; Howards & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; London Chemical Works, Ltd., Southall; Menley & James, Ltd., London, S.E.; Whiffen & Sons, London, S.W.—**Methylated Spirit**: W. T. Alexander, Manchester; Bellingham & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Board & Son, London, E.C.; Bristol Distilling Co., Ltd., Bristol; J. Burrough, Ltd., London, S.E.; Jones & Co., London, E.; J. & D. McNair & Co., Glasgow; Preston's Liverpool Distilling Co., Liverpool; Sutton, Carden & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Waters & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Motors, &c.**: E. Brook, Ltd., Huddersfield; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Muslin**: Bullock, Cowell & Co., Glasgow; D. G. Howat & Co., Glasgow; K. G. Paterson, Ltd., Bolton; T. Williamson & Co., Manchester.—**Nails, Spikes, &c.**: Crown Nail Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Guest, Keen & Nettledolds, Ltd., Rogerson, Mon.; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington.—**Nails, Horse Shoe**: F. Burris & Sons, Bristol; Capewell Horse Nail Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Williams & Co., Lye.—**Nets, Fishing**: J. Jack & Sons, Ltd., Lowestoft.—**Nets, Hay**: W. Hartell & Co., Wolverhampton.—**Netting, Mosquito**: T. Adams, Ltd., Nottingham; Beardley & Mellors, Nottingham; A. W. Black & Brother, Nottingham; Bosworth & Co., Nottingham; E. Cope & Co. (1917), Ltd., Nottingham; Donald & Co., Nottingham; J. R. Goodson, Nottingham; Hancock & James, Nottingham; Heyman & Alexander, Nottingham; Pemberton & Ball, Ltd., Nottingham; Shetton & Fish, Nottingham; H. Smith & Brother, Nottingham; Taylor Bros. (Sandiacre), Ltd., Nottingham; L. O. Trivett, Ltd., Nottingham; A. Walker, Nottingham.—**Netting, Wire**: Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington.—**Oils**: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Purfleet; Bowring Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.; W. B. Dick & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; A. Duckham & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Meade-King, Robinson & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; Prices Co., Ltd., Belvedere, Kent; Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; H. Wells Oil Co., Ltd., Salford.—**Pads, Surcingle**: Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.; D. Power & Sons, Walsall.—**Paint**: L. Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; James & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Naylor Bros. (London), Ltd., Southall, Middlesex; Sissons Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hull; Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd., London, E.—**Panniers**: W. H. Sharp & Sons, Pudsey, Leeds.—**Photographic Stores**: H. Collier & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Faraday & Sons, Ltd., London, W.; Houghton-Butcher Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.; E. F. Moy, Ltd., London, N.W.; Newton & Wright, Ltd., London, N.; Paget Prize Plate Co., Ltd., Watford; Parkinson & W. B. Cowan, Ltd., Birmingham; Pollard & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Thornton Pickard Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Altrincham; W. Vinten, London, W.; Walturdaw Co., Ltd., N.W.—**Pins, Safety**: Whitecroft Pin Manufacturing Co., Whitecroft, Glos.—**Pins, Split**: Smith & Davis, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Pipes, Hose, Canvas**: A. W. Martin & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Piping and Fittings, Metal**: E. Bennett & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham & Glasgow.—**Plant, Air Compressing**: Hughes & Lancaster, Ltd., Ruabon, Denbigh.—**Plant, Drying, and Parts**: E. Deane & Beale, Ltd., Swinton; Sturtevant Engineering Co., London, E.C.—**Plant, Ice Making**:

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Chivers & Sons, Devizes; Davey & Armitage, Southend-on-Sea; Fosters, Ltd., Boxmoor; J. Glanville, London, E.; H. J. Gray & Sons, Cambridge; G. Jennings & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Letts & Airston, Walsall; E. Pollard & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Waltham Cross Joinery Co., London, N.—**Pumps**: Beck & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Duke & Ockenden, Ltd., Littlehampton; J. Evans & Sons (Wolverhampton), Ltd., Wolverhampton; Guthrie, Allsebrook & Co., Reading; C. Isler & Co., London, S.E.; Lee, Howl & Co., Ltd., Tipton; Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Phoenix Engineering Co., Ltd., Chard; A. C. Potter & Co., London, S.E.; Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Puttees, Dyeing of**: Achille Serre, Ltd., London, E.; Davis & Son, London, W.; Lush & Cook, Ltd., London, E.—**Razors**: G. Butler & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; T. R. Cadman & Sons, Sheffield; J. Clarke & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Elliot & Sons, Sheffield; Gillette Safety Razor, Ltd., London, W.; G. 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Paget & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Sewings**: Ainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Cleator; Albion Sewing Cotton Co., Ltd., London, N.; W. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Lisburn, Ireland; H. Campbell & Co., Belfast; J. P. Clarke & Co., Ltd., Leicester; J. & P. Coats, Ltd., Paisley; J. Dewhurst & Sons, Ltd., Skipton, Yorks; W. Evans & Co., Ltd., Derby; Finlayson, Bonsfield & Co., Ltd., Johnstone, N.B.; F. W. Hayes & Co., Ltd., Banbridge, Ireland; W. & J. Knox Ltd., Kilbirnie, N.B.; Lindsay, Thompson & Co., Ltd., Belfast; Walker Thread Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Shafting, &c.**: Unbreakable Pulley Co., Manchester; F. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., Shipley.—**Shaving Sticks**: Prices Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Sheets, Steel, Plain and Corrugated**: Baldwins, Ltd., Pontypool, Mon; Birmingham Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Widnes; Bowesfield Steel Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Burnell & Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port; Gorse Galvanising Co., Ltd., Llanelly; J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol; Neath Steel Sheet and Galvanizing Co., Ltd., Neath; Pontnewynydd Sheet and Galvanizing Co., Ltd., Pontypool; Raven Tinplate Co., Ltd., Glamorgan; J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., Chester; Wellfield Galvanizing Co., Ltd., Llanelly; Whitford Steel Sheet and Galvanizing Co., Ltd., Briton Ferry; Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port.—**Shirts, &c., Cotton**: Belvoir Manufacturing Co., Leicester; Cellular Clothing Co., Ltd., Nottingham; F. Lane, London, E.C.; J. Macfarlane & Co., Glasgow; I. & R. Morley, London, E.C., and Nottingham; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester.—**Shirts, &c., Flannel**: Babb, Hoare & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Begg & Co., Manchester; Belvoir Manufacturing Co., Leicester; H. M. Brock, Romford; Bullock & Co., Belfast; J. Burrow, Manchester; E. J. Caldicott & Co., London, E.C.; Carmalt, Long & Co., Birmingham; E. Collier & Son, Manchester; Connacht Manufacturing Co., Sligo; A. K. Cook & Co., Taunton; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester; J. Desmond & Son, Londonderry; A. B. Dobell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Dykes & Morton, Glasgow; Eiderwear Co., Ltd., Leicester; H. T. Greenlaw & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Harrison & Co., Cleckheaton; Hibernian Shirt Manufacturing Co., Dublin; Hogg & Mitchell, Manchester; W. Holmes & Son, London, E.C.; J. Hunter & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; Irish Committee on Women's Employment, Dublin; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth; Jones & Co., London, E.; J. Jones (Cardiff), Ltd., Cardiff; Klinger Manufacturing Co., London, N.; F. Lane, London, E.C.; Lewis, Williams & Co., London, E.C.; W. Lilly & Co., Manchester; J. Macfarlane & Co., Glasgow; McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., Ltd., London, E.C., and Manchester; Mills Bros. (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; D. A. Mooney & Co., Londonderry; K. Nolyo, Ltd., Manchester; Novelty, London, E.C.; W. Percival & Co., Manchester; Premier Blouse Co., Ltd., London, E.; Pryce-Jones, Ltd., Newtown, N. Wales; Pryce & Weston, Londonderry; N. Ramsden & Sons, Ltd., Tonge, Bolton; C. Rattray & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; E. Richards & Co., Londonderry;

War Office—continued.

Richardson, Lee, Rycroft & Co., Ltd., Manchester; R. H. & S. Roggers, Ltd., London, E.C.; Salton, Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. Samuel, London; H. Savage & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; S. M. & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Smethurst & Holden, Ltd., Salford; E. C. Smith & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Strachan, Crerar & Jones, Glasgow; L. Sussman, London, E.; Thorpe & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Tillie & Henderson, Ltd., London, E.C.; R. U. Tugman & Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. Turpin, London, E.C.; Vowles & Co., London, E.C.; Wilkie & Kennedy, Ltd., Glasgow; W. Wolstencroft, Ardwick; Woolf & Gaffin, Manchester; F. Wright & Co., London, E.—**Shoes, Canvas:** J. Freshwater & Co., St. Albans; Pockock Bros., London, S.E.—**Shoes, Gymnasia:** Gt. Crispin Produce Society, Ltd., Raunds.—**Shoes, Horse and Mule:** Chillington Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Guest & Co. (Halesowen), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Shoes, Horse, Drilling and Tapping:** Master Farriers Co-operative Society, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Slag Wool:** Hobdell, Way & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Soap:** Gordon Woodroffe & Co., London, E.C.; W. Gossage & Sons, Ltd., Widnes; C. Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Bristol; J. Watson & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Wilkie & Soames, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Starch:** Brown & Polson, Paisley.—**Steelwork, Constructional:** W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; J. Ellwell, Ltd., Birmingham; Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., Glasgow and London, E.; W. Miller & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Norton Hart Engineering Co., Tipton; South Durham Steel and Iron Co., Stockton-on-Tees; Steel Coy. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall.—**Surgical Appliances, Instruments and Materials:** Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, W.; Arnold & Sons, London, N.; Bath Cabinet Makers Co., Ltd., Bath; Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; J. Bell & Croyden, Ltd., Uxbridge, Middlesex; Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Dartford; Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury; Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. G. Franklin & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; J. L. Hatrick & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Lewis, London, W.; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; G. F. Merson & Co., Edinburgh; Mitcham Rubber Co., Ltd., Mitcham; Norwich Crape Co. (1856), Ltd., Norwich; D. Paul, Isle of Man; E. Reed & Sons, London, E.; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull; Swift & Goodinson, Sheffield; S. & J. Tuckett, London, N.; S. J. Weeks, London, N.E.; F. A. Wheeler, London, E.; F. Wrighton & Co., London, E.—**Tanks, Steel:** F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Braithwaite & Co., West Bromwich; Brown, Lennox & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.; Clayton, Son & Co., Leeds; Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; East Ferry Road Engineering Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Fraser & Fraser, Ltd., London, E.; J. Fraser & Son, Ltd., London, E.; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Heaton & Son, Manchester; Lancaster & Co. (Bow), Ltd., London, E.; T. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol; Stevenson, Ltd., Preston; Wright's Forge and Engineering Co., Tipton.—**Tape, Insulating:** British Rubber Manufacturers, Ltd., London, W.; Connolly Bros., Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; Hooper's Telegraph and India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; India Rubber and Gutta Percha Co., Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tape, Puttee, &c.:** Berisford, Birchenall & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Bonas & Son, Derby; J. Bowmer, Wirksworth; Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Leek, Staffs; Dubock, Jones & Co., Ltd., Coventry; J. W. Eastwood, Manchester; A. Green, Ltd., Derby; E. B. Hamel & Son, Tamworth; H. Lilley & Sons, Derby; Morgan, Crossley & Co., Manchester; M. Plating, Whitefield; G. H. Wheatcroft & Co., Wirksworth, Derby; Woolf & Higham, Cornbrook, Manchester.—**Tapes, Measuring:** J. Rabone & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tents:** J. McIlwraith, Glasgow; F. A. Turnidge, Leigh-on-Sea.—**Tinware:** G. & E. Bartlett, London, N.W.; Birmingham Advertising Tablet Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; W. J. Combes, London, N.W.; Davis & Hill, Birmingham; W. Dobson & Son, Birmingham; J. F. Farwig & Co., London, E.C.; Haynes Bros., London, S.E.; North London Tinware Co., Ltd., London, N.; Sutherland Meter Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tools:** W. G. Birkinshaw & Co., Wolverhampton; H. Brindley, Birmingham; S. S. Brittain & Co., Sheffield; Brooks Bros., Stourbridge; Chillington Tool Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., London, S.W.; A. Collier, London, S.W.; E. Ellwell, Ltd., Wednesbury; Hale Bros., Sheffield; Hardy Patent Pick Co., Ltd., Sheffield; J. Harrison & Sons (Dronfield), Ltd., Dronfield, Derby; W. Hunt & Sons (The Brades), Ltd., Oldbury; I. Isler & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Kenyon & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; S. Lewis & Co., Ltd., Dudley; W. Marples & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Mawhood Bros., Sheffield; P. Mountford & Co., Stourbridge; I. Nash & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge; W. Park & Co., Wigan; J. H. Peace & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Potts & Son, Old Hill; E. Preston & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; W. Ridgway & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Skinner & Johnson, Ranskill, Doncaster; Taylor Bros., Sheffield; Vaughan Bros., Birmingham; Ward & Payne, Sheffield; G. Wolfe & Sons, Ltd., Bathgate, N.B.; F. Wood & Son, Sheffield; Yardley & Co., Stourbridge; J. Yates & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Towels:** Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Manchester; W. M. Christy & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Isherwood Bros., Ltd., Radcliffe, Manchester; W. T. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Horwich.—**Trolleys:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tubes, Steel:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Valves:** Alley & Machellan, Ltd., Glasgow; Beck & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock; Ham, Baker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wagons and Trucks, Laundry:** T. Bradford & Co., Manchester; I. Braithwaite & Sons, Kendal.—**Water Belt Lay-outs:** Day Motor Co., London, S.W.—**Watches:**

War Office—continued.

Combine Watch Co., London, E.C.; M. Dreyfuss, London, E.C.; O. G. Fulda, London, E.C.; Record Dreadnought Watch Co., London, E.C.; Rotherham & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Wax Paraffin:** Oakbank Oil Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Waxed Fabric:** Woods, Sons & Co., London, E.—**Web and Webbing:** R. Bird & Co., Crewkerne; J. L. Brierley, Huddersfield; J. Carr & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Clutton & Kemp, Ltd., Coalville, Leicester; F. Drake & Co., Yeovil; A. Hart & Son, Crewkerne; Holmes, Smith & Co., Ltd., Hulme; R. Jones & Son, Nuneaton; Leek Silk Twist Manufacturing Co., Leek, Staffs; Redbrook Mills, Ltd., Redbrook; F. S. Sandeman & Sons, Ltd., Dundee; W. Tobson, Ltd., Tamworth; Victoria Smallware Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Wood, Ltd., Harpurhey, Manchester; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Whiting:** Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers (1900), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Wire, Iron and Steel:** W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; J. Miller & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd., Liverpool; F. A. Power & Sons, Saltley; J. Rigby & Sons, Bradford; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington; J. Shipman & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Standard Wire Co., Sowerby Bridge; D. F. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Woodware (Miscellaneous):** Beardmore & West, Northampton; Haggis & Sons, London, E.; Hey & Pashley, Barnsley; Laverack & Goddard, Ltd., Hull; Page & Taylor, Ltd., Preston; H. Tolputt & Co., Ltd., Dover; Webster & Cannon, Aylesbury; West of England Joinery Co., Ltd., Plymouth.—**Wood-Wool:** J. & W. Baldwin (Aston), Ltd., Aston, Birmingham; City of London Wood-Wool Co., Ltd., London, E.; C. Clarke & Co., London, E.; Saw Mills Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Yarn, &c.:** J. Ackroyd & Sons Ltd., Halifax; W. Ackroyd & Co., Otley, Yorks; S. Anderson & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; Caird (Dundee), Ltd., Dundee; Cox Bros., Ltd., Dundee; M. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; Denby Bros., Keighley; Don & Duncan, Ltd., Dundee; J. C. Duffus & Nephew, Dundee; T. Firth & Son, Low Moor, Yorks; W. Fison & Co., Ltd., Burley-in-Wharfedale, Yorks; J. & H. Fisher, Idle, Bradford; W. & H. Foster, Ltd., Bradford; W. G. Grant & Co., Ltd., Dundee; J. & A. D. Gremand, Ltd., Dundee; W. Haggas, Sons & Co., Ltd., Keighley; R. Harker, Bradford; M. & C. Hill, Ltd., Dundee; W. & R. Hoyle, Halifax; J. N. Kyd & Co., Dundee; D. Low & Co., Dundee; Lund Bros., Cleckheaton; E. Merrill, Ltd., Bingley, Yorks; W. Midgley & Sons, Keighley; F. Mitchell & Co., Ltd., Bradford; T. Parker & Son, Oxenhope, Yorks; J. Paton, Son & Co., Ltd., Alloa; J. Perkins & Sons (1909), Ltd., Coventry; H. B. Priestman & Co., Bradford; J. Robertson & Co., Ltd., Dundee; J. Robinson & Son, Halifax; W. Scriven & Co., Bradford; H. Smith & Co., Dundee; J. Smith, Keighley; Sugden & Briggs, Ltd., Bradford; J. Sutcliffe & Sons, Wibsey, Bradford; J. T. Sutcliffe & Co., Keighley; Thomson, Shepherd & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Victoria Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; J. Wilson & Sons, Keighley.—**Works Services:** Erection of Buildings: Dargue, Griffiths & Co., Liverpool; S. A. Rhodes, Ltd., Manchester; Rice & Son, London, S.E. Maintenance of W. D. Buildings: Gallagher & Sons, Londonderry; W. Marlow & Sons, Sheffield; M. Murray & Sons, Youghal. Miscellaneous: Girdlestone & Co., London, W.; J. G. Harrington, Bere Island, Ireland; Humphreys, Ltd., London, S.W.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper of Various Descriptions: J. Allen & Sons (Ivybridge), Ltd., Ivybridge, Devon; J. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., King's Norton; E. Collins & Sons, Ltd., Maryhill, Glasgow; Cooke & Nuttall, Ltd., Lancs; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik, N.B.; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie, N.B.; J. R. Crompton & Bros., Ltd., Bury, Lancs; Fisher & Co., Ltd., Tamworth, Staffs; Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Hylton, Sunderland; R. Fletcher & Sons, Ltd., Stoneclough; Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Cullompton, Devon; Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Hollingworth & Co., Maidstone; C. T. Hook & Co., Ltd., Kent; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Northfield Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Olive & Partington, Ltd., Glossop; Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Lancs; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., Bucks; Reed & Smith, Ltd., Cullompton, Devon; R. Somerville & Co., Ltd., Taunton; Spicer Bros., Ltd., Kent; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston, Lancs; Westfield Paper Co., Ltd., Bathgate, N.B.; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., Kent and Lancs; Yates, Duxbury & Sons, Ltd., Bury, Lancs; Star Paper Mills, Blackburn; J. Brown & Co., Aberdeenshire; Roneo, Ltd., Essex; Roneo, Ltd., Holborn, E.C.; Packing Materials, Ltd., Manchester; W. Henry & Co., Bermondsey, S.E.; New Pegamoid Co., Edmonton; J. Dickinson & Co., King's Langley; Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Verney Rd., S.E.; H. & L. Slater, Bollington; J. Galloway, Midlothian; J. Spicer & Sons, Upper Thames St., E.C.; Norton & Gregory, Castle Lane, S.W.; West & Partners, York St., Westminster; J. Mark, Newcomen St., S.E.; Waterloo & Sons, Finsbury; Richard Goodwin, Ltd., Manchester.—**Envelopes:** J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; E. S. & A. Robinson, Bristol; Millington & Sons, Ltd., South Tottenham; Thorburn, Sain & Co., Ltd., Stamford St., S.E.; Bemrose & Sons, Ltd., Derby.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding &c.:** Binding 800 Sets Guide Cards; printing 1,000,000 Labels; 250,000 Forms; 20,000 Books; 15,000 Books; Making 600 Books: Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Printing 2,000,000 Forms; 250,000 Pamphlets: Wightman & Co., 2/10, Douglas St. Printing 2,000,000 Forms: Chas. Pearson & Sons, 53/5, Mansell St., E.1. Printing 500,000 Folders; 5,000 Books; 502,500 Pads; 25,000 Books; 68,000 Pads: Hazell, Watson & Viney, 4/8, Kirby St., E.C. Binding 200 Gusset Cases: J. & B. Green, Ltd., 7/8, Bartholomew Close.

H.M. Stationery Office—continued.

Printing 500,000 Books: F. Steel & Co., Stroud, Glos. Printing 50,000 Sets of Forms; 4,000 Pads; 5,000 Books; 2,000,000 Labels: Charles & Sons, 4, Emerson St., S.E. Printing 500,000 Books: Johnson & Son, Pollard St., Manchester. Printing 500,000 Books: The Caxton Press, 13/15, Fetter Lane. Binding 12,000 Books: H. Good & Sons, 39, Moor Lane, E.C. Binding 7,000 Books; 2,000 Books; 10,000 Books; binding 1,020 Cash Books; 60,000 Cash Books: McCorquodale & Sons, Wolverton, Bucks. Printing 2,800 Ledgers: Suttley & Silverlock, 57/60, Newcomen St., S.E. Binding 700 Books: J. Rissen & Co., Ltd., Clerkenwell Green, E.C. Printing 200,000 Labels: Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Verney Rd., S.E. Printing 500,000 Sets of Forms: Sydenham & Co., Ltd., Bournemouth. Printing 500,000 Sets of Forms; 64,600 Books: Corah & Sons, Loughborough. Printing 400,000 Covers; binding 7,000 Books; printing 100,000 Pads; 25,000 Books; 70,000 Covers; 10,000 Books; ruling 7,500 Books; 190,000 Covers; 40,000 Books; 1,000 Books; 20,000 Pads; 85,000 Books; 800 O.A.P. Order Books: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C. Binding 60,000 Books; 100,000 Books: Willmott & Sons, Ltd., 36, Fann St., E.C. Binding 224 L/L Binders; 400 L/L Binders: Burrup, Mathieson & Sprague, 114, Southwark St., S.E. Binding 224 L/L Binders: British L/L Manufacturers, Ltd., 89a, Walworth Rd., S.E. Printing 5,000 Books: Drake, Driver & Leaver, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. Printing 500,000 Pads: Bemrose & Sons, Derby. Printing 50,000 Pads: Guilbert Wenham Printing Co., Old Bailey, E.C.4. Printing 200,000 Pads: Barr & Co., Balham, S.W. Printing 15,000 Books: Balding & Mansell, Camb. Binding 1,000 Books: Woolnough & Sons, 9 and 9a, Rushton Street, N.1. Binding 2,000 Books; 500 Books; 16,000 Pads: Harrison & Sons, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. Binding 400,000 Labels; 500,000 Labels: Fisher Clarke & Co., Boston, Lincs. Printing 1,250,000 Demy 8vo's: Petty & Sons, Reading. Binding 15,000 Waterproof Covers: Weeks, Ltd., Lower Clapton, E.5. Printing 100,000 Folders: Harrison Jehring & Co., 11, Emerald Street. Binding 10,000 Cases: J. Tine & Sons, Southall. Printing 10,000 Booklets: Clarke & Sherwell, Northampton. Making 5,000 Books: Rutland Printing and Binding Works, Ltd., Farrington Road, E.C. Binding 21,000 Calendars: D. Harper & Co., Ltd., Holloway Road, N. Printing 500,000 Forms: Guilbert Wenham Printing Co., Old Bailey, E.C. Binding 800 Vols. Table and Index of Statutes: Leighton, Son & Hodge, Ltd., Fleet Street. Making 8,000 Books; binding 1,000 Books: Tee & Whiten & J. Mead, Ltd., Waterloo Road, S.E. Binding 2,500 Books: H. Baldwin & Co., Finsbury, E.C. Binding 7,500 Books: Baldwin & Co., 47, Paul Street, E.C. Binding 1,500 Books: Electrical Press, Southampton Row, W.C. Binding 4,500,000 Forms: Asher Pullin & Co., Walworth, S.E. Binding 400,125 Flags: Johnson, Riddle & Co., Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. Binding 15,000 Books; 10,120 Books: Eyre & Spottiswoode, Downs Park Road, E.8. Printing 15,000 Books: Griffiths & Sons, Coldharbour Lane, S.E. Printing 500,000 Stamps: Tillotson & Sons, Bolton, Lancs. Printing 2,500 Books: Dean & Co., Ltd., Stockport. Printing 6,250,000 Telegram Forms: Turner & Dunnett, Liverpool. Printing 25,000 Books: S. Moore & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Printing 4,500,000 Forms: McAra & Whiteman, 46, Peartree Street, E.C.1. Printing 250,000 Labels: Simpson Label Co., Edinburgh. Printing 12,500 Books: Rankin Bros., Bristol. Printing 50,025 Cards: Geo. Reynolds, Ltd., Stepany Green, E. Making 25,000 Portfolios: Straker Bros., Ltd., Bishopsgate, E.C.2. Printing 25,000 Posters; making 10,000 Books: Hill, Siffken & Co., Holloway, N. 150,000 Books: Sir J. Causton & Sons, Ltd., Clapham Road, 10,000 Books: J. Peck & Son, Nelson Square, S.E. 200 Books; 7,000 Notes; 100,000 Pads; 2,500,000 Forms; 5,000 Pads: W. P. Griffiths & Sons, Old Bailey, E.C.4. 120 L/L Binders: Presswork, Ltd., Rathbone Place, W. 506,010 Forms: Drayton Paper Works, Fulham, S.W.6. 2,000 Books: Clements Newling & Co., Ltd., Chiswell Street, E.C. 10,000 Posters; 150,000 Cards; 50,500 Posters: Dangerfield Printing Co., St. Albans. 20,500 Posters; 50,500 Posters: The Grosvenor Press, St. George, S.E. Contract for Advertisements in the LABOUR GAZETTE awarded to Heywood & Co., Ltd., Holborn, E.C.1. 5,000 Books; 100,000 Books: Chapman & Co., Balham, S.W. 1,000,000 Folders; 20,000 Books; 7,000 Books; 10,000 Books: J. Truscott & Sons, Suffolk Lane, E.C. 10,000 Pads: Wilkinson Bros., 1/9, Green Lanes, N. 250,000 Forms: Howard & Jones, Baldwin Place, 10,000 Books: W. Collins, Son & Co., Bridewell Place, E.C. 10,000 Pads: Beaty Hart, Kettering, 10,000 Books: G. F. Tomkin, Leytonstone, E.11. 250,000 Labels: Tags, Ltd., Liverpool. 10,000 Calendars: Clowes & Son, Stamford Street, S.E. 1,000,000 Labels; 500,000 Labels: Sutcliffe & Hurlley, 7, Fann Street, E.C.1.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Protective: British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts.—**Apparatus, Telegraphic:** Gell Telegraphic Appliances Syndicate, Ltd., London, N.—**Apparatus, Telephonic:** British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Manchester; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Apparatus, Testing:** Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.—**Bolts:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable, Submarine:** Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic:** I. Frankenburg & Sons, Ltd., Salford, Manchester; W. Geipel & Co., Wembley, Middlesex; Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; New Gutta Percha Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Brothers & Co.,

General Post Office—continued.

Ltd., London, S.E.; Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cells, Leclanche:** Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Climbers, Pole:** Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Coils, Induction:** Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cords, Switchboard:** London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd., London, E.—**Ducts, Stoneware:** Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville, Derbyshire.—**Holsters and Straps for Pruning Rods:** Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Insulators:** Bullers, Ltd., Hanley.—**Laying and Completing a line of Ducts in Long Acre, Drury Lane, and Great Queen St., W.C.:** G. J. Anderson, 22, Lower North St., Poplar, E.14.—**Line, Sash:** Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Obliterators for Stamping Machines:** Wright & Son, Edgware.—**Oil:** A. E. Bennett & Co., Liverpool.—**Platinum and Gold-Silver Alloy:** Johnson, Matthey & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Plugs, Cable Distribution:** British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—**Poles, Steel, Parts:** F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Garston, Liverpool.—**Saddles, Cycle:** Middlemore & Lamplugh, Ltd., Coventry.—**Screws:** Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Seals, Lead:** Dunham, White & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Lead Seal Manufacturing Co., Salford, Manchester.—**Soap:** Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Tails, Insulated:** London Electric Firm, Croydon.—**Telephones:** British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts.—**Tubes, Air, for Cycle Tyres:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Twill:** Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot, Yorks.—**Wire, Bronze:** F. Smith & Co. (Incorporated in the London Electric Wire Co. & Smith's, Ltd.), Salford, Manchester; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop.—**Wire, Copper, Tinned:** British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Admiralty House, Extension of Printing Room: W. J. Maddison, Canning Town, E. Glemsford Flax Factory, Builders' work in connection with the Water Supply and Installation of Hydraulic Rain and laying of Water Pipe: Charles Deaves, Bures. Grosvenor Gardens, Erection of a Temporary Building for Maple Leaf Club: W. J. Maddison, Canning Town, E. Hertford House, Manchester Square, Lavatory Accommodation: Halliday & Greenwood, Ltd., Battersea. Holloway, Money Order Office, Erection of a Temporary Building in Courtyard: W. J. Maddison, Canning Town, E. London, Erection of Storage Sheds: J. Carmichael, Wandsworth, S.W.; F. W. Honour, Warrington. Lopen Flax Factory, Erection of De-Seeding Block and Barns: R. G. Spillar, Chard, Somerset. New Science Museum, S. Kensington, Eastern Portion, Asphalting to Roof: The French Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, E.C.4. Preston (Yeovil) Flax Factory, Erection of De-Seeding Room and Barns: Bird & Pippard, Yeovil. Regent's Park, A.S.C., Macadam Pavings to Yard Space: John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Richmond Park, Erection of an American Red Cross Hospital: Limpus & Son, Kingston-on-Thames. Wealdstone, Harrow (Messrs. Waterlow's Premises), New Canteen, Wm. Lacey, Hounslow.—**Engineering Services:** Bramley O.W. Stores, Locomotives: The Avonside Engine Co., Ltd., Bristol. Bramley O.W. Stores, Fire Pump: The Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Manchester. East Greenwich, H.M. Fuel Research Station, Mild Steel Tanks: John Thompson, Dudley. Richmond Park, American Hospital, Fire Mains, Gas and Water Services: W. Press & Son, Westminster, S.W. Treasury Building, Whitehall, Installation of Lift: Waygood Otis, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Furniture Contracts:** Bedsteads: Fisher, Brown & Bayley, Ltd., Birmingham. Cabinets, Dental: Inlaid Wood and Allied Arts Co., Ltd., Cromer. Chairs, Various: R. J. Howland & Co., Ltd., High Wycombe. Chairs, &c.: Randall Bros. & Co., Ltd., High Wycombe; F. Parker & Sons, Ltd., High Wycombe; H. J. Macfarlane, Ltd., London, N.W.; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Screens, Voting (Single and Double Compartment): Bennet Furnishing Co., Ltd., Peckham, S.E.; Cooper, Snowden & Sons, Grimsby; Dawson & Jones, Ltd., Sheffield; Colin Macandrew, Edinburgh; Ambrose F. Flere, Limehouse, E.; Frazier's Joinery Co., Ltd., Norwich; North of England School Furnishing Co., Ltd., Darlington; Wm. Eaves & Co., Ltd., Blackpool; J. Parnell & Sons, Rugby; J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; H. Newsum & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; The Middlesex Joinery Works, Ltd., London, E.; Thos. Walker & Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool; Pott & Pickford, Blackpool; Burtle & Sons, Finsbury, N. Settees, Convertible: Wales, Ltd., Birmingham. Tables, Various: Ewd. Fisher, Ltd., Preston. Trays, Bed: J. Parnell & Son, Rugby. Trays (Butler's) and Stands and Screens: Bennet Furnishing Co., Ltd., Peckham, S.E. Wash-hand Stands: D. Meredew, Letchworth.—**Miscellaneous:** Boots, Rubber: Rennards Bros., London, E.C. Carpet, Tapestry: Cox Bros., Ltd., Dundee. Casement Cloth: Newman, Smith & Newman, Ltd., London, E.C. Fire Extinguishers: Minimax, Ltd., Feltham, Middlesex. Goloshes, Men's: North British Rubber Co., London, N.; Gowns, Woolen: Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., London, E.C. Linoleum and Cork Carpet: Michael Nairn & Co., Kirkcaldy. Linoleum, Plain Brown: Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy. Making up of Curtains: Lloyd Rees, Ltd., Manchester. Material for Making up into Overalls: C. Bourne & Sons, London, E.C. Mats, Foot: Cox Bros., Ltd., Dundee. Mattresses and Pillows: W. & C. Nightingale, Soho, W.; T. Tapling & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Charles Fox, London, W. New Science Museum, S. Kensington, Lavatory Basins and Urinals: B. Finch & Co., Ltd., Lambeth, S.E. Oil, Kerosene:

H.M. Office of Works—continued.

Bowring Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Oilskin Coats and Sou'westers: Lybro, Ltd., Liverpool. Rugs: Brinton's, Ltd., Kidderminster. Scoops (Coal): C. Ern & Co., London, W. Sheets: T. Tapling & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Stoves, Oil Heating: Ripplingille's Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

INDIA OFFICE.

Buffers: P. & W. Maclellan, Glasgow.—Cartage of Stores: C. A. Wells, London, E.C.—Cells: General Electric Co., London, E.C.4.—Cocks: J. Blakeborough & Sons, Brighouse, Yorks.—Copper Plates: T. Bolton & Sons, London, E.C.2.—Copper Wire: Elliott's Metal Co., Selly Oak.—Corrugated Paper: Thompson & Norris Manufacturing Co., London, W.—Drills: Birmingham Small Arms Co., Birmingham.—Dynamos: J. Stone & Co., Deptford.—Hessian: J. Blackwell & Sons, Vauxhall St., Manchester.—Hose: Warne & Co., London, E.C.—Insulators: Bullers, Ltd., Lon-

India Office—continued.

don, E.C.—Lapcine: R. I. Clark & Co., Strand, W.C.2.—Paper: Pencarbon Co., Leicester; Hollingsworth & Co., Maidstone.—Pencils: Eagle Pencil Co., Tottenham.—Pens: Hinks, Wells & Co., London, E.C.4.—Springs: Ibbotson Bros. & Co., Sheffield.—Wireless Gear: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., London, W.C.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Purchase of Old Clothing and Condemned Stores for One Year from 1st Oct., 1918: S. Moses & Sons, Ltd., 65-7, Mansell Street, E.1.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS, DUBLIN.

Arigna Railway—Steel Rails and Fish Plates: Walter Scott, Ltd., Leeds.