

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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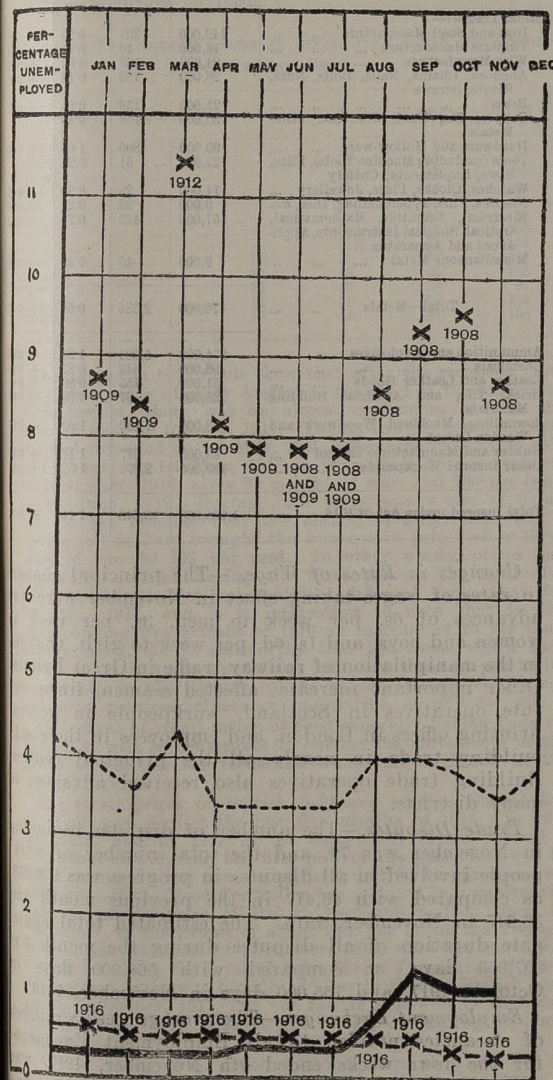
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

— Thick Curve = 1917. — Thin Curve = 1916.
..... Dotted Curve = Mean of 1907-16.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1907-16.



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.

EMPLOYMENT continued good generally in November. The shipbuilding, engineering and metal trades especially were working at high pressure, with much overtime, but in the cotton, woollen and worsted trades employment continued to be affected by the Orders restricting consumption.

Employment at coal mines continued good in most districts; it was very good at iron and shale mines, and good at tin mines. Quarrying operations were hindered by weather conditions, but employment was good generally, except at slate quarries in North Wales, and in building stone and paving sett quarries.

Employment in the pig iron industry was good; at iron and steel works it continued very good. The engineering and shipbuilding industries were extremely busy, and much overtime was worked. There was a further increase in the number of tinplate mills in operation, but the steel sheet trade showed a decline. In most of the other metal trades employment continued good.

In the cotton trade employment continued moderate; from 19th November spinners of American cotton were further restricted by the Cotton Control Board to working 60 per cent. of their machinery (instead of 70 per cent.), except under special licence. In the woollen and worsted trades, employment, though affected by restricted working hours, continued good. In the hosiery trades, employment was very good on the whole; it was good in the jute and textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing trades. In the linen trade, employment was good in Scotland; in Ireland it showed an improvement as compared with October, largely owing to the termination of the Belfast tenters' dispute early in the month. Employment continued fairly good in the silk and carpet trades; in the lace trade it was very good with plain net operatives, fair in the curtain branch, and bad in the fancy lace section.

Employment continued good on the whole in the leather trades; in the boot and shoe trades it was very good. In ready-made tailoring employment continued good; in the bespoke branch it was fair on the whole. Employment in the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, shirt, and collar and corset trades was fairly good; with hatters it was moderate generally.

Private building work continued slack, but Government requirements kept the men remaining in the brick and building trades generally well employed; cement workers were busy, with much overtime. In the furnishing and millsawing trades employment was fairly good; with coach builders and coopers it continued good on the whole. In the paper, printing, bookbinding, glass and pottery trades employment continued good. In the food preparation trades employment was good generally, except with those branches affected by the sugar shortage.

In agriculture most districts were favoured by the weather, and in spite of some labour shortage good progress was made.

Employment with dock labourers was good at Liverpool, only moderate at London, and bad at certain East Coast ports and in Ireland; at most other ports it was fair. It was also fair with fishermen. The supply of A.B.'s and firemen was not quite equal to the demand.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade.	Membership at end of Nov., 1917, exclusive of those serving with H.M. Forces	Unemployed at end of Nov., 1917.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Num-ber.	Per-centage.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building*	75,775	254	0.3	...	- 0.2
Coal Mining	118,218	12	0.0	...	...
Iron and Steel...	19,537	47	0.2	- 0.2	- 0.4
Engineering	308,831	377	0.1	...	...
Shipbuilding	79,813	227	0.3	...	...
Miscellaneous Metal	48,191	79	0.2	...	+ 0.1
Textiles :-					
Cotton	80,592	9,541	11.8	- 0.1	+ 10.8
Woolen and Worsted	7,726	10	0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Other	86,953	100	0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper	48,100	158	0.3	- 0.2	- 0.1
Furnishing	14,149	121	0.9	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Woodworking	29,694	111	0.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Clothing :-					
Boot and Shoe	48,251	17	0.0	- 0.1	...
Other Clothing	31,333	10	0.0	...	- 0.2
Leather	4,097	59	1.4	- 0.3	- 2.1
Glass	678	...	...	...	...
Pottery	16,765	8	0.0	...	- 0.1
Tobacco	2,119	2	0.1	- 0.2	- 0.7
Total	1,000,892	11,133	1.1	...	+ 0.8

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Nov., 1917.	November, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days worked per week by mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining	563,747	5.48	...	- 0.12
Iron	19,164	5.96	+ 0.09	+ 0.17
Shale	5,098	6.00	...	- 0.04
Pig Iron	31,500	Furnaces in Blast 299	No. 3	No. 10
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	18,300	Mills Working 205	...	- 42
Iron and Steel	119,627	Shifts Worked (one week) 687,866	Per cent. + 0.1	Per cent. + 7.0

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

Trade.	Number employed.			Wages paid.		
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Textiles :-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton	128,831	- 0.5	- 11.4	164,794	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Woolen	19,219	+ 0.1	- 3.9	29,338	+ 4.9	+ 16.3
Worsted	32,720	+ 0.0	- 1.4	43,516	+ 4.9	+ 20.7
Linen	37,538	+ 1.6	+ 4.7	37,923	+ 5.0	+ 38.4
Jute	12,855	+ 0.4	+ 1.4	18,110	+ 10.7	+ 23.5
Hosiery	17,792	- 0.2	- 4.3	21,346	+ 2.5	+ 14.2
Lace	8,251	+ 0.2	- 5.7	11,499	+ 1.6	+ 6.8
Other Textiles	14,171	+ 1.1	- 0.1	16,209	+ 2.2	+ 19.3
Bleaching, &c.	23,935	- 0.6	- 3.4	48,390	- 1.2	+ 13.6
Total Textiles	294,812	- 0.0	- 5.8	391,185	+ 1.9	+ 10.6
Boot and Shoe	54,957	- 0.5	- 6.0	85,085	+ 0.4	+ 7.7
Shirt and Collar	15,485	- 0.2	- 8.3	15,001	+ 1.5	+ 10.3
Ready-made Tailoring	28,939	+ 2.0	+ 5.1	38,949	+ 4.3	+ 40.5
Printing & Bookbinding	17,362	+ 0.6	- 7.1	23,760	+ 7.3	+ 9.7
Pottery	15,437	- 1.0	- 2.0	22,636	+ 1.1	+ 19.6
Glass	10,086	+ 1.9	+ 0.2	20,416	+ 6.0	+ 13.2
Brick	5,482	+ 1.3	+ 1.2	11,182	+ 5.2	+ 30.1
Cement	5,323	- 0.1	- 9.4	11,920	+ 3.0	+ 11.6
Food Preparation	44,228	+ 0.3	- 14.5	66,633	+ 4.6	+ 7.1
Grand Total	492,121	+ 0.1	- 6.0	691,757	+ 2.5	+ 11.8

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

UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED" TRADES.

(1) Workpeople insured under the National Insurance Act, 1911:

Trade.	Number Insured, exclusive of those serving with H.M. Forces	Unemployed at end of November, 1917.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed on a	
		Number	Per-centage.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building	439,000	3,071	0.70	+ 0.07	- 0.22
Construction of Works	97,000	387	0.40	- 0.12	+ 0.08
Shipbuilding	242,000	827	0.34	- 0.08	+ 0.02
Engineering and Ironfounding	1,287,000	9,991	0.79	+ 0.06	+ 0.31
Construction of Vehicles	173,000	793	0.46	+ 0.04	+ 0.06
Sawmilling	8,000	40	0.49	- 0.10	+ 0.17
Other Insured Workpeople	41,000	47	0.11	...	- 0.01
Total Insured under Act of 1911...	2,267,000	15,156	0.67	+ 0.04	+ 0.13

(2) Workpeople insured under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916:

Trade.	Number Insured exclusive of those serving with H.M. Forces	Unemployed at end of Nov., 1917.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage Unemployed on a	
		Number	Per-centage.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Metal Trades :-					
Iron and Steel Manufacture	149,000	304	0.20	- 0.25	...
Tinplate Manufacture	18,000	19	0.11	+ 0.04	...
Wire Manufacture	24,000	168	0.69	+ 0.23	...
Anchors, Chains, Nails, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, Screws	26,000	123	0.48	+ 0.03	...
Brass	21,000	139	0.65	- 0.01	...
Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc and other Metals	35,000	158	0.46	...	...
Hardware and Hollow-ware	90,000	895	1.00	+ 0.10	...
Tools (excluding Machine Tools), Files, Saws, Implements, Cutlery	24,000	61	0.25	...	...
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery	14,000	28	0.20	+ 0.03	...
Needles, Pins, Typefounding, Dies, &c.	9,000	23	0.25	- 0.03	...
Electrical, Scientific, Mathematical, Optical, Surgical Instruments, Appliances and Apparatus	57,000	422	0.75	+ 0.13	...
Miscellaneous Metal	9,000	45	0.49	- 0.10	...
Total—Metals	476,000	2,385	0.50	- 0.03	...
Ammunition and Explosives	274,000	5,304	1.94	+ 0.06	...
Chemicals	98,000	849	0.87	+ 0.06	...
Leather and Leather Goods	51,000	455	0.89	+ 0.02	...
Brick, Tile, and Artificial Building Materials	25,000	97	0.38	- 0.04	...
Sawmilling, Machined Woodwork and Wooden Casest	73,000	1,106	1.52	- 0.08	...
Rubber and Manufactures thereof	49,000	577	1.17	+ 0.13	...
Other Insured Workpeople	189,000	2,870	1.52	+ 0.24	...
Total Insured under Act of 1916	1,235,000	13,643	1.10	+ 0.04	...

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The principal changes in rates of wages taking effect in November were advances of 6s. per week to men, 3s. per week to women and boys, and 1s. 6d. per week to girls, engaged in the manipulation of railway traffic in Great Britain. Other important increases affected seamen, linen and jute operatives in Scotland, workpeople in general printing offices in London, and employees in the coach-building trade in nearly all the principal centres. Building trade operatives also received advances in many districts.

Trade Disputes.—The number of disputes beginning in November was 72, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 239,253, as compared with 86,417 in the previous month and 38,647 in November, 1916. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 997,900 days, as compared with 568,200 days in October, 1917, and 155,000 days in November, 1916.

Employment Exchanges.—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Employment Exchanges for the four weeks ended 9th November, 1917, was 43,284, as compared with 38,097 in the previous five weeks, and with 41,113 in the four weeks ended 10th November, 1916. The average weekly number of vacancies filled for the same periods was 32,166, 28,477 and 31,778 respectively.

* Subject to revision.
† Excluding workmen insured under the National Insurance Act, 1911.

COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1914-17.*

In order to measure the extent of the movement of prices of food generally, it is necessary to ascertain the average movement in price of each of the principal foodstuffs, and to combine the figures for the separate commodities by "weighting" them so as to allow for the relative importance of the different items. This relationship, while fairly constant over long periods in normal times, has recently, and especially during the past year, varied considerably. For example, potatoes were hardly obtainable in the late spring and early summer of 1917, whereas now they are in abundance; on the other hand, there was at that time no shortage of tea such as at present exists.

It is, however, impracticable for the purpose of a continuous record of price movements to vary the weights adopted in accordance with frequent changes in dietary, for, if such a course were followed, a scarcity of supply entailing a reduced consumption of a particular article might result in a fall in the price index number concurrently with an advance in actual prices. The only practicable course at present open, therefore, appears to be to continue the pre-war basis of weighting which has already been adopted for the official statistics of the course of retail prices of food during the war.

The following Table has been prepared on this basis to show the relative level of prices of the principal articles of food month by month since the beginning of the war. The figures are a correct measure of the general level of prices on the assumption that the pre-war quantities of the various articles were bought throughout the period covered, but as it is well known that the articles were not always obtainable in the same quantity, it is quite clear that the figures should not be used as a measure of the rise in the actual expenditure on food.

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE INCREASE SINCE JULY, 1914, IN RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

Month (beginning of).	1914	1915	1916	1917
January	—	18	45	87
February	—	22	47	89
March	—	24	48	92
April	—	24	49	94
May	—	26	55	98
June	—	32	59	102
July	—	32½	61	104
August	15†	34	60	102
September	—	10	35	65
October	—	12	40	68
November	—	13	41	78
December	—	16	44	84

The figures in this Table show that after the recession from the higher prices of early August to the level of the beginning of September, there was an almost continuous rise in the prices of food up to July, 1917. Twenty-five per cent. increase was first exceeded on 1st May, 1915, after nine months of war, 50 per cent. on 1st May, 1916, a year later, 75 per cent. on 1st November, 1916, after 27 months of war, and 100 per cent. on 1st June, 1917. During June there was a rise of 2 per cent. in the increase over the normal of July, 1914, but a similar fall in July brought the increase in prices after three years of war to 102 per cent. In other words, prices had practically doubled during the three years. The figure for 1st December, 1917, is not substantially different from that for 1st July, 1917, and it is interesting to note that in the corresponding five months of 1916 an increase of 23 per cent. was recorded. It is noteworthy that the items which have shown a fall in price since July, 1917, are those of particular importance in the dietary of the poorer classes—viz., bread and flour, potatoes, cheese and margarine, as well as meat.

The course of retail prices of food generally having been reviewed, it will be convenient to outline the movements in the prices of the several foodstuffs which are included in the general figures.

The retail prices of British beef and mutton showed but little advance during the last five months of 1914. In 1915 and 1916, and in 1917 up to September, prices showed a continuous rise during the first half of the year, followed by little change during the second half, but in the present year the action of the Food Controller has resulted in a substantial decrease in the price of British beef and mutton since 1st September, to the extent of about 2½d. per lb. on the average, so that the prices at 1st December, 1917, were not more than 7d. per lb. above the level of July, 1914. The course of prices of imported meat was broadly similar to that of British meat up to September, 1917, but the fall in prices since that date has been less than with British meat, amounting to about ¾d. per lb.

Up to April, 1915, bacon was not more than 1d. per lb. dearer than in July, 1914. Since then there has been an almost continuous increase in price, which was greatly accelerated during August—October of this year. Thus, while the increase from April, 1915, to July, 1917, averaged

* The usual monthly article on Retail Prices of Food appears on page 440.
† This percentage relates to prices on 8th August, 1914. On that date they were not so high as three or four days earlier.

only about ¼d. a lb. per month, in the three following months it has averaged 1¼d. per month. During November the increase was less, and the prices at 1st December, 1917, were about 1s. 3d. per lb. above those of July, 1914.

For fish the record was one of almost unbroken increase from the beginning of the war up to February, 1916, when prices were about double the pre-war level. From that date up to August, 1917, movements were irregular, but since August there have been successive advances, and prices are now nearly treble those of July, 1914.

Movements in the prices of flour and bread have been similar, as would be expected. During 1914 the average price of bread did not exceed about 6½d. per 4 lbs., the price in the pre-war period being 5½d. Early in 1915 the price rose rapidly, and at the beginning of June, 1915, the average was 8½d.; in the last five months of 1915 it was 8d. An average in excess of 9d. was not recorded until 1st October, 1916, and from that date there was a continuous advance to an average of 11½d. in May, 1917, which figure remained unaltered until the introduction of the "ninepenny loaf" on 17th September.

The retail price of tea has been affected by increases in the duty from 5d. to 8d. in November, 1914, and from 8d. to 1s. in September, 1915. Apart from duty there were increases in the spring and summer of 1915 amounting altogether to about 2½d. per lb. Throughout 1916 the average price was steady at about 9d. above the pre-war figure, 7d. being attributable to increased duty. In 1917 there has been a continuous rise in the price of tea, which on 1st December, 1917, was double as much in excess of the pre-war price as was the case a year earlier.

After much fluctuation in the early weeks of the war the price of granulated sugar remained steady at 3½d. per lb. from November, 1914, to the beginning of September, 1915, this figure comparing with about 2d. before the war. Since then two increases in duty have been imposed, amounting to about 1¼d. per lb., and apart from that there has been some increase, with the result that the present prices average about 6d. per lb.

The advance in the price of milk has been effected mainly by increases during the autumn of each year. To some extent, such increases occurred as seasonal variations in pre-war autumns, but they were then followed by reductions in the spring, which have been relatively few since the war began. For the greater part of 1915 the average price of milk was 3½d. per quart; in 1916 4½d. and 4½d. ruled for the first ten months, and in 1917 5½d. was the average up to September. The price at 1st December averaged 8d. per quart in London, 7d. in other towns with populations over 50,000, and 6½d. in smaller places, these figures being in each case about double the level of July, 1914.

There was some rise in the price of butter in the winter of 1914-5, followed by a period of little average movement in 1914-5, followed by a period of little average movement in prices until the succeeding July. Prices then advanced sharply to a maximum point in the middle of October, 1915, when there was a drop, and from that time until August, 1916, prices remained at about the same average level. In 1916, prices remained at about the same average level, nearly 5d. per lb. above those of July, 1914. A steep rise then occurred, which was not arrested until March, 1917, about 6d. per lb. being added to the price of butter during seven months. By the beginning of October prices had advanced further to approximately double those of July, 1914. By this time the prices of most butters were fully controlled; the notable exception was afforded by Danish produce, which, free from control at the import stage, retailed at 4s. and more per lb. The Danish butter has now been brought into line with other butter, and the price of salt butter has been reduced accordingly to about the same level as at 1st October, viz. about 2s. 4d. per lb., fresh butter being 1d. more.

Except for short breaks in the summers of 1915 and 1916, the price of cheese rose almost continuously from the autumn of 1914 to June, 1917, when the average price paid by the working classes was 1s. 7½d. per lb., as compared with 8½d. in July, 1914. At the end of June, 1917, "Government cheese" of Colonial or American origin was introduced for retail sale at 1s. 4d. per lb., and British cheese came under control subsequently, with the result that the average price is now about 1s. 4½d.

The prices of margarine showed very little change on pre-war figures, apart from a rise and subsequent fall in the early weeks of the war, up to the beginning of 1916. During 1916 there was an increase of a little over 1d. per lb., and between January and July, 1917, an advance of 3½d. per lb. occurred. The price now averages about ¼d. per lb. lower than in July, 1917, and 4½d. per lb. more than just before the war, and is almost invariably 11d. or 1s. per lb. for the ordinary kind.

The prices of eggs are, of course, subject to large seasonal variations. The fall in prices which has occurred in the early part of the year has in each year of war been followed by a much greater rise in the latter part, with the net result that fresh eggs were twice as dear at the beginning of December, 1917, as they were three years earlier.

The average price of potatoes remained within the limits of 3½d. and 4½d. per 7 lbs. from July, 1914, to March, 1916, except on the first introduction of the new crops. Higher prices, with large fluctuations, have prevailed from that date until now, the scarcity in April-July, 1917, resulting in an average price of 11½d. per 7 lbs. being recorded, the Food Controller's maximum price of 1¼d. per lb. being charged in most places. The plentiful crop of 1917 has resulted in

the price of potatoes falling to an average of about 6½d. per 7 lbs.

When the average percentage increases at 1st December, 1917, as compared with July, 1914, for each of the foregoing articles of food are brought together, their arrangement in descending order of magnitude is as follows:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Fish	191	Eggs (see text)	95
Sugar (granulated)	188	Cheese	92
Meat, imported	115 to 161*	Meat, British	75 to 100*
Bacon	134	Margarine	65
Tea	107	Bread	54
Butter	99	Flour	52
Milk	96	Potatoes	39

For eggs the percentage shown here relates to July, 1917, and not to December, 1917, as the seasonal change in prices of eggs is so great that the December percentage would be valueless for comparative purposes. With regard to meat it may be remarked that the diversity in percentages arises from the disparity in the prices of different cuts, and that the actual amount of average increase shows much less variation, the range 6½d. to 8½d. per lb. covering six of the eight cuts included in the figures.

The foregoing particulars relating to the principal articles of food may usefully be supplemented by the following figures showing the approximate average percentage increase between July, 1914, and 1st December, 1917, in the retail prices of a number of groceries of less importance in working-class dietaries:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Lentils, split (red)	230	Milk, Condensed	120
Peas, split (yellow)	210	Beans, Butter	110
Sago	190	Jam	110
Tapioca	160	Rice, Rangoon	100
Syrup	160	Cocoa (loose)	95
Beans, Haricot	140	Coffee	30
Oatmeal, Scotch	140		

The average rise with these secondary items is clearly greater than with the principal foodstuffs. Excluding coffee, for which the advance is exceptionally small, it would appear that the average would be between 140 and 150 per cent.; including coffee it would be less, but certainly above the 105 per cent. shown as the average for the principal articles of food.

CHANGES IN THE OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS DURING THE WAR.

An analysis has been made of the pre-war occupations of 524,000 women and girls to whom Unemployment Books were issued up to January, 1917, under the National Insurance (Part II.) Munition Workers Act of 1916. Of these 444,137 (380,470 women and 63,667 girls) stated their occupations definitely enough to make a tabulation possible. In the following Table the numbers insured in different groups of trades at January, 1917, are classified so as to show their pre-war occupations:—

Pre-War Occupations.	Occupations at January, 1917.				
	Metal Trades (excluding Engineering)	Chemical Trades (including Small Arms)	Clothing Trades.	Other Trades.	All Insured Trades.
Same Trade...	53,249	14,634	38,256	30,399	136,538
Household Duties, and not previously occupied	18,927	52,407	9,334	17,843	98,511
Textile Trades	3,408	6,226	1,000	4,374	15,008
Clothing Trades	4,635	17,941	8,430	8,787	39,793
Other Industries	12,458	20,879	5,745	10,065	49,147
Domestic Service	12,502	44,438	4,970	12,062	73,992
Other non-industrial occupations	5,449	17,079	3,643	4,977	31,148
Total Insured	110,628	173,604	71,378	88,527	444,137

Subtracting the number of persons who have remained in the same trade it will be seen that the Table accounts for nearly 308,000 persons who have changed their occupations. In July, 1917 (the latest date for which figures are available) the numbers of women drawn into industrial work, using the term to include Government establishments, was 720,000, or rather more than double the number drawn into the trades here considered. The proportion of the total increase covered by these figures is therefore sufficiently large for them to be taken as fairly typical. Assuming that the whole of the increase of 720,000 could be accounted for in the same manner as the increase analysed above, it would mean that it was made up of 231,000 women and girls who were previously unoccupied, 173,000 who were domestic servants, 243,000 who came from other industries, including 93,000 from the clothing trades, and 73,000 from non-industrial occupations other than domestic service. These figures can, of course, only be taken as a rough indication of the change that has taken place, but they must be sufficiently near the truth to be of considerable interest.

* According to description.

The fact that so many persons have left a trade cannot be taken to indicate that the numbers employed have decreased by an equal amount, as these trades in their turn have drawn in workers from the outside. Thus in January, 1917, at the date to which these figures refer, taking the clothing trades as a whole, the numbers of women and girls employed had decreased by 32,000, whereas it appears from the above Table that the newly insured trades alone had drawn in nearly 40,000 females from the clothing trades, which must therefore have found at least 8,000 workers from outside. In the textile trades, the loss shown in the Table is 15,000, although at that time the textile trades had increased the numbers of female employees by 25,000.

To turn to the individual trades insured under this Act, by far the largest are the chemical trades, under which heading the manufacture of explosives and small arms are classified, and which consequently include large numbers of women in Government establishments. Next to these in size come the metal trades, but it must be remembered that persons engaged in the engineering trades were already insured under the Act of 1911, and consequently are not included in the above figures. The figures for the chemical trades, on the other hand, cover the large majority of women who are now working in those industries and are therefore of very considerable importance. It is noticeable that they have drawn in workers from other industries to a far greater extent than the metal trades. This is illustrated more clearly in the following Table, which shows what percentage of the total classified for each group of insured trades had been previously employed in the same occupation, and what percentage had been drawn from the various other occupations:—

Pre-War Occupations.	Occupations at January, 1917.				
	Metal Trades.	Chemical Trades.	Clothing Trades.	Other Trades.	All Insured Trades.
Same Trade	48.1	8.4	53.6	34.3	30.7
Household Duties, and not previously occupied	17.1	30.2	13.1	20.2	22.2
Textile Trade	3.1	3.6	1.4	4.9	3.4
Clothing Trade	4.2	10.3	11.8	9.9	9.0
Other Industries	11.3	12.0	8.0	11.4	11.1
Domestic Service	11.3	25.6	7.0	13.7	16.6
Other non-industrial occupations	4.9	9.9	5.1	5.6	7.0
Total Insured	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

It will be seen that 48.1 per cent. of the women and girls in the metal trades insured under the Act had been previously employed in the same trade, 51.9 per cent. being drawn in from other occupations. In the chemical trades, on the other hand, as many as 91.6 per cent. of the total had come from other occupations. The difference in this respect between the two trades is, of course, due to the great developments in the manufacture of explosives and in the filling factories, in which much of the work is entirely new, or on which only a very small number of persons were engaged before the war. The chemical trades have, therefore, been forced to recruit largely from outside; over 30 per cent. of the total employed were unoccupied before the war or were engaged in household duties, nearly 26 per cent. were drawn from industries and an almost equal number from domestic service. If all the insured trades be taken together, 31 per cent. of the women classified had not changed their occupations, 22 per cent. were previously unoccupied or were engaged in household duties, 23 per cent. came from other industries, and 17 per cent. from domestic service; that is to say, of the women and girls then employed in the munition trades which come under the Insurance Act, over half of the total had been previously unoccupied, or had been in the same trades, whilst nearly a quarter had had other industrial experience, the remainder being drawn from non-industrial occupations, primarily domestic service.

EFFECT OF SHORTER HOURS IN MUNITION WORKS.

The Health of Munition Workers' Committee have prepared a further Memorandum on the subject of Weekly Hours of Employment, which has now been published.* In this Memorandum the Committee review their previous recommendations issued in January, 1916,† in regard to hours of work. These were:—

- (a) For men, that the average weekly hours of employment should not exceed 65-67 (exclusive of meal times), i.e. a 13-14 hour working day.
- (b) That boys under 18 should be allowed to work the same hours as men, provided that—
 - (i) The hours of boys under 16 should be limited to 60, so far as possible.
 - (ii) Substantial relief at the week-ends should be insisted on.
 - (iii) Night work should be limited, as far as possible, to boys over 16.

* Memorandum No. 20. Cd. 8,801. Price 1d.

† See LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1916, p. 46.

- (c) That for women and girls employment should be restricted within the normal legal limit of 60, i.e. a 12-hour working day, though within these limits moderate daily overtime might be allowed, and that the employment of girls under 18 at night should be limited as far as possible.

The Committee observe that the results of investigations by Dr. Vernon show that a reduction in the weekly hours of actual work, varying from 7 to 20, in no case resulted in more than an insignificant diminution of total output, while on the average it produced a substantial increase. The classification of the operations according to the possibility they offer for speeding-up production demonstrates anew the self-evident fact that the alterations of hours may have very different effects in different operations. The exact measure of such alterations cannot be predicted: it can only be ascertained by observation and experiment. It appears evident, however, that for processes similar to those examined by Dr. Vernon, the weekly hours can advantageously be reduced to a total of from 50 to 55 hours, and he suggests that even lower limits might give an equally good output.

The Committee notice that the rate of production changed gradually, and that frequently four months elapsed before an equilibrium value was reached. This gradual change appears to nullify the suggestion that the effect upon output of the change of hours was a mere consequence of the desire to earn the same weekly wages as before the hours were shortened. The explanation is rather to be traced to the worker finding unconsciously and gradually by experience that he can work more strenuously and quickly for a short-hour week than for a long-hour week. In the second place, the evidence suggests that a considerable increase in the average hourly output is possible, quite apart from any increased rapidity of working. Thus, as the result of special investigations, Dr. Vernon found that in the case of one body of workers the time lost in commencing and stopping work during the first of three periods of observation averaged 37 minutes as compared with only 26½ minutes during the third period.

The Committee also refer to a Memorandum by Professor Loveday on the "Causes and Conditions of Lost Time." In that Memorandum Professor Loveday points out, in the first place, that the proportion of lost time that is due to sickness and other unavoidable causes is, as a rule, greatly underestimated in factory records, and the proportion due to slackness consequently over-estimated. In the second place, he expresses the view that long hours, much overtime, and especially Sunday labour, exert a pernicious effect upon health, particularly of persons occupied in heavy trades. In paragraph 33 (5) of that Memorandum he gives two Tables, the first dealing with a body of about 180 men, and the second with between three and four hundred men employed on heavy work, their normal hours being from 65 to 70. In both these cases, when comparison is made with the figures of lost time for June, 1915, and for a year later, the fact emerges that there was a material increase in the amount of lost time, and that by far the larger portion of the increase was due to recorded sickness. In both cases, throughout, recorded sickness represented a noticeably high proportion of the total amount of time lost.

Professor Loveday also devoted considerable space to the examination of figures concerning the amount of time lost before breakfast. He concludes: (a) That if early hours be worked, the loss is likely to decrease if the start be later than 6 a.m.; (b) that when the total hours of the day shift week are the same, there are likely to be more hours actually worked without than with work before breakfast, other conditions being similar; (c) that a reduction of hours may be compensated for or even outweighed by the abolition of early hours, partly owing to reduced absences, partly owing to reduced waste of time, and partly to the greater vigour of work after taking food.

He quotes figures for a number of different factors which confirm these conclusions. He strongly presses the view that food should precede work. He points out the undesirability of hunger work, its bad effect upon health and the temptation to lose time in the short early spells.

The Committee assert that there can be little doubt that there is an increasing recognition on the part of both employers and workers of the broad fact which emerges from the investigations of Dr. Vernon and Professor Loveday, namely, that substantial reduction of hours can be effected without any reduction of output. Whereas at the beginning of the war there was a general belief that longer hours necessarily produced larger output, it has now become widely recognised that a 13 or 14 hours' day for men and a 12 hours' day for women, excepting for quite brief periods, are not profitable from any point of view. Few, probably, the Committee think, would disagree with the statement contained in the Summary prepared by the Right Hon. G. N. Barnes, M.P., of the recent Reports of the Commissions on Industrial Unrest that:—

"There is a general consensus of opinion that Sunday and overtime labour should be reduced to a minimum, that holidays should not be curtailed, and that hours of work should not be such as to exclude opportunities for recreation and amusement."

It must be obvious that any reduction of hours which can be accomplished without loss of output is profitable not only to the employer, in that it reduces running expenses, but to the worker, since even if his or her daily measure of work involves the same amount of fatigue, a longer period is left

for recovery and for the enjoyment of adequate sleep and recreation.

Bearing in mind the strain on the workers involved by three years of war conditions, and the fact that conditions now are not the same as in the early days of the war, the Committee state that, after careful consideration of all the circumstances, they are convinced that the maximum limits of weekly employment provisionally suggested are too high except for quite short periods, or perhaps in cases where the work is light and the conditions of employment exceptionally good. In the great majority of cases, however, the hours of work should now be restricted within limits lower than those quoted above. It is impossible to lay down a single rule as to the best hours in all cases; the best scheme can only be determined after a careful consideration of a number of different factors, e.g.: (a) The strain involved in the work, its character (heavy or light, continuous or intermittent), and the mental demand which it makes upon the worker; (b) the extent to which the pace of the work is governed by the machine; (c) the factory environment—temperature, ventilation, &c.; (d) the individual physical capacity of the workers, and their age, sex and experience; (e) the organisation of the factory (including welfare supervision); (f) the sufficiency and suitability of the workers' food, canteen accommodation, &c.; (g) the arrangements of the hours of work (spells, breaks and pauses); (h) conditions outside the factory—e.g. housing and transit.

In arranging the hours of work for a factory, allowance should be made, as far as discipline and organisation permit, for the fact that the best hours of employment will not be the same for all processes, even in the same factory.

In conclusion the Committee desire to urge the view that the time is now ripe for a further substantial reduction in the hours of work. If this be effected with due regard to the varying conditions prevailing in different branches of industry, they are satisfied that reductions can be made with benefit to health and without injury to output.

WAGES AND COST OF FOOD IN FRANCE DURING RECENT YEARS UP TO 1916.*

I.—WAGES.

At the beginning of the present year the Department of General Statistics in France instructed the Councils of Prud'hommes† in the various towns throughout the country to supply returns relating to the rates of daily wages current in 1916 in trades carried on in small-scale undertakings, the schedules to be filled in being identical in form with those issued at five-yearly intervals since 1896. In important centres where there was no Council of Prud'hommes, the request for information was addressed to the mayor. In this way returns were secured from 156 towns in 80 departments, affording data in regard to average daily wages in 38 men's and 7 women's occupations.

The figures obtained through this investigation were supplemented by other wages data furnished by the French Labour Department on the basis of estimates supplied by factory inspectors. These show the average earnings for a working day of 10 hours in large-scale factories and works in 1916. The inquiry in this case covered 22 men's and 8 women's occupations, the comparison being, however, with the year 1913, and not, as in the above case, with the year 1911.

The results of these two inquiries are summarised in the following Table:—

	Small-scale Establishments. Increase in rates of wages, 1911-1916.		Large-scale Establishments. Increase in earnings 1913-1916.	
	Per cent.		Per cent.	
Men	22		25	
Women	16		38	

It would appear, therefore, that the increase in men's wages during the period covered has been similar in large and small establishments. In the case of women's wages, however, there is considerable divergence between the two sets of figures. Those supplied by the Councils of Prud'hommes, and relating to women employed in laundries and in dressmaking, underclothing, lace, embroidery and millinery works, &c., show an increase of 16 per cent. only, as against 38 per cent. in the trades covered by the factory inspectors' returns, such as spinning, weaving, boot and shoe making, manufacture of readymade clothing.

Both sets of data have reference to the movement of wages in industrial occupations only. As regards agriculture,

* Bulletin du Ministère du Travail, August-September, 1917.

† Councils of Prud'hommes (or Experts). These bodies, which have existed in France since 1806, are composed of equal numbers of employers and workpeople, chosen in each locality by separate electorates of the two classes. Their function is to settle, by means of conciliation, all disputes arising out of the contract of service between an employer or his representative and a worker, and all disputes between workpeople arising out of their work. Falling settlement by amicable means, such a Council gives judgment in the matter like an ordinary court of justice. Thus a dispute arising, say, out of a claim for wages in arrears, which in the United Kingdom would be dealt with in a County Court, would in France come before a Council of Prud'hommes. The settlement to result, in strikes or lock-outs, is no part of the functions of a Council of Prud'hommes. (See BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1907, p. 133.)

the Department of General Statistics had at its disposal the results of an inquiry recently carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture. According to these the average daily wage of an agricultural labourer rose in the period 1914-1916 by 58 per cent. where board was included, and by 50 per cent. without board.

II.—COST OF LIVING.

For the purpose of measuring the increase in the cost of living during recent years two sets of data were available: (1) The average charge per month for board and lodging for an unmarried workman, and (2) index numbers showing the changes in the cost of maintaining the standard pre-war food budget of a French working-class family consisting of four persons. The first set of data were furnished by the Councils of Prud'hommes (see above under Wages), while the second were calculated by the Department of General Statistics upon the basis of returns of current retail prices of thirteen articles of food in a large number of towns, each of which had a population exceeding 10,000. (Paris, however, is not represented in the returns.)

The general results of the two sets of data may be summarised as follows:—

	Increase, 1911-16.
	Per cent.
Current charge per month for board and lodging for unmarried man	41
Cost of maintaining pre-war standard of working-class family	45

These figures, read in conjunction with the wages figures for the same period (1911-1916) given in the previous Table, point to a marked decline in the purchasing power of wages.

As regards the movement of wages no later information is available than that shown above. The cost of food for a working-class family in the second quarter of the present year is, however, estimated by the French Department of General Statistics at 72 per cent. above the figure for July, 1914 (see p. 441).

BREAD RATIONING IN FRANCE.*

IN France the consumption of bread, the requisitioning of cereals and the manufacture of flour are to be regulated in accordance with a Presidential Decree issued on 30th November. Generally, the provisions of this Decree will enter into force on January 1st, 1918; but certain sections—those relating to the manufacture, the sale and the price of bread and of cakes and biscuits—are to take effect from 20th December, 1917.

The following is a summary of regulations issued by the French Minister of Agriculture and of Food, under the Decree, in the matter of the distribution of bread:—

Consumers will be divided into three classes: (1) persons engaged in heavy manual labour, agricultural workers (other than self-producers), and persons of very small means; (2) persons engaged in work requiring a moderate degree of physical strength, and persons of small means; (3) others. In the first class males over 16 will be entitled to 600 grammes (1 lb. 5 ozs.) of bread per day, and females over 16 to 500 grammes (1 lb. 2 ozs.); in the second class, males over 16 will receive 400 grammes (14 ozs.), and females 300 (11 ozs.); and in the third, all persons will be entitled to 200 grammes (7 ozs.).

In communes or unions of communes which have 20,000 inhabitants or more, and which are designated by the Minister, bread must not be sold otherwise than on presentation of cards which entitle their owners to purchase bread up to the amount of their daily ration, as determined by the communal bread office. These cards are personal and non-transferable. Each must bear the name, address and signature of the person to whom it is issued, and where the holder is a minor the card must be signed by the head of the family.

The local bread office will keep a list of consumers, will control the issue of bread cards, and call in the cards of persons deceased or removed from the locality. Bread cards will be valid only in the particular month for which they are issued. New cards can only be obtained on the return of the old ones.

Provision is made for travellers who may be away from home when the period of validity of their bread cards elapses. Soldiers on leave will receive a card entitling them to a quantity of bread in proportion to the duration of their leave.

Cards used by persons who are not entitled to use them or cards which are sold will be confiscated. Lost, stolen or destroyed cards cannot be replaced; such loss, theft or destruction must be reported at once to the local bread office.

Bakers, hotel proprietors, restaurant keepers, &c., are not allowed to supply bread except in exchange for a bread coupon.

Instead of the regulation bread, holders of bread cards may purchase an equivalent quantity of flour, fancy bread or dietetic bread in exchange for coupons; the due equivalent will be laid down in a tabular statement issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Food, a copy of which must be posted up by bakers and bread-sellers.

The Decree furthermore prohibits, as from the 20th December, the manufacture of cakes or biscuits from the flour of

* Journal Officiel de la République Française, 5th December, 1917.

wheat, meslin, rye, maize, barley, buckwheat, oats or rice; and confectioners and biscuit makers are prohibited from purchasing, retaining or employing, any flour of which any of the above materials forms a constituent. Confectioners or other like establishments dealing in cakes or biscuits may not sell them on two consecutive days in each week, and on the days of sale consumption may not take place on the premises. Cakes, biscuits or sweets, may not be made or sold at any time by bakeries, restaurants, hotels, cafés, or other public eating-places.

COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

UNITED KINGDOM.

THE general level of retail prices of the principal articles of food at 1st December showed a very slight decline as compared with 1st November, 1917. During November decreases in the prices of salt butter, meat, potatoes and margarine were nearly counterbalanced by advances in those of fish, eggs, milk, bacon and tea, with the result that prices on 1st December were 105 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 106 per cent. a month earlier.

The most notable feature recorded for the month was the fall of 13 per cent. on last month's average price of salt butter, this being due to the official restrictions on the price of Danish butter which came into force during November, prior to which the Danish produce had commanded extraordinarily high prices. For margarine and for potatoes the decline amounted to about 3 per cent. on the prices of a month ago, while meat showed a further average drop of nearly 2 per cent. The principal advances were a rise of 10 per cent. for fish and 9 per cent. for eggs. Milk (in the provinces), bacon and tea showed smaller increases in price. Flour, bread, fresh butter, cheese and sugar remained at about the same price as a month earlier.

Compared with July, 1914, the average advances in the prices of beef and mutton ranged from about 75 per cent. for British legs of mutton to 161 per cent. for frozen breasts of mutton. Tea, milk, butter and cheese had approximately doubled in price, and bacon had more than doubled; the prices of sugar and fish were nearly three times those of July, 1914, and those of eggs still higher in proportion. With eggs and fish, however, the increase is partly seasonal, while with tea and sugar it is in part due to additional duties. Relatively small increases were recorded for margarine, 65 per cent.; flour and bread, over 50 per cent.; and potatoes, nearly 40 per cent.

In the following Table is given a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 1st December in relation to the normal prices of July, 1914:—

Article.	Percentage Increase from July, 1914, to 1st December, 1917.		
	Large Towns (populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	76	82	79
Thin Flank	105	95	100
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs	117	113	115
Thin Flank	148	123	135
Mutton, British—			
Legs	73	77	75
Breast	99	83	91
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs	139	127	133
Breast	167	156	161
Bacon (streaky)	142	126	134
Fish	222	160	191
Flour	50	54	52
Bread	57	52	54
Tea	103	110	107
Sugar (granulated)	193	184	188
Milk	100	92	96
Butter—			
Fresh	97	103	100
Salt	98	99	99
Cheese	91	92	92
Margarine	70	61	65
Eggs (fresh)	245	232	239
Potatoes	54	25	39
ALL ABOVE ARTICLES (WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE INCREASE)	109	101	105

In arriving at the general increase of 105 per cent. the several articles are weighted in accordance with the proportionate pre-war expenditure on them in working-class families, no allowance being made for the economies resulting from changes in dietary which have been effected since the beginning of the war, especially in those families in which the total income has not been increased by advances in rates of wages, greater regularity of employment, increased output, or the working of overtime. For the purpose of a continuous record of prices it is statistically impracticable to vary the weights in accordance with the frequent changes in dietary. It may, however, be stated, by way of illustration of the effect of a change of weights on the general percentage rise, that if eggs were omitted from the dietary, margarine substituted for butter, and the consumption of sugar and fish reduced to one-half of that prevailing before the war, the general percentage increase since July, 1914, instead of being 105, would be 59.

With reference to other items of expenditure, there have been substantial increases, except with regard to rents; but the average advance has not been so great as with food. The increase from July, 1914, to 1st December 1917, in the cost of all the items ordinarily entering into working-class family expenditure, including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, &c., may be estimated at about 80 per cent., taking the same quantities of the various items at each date and eliminating advances arising from increased taxation, and about 85 per cent. if increases due to taxation are included.

FRANCE.*

The index number representing the general level of retail prices of food in French towns with over 10,000 inhabitants (not including Paris) during the second quarter of 1917 was 72 per cent. above that of the third quarter of 1914. As regards Paris, the latest available data refer to July, in which month the level of retail food prices was 83 per cent. above that of July, 1914. In both cases the movement of prices as a whole is computed upon the basis of the prices current in the period referred to by taking into account the relative importance of the various articles of food in the budget of a typical Parisian family of the working class consisting of four persons.

HOLLAND.

The issue of the monthly journal of the Municipal Statistical Bureau of Amsterdam for September gives a series of index numbers representing the total expenditure upon food by families of the subordinate official class in the capital calculated at the prices current at various periods. The articles comprised in the standard budget include bread and other farinaceous foods, milk and cheese, meat and fats, tea, sugar, coffee and dried fruits, and are computed on the assumption that no change has taken place in such standard. In September the total cost of the budget supplies was slightly less (0.6 per cent.) than in August, but was 41.4 per cent. higher than in 1913.

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 showed a rise of 15 per cent. as compared with May, 1917 (the last month for which similar data are given), and of 110 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. These figures are based on the standard of living of an average urban family having an income of about £83 per annum in 1914, and are computed on the assumption that no change has taken place in such standard. For food alone the cost in August was 114 per cent. greater than in July, 1914, for fuel 693 per cent., lighting 104 per cent., clothing 146 per cent., rent 9.6 per cent. only, and taxation 8 per cent.

UNITED STATES ‡

The index number representing the general level of retail food prices in the United States showed an increase of 2 per cent. between 15th July and 15th August, 1917, and on the latter date was 46 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. The greatest increase during the month was one of 11 per cent. for maize meal; eggs increased by 10 per cent., and pork chops and sugar by 9 per cent. The greatest decrease was one of 16 per cent. for potatoes. The extent to which the prices of twenty-seven articles of food have changed during the periods indicated will be seen from the following Table:—

Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Average Price on 15th August, 1917, as compared with		Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Average Price on 15th August, 1917, as compared with	
	15th July, 1917.	15th July, 1914.		15th July, 1917.	15th July, 1914.
	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef—			Cheese	- 1	
Sirloin steak	+ 1	+22	Milk	+ 3	+ 30
Round steak	+ 1	+26	Bread	+ 3	+ 66
Rib roast	- 1	+23	Flour	+ 4	+134
Chuck roast	- 1	+24	Maize meal	+11	+113
Plate boiling beef	+ 4	+35	Rice	No change	
Pork chops	+ 9	+55	Potatoes	-16	+ 32
Bacon	No change	+58	Onions	-10	
Ham	No change	+42	Beans, navy	- 1	
Lard	+ 1	+80	Prunes	- 1	
Hens	No change	+27	Raisins, seeded	No change	
Salmon, tinned	- 2	+27	Sugar	+ 9	+ 90
Eggs, strictly fresh	+10	+53	Coffee	No change	
Butter, creamery	+ 4	+39	Tea	+ 1	
			All above articles (weighted percentage increase)	+ 2	+ 46

* Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de la France, July, 1917. General Statistical Department, Paris.

† Maandbericht van het Bureau van Statistiek der Gemeente Amsterdam, September, 1917.

‡ Socialt Meddeleiser (the journal of the Norwegian Department for Social Affairs), No. 5 of 1917. Christiania.

§ Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, October, 1917, Washington.

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

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CANADA.*

The cost of food in Canada in September, measured by the weekly expenditure of a family, as computed from returns of retail prices in sixty towns in the Dominion, showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 57 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

If the total family expenditure (on food, fuel, lighting, rent, &c.) be taken, the September figures show a rise of 0.5 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 31.1 per cent. as compared with 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 dearer, there has been a reduction of 8.1 per cent. in house rent.

NEW ZEALAND.†

The index number of retail prices of food in August, based on returns relating to twenty-five representative towns in New Zealand, shows an increase of 0.4 per cent. as compared with the preceding month. Two of the groups of commodities, viz. groceries and meat, advanced in price by 0.8 and 1.4 per cent. respectively, while dairy produce decreased by 1.7 per cent.

As compared with July, 1914, all three groups of articles were dearer, and the combined index number for August, 1917, was 27.4 per cent. higher than immediately before the outbreak of war.

Group of Articles.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in August, 1917, as compared with	
	July, 1917.	July, 1914.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Groceries	+ 0.8	+ 25.5
Dairy produce	- 1.7	+ 27.4
Meat	+ 1.4	+ 29.6
THREE GROUPS COMBINED (WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE CHANGE).	+ 0.4	+ 27.4

WAR CABINET LABOUR COMMITTEE.

THE War Cabinet have appointed a Committee to co-ordinate the action of Government Departments on matters connected with industrial wages and disputes by laying down general principles for their guidance, and settling questions of policy affecting more than one Department.

The Committee will be known as the War Cabinet Labour Committee, and will be under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. G. N. Barnes, M.P., and all communications should be addressed to the Secretary at 2, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1. It should be understood that the War Cabinet Labour Committee will not supersede Arbitration Tribunals set up under the Munitions of War Acts by the Ministry of Labour, and that administration will as heretofore remain with the Government Departments concerned.

NATIONAL MARITIME BOARD.

STANDARD RATES OF PAY FOR SEAMEN.

ON 2nd November the Shipping Controller announced that he had secured the agreement of shipowners and seamen to the formation of a National Maritime Board to settle standard rates of pay for officers and men of the mercantile marine, and to advise on all questions relative to the personnel of the Mercantile Marine. Nominations to the Board have now been completed, and the Board consists of Sir Leo Chiozza Money, M.P. (Chairman), Mr. C. Hipwood, C.B. (Deputy Chairman), six representatives of shipowners, and separate panels of representatives of deck officers, engineers, seamen and firemen, and men of the catering department respectively. The General Secretary of the Board is Mr. H. W. Griffin, Ministry of Shipping, St. James's Park, London, S.W.1.

As a result of several meetings which have been held by the Board, revised scales of pay for men in various ratings on monthly and weekly articles in the deck and engine-room departments have been agreed to by the Board and confirmed by the Shipping Controller. The rates fixed apply to all engagements at ports in the United Kingdom, except as regards vessels under 200 tons gross, and vessels sailing under the share system. These and other exceptional cases, including Railway-owned vessels, will be separately considered.

A provisional agreement has been reached as to the standard rates of wages for the catering department of passenger liners and general trading vessels, and the Board is proceeding to consider the question of home trade vessels and shore pay. The rates for departments other than those mentioned above are also under consideration.

The rates fixed are retrospective to the date of signing articles in the case of all men who have signed since 6th October, and the rates still to be determined will, when fixed, be similarly retrospective.

* The Labour Gazette, October, 1917. Issued by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

† Monthly Abstract of Statistics, September, 1917. Wellington, N.Z.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, after consultation with the Ministry of Labour, have established the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales under the provisions of Part II. of the Corn Production Act, 1917 (see LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1917, page 314, and October, 1917, page 358). The Board consists of 39 members, of whom seven are appointed as impartial members and the remainder as representatives in equal numbers of the interests of employers and workers respectively. Of the sixteen representatives of employers, the Royal Agricultural Society, the National Farmers' Union, the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture, and the Welsh Agricultural Council were each invited to elect two members, and of the representatives of workers, the National Agricultural Labourers and Rural Workers' Union were invited to elect six, and the Workers' Union two. The remaining representative members have been nominated by the President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries after consultation, in regard to the representatives of workers, with the Minister of Labour. The Rt. Hon. Sir Ailwyn Fellowes, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., has been appointed Chairman, Sir Henry Rew, K.C.B., Deputy-Chairman, Mr. F. Popplewell, Secretary, and Mr. R. E. Stanley, Assistant Secretary, of the Wages Board. The offices of the Board are at 80, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

The first meeting of the Wages Board was held on 6th December, Sir Ailwyn Fellowes presiding. The President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Minister of Labour attended at the opening of the proceedings and addressed the Board. The Board settled the rules of procedure at their meetings, and proceeded to consider the question of the determination of areas for District Wages Committees. After considerable discussion, it was decided that the County should be adopted as the basis for the areas for which District Committees should be set up, and a committee consisting of three appointed members, three representatives of employers, and three representatives of workers was appointed to prepare a detailed report embodying recommendations as to the precise areas of the committees, to be submitted to the Board at their next meeting, which will be held on the 20th December.

COTTON CONTROL.

In the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1917,* particulars were given of a scheme adopted by the Cotton Control Board, after consultation with the Board of Trade, for restricting the consumption of raw cotton by limiting the number or percentage of spindles or looms worked in any cotton mill or weaving shed, and for granting licences to work excess machinery on payment of levies, the proceeds being used for the relief of operatives temporarily discharged as the result of the restriction. As formerly provided, the scheme was to remain in operation for 13 weeks ending 8th December, 1917, but it has now been arranged to continue levies on employers and payments to unemployed operatives until June, 1918. At a meeting held on 10th December, 1917, the Cotton Control Board decided on the following system of levies for all machinery run in excess of 60 per cent. of the total, to come into operation as from the week commencing Monday, 10th December, 1917.

Spindles.—Five-eighths of a penny per mule spindle per week, fifteen-sixteenths of a penny per ring spindle per week, on all spindles worked above 60 per cent. of the total number.

Looms.—1s. 3d. per week per loom up to 72-in. reed space, 2s. 6d. per week per loom over 72-inch reed space, on all looms worked above 60 per cent. of the total number.

The allowance made by the Control Board to operatives temporarily unemployed under the scheme may, in future, be supplemented by the Trade Unions by the payment of unemployment benefits from their own funds.

It has also been decided by the Control Board, as a temporary measure, that firms using American cotton, having at present more than 45 per cent. of their spindles engaged on Government work, shall be allowed, on licences being obtained from the Control Board, to run an additional 20 per cent. of spindles on private work, but in no case will a licence be granted to enable the number of spindles to exceed 75 per cent. of the total spindles, except where a firm has more than 75 per cent. on Government work, in which case no spindles must be run on private work.

As regards the manufacturing section, it was decided that all looms should be permitted to run up to 60 per cent. of their total without licence, and that all looms should be permitted to run up to 70 per cent. upon application to the Control Board for a licence to do so. Under no circumstances should a firm run more than 70 per cent. of its total number of looms, except in cases where a firm had more than 55 per cent. of its looms on Government work. Where a firm had more than 55 per cent. of its looms on Government work licences would be granted to run an additional 20 per cent. of looms on private work, but in no case should the number of looms exceed 85 per cent. of the total looms, except where more than 85 per cent. is engaged on Government work, in which case no looms must be run on private work. The Control Board, however, announced, on 14th December, that pending final arrangements being made in the manufacturing section, the Regulation requiring a stoppage of looms to 70 per cent. is suspended until further notice.

* Page 315. See also LABOUR GAZETTE for October, page 355, and November, 1917, page 397.

EMPLOYMENT AND FATAL ACCIDENTS AT MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1916.

ACCORDING to Part II. of the General Report on Mines and Quarries for 1916,* which has recently been published, the total number of persons employed at mines and at the quarries under the Quarries Act in the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man during the year 1916 was 1,065,714, an increase of 30,114 on the number employed in the preceding year, this being the net result of an increase of 44,045 persons employed at mines and a decrease of 13,931 at quarries. The total is made up as shown in the following Table:—

Group of Trades.	Number of Persons Employed in 1916.				Increase or Decrease compared with 1915.
	Up to 16 years of age.	Above 16 years of age.	Total.		
I.—AT MINES:—					
Underground (Males) ...	59,867	744,902	804,769	+ 33,227	
Above ground (Males) ...	28,151	174,651	202,802	+ 3,532	
Female ...	1,349	8,598	9,947	+ 2,268	
Total at Mines ...	89,367	928,151	1,017,518	+ 44,045	
II.—AT QUARRIES:—					
Inside (Males) ...	745	30,022	30,767	- 9,262	
Outside (Males) ...	1,196	16,078	17,274	- 4,669	
Female ...	11	144	155		
Total at Quarries ...	1,952	46,244	48,196	- 13,931	

Of the total number of persons employed in 1916 at mines and quarries, 984,796, or 92 per cent., were employed at coal mines. Iron ore and limestone gave employment to the next largest numbers, 18,431 and 13,527 respectively.

There was no great mining disaster during 1916, and the most serious accident was an explosion resulting in thirteen deaths. 1,336 lives were lost by accidents occurring at mines, and 58 lives by accidents at quarries. The death-rate per 1,000 persons employed was 1.31 at mines and 1.20 at quarries.

EMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

HOLLAND.†

Employment in August and September.—Returns relating to employment in August were received by the Dutch Statistical Office from Trade Unions and Municipal Employment Funds with a total insured membership of 130,805. The percentage of such members out of work during the month was 9.1, as compared with 8.8 in the preceding month, and 4.0 in August, 1916.

Group of Trades.	Number of Members insured against Unemployment in Aug., 1917.	Percentage actually Unemployed.		Average Days Lost per Member Unemployed.		
		Aug., 1917.	July, 1917.	Aug., 1916.	July, 1917.	Aug., 1916.
All Unions paying Unemployment Benefit, and Municipal Unemployment Funds making Returns	130,805	9.1	8.8	4.0	3.8	5.6
Do. do. excluding Diamond Workers	120,153	6.6	6.0	1.2	2.7	2.5
Working in diamonds, &c.	10,652	37.1	40.1	36.6	5.9	5.9
Printing, lithography, &c.	12,812	0.8	0.6	0.9	5.1	5.7
Building trades (including roadmaking)	23,813	3.3	2.5	2.3	4.9	4.3
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	2,009	5.2	4.9	1.0	2.7	2.5
Textile	10,522	33.9	29.3	1.3	2.4	2.0
Food, drink, and tobacco	21,808	1.2	1.3	1.3	4.0	4.2
Woodworking, &c.	6,353	1.5	1.4	0.9	5.1	5.1

The comparison between August, 1917, and the previous month yields slightly different results when based upon data furnished by Trade Unions only (irrespective of whether they pay unemployment benefit or not), and when further limited to information received from Unions making returns for both months. On this basis the percentage of unemployment is found to be 8.3 in August, as compared with 8.2 in July, 1917.

Full details as to unemployment in September are not yet available, but certain provisional figures are given in the Maandschrift, based on returns from Trade Unions for August and September. From these it appears that, of the aggregate working days which could be worked by all members of these Unions during the month, 5.6 per cent. were lost in September owing to unemployment, as compared with 6.0 per cent. in August.

* Cd. 8,817. Price 4d. † Including 58 females. ‡ Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st October, 1917.

NORWAY.*

Employment in September.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of September 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 September, 1916.

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	Sept., 30th, 1917.	Aug., 31st, 1917.	Sept., 30th, 1916.	Sept., 30th, 1917.	Aug., 31st, 1917.	Sept., 30th, 1916.
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania)	884	892	799	2.0	1.9	0.3
Carpenters, &c.	1,588	1,554	1,241	...	...	...
Painters (Christiania)	604	611	457	0.3	0.3	...
Metal workers	10,181	10,137	8,935	0.7	0.9	0.3
Boot and shoe makers	960	887	811	0.3	0.1	...
Printers	2,205	2,176	2,225	2.0	0.4	1.2
Bookbinders (Christiania)	752	731	674	0.4	1.2	0.1
Cabinetmakers	690	650	627	...	...	...
Bakers (Christiania)	475	469	463	4.4	2.6	3.9
TOTAL ...	18,305	18,110	16,262	0.9	0.8	0.5

CANADA.†

During September further readjustments were reported in some branches of the metals group, and more men were laid off. These, however, found ready employment with the greater activity in shipbuilding and in marine engine works. There was an active demand for help in confectionery establishments, and other branches of the foods group continued fairly active, though cigar factories and breweries remained dull. More hands were taken on in textile factories, and there was a greater supply of women help available, owing to the decrease in the employment of women in machine shops. There was some demand for machine operators in clothing factories and in shirt and collar factories. Employment in pulp and paper continued very good, with a demand for nitraters at Ottawa and general labour at Port Arthur. In the printing and publishing group nearly all large centres reported a good month, and in some places there was a demand for printers. In the woodworking and furniture group dullness in employment on wooden boxes continued, staffs being decreased and some establishments being closed down; in other branches, however, there was a demand for labour. The leather group was marked by dullness in the boot and shoe industry in Quebec and Ontario, and in some instances shoe workers were engaged in other occupations; tanneries, however, were reported fairly active, with the exception of large establishments at Montreal, which were working on half-time. There was a fair amount of employment in brickyards, and the paint and chemical group was reported active. Some falling off in employment for transportation workers in some sections was reported with the close of the tourist season, but there was activity in the West with the movement of grain and coal; employment for longshoremen was reported fair, except at St. John and Quebec. Employment in metal mining in the Cobalt district was expanding, because of the high price of bar silver, and the Toronto municipal employment bureau reported an active demand for miners and labourers for the Algoma district. Employment in coal mines continued very good. Employment in the building trades, as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 35 cities, declined by 14 per cent. during September as compared with August, and 17 per cent. as compared with September of last year. In civic employment reports received from 14 cities indicated a decline of 9 per cent. in the number of employees temporarily employed, and a falling off of 5 per cent. in wages paid during the first pay-roll period of two weeks, as compared with the same period in August. The Montreal employment bureau reported a heavy demand for railway construction labourers, and at the Toronto municipal employment bureau there was a good demand for men for maintenance work on the Canadian Northern Railway in Northern Ontario. Sawmills continued active and men were in demand for bush operations. The demand for farm help continued brisk during September, though a number of Western points reported the supply inadequate. Ottawa, Toronto and Saskatoon reported an active demand for farm help.

UNITED STATES.‡

Employment in August.—The following Tables, giving comparisons as to the volume of employment in representative establishments in certain manufacturing industries (a) between August, 1917, and the preceding month, and (b) between August, 1917, and the corresponding month of 1916, are summarised from figures compiled by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics from reports furnished by representative establishments:

* Information supplied by the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour. † The Labour Gazette, October, 1917. Issued by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa. ‡ Monthly Review of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, October, 1917, Washington.

(a) Comparison between August, 1917, and July, 1917.

Industry.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.*		
		July, 1917.	Aug., 1917.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	July, 1917.	Aug., 1917.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
Iron and steel	107	201,242	207,771	+ 3.2	£ 1,795,373	£ 1,994,757	+ 11.1
Car building and repairing	20	17,124	17,006	- 0.7	116,040	126,339	+ 8.9
Automobile manufacturing	37	103,537	105,462	+ 1.9	439,586	472,934	+ 3.4
Cotton manufacturing	53	43,232	42,404	- 1.9	104,589	99,868	- 4.5
Cotton finishing	16	12,601	12,523	- 0.6	39,000	38,592	- 1.0
Hosiery & underwear	52	27,457	26,854	- 2.2	64,051	62,033	- 3.1
Woolen ...	47	41,419	40,534	- 2.1	128,128	124,594	- 2.8
Silk ...	34	9,559	9,333	- 2.4	44,767	44,719	- 0.1
Men's ready-made clothing	37	15,650	15,071	- 3.7	49,522	46,225	- 6.7
Boots and shoes	66	56,470	53,383	- 5.5	161,524	161,444	...
Cigar manufacturing	66	21,098	19,472	- 7.7	54,667	50,080	- 8.4
Leather manufacturing	33	14,431	14,280	- 1.0	45,363	47,087	+ 3.8
Paper making ...	43	23,961	22,246	- 7.2	75,656	75,051	- 0.8

In eleven of the thirteen industries reporting there was a decrease in the number of persons employed, and in two an increase, namely iron and steel and automobile manufacturing. The greatest decrease was 7.7 per cent. in cigar manufacturing, due in part to the labour troubles in one establishment, where only a few people were working in August.

There was a decrease in aggregate earnings in 10 of the industries for August as compared with July, that of 8.4 per cent. in cigar manufacturing being the greatest. There was an increase of 11.1 per cent. in the iron and steel industry.

(b) Comparison of August, 1917, and August, 1916.

Industry.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings †		
		Aug., 1916.	Aug., 1917.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Aug., 1916.	Aug., 1917.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
Iron and steel	109	186,601	206,604	+ 10.7	£ 1,436,977	£ 1,979,846	+ 37.8
Car building and repairing	21	25,942	25,447	- 1.9	166,804	194,577	+ 16.6
Automobile manufacturing	42	104,001	107,024	+ 2.9	422,510	480,413	+ 13.7
Cotton manufacturing	52	40,945	40,542	- 1.0	81,260	97,964	+ 20.6
Cotton finishing	13	9,803	10,165	+ 3.7	25,237	30,934	+ 22.6
Hosiery & underwear	56	28,805	29,448	+ 2.2	55,873	67,194	+ 20.9
Woolen ...	43	37,743	39,754	+ 5.3	91,840	121,909	+ 32.7
Silk ...	34	10,215	9,727	- 4.8	47,537	47,751	+ 0.5
Men's ready-made clothing	37	13,522	15,187	+ 12.3	39,055	46,513	+ 19.1
Boots and shoes	68	57,994	55,062	- 4.9	173,923	168,121	+ 9.2
Cigar manufacturing	61	13,332	18,740	+ 41.3	43,370	48,025	+ 10.7
Leather manufacturing	32	14,532	13,713	- 5.6	42,539	47,037	+ 10.6
Paper making	50	24,881	23,671	- 4.9	70,811	80,214	+ 13.3

There was an increase in the amount of money paid to employees in each of the thirteen industries in August, 1917, as compared with August, 1916, the most marked being that of 37.8 per cent. in the iron and steel industry. An increase of 32.7 per cent. appeared in woolen manufacturing.

Three establishments engaged in boot and shoe manufacturing were closed during August, and several plants in different industries reported that they were not working full time or not running at full capacity. The 1917 figures in cigar manufacturing are slightly smaller on account of labour troubles in one establishment.

NEW YORK STATE.‡

Employment in Manufacturing Industries in September.—Manufacturing activity in New York State factories showed decided improvement in September, 1917, as compared with August. In September, which normally displays greater activity than does August, the number of employees increased 2 per cent. The aggregate of wages paid was not only 5 per cent. in excess of the previous month, but was greater than in any other month during the period since June, 1914. These statements are based on returns received from a large number of representative factories, including all of the important manufacturing industries and localities in the State. Of the eleven industrial groups, seven reported an increase in both the number of employees and in the amount of wages. Three additional groups had an increase in wages. One group only—furs, leather and fur goods—reported losses in both employees and wages. As compared with September of last year, there were in all the groups combined 1 per cent. more employees and 15 per cent. more wages were paid.

* The figures represent the aggregate wages bill for two weeks in the case of the iron and steel, car building and silk industries, and for one week in other cases. † Decrease of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. ‡ The Bulletin, October, 1917. Issued by the New York State Industrial Commission, Albany, N.Y.

Corresponding increases over September, two years ago, were 17 and 55 per cent., and over September, three years ago, 23 and 68 per cent. respectively."

THE REDUCTION OF WORKING HOURS AND ITS EFFECT ON OUTPUT IN COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES.*

By the terms of an agreement entered into on 5th May, 1916, the working-day in the anthracite coal fields of the United States was reduced in length from 9 hours to 8. This change took effect from 9th May, and was equivalent to a decrease of 11 per cent. in working time. Immediately upon the introduction of the 8-hour day the output of the majority of the anthracite coal mines was considerably reduced. It has been asserted that this diminished output was due mainly, if not entirely, to the decreased working hours, and the suggestion has been made that in the present national emergency a return should be made to the 9-hour standard.

In connection with this question the United States Department of Labour Statistics has now published a statement, summarised below, showing the relative production in 1915 (when the 9-hour day was in operation throughout the year), and 1916 (when the 8-hour day was in operation for nearly eight months and the 9-hour day was worked for slightly over four months):—

	1915.	1916.
Workmen employed	159,391	142,909
Production of coal gross tons	72,279,944	71,248,807
Average number of days worked... ..	230	253
"Man-days" worked by miners and miners' labourers	17,067,087	16,180,303
"Man-days" worked by all labour	35,599,300	34,524,266
Output per "man-day" for miners and miners' labourers gross tons	4.08	4.20
Output per "man-day" for all labour, gross tons	2.03	2.06

The number of "man-days" worked shown in the Table is obtained by multiplying the average number of days worked by the number of workmen employed, while the output per "man-day" is the result of dividing the number of gross tons produced by the number of "man-days" worked.

Thus the statistical data available make it clear that the decline in the total production was due to the fact that fewer men were engaged in mining operations during 1916 than in 1915. The production per man-day in 1916 exceeded that in 1915 by 2.9 per cent. in the case of miners and miners' labourers, and by 1.4 per cent. taking all labour together.

In conclusion, the report states that the evidence seems to be decisive that such decrease in productivity as did occur during the months following the introduction of the 8-hour day was due to a marked falling-off in the number of workpeople and not to the shortening of the work-day. Judging from the figures given, it appears that no gain in production would result from increasing the hours of labour in the anthracite mines at the present time. If greater production is to be obtained it would seem that some other method than increasing the number of hours per day must be devised.

The production in 1917 is materially in excess of the production for 1916. In May of the present year the output was 6,917,525 tons, as against 5,547,899 tons for May, 1916, and the output for the first five months was 30,618,056 tons as against 27,794,690 tons in the corresponding period of 1916.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL CIVILIAN SERVICE LAW: INCREASED STRINGENCY IN REGISTRATION.

SECTION 19 of the German National Civilian Service Law of 5th December, 1916,† gives the Federal Council power to issue regulations for its execution. Under this authority a decree dated 13th November, 1917, and published in the official *Reichsanzeiger* of 16th November, gives detailed rules for the execution of Section 7 of the law and replaces to some extent an earlier Decree dated 1st March, which is now repealed.

The regulations now published are intended to bring about a more stringent registration of persons liable for civilian service. The new rules require all persons between 17 and 60 who are not in the Army or Navy or exempted from military or naval service to register at very short notice. The effect will be to put an end to exemptions of entire groups of occupations, which have resulted from the general understanding that persons who are already engaged in any kind of auxiliary service need not register under the Law.

The new Decree provides *inter alia* that upon the demand of the local authorities the following persons are bound to report themselves within the stated limit of time at the office indi-

* Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, August, 1917, Washington.

† For a full abstract of this Law see THE LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1917 (p. 47).

cated: (1) All male German subjects born after 31st March, 1858, and who have completed their 17th year, unless they are serving in the Army or Navy or have obtained exemption from such service; (2) all male subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Empire born after 31st March, 1858, and who have completed their 17th year, provided they are domiciled or have their usual dwelling-place within the German Empire, and provided they are not serving in the Army or Navy. Persons temporarily withheld from military service, e.g. because employed in making munitions, are not required to report themselves, but those discharged from the army for any reason, e.g. owing to disablement, must do so. As a rule, people must report in person, but reporting by letter is allowed on certain conditions. Persons who report by letter must attend to explain or give further particulars in connection with their statement if so required by the local authorities.

A removal or change of occupation must be notified within three days.

The penalties formerly laid down for disregard of the provisions of the law are materially increased in certain cases.

INCREASE OF WAGES IN NORWAY DURING THE WAR.

THE Norwegian Department for Social Affairs, in a recent number of its journal (*Sociale Meddelelser*, No. 3-4, 1917), publishes an article, contributed by the Norwegian Central Statistical Bureau, relating to the movement of wages in Norway from the beginning of the war. The information contained in the article is not the result of a general inquiry, but is based upon data published or directly supplied by the State Railway Department, the Christiania Employment Exchange, and certain organisations of employers and workpeople, &c.

The following Table relates to the movement of wages in 1916, and shows the branches of industry affected and the percentage increase of wages for each during the year:—

Occupation.	Percentage Increase during 1916.
Industry and Constructional Work:—	
Railway Constructional Work	25.30
Iron and Steel	30
Building	30
Woodworking	24
Book Printing (Christiania)	20
Agriculture:—	
House Servants	30
Farm Labourers	65
Others	33
Domestic Work:—	
Female Servants	30
Hotel Service	60

From a consideration of the information obtained it is estimated that the total increase in wages from the date of the outbreak of war to the end of 1916 amounted to 40 per cent. This estimate may be brought up to a more recent date on the basis of data supplied by the Norwegian Employers' Association, according to which the advance in wages from the beginning of the war to April, 1917, was between 50 and 60 per cent., being more for some occupational groups and less for others.

It is stated that though the upward movement in wages has been general, the industrial classes have benefited more than others.

The increase has, however, failed to keep pace with the rise in prices, which was estimated to have been about 60 per cent. between the outbreak of war and the end of 1916. [This percentage had, however, increased to 110 per cent. by August, 1917. See p. 441.]

NEW ZEALAND.

STRIKE OF COASTAL SEAMEN.

A COMMUNICATION from H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand to the Board of Trade dated 8th October, 1917, states that a strike of seamen on the small coastal vessels of New Zealand had, at the time of writing, been in progress for some weeks. The boats in question are an essential means of distribution between the large and small ports, and the stoppage of the traffic has materially affected supplies to some districts, which are almost solely dependent on this traffic. The strike was the result of a demand of the men that there should be at least two seamen in a watch in place of one seaman, in addition to the officer on duty. As some of these boats carry a crew of only four or five, the masters were unable to agree. As the boats returned to Wellington they were laid up, and subsequently both men and officers were paid off. Attempts at conciliation proved fruitless, and, finally, as a result of investigations, action was taken against the officials of the Seamen's Union, on the charge of instigating a seditious strike. Both the secretary and the assistant secretary were found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment. At the date of the communication the strike still continued.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING NOVEMBER.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during November continued good except in a few districts where difficulties of transport were still reported. Compared with October there was an increase of 2,171 (or 0.4 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed at collieries making returns, and an increase of 14,961 (or 2.7 per cent.) on a year ago. Of the 563,747 workpeople included in the returns for November, 259,240 (or 46 per cent.) were employed at pits working twelve* days during the fortnight to which the returns relate, while a further 151,250 (or 26.8 per cent.) were employed at pits working eleven, but less than twelve days.

District.	No. of Work-people employed in Nov., 1917, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1917, on a	
		24th Nov., 1917.	27th Oct., 1917.	25th Nov., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland	38,574	4.96	5.24	5.01	- 0.28	- 0.05
Durham	89,945	4.81	4.93	5.35	- 0.12	- 0.54
Cumberland	6,310	5.62	5.42	5.88	+ 0.20	- 0.06
South Yorkshire	65,155	5.83	5.91	5.84	- 0.08	- 0.01
West Yorkshire	25,611	5.82	5.83	5.78	- 0.01	+ 0.04
Lancashire and Cheshire	53,564	5.86	5.92	5.78	- 0.06	+ 0.08
Derbyshire	37,285	5.82	5.69	5.77	+ 0.13	+ 0.05
Nottingham and Leicester	31,298	5.67	5.68	5.66	- 0.01	+ 0.01
Staffordshire	29,069	5.93	5.63	5.84	+ 0.30	+ 0.09
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop	8,230	5.82	5.81	5.86	+ 0.01	- 0.04
Gloucester and Somerset	4,287	5.96	5.96	5.89	- 0.03	+ 0.07
North Wales	6,730	5.97	6.00	6.00	- 0.03	- 0.03
South Wales and Mon.	118,747	5.43	5.28	5.55	+ 0.15	- 0.12
ENGLAND AND WALES	514,808	5.49	5.49	5.56	- 0.07	- 0.07
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland	21,832	5.22	5.36	5.35	- 0.14	- 0.13
The Lothians	2,357	5.53	5.46	5.45	+ 0.07	+ 0.08
Fife	24,287	4.96	4.91	5.25	+ 0.05	- 0.29
SCOTLAND	48,476	5.11	5.13	5.30	- 0.02	- 0.19
IRELAND	463	5.48	5.63	5.71	- 0.15	- 0.23
UNITED KINGDOM	563,747	5.46	5.46	5.58	- 0.12	- 0.12

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

Description of Coal.	No. of Work-people employed in Nov., 1917, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Pits in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1917, on a	
		24th Nov., 1917.	27th Oct., 1917.	25th Nov., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite	5,865	5.61	5.39	4.62	+ 0.22	+ 0.99
Coking	26,152	5.57	5.55	5.75	+ 0.02	- 0.18
Gas	33,798	4.49	4.37	5.23	+ 0.12	- 0.79
Horse	51,445	5.57	5.64	5.61	- 0.07	- 0.04
Steam	205,607	5.46	5.47	5.55	- 0.01	- 0.09
Mixed	210,970	5.55	5.55	5.64	- 0.01	- 0.09
ALL DESCRIPTIONS	563,747	5.46	5.46	5.58	- 0.12	- 0.12

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good at iron and shale mines, and was good at tin mines. At quarries work was interrupted by unfavourable weather, but employment was good on the whole, except at slate quarries in North Wales and in building stone and paving sett quarries. Shortages of labour and railway trucks were reported from several districts.

MINING.

Iron.—Returns received for each of the three periods named below, relating to the same mines and open works in each case, show that 19,164 workpeople were employed at mines

* 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.

included in these returns in November, 1917, an increase of 364 (or 1.9 per cent.) compared with October, 1917, and of 2,118 (or 12.4 per cent.) on a year ago.

District.	Work-people employed in Nov., 1917, at Mines included in the Returns.	Average number of days* worked per week by Mines in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1917, on a	
		24th Nov., 1917.	27th Oct., 1917.	25th Nov., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland	7,626	5.99	5.79	5.66	+ 0.20	+ 0.33
Cumberland and Lancashire	6,554	5.93	6.00	5.83	- 0.07	...
Scotland	705	6.00	5.75	5.37	+ 0.25	+ 0.63
Other Districts	4,279	5.91	5.88	5.88	+ 0.08	+ 0.06
TOTAL	19,164	5.96	5.87	5.79	+ 0.09	+ 0.17

Shale.—The returns show that 5,098 workpeople were employed in the fortnight ended 24th November, 1917, at mines which worked on the average six days per week, compared with 4,846 workpeople in October at mines which worked six days, and with 4,746 workpeople in November, 1916, at mines which worked 6.04 days per week.

Tin.—Men remaining in the industry continued fully employed.

Lead.—Employment with lead miners in Weardale continued very good.

QUARRYING.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

District.	Number of workpeople employed at Quarries included in Returns.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Average weekly number of days worked in quarries in fortnight ended 24th Nov., 1917.
		Nov., 1917.	Month ago.	
—	—	Per cent.	Per cent.	—
Limestone	5,470	+ 2.1	+ 2.9	5.82
Sandstone	1,203	- 0.7	- 2.96	5.74
Granite	2,352	1.5	- 12.1	5.78
Slate	2,155	- 0.5	- 23.6	5.74
Basalt	962	+ 1.7	- 4.9	5.64
Whinstone	601	- 1.5	- 16.3	5.83
TOTAL	12,743	+ 0.5	- 10.6	5.78

Limestone.—Employment continued good generally in most districts.

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

Slate.—Employment was fair on the whole in North Wales. Sandstone.—In grindstone, paving stone, &c., quarries employment was still good on the whole. In building stone quarries it was fairly good.

Basalt and Whinstone.—Employment on the whole was good in basalt and fairly good in whinstone quarries.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and showed an improvement as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. Shortages of material and of labour were reported from most districts.

The figures are summarised according to districts in the following Table:—

District.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1917, on a	
	Nov., 1917.	Oct., 1917.	Nov., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Cleveland	76	76	74	...	+ 2
Cumberland and Lancs	35	34	33	+ 1	+ 2
S. and S.W. Yorks.	13	13	11	...	+ 2
Derby and Nottingham	32	33	27	- 1	+ 5
Leicester, Lincoln and Northampton	30	29	28	+ 1	+ 2
Staffs and Worcester	31	31	30	...	+ 1
S. Wales and Monmouth	12	12	13	...	- 1
Other districts	5	5	5	...	...
ENGLAND AND WALES	234	233	221	+ 1	+ 13
SCOTLAND	65	63	68	+ 2	- 3
TOTAL	299	296	289	+ 3	+ 10

* See note * in previous column.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued very good, and was better than a year ago. There was again a general shortage of labour in every district. According to returns relating to 119,627 workpeople, the number of shifts worked during the week ended 24th November, 1917, was 687,866, showing an increase of 2,960 (or 0.4 per cent.) on a month ago, and of 44,887 (or 7.0 per cent.) on a year ago.

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts worked.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	12,221	- 0.2	+ 10.6	72,161	- 0.6	+ 9.0		
Crucible Furnaces	669	+ 2.0	+ 5.7	3,864	+ 1.9	+ 2.1		
Bessemer Converters	1,565	- 19.3	- 10.1	8,534	- 16.4	- 11.9		
Puddling Forges	7,307	+ 0.2	+ 7.5	38,721	+ 0.6	+ 8.3		
Rolling Mills	32,507	+ 0.7	+ 3.6	177,362	+ 0.3	+ 4.2		
Forging and Pressing	5,829	+ 2.5	+ 12.5	33,763	+ 3.9	+ 13.8		
Founding	17,507	+ 1.3	+ 4.8	104,517	+ 1.3	+ 4.8		
Other Departments	16,173	- 1.8	- 8.9	84,885	- 1.8	+ 9.1		
Mechanics, Labourers, &c.	25,849	- 0.0	+ 9.3	154,589	- 0.0	+ 9.2		
TOTAL	119,627	+ 0.4	+ 6.8	687,866	+ 0.4	+ 7.0		
DISTRICTS.								
Northumberland & Durham	13,771	+ 0.4	+ 6.4	78,133	+ 0.3	+ 6.9		
Cleveland	11,863	+ 0.5	+ 11.7	70,093	+ 0.8	+ 15.5		
Sheffield and Rotherham	31,891	+ 0.3	+ 8.2	187,074	+ 0.5	+ 7.4		
Leeds, Bradford, &c.	3,822	+ 0.6	+ 1.3	21,410	+ 1.9	+ 1.2		
Cumberland, Lancashire & Cheshire	9,573	+ 1.5	+ 8.5	53,356	+ 0.8	+ 7.8		
Staffordshire	9,062	+ 0.4	+ 5.4	50,181	+ 0.0	+ 5.7		
Other Midland Counties	5,047	+ 0.6	- 0.7	28,596	+ 0.4	- 0.6		
Wales and Monmouth	14,200	+ 0.7	+ 4.3	79,707	+ 1.5	+ 5.8		
TOTAL, England & Wales	99,229	+ 0.5	+ 7.1	568,550	+ 0.6	+ 7.2		
Scotland	20,398	- 0.0	+ 5.4	119,316	+ 0.2	+ 5.8		
TOTAL	119,627	+ 0.4	+ 6.8	687,866	+ 0.4	+ 7.0		

ENGINEERING TRADES.

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

Trade Unions with 308,851 members (mostly in skilled occupations) reported 0.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, compared with 0.1 per cent. a month ago and 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. Separate figures are now available for males and females respectively, and show that in the case of males there was no change on the whole in the percentage of unemployed compared with a month ago, while in the case of females there was an increase.

Division	Number Insured.	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Nov., 1917, on a	
		30th Nov., 1917.	26th Nov., 1917.	24th Nov., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	159,172	1.44	1.31	1.11	+ 0.13	+ 0.33
Northern Counties	108,154	0.33	0.27	0.30	+ 0.06	+ 0.03
North-Western	227,226	1.11	1.04	0.58	+ 0.07	+ 0.53
Yorkshire	153,930	0.43	0.48	0.26	- 0.05	+ 0.17
East Midlands	78,773	1.07	0.81	0.39	+ 0.26	+ 0.68
West Midlands	169,075	0.52	0.46	0.31	+ 0.06	+ 0.18
Eastern and S.E. Counties	90,067	0.81	0.63	0.42	+ 0.18	+ 0.39
South-Western	53,800	0.54	0.57	0.37	- 0.03	+ 0.17
Wales	25,632	0.24	0.30	0.24	- 0.06	+ 0.20
Scotland	176,017	0.44	0.47	0.24	- 0.03	+ 0.17
Ireland	24,585	2.43	2.35	1.63	+ 0.08	+ 0.80
UNITED KINGDOM	1,266,731	0.79	0.73	0.48	+ 0.05	+ 0.31
UNITED KINGDOM—Males	917,540	0.33	0.35	*	*	*
UNITED KINGDOM—Females	349,191	1.94	1.73	*	+ 0.21	*

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

WORK continued at high pressure, with overtime in operation to a large extent.

Trade Unions of iron and steel shipbuilders and shipwrights with 79,813 members, reported 0.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, compared with 0.3 per cent. a month ago and a year ago.

The following Table relates to workpeople (skilled and un-

* Figures not available.

skilled) who were insured under Part I. of the National Insurance Act:—

Division	Number Insured.	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Nov., 1917, on a	
		30th Nov., 1917.	26th Nov., 1917.	24th Nov., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	10,232	1.14	1.12	0.75	+ 0.02	+ 0.39
Northern Counties	54,430	0.23	0.31	0.21	- 0.02	+ 0.05
North-Western	35,669	0.15	0.22	0.12	- 0.07	+ 0.03
Yorkshire	6,631	0.85	0.30	0.50	+ 0.05	+ 0.15
East Midlands	2,120	0.24	0.24	0.76	- 0.53	- 0.52
West Midlands	1,130	0.53	0.45	0.53	- 0.08	- 0.15
Eastern and S.E. Counties	6,910	0.26	0.23	0.27	+ 0.03	- 0.01
South-Western	21,528	0.24	0.31	0.29	- 0.07	- 0.05
Wales	11,556	0.37	0.31	0.22	+ 0.06	+ 0.15
Scotland	72,180	0.13	0.14	0.08	- 0.01	+ 0.05
Ireland	19,120	1.39	2.05	1.33	- 0.66	- 0.41
UNITED KINGDOM	241,566	0.31	0.42	0.32	- 0.08	+ 0.02
UNITED KINGDOM—Males	234,702	0.26	0.34	*	- 0.08	*
UNITED KINGDOM—Females	6,804	3.31	3.00	*	+ 0.31	*

The principal exceptions to the general state of employment, or changes as compared with a month ago and a year ago, were as follows: Ship painters and ship joiners on the Mersey reported employment as fair. On repair work at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough employment continued fair. With sailmakers generally employment was better than a year ago.

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADE.

THE following Table shows the number of tinplate and steel sheet mills in operation at the end of November, 1917, at the works covered by the returns:—

Works.	Number of Works open.		Number of Mills in operation.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	At end of Nov., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	At end of Nov., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate	73	...	+ 1	250	+ 3	- 38		
Steel Sheet	11	...	...	55	- 3	- 4		
TOTAL	84	...	+ 1	305	...	- 42		

The number of tinplate mills working at the end of November showed an increase of 3 on a month ago, and a decrease of 38 compared with November, 1916.

The number of mills making steel and galvanised sheets working at the end of November showed a decrease of 3 on the previous month and of 4 on a year ago.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in most of these trades; it showed no change from the previous month, but a slight decline compared with a year ago.

Trade Unions with 48,191 members had 0.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, compared with 0.2 per cent. at the end of October, and with 0.1 per cent. in November, 1916.

Brasswork.—Employment continued very good. **Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.**—Employment with nut and bolt makers was very good at Blackheath, Halesowen, Birmingham and Smethwick, and good on the Tyne, at Darlaston and in South Wales and Monmouthshire; it was very good with wire nail and shoe rivet makers at Birmingham.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—The Sheffield cutlery and file trades continued busy. With edge tool makers employment was again good at Birmingham and Wednesbury. With bit and stirrup makers at Walsall it was fairly good; with saddle and harness furniture makers it was fair.

Tubes.—Employment was good at Birmingham, and good at Wednesbury and in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Chains, Anchors, &c.—At Cradley Heath employment was good with anchor makers and very good with cable chain and block makers; with chain makers it was better than a year ago. Employment was good with anchor smiths on the Tyne and Wear; it continued good with anvil and vice makers at Dudley, and with axle and spring makers at Wednesbury.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment ranged from good to very good.

Wire.—Employment continued good

Hollow-ware, &c.—In the Midlands galvanised hollow-ware trade and in the Wolverhampton tin and enamelled and cast iron hollow-ware trades employment continued good.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment continued very fair, and scarcity of moulders was reported.

* Figures not available.

COTTON TRADE.

DURING November employment continued moderate in both spinning and weaving departments; it was worse than a year ago. From 19th November the Cotton Control Board further restricted spinners of American cotton to 60 per cent. of their machinery (instead of 70 per cent.) except under special licence (see November GAZETTE, p. 397).

In the Oldham district employment in the spinning section was reported as moderate, and not so good as a year ago; about 13 to 14 per cent. of the operatives were stopped under the Cotton Control Scheme as compared with 17½ per cent. in October. With weavers employment continued fair. In the Bolton district employment was reported as slack with weavers and card-room workers and as fair with spinners. With weavers in the Burnley, Preston and Darwen districts employment was fair; in Blackburn it was moderate.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing	14,526	+ 0.5	- 13.7	17,416	+ 1.5	- 3.4
Spinning	27,136	- 0.6	- 11.1	34,394	+ 0.2	- 2.9
Weaving	64,716	- 0.8	- 11.7	80,427	- 0.4	+ 1.1
Other	11,962	- 0.7	- 6.8	18,936	- 0.3	+ 7.2
Not specified	9,991	- 0.5	- 11.8	13,821	- 0.4	- 3.7
TOTAL	128,331	- 0.5	- 11.4	164,794	- 0.1	+ 0.0
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton	5,723	- 1.1	- 13.2	7,361	- 0.8	- 2.3
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	9,464	- 1.2	- 11.7	12,165	...	- 0.2
Oldham	10,274	- 0.9	- 13.1	14,431	+ 0.7	- 4.8
Bolton and Leigh	19,995	+ 0.1	- 7.3	23,435	+ 1.6	+ 5.0
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden	11,031	- 2.4	- 11.0	14,270	- 2.6	+ 1.9
Manchester	7,687	- 0.1	- 11.0	9,207	+ 0.9	+ 2.0
Preston and Chorley	10,380	- 0.2	- 12.6	12,133	- 0.9	- 5.1
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	21,817	- 1.0	- 14.5	29,392	- 0.8	- 0.7
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson	17,323	+ 1.2	- 10.6	25,537	+ 0.8	- 0.1
Other Lancashire Towns	3,555	- 2.1	- 16.2	3,916	- 2.3	- 2.9
Yorkshire Towns	4,660	+ 0.4	- 8.2	5,806	+ 1.8	+ 7.5
Other Districts	6,412	- 0.3	- 8.2	7,141	- 0.8	- 0.1
TOTAL	128,331	- 0.5	- 11.4	164,794	- 0.1	+ 0.0

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

Apart from the official restriction of hours employment continued good. About 40 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns worked 50 hours or less per week during the month, while about 7 per cent. worked overtime.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting	529	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	844	+ 7.4	- 2.4
Spinning	4,766	+ 0.8	- 6.3	7,824	+ 6.4	+ 13.1
Weaving	7,406	- 0.6	- 2.8	10,223	+ 5.1	+ 19.6
Other Departments	5,224	+ 0.2	- 4.1	8,561	+ 3.5	+ 15.5
Not specified	1,294	+ 1.3	- 1.1	1,941	+ 3.4	+ 13.8
TOTAL	19,219	+ 0.1	- 3.9	29,398	+ 4.9	+ 16.3
DISTRICTS.						
Huddersfield District	3,027	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	5,541	+ 6.1	+ 21.7
Leeds District	1,829	- 1.2	- 1.9	3,142	+ 6.5	+ 20.3
Dewsbury & Batley District	1,767	- 0.9	+ 4.7	3,029	+ 5.2	+ 31.4
Other Parts of West Riding	2,101	+ 0.1	- 2.2	3,579	+ 7.7	+ 21.8
TOTAL, WEST RIDING	8,724	- 0.3	+ 0.1	15,291	+ 6.4	+ 23.2
Scotland	4,601	+ 0.0	- 3.7	6,376	+ 2.6	+ 14.1
Other Districts	5,894	+ 0.8	- 9.3	7,731	+ 4.1	+ 6.1
TOTAL	19,219	+ 0.1	- 3.9	29,398	+ 4.9	+ 16.3

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

WORSTED TRADE.

In this trade about 76 per cent. of the operatives covered by the Returns worked 50 hours or less per week, and there was very little overtime. Employment was good, subject to compulsory restriction of hours.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting and Combing	4,074	- 1.3	- 1.3			

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing ...	5,754	+ 11	+ 6.7	5,643	+ 4.7	+ 46.8
Spinning ...	11,553	+ 1.2	+ 5.6	9,828	+ 2.2	+ 49.5
Weaving ...	12,334	+ 2.7	+ 5.0	12,887	+ 10.4	+ 36.9
Other ...	5,400	+ 0.7	+ 1.7	6,899	- 1.0	+ 24.5
Not specified...	2,492	+ 1.0	+ 1.1	2,666	+ 8.0	+ 31.7
TOTAL	37,538	+ 1.6	+ 4.7	37,923	+ 5.0	+ 38.4
DISTRICTS.						
Belfast ...	18,389	+ 2.2	+ 5.3	18,367	+ 5.7	+ 43.8
Other places in Ireland ...	10,446	+ 2.1	+ 12.6	9,675	+ 2.0	+ 51.9
TOTAL IRELAND	28,835	+ 2.2	+ 7.9	28,042	+ 4.4	+ 46.5
Other Districts.						
Fifeshire ...	3,922	- 1.4	- 5.4	4,017	+ 6.1	+ 14.7
Other places in Scotland ...	4,418	+ 0.2	- 3.6	5,477	+ 7.4	+ 24.2
TOTAL SCOTLAND	8,340	- 0.5	- 4.5	9,494	+ 6.8	+ 20.0
England						
...	363	+ 0.8	- 7.6	387	+ 6.0	+ 12.8
UNITED KINGDOM	37,538	+ 1.6	+ 4.7	37,923	+ 5.0	+ 38.4

SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and was about the same as a year ago. More than half the firms reported a scarcity of labour, both men and women being required.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Throwing ...	1,039	- 0.8	- 12.5	679	- 2.7	+ 10.0
Spinning ...	2,599	+ 0.0	+ 2.2	3,265	+ 3.7	+ 24.5
Weaving ...	2,521	- 0.1	- 2.2	2,379	- 0.1	+ 16.8
Other ...	1,786	+ 1.4	- 0.3	1,985	+ 2.6	+ 14.9
Not specified...	586	- 0.8	- 1.3	536	+ 7.2	+ 37.1
TOTAL	8,331	+ 0.1	- 1.9	8,844	+ 2.1	+ 19.6
DISTRICTS.						
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire ...	2,563	- 0.1	- 1.3	3,416	+ 4.1	+ 22.2
Macclesfield, Congleton and District ...	2,390	- 0.1	+ 4.5	2,502	+ 0.8	+ 21.1
Eastern Counties ...	1,804	+ 1.5	- 3.3	1,629	- 0.1	+ 20.7
Other Districts, including Scotland ...	1,574	- 0.6	- 9.7	1,297	+ 2.4	+ 9.7
TOTAL	8,331	+ 0.1	- 1.9	8,844	+ 2.1	+ 19.6

LACE TRADE.

In this trade employment continued bad in the levers section, fair in the curtain branch and very good with plain net operatives.

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Levers...	2,106	- 0.5	- 11.3	3,311	- 0.6	- 3.6
Curtain ...	1,839	+ 1.5	+ 9.8	2,707	+ 6.0	+ 5.5
Plain Net ...	3,185	- 0.6	+ 0.4	4,260	+ 0.6	+ 17.8
Others...	1,121	+ 1.7	- 3.6	1,221	+ 1.9	+ 6.4
TOTAL	8,251	+ 0.2	- 5.7	11,499	+ 1.6	+ 6.8
DISTRICTS.						
Nottingham City ...	2,777	+ 1.0	- 2.8	3,490	+ 0.5	+ 8.4
Long Eaton and other out-lying Districts ...	1,524	- 0.7	- 14.3	2,561	- 0.2	- 8.3
Other English Districts ...	2,671	- 0.2	+ 0.1	3,590	+ 0.8	+ 19.0
Scotland ...	1,279	+ 0.5	- 11.5	1,858	+ 8.1	+ 7.2
GREAT BRITAIN	8,251	+ 0.2	- 5.7	11,499	+ 1.6	+ 6.8

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

CARPET TRADE.

In this trade employment continued fairly good, and there was a general shortage of labour, about three-quarters of the firms making returns reporting an insufficient supply. About 25 per cent. of the operatives covered by the returns were on short time during the month, mainly owing to official restrictions; including about 17 per cent. who were working 50 hours per week or less.

Returns from firms employing 5,840 workpeople in the week ended 24th November showed an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 18.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT continued good and was about the same as a year ago for a reduced number of workpeople; some overtime was reported, chiefly in the dyeing and finishing branches; there was also a little short time, partly owing to the shortage of labour and of raw materials. About 45 per cent. of the firms making returns reported an inadequate supply of labour.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

TRADES :	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Bleaching ...	2,516	- 0.3	- 0.6	4,080	+ 2.0	+ 20.9
Printing ...	607	- 1.1	+ 1.3	1,245	+ 0.3	+ 17.3
Dyeing ...	11,588	- 1.2	- 5.0	26,853	- 3.2	+ 11.7
Trimming, Finishing and other Departments ...	6,888	+ 0.2	- 2.4	11,926	+ 1.0	+ 14.1
Not specified ...	2,326	- 0.1	- 2.5	4,286	+ 2.3	+ 16.4
TOTAL	23,935	- 0.6	- 3.4	48,390	- 1.2	+ 13.6
DISTRICTS :						
Yorkshire ...	11,642	- 1.1	- 6.2	27,256	- 2.8	+ 11.7
Lancashire ...	7,974	- 0.2	+ 0.8	14,135	- 0.4	+ 18.1
Scotland ...	1,774	+ 0.4	- 2.0	2,749	+ 10.4	+ 17.8
Ireland ...	597	- 1.0	- 12.8	723	+ 1.4	+ 0.6
Other Districts ...	1,948	- 0.1	- 1.0	3,527	- 0.3	+ 18.6
UNITED KINGDOM	23,935	- 0.6	- 3.4	48,390	- 1.2	+ 13.6

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

In all the principal districts employment continued very good during the month, and showed little change compared with a year ago for the smaller number of operatives now in the trade. In some districts a little slackness was reported among the women workers owing to the insufficient supply of men.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
London ...	2,119	- 1.4	- 5.5	3,545	+ 2.2	+ 3.3
Leicester ...	10,466	- 0.6	- 4.5	17,452	- 0.5	+ 10.8
Leicester Country District ...	2,555	- 2.1	- 6.1	4,012	+ 0.4	+ 12.9
Northampton ...	8,311	- 0.3	- 9.0	13,757	+ 0.0	+ 2.2
Northampton Country District ...	7,345	- 0.6	- 7.5	11,444	+ 0.3	+ 6.1
Kettering ...	2,898	- 0.4	- 8.7	4,513	+ 0.8	+ 1.5
Stafford and District ...	2,413	+ 0.1	- 6.6	3,514	+ 1.1	+ 11.5
Norwich and District ...	3,632	- 0.1	- 4.5	4,938	+ 0.8	+ 9.2
Bristol and District ...	1,090	- 0.1	- 2.5	1,541	+ 2.3	+ 24.2
Kingswood ...	1,367	- 0.8	- 6.1	2,279	+ 2.3	+ 16.9
Leeds and District ...	2,051	- 1.4	- 10.6	3,301	+ 1.1	+ 9.8
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	3,749	+ 0.4	- 2.2	4,932	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
Birmingham and District ...	810	- 1.9	- 8.9	1,140	- 1.1	- 1.3
Other parts of England and Wales ...	3,107	+ 1.1	- 0.5	4,088	+ 2.6	+ 19.0
ENGLAND AND WALES ...						
...	51,783	- 0.4	- 6.1	86,476	+ 0.5	+ 7.6
SCOTLAND						
...	2,567	- 0.5	- 6.2	3,926	- 0.6	+ 7.9
IRELAND	607	- 2.9	+ 1.5	683	- 0.9	+ 23.1
UNITED KINGDOM	54,957	- 0.5	- 6.0	85,085	+ 0.4	+ 7.7

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

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, little short time being reported, and in some districts overtime was worked, partly owing to shortage of labour.

Trade Unions with 4,097 members reported 1.4 per cent. as unemployed at the end of November, compared with 1.7 per cent. in October and 3.5 per cent. a year ago.

TAILORING TRADE.

BESPOKE.

London.—Employment on the whole was fair during November, and better than a year ago. Returns from firms paying £9,075 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor workers) during the four weeks ended 24th November showed an increase of 1.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 9.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was reported as fair at Liverpool, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Belfast, fairly good at Birmingham, good at Sheffield, and bad at Cork.

READY-MADE.

Employment in this branch was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. There was an insufficient supply of labour, especially in London and Leeds.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS (READY-MADE BRANCH).

District.	Indoor Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Leeds ...	6,321	+ 0.7	+ 6.6	8,441	+ 2.0	+ 46.4
Manchester ...	1,658	- 0.3	+ 21.3	2,319	+ 3.3	+ 59.5
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs and Cheshire ...	3,039	+ 1.1	- 1.3	3,415	+ 1.1	+ 39.5
Bristol ...	1,413	+ 2.7	- 5.6	1,649	+ 3.4	+ 33.5
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol) ...	1,913	+ 1.6	- 5.2	2,149	+ 2.5	+ 25.6
South Midland and Eastern Counties ...	2,676	+ 1.1	- 0.3	3,082	+ 1.4	+ 35.0
London ...	6,447	+ 3.4	+ 7.0	11,361	+ 10.1	+ 37.6
Glasgow ...	1,991	+ 6.8	+ 19.2	2,725	+ 6.5	+ 56.2
Rest of United Kingdom ...	3,451	+ 2.0	+ 6.5	3,808	- 0.8	+ 34.7
UNITED KINGDOM	28,939	+ 2.0	+ 5.1	38,949	+ 4.3	+ 40.5

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good and better than a year ago for those remaining in the trade. There was a marked shortage of machinists and cutters in England and Scotland, especially in London, Manchester and Glasgow.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Nov., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
London ...	2,979	- 1.3	- 12.5	3,376	+ 1.9	+ 9.2
Manchester ...	1,998	- 0.3	- 18.5	2,376	+ 2.8	+ 1.5
Rest of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,896	+ 0.5	- 0.2	1,683	+ 2.9	+ 24.7
S.W. Counties ...	1,703	- 1.4	- 1.4	1,396	+ 1.3	+ 12.3
Rest of England and Wales ...	979	- 1.2	- 18.0	1,411	- 1.2	- 0.8
Glasgow ...	2,034	+ 0.6	- 15.4	2,052	+ 1.1	+ 21.2
Londonderry ...	1,812	+ 0.6	- 1.0	1,409	+ 1.1	+ 21.2
Belfast ...	989	+ 3.9	+ 5.2	880	- 0.2	+ 17.6
Rest of Ireland ...	1,104	+ 1.9	+ 6.3	818	+ 7.3	+ 36.1
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	15,485	- 0.2	- 8.3	15,001	+ 1.5	+ 10.3

HAT TRADE.

Silk.—Employment was quiet in London and in the provinces, the majority of the workers being on short time.

Felt.—In this branch employment continued moderate, and was not so good as a year ago. About 75 per cent. of the workpeople at Denton and about 15 per cent. of those at Stockport were on short time during the month. In Warwickshire employment continued good.

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

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

RETURNS from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,390 dressmakers in the week ended 24th November showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 12.1 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment on the whole showed little change compared with a month ago, but was not quite so good as a year ago. The decline in numbers, however, as compared with November, 1916, was partly due to the shortage of labour.

With court and private dressmakers and with milliners employment was moderate.

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

In this section employment continued fairly good, but there was a shortage of machinists at all three centres.

Returns from firms in London employing 3,967 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 24th November showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 0.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Firms in Manchester employing 4,614 workpeople in the week ended 24th November showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Firms in Glasgow employing 1,986 workpeople in the week ended 24th November showed a decrease of 1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

CORSET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and was about the same as a year ago for the workpeople remaining in the trade. Returns from firms (mainly in England) employing 5,699 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 24th November showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 10.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

MEN remaining in the building trade were generally well employed, largely owing to Government requirements. Overtime was reported in certain cases, though private building work (except maintenance and repairs) continued slack.

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

STATISTICAL TABLES.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

(Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.)

THE increases in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported to the Department as taking effect during November in trades for which information as to the numbers of employees covered by such changes are reported to the Department* affected over 170,000 workpeople, and resulted in a total increase of over £30,000 per week. No decreases in rates of wages were reported. The chief of these changes affected linen and jute operatives in Scotland, about 50,000 of whom received increases amounting to 4s. per week for men, 3s. per week for women, and 1s. 6d. per week for youths and girls; workpeople in general printing offices in London, who received further war bonuses of 4s. per week to men and 3s. per week to women and youths; and workpeople in the coachbuilding trades generally, whose total war advance was brought up to 15s. per week in the case of adult males. Numerous changes also occurred in the building trades, in which over 25,000 workpeople received increases during November.

In addition to the workpeople included in the above figures, and in the following Tables, railway workers engaged in the manipulation of traffic have been granted additional increases, to date from 5th November, amounting to 6s. per week for men, 3s. per week for youths under 18 and women, and 1s. 6d. per week for girls under 18. These increases make the total war advances for men 21s. per week and for youths 10s. 6d. per week. Seamen also received advances of varying amount, following on the adoption of uniform scales of pay (see page 441).

Further increases have been arranged, to take effect in December, for large bodies of workpeople in the engineering, shipbuilding, various metal, chemical, cotton, and hosiery trades, particulars of which will appear in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1918.

Changes in January—November, 1917.—The following Table summarises the changes for which particulars of the numbers affected and amounts of increase are available*:

Table with 3 columns: Groups of Trades, No. of Workpeople affected, Amount of Net Increase per week. Includes Building, Coal Mining, Iron and Other Mining, etc.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN NOVEMBER, 1917.

Main table of principal changes in wages and hours of labour for November 1917, listing Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, and Particulars of Change.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN NOVEMBER, 1917—(continued).

Continuation of the table of principal changes in wages and hours of labour, listing Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, and Particulars of Change.

* 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. † A further winter bonus of 1d. per hour was also arranged to take effect from 1 December. ‡ An increase of 1/2d. added the current rates of percentage advance. § At Brechin and Forfar the full increases to men and women were extended to workers from 16 to 18 years of age, while at Forfar boys and girls under 16 also got 3s. per week. ¶ Paid in November as from first full pay after 12 October. In most cases the 2s. advance given previously in October (see Labour Gazette for November, p. 413) was withdrawn. ** This increase took the place of an increase of 9s. per week which was awarded by a Government arbitrator on 4 October to workers on munition work only.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN NOVEMBER, 1917—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.*
Increases in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued).				
Transport Trades	Nottingham	26 Nov.	Carters	Increase of 6s. per week (38s. to 44s.).
	Lelcester	2 Nov.	Coal and general carters, and loaders	Increase, as war wages, of 7s. per week. Rates after change: carters 41s., loaders 40s.
	S. Wales and Monmouth	1 Nov.	Coal trimmers	War bonus of 37½ per cent. increased to 60 per cent.
	Darlington, Hartlepool, Auckland and Thornaby	3 Nov.	Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper), lithographers, readers, and printers' assistants, &c.	Increase of 6s. per week. Minimum rate after change for jobbing compositors, 45s.
	Middlesbrough	3 Nov.	Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper), lithographers, readers, and printers' assistants, &c.	Increase of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change for jobbing compositors, 45s.
	Leeds	1st pay after 6 Nov.	Compositors and machinemen (jobbing), lithographers, electrotypers, stereotypers, cutters, bookbinders and machine rulers	Increase of 2s. 6d. in minimum rates and a war bonus of 3s. per week; those previously paid more than the minimum rates to receive the advance (6s. 6d.) but such part of this as brings rates to over new minimum to be regarded as a war bonus. Rates after change for compositors, 45s. plus 6s. bonus.
	Leeds	10 Nov.	Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators (daily newspaper)	Increase of 3s. per week in minimum rates and war bonus of 6s. 6d. per week increased to 8s. Rates after change for compositors, day 45s., night 54s., plus 8s. bonus.
	Leeds	10 Nov.	Workpeople (males) in general printing offices †	War bonuses previously granted increased from 7s. per week to 11s. per week for regular men, and from 1s. 2d. per day to 1s. 10d. per day for casual men, and a war bonus of 3s. per week to youths. Rate after change for hand compositors on book and jobbing work, 42s. plus 11s. bonus.
	Leeds	10 Nov.	Electrotypers and stereotypers and assistants in trade houses	War bonus of 8s. per week increased to 12s.
	Leeds	10 Nov.	Bookfolders, sewers, numbers, and other women employed in general printers' warehouses	War bonuses previously granted increased from 4s. per week to 7s. for adults, and from 1s. 6d. per week to 3s. for learners; women doing men's work to receive the same bonus as men (see above).
Printing and Allied Trades	London	1st pay day in Nov.	Letterpress bookbinders, finishers, &c.	Males.—War bonus of 6s. per week increased to 10s. per week. Rates after change: bookbinders, 42s. plus 10s. war bonus; finishers, 43s. plus 10s. war bonus.
	London	1st pay day in Nov.	Stationery and account bookbinders, machine rulers, finishers, &c.	Females.—War bonus of 2s. per week increased to 6s.
	London	1st pay day in Nov.	Stationery and account bookbinders, machine rulers, finishers, &c.	Adult Males.—War bonus of 7s. per week increased to 11s. per week. Rates after change: bookbinders, 38s. plus 11s. bonus; finishers, 42s. plus 11s. bonus.
	London	1st pay day in Nov.	Stationery and account bookbinders, machine rulers, finishers, &c.	Females.—War bonus of 2s. 6d. per week increased to 5s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and a bonus of 1s. 6d. per week to learners.
	Eastern, South-Eastern and Home Counties ‡	Nov. §	Compositors, machinemen, readers, linotype and monotype operators	Minimum rates to be amended by inclusion of any war bonuses previously granted, and increases to be given of such amount (usually about 4s. per week) as will bring minimum rates up to not less than 40s., or more than 42s. 6d., provided that no increase exceeds 6s. per week.
	Plymouth, Devonport and Stonehouse	17 Nov.	Compositors, machinemen (book, jobbing and news) linotype and monotype operators, and bookbinders and machine rulers	War bonus of 6s. 6d. per week increased to 7s. 6d. per week. Rates after change (including bonus): jobbing compositors, 42s.; bookbinders 42s. 6d.
	South Wales and Monmouth (except Swansea District & Carmarthen)	Week ending 1 Dec.	Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators, stereotypers and assistants, lithographers, bookbinders, and machine rulers.	Increase of 4s. 6d. per week, except to linotype operators on piecework, who receive a war bonus of 4s. 6d. Rates after change for jobbing compositors: Cardiff, 42s. 6d. plus 7s. 6d. bonus; Newport, 40s. plus 7s. 6d. bonus.
	Swansea and District (including Neath, Pontardawe, and Lampeter)	22 Nov.	Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators, stereotypers, lithographers, bookbinders, and machine rulers	War bonus of 7s. 6d. per week increased to 11s. 6d. Swansea rate after change for jobbing compositors; 37s. 6d. plus 11s. 6d. bonus.
	Belfast	18 Nov.	Bookbinders and machine rulers	Increase of 1s. per week in the minimum rate and a war bonus of 4s. 6d. per week.
	Dublin	25 Nov.	Compositors, machinemen (jobbing, book and news), and linotype and monotype operators	Increase of 5s. per week. Rate after change for jobbing compositors, 46s., plus 2s. 6d. war bonus.
Pottery Manufacture	Scotland	1st full pay after 8 Nov.	Stoneware makers (except throwers)...	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour.
Coach, Carriage, &c., Building	Great Britain (except Glasgow and Dumfries District and Dundee) and Belfast	1st full pay in Nov.	Coach and body builders, wheelwrights and smiths	War advances of 15s. per week to men 18 years of age and over in substitution for previous war advances or bonuses (usually amounting to 12s. per week) and of 2s. per week on present rates to boys, youths and apprentices.
	Newcastle-on-Tyne	19 Nov.	Cabinetmakers, machinists, upholsterers and polishers	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: cabinetmakers and machinists, 1s. 3d.; upholsterers and polishers, 1s. 2½d.
Furnishing Trade	Birmingham	1 Nov.	Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, chairmakers, carvers, french polishers and woodcutting machinists	Increases (a) to males, of 1d. per hour to adult time-workers and 10 per cent. to adult piece-workers, and of proportionate amounts to boys and youths under 21; and (b) to females, of ½d. per hour to time-workers, and 10 per cent. to piece-workers. Rate after change for cabinetmakers, 11d. per hour plus 10 per cent. bonus.
	Swansea	9 Nov.	Cabinetmakers, chairmakers, machinists, upholsterers, carvers and polishers	War bonus of 22½ per cent. increased to 25 per cent. Rates after change: upholsterers, 10½d. plus 25 per cent. war bonus; cabinet makers, french polishers and machinists, 10d. plus 25 per cent. war bonus.
Other Woodworking Trades	Tees and Hartlepool District	1 Nov.	Sawyers and machinists in saw mills	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: sawyers 11d.; machinists, 11½d.
	Manchester, Salford and District	23 Nov. 3 Nov.	Woodcutting machinists in saw mills Brewery and general cooper's	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.). War bonus of 15 per cent. increased to 40 per cent.
Leather Currying	Scotland	14 Nov.	Curriers	Increases (usually of 1d. or 1½d. per hour) to a uniform rate of 1s. per hour.
	Birmingham and Midlands District ¶	3 Nov.	Bakers and confectioners	War bonus of 5s. per week converted into a war wage and an increase, as war wages of 8s. per week in minimum rates for all grades, those already in receipt of more than the minimum to receive such increase as will bring their wages up to the new minimum. Minimum rates after change (see footnote): (a) 50s., (b) 48s., (c) 47s.
Baking and Confectionery	Birmingham and Midlands District ¶	3 Nov.	Bakers and confectioners	New scale of wages adopted, resulting in an average weekly increase estimated at 2s. per head.
	Dublin	25 Nov.	Compositors, machinemen, and linotype and monotype operators **	Reduction of 1 hour per week (51 to 50).

Change in Hours of Labour.

* War bonuses and "war increases" have been so described where possible, but the information between these and increases not thus limited.
 † Including compositors, linotype and monotype operators, machine managers, platen machine minders, lithographic artists, designers and engravers, readers, proof pullers, &c.
 ‡ Including Aldershot, Ashford, Aylesbury, Beccles, Bedford, Brighton, Cambridge, Dorking, Guildford, Hertford, Hitchin, Ipswich, Kings Lynn, Letchworth, Maidstone, Portsmouth, Reading, Redhill, St. Albans, Tonbridge, Watford and Windsor.
 § In some cases the increase took effect partly in November.
 ¶ Including (a) Birmingham, Brierley Hill, Cannock, Coventry, Darlaston, Dudley, Rugby, Smeethwick, Wallsall, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Willenhall, Wolverhampton; (b) Alcester, Halesowen, Redditch, Rugeley, Tamworth, Worcester; (c) Banbury, Chipping Norton, Kidderminster, Leamington and Warwick.
 ** See also under "Increases in Rates of Wages."

AIRCRAFT WOODWORKERS.—An agreement made between the Ministry of Munitions and the National Woodworkers' Aircraft Committee, on 30th October, provided *inter alia* that from 1st November, subject to certain mutual undertakings: (a) the highest minimum or Trade Union rate of either cabinetmakers, coachmakers or carpenters and joiners should become the minimum or Trade Union rate for skilled aircraft woodworkers in each district, the minimum not to be below 1s. per hour in any district; (b) the minimum rate for skilled hand craftsmen should be the minimum for all skilled general woodcutting machinists who have been working four years on woodcutting machines, with the exception of spindle and all-round machinists, who should receive 1d. more as a minimum. The payments due under this agreement will become payable on the issue of an Order, which will be made by the Minister of Munitions.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.
Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes beginning in November was 72, as compared with 69 in the previous month, and 21 in November, 1916. In these new disputes 93,931 workpeople were directly and 133,347 indirectly involved, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 239,253 workpeople involved in disputes in November, 1917, as compared with 86,417 in October, 1917, and 38,647 in November, 1916.
New Disputes in November, 1917.—In the following Table the new disputes for November are summarised by trades affected:—

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building	3	332		302
Mining and Quarrying	8	9,231	127,700	136,931
Engineering	12	57,689	3,020	60,709
Shipbuilding	7	10,927		10,927
Other Metal	5	6,607		6,607
Textile	8	1,333	1,714	3,047
Clothing	4	317		317
Transport	5	5,114	800	5,914
Miscellaneous and Employees of Public Authorities	20	2,411	113	2,524
TOTAL, NOVEMBER, 1917	72	93,931	133,347	227,278
TOTAL, OCTOBER, 1917	69	41,388	16,767	58,055
TOTAL, NOVEMBER, 1916	21	31,985	1,346	33,331

Causes.—Of the 72 new disputes, 43, directly involving 20,729 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 2, directly involving 325 workpeople, against proposed reductions in wages; 4, directly involving 2,824 workpeople, on other wages questions; 2, directly involving 62 workpeople, on questions affecting hours; 4, directly involving 1,997 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 12, directly involving 6,864 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 3, directly involving 52,630 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; 1, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, in sympathy with other workpeople on strike; and 1, directly involving 6,000 workpeople, against the high retail price of coal.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN NOVEMBER.

Occupations and Locality. †	Number of Workpeople Involved		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Cause or Object. ‡	Result. ‡
	Directly.	Indirectly. †				
COAL MINING:— Colliery examiners (overmen, firemen and shot-firers) and other underground and surface workers—South Wales and Monmouthshire	2,600	127,700	1 Nov.	3	For recognition of colliery examiners' Trade Union	Colliery examiners' Trade Union to be recognised and a joint board to be formed forthwith to deal with questions affecting firemen and shot-firers.
Miners, &c.—Rhondda Valley	1,450		6 Nov.	2	Dispute as to rate of wages to be paid to miners when called upon to perform work of riders	Amicable settlement effected.
METAL, ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING:— Semi-skilled, unskilled and skilled workpeople (engineering, &c.)—Bedford	1,225	600	7 Nov.	4	Against exclusion of semi-skilled and unskilled workpeople from recent Order granting bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings to skilled engineers and moulders employed at time rates on munitions work	Work resumed pending decision of Ministry of Munitions.
Engineers, labourers, &c.—Glasgow	1,150	1,020	15 Nov.	1	For payment of war bonus of 12½ per cent. to certain time-workers	Work resumed pending arbitration.
Fitters, turners, moulders, &c., labourers, &c.—Burnley and district	1,500	1,400	19 Nov.	4	Against exclusion of workpeople employed on commercial work, maintenance, &c., from recent Order granting bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings to skilled engineers and moulders employed at time rates on munitions work	Work resumed pending decision of Ministry of Munitions.
Engineers, aircraft workers, &c.—Coventry	50,000		26 Nov.	7	For recognition of shop stewards	Work resumed pending local conference.
Fitters, turners, machinemen, &c. (marine engineering and textile machinery)—Belfast	4,000		14 Nov.	16	Against exclusion from recent Order granting bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings to skilled engineers and moulders employed at time rates on munitions work	Bonus granted to men employed on marine engineering; case of textile machinery to be considered.
Workpeople employed in shipbuilding, engineering and other trades—Coves	6,000		12 Nov.	9	Against high retail price of coal	Reduction of 10s. per ton effected.
TEXTILE:— Power loom tenters and other workpeople (Hain manufacture)—Belfast, Lurgan, &c.	370	12,000	10 Sept.	46	For advance in wages of £1 per week	Advance in wages of 3s. 6d. per week with 3d. in the £1 commission (based on average share of £19) granted to power-loom tenters, plain and damask.
Jute workers (youths, girls, and adults)—Dundee	2,000		19 Nov.	10	Dissatisfaction with recent award of Committee on Production granting a smaller advance in wages to youths and girls than to adults	Work resumed on terms of the award.
TRANSPORT:— Dock labourers, quay porters, &c.—Liverpool	2,000		27 Nov.	2	Against employment of Dock Battalion of Liverpool Regiment on other than Government work	Dock Battalion withdrawn.
Taxi-cab drivers, fitters, washers, &c.—London	2,500		1 Nov.		For provision of free petrol by cab proprietors consequent upon Home Office order increasing fares	No settlement reported.

35 disputes, involving about 7,000 workpeople, were in progress at the time of going to press.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e. number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, &c.) exceeded 100 days.
 † In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.
 ‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e. thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.
 § Estimated. ¶ Estimated number. At the end of October the number had been reduced to 4,000.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS
IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during November, 1917, was 38, of which 24 were due to lead poisoning, 1 to mercurial poisoning, 11 to toxic jaundice, and 2 to anthrax. One death due to lead poisoning and 2 to toxic jaundice were also reported. In addition, 3 cases of lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

During the eleven months ended November, 1917, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 623, compared with 608 in the corresponding period of 1916. The number of deaths in 1917 was 79, as compared with 89 in 1916. In addition, 53 cases of lead poisoning (including 17 deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during the eleven months ended November, 1917, compared with 69 cases (including 20 deaths) during the corresponding period of 1916.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	Month of Nov., 1917.	Eleven months ended Nov., 1917.	Month of Nov., 1917.	Eleven months ended Nov., 1917.
Lead Poisoning.				
AMONG OPERATIVES ENGAGED IN—				
Smelting of Metals ...	1	45	35	1
Brass Works ...	—	3	3	1
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping ...	—	3	2	—
Plumbing and Soldering ...	—	34	11	—
Printing ...	—	6	12	3
File Cutting ...	—	4	8	—
Tinning of Metals ...	1	2	4	1
White Lead Works ...	1	16	18	—
Red and Yellow Lead Works ...	—	13	11	—
Pottery ...	1	14	22	5
Glass Cutting and Polishing ...	—	1	1	—
Vitreous Enamelling ...	—	1	5	—
Electrical Accumulator Works	1	23	41	1
Paint and Colour Works	—	9	21	—
Coach and Car Painting ...	3	20	31	2
Shipbuilding ...	5	18	21	—
Paint used in other Industries	3	20	16	—
Other Industries ...	8	69	53	4
TOTAL IN FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS	24	303	315	19
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING...	3	53	69	17
Other Forms of Poisoning.				
MERCURIAL POISONING—				
Barometer and Thermometer Making	—	2	1	—
Furriers' Processes ...	—	—	—	—
Explosive Works ...	1	3	—	—
Other Industries ...	—	12	16	—
TOTAL ...	1	17	17	—
PHOSPHORUS POISONING ...	—	3	1	—
ARSENIC POISONING—				
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	—	—	—	—
Other Industries ...	—	28	—	5
TOTAL ARSENIC POISONING ...	—	28	—	5
* TOTAL TOXIC JAUNDICE ...	11	186	181	44
TOTAL "OTHER FORMS OF POISONING" ...	12	234	199	49
Anthrax.				
Wool ...	2	52	68	7
Handling of Horsehair ...	—	3	6	1
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fell-mongers, &c.)	—	27	18	2
Other Industries ...	—	4	2	1
TOTAL ANTHRAX ...	2	86	94	11
TOTAL REPORTED UNDER FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT	38	623	638	79
GRAND TOTAL ...	41	676	677	96

* Including one fatal case of anæmia.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.
CASES REPORTED.

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

The Table shows the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during November and October, 1917, and November, 1916.

The number reported as killed in November, 1917, was 279, an increase of 15 on a month ago, and a decrease of 37 on a year ago. The mean number in November during the five years 1912-1916 was 284, the maximum being 316 and the minimum 269.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during November, 1917, numbered 35, compared with 28 in October, 1917, and 51 in November, 1916.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 103, an increase of 5 on a month ago, and a decrease of 13 on a year ago. There were 4 fatal accidents at quarries, compared with 5 a month ago and 6 a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in November, 1917, was 136, an increase of 5 on October, 1917, and a decrease of 6 on November, 1916.

Eleven Months Ended November, 1917.

During the eleven months ended November, 1917, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment was 3,077, as compared with 2,997 in the corresponding period of 1916, an increase of 80.

The total number of fatal accidents in the railway service numbered 350, as compared with 418, a decrease of 68 on the eleven months ended November, 1916.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 1,198, as compared with 1,154, an increase of 44 on 1916. There were 45 fatal accidents at quarries compared with 54, a decrease of 9 on the corresponding period of 1916.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in 1917 was 1,460, as compared with 1,344, an increase of 116 on the corresponding period of 1916.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1917, on a	
	Nov., 1917.	Oct., 1917.	Nov., 1916.	Month ago	Year ago.
RAILWAY SERVICE—					
Brakemen and Goods Guards	1	2	1	- 1	—
Engine Drivers	—	1	2	- 1	- 2
Firemen	2	—	4	+ 2	—
Guards (Passenger)	1	—	—	+ 1	+ 1
Permanent Way Men	8	9	19	- 1	- 11
Porters	—	3	4	- 3	- 1
Shunters	—	8	3	+ 3	+ 3
Mechanics	—	2	1	+ 1	+ 1
Labourers	—	1	2	- 1	- 1
Miscellaneous	11	4	12	+ 7	- 1
Contractors' Servants	—	—	3	—	- 3
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	35	28	51	+ 7	- 15
MINES—					
Underground ...	86	91	101	- 5	- 15
Surface	17	7	15	+ 10	+ 2
TOTAL, MINES	103	98	116	+ 5	- 13
Quarries over 20 feet deep					
4	5	6	- 1	- 2	
Factories and Workshops—					
Textile—					
Cotton ...	2	2	5	—	- 3
Wool and Worsted	—	3	3	- 1	- 1
Other Textiles ...	3	2	2	+ 1	+ 1
Non-Textile—					
Extraction of Metals	7	2	4	+ 5	+ 3
Founding and Conversion of Metals	15	24	18	- 9	- 3
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	2	6	5	- 4	- 3
Ship and Boat Building	14	14	12	—	+ 2
Gas	2	5	5	- 3	- 3
Wood	5	4	2	+ 1	+ 3
Clay, Stone, &c.	3	2	2	+ 1	+ 1
Chemicals ...	6	8	7	- 2	- 1
Laundries ...	—	—	—	—	—
Food ...	3	4	5	- 1	- 2
Drink	2	1	3	+ 1	- 1
Paper, Printing, &c.	5	—	1	+ 5	+ 4
Other Non-Textile Industries	45	38	40	+ 7	+ 5
TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	116	115	114	+ 1	+ 2
ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5—					
Docks, Wharves, and Quays	12	9	9	+ 3	+ 3
Warehouses	1	3	3	- 2	- 2
Buildings to which Act applies	7	4	16	+ 3	- 9
TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5	20	16	28	+ 4	- 8
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894					
1	2	1	- 1	—	
TOTAL (excluding Seamen)	279	264	316	+ 15	- 37

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 November, 1917, in the thirty-five selected areas named below, corresponded to a rate of 135 per 10,000 of population, showing no change on a month ago, but a decrease of 14 per 10,000 on a year ago. Compared with a month ago the total number of paupers relieved increased by 301 (or 0.1 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers increased by 637 (or 0.5 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 336 (or 0.3 per cent.). The most marked changes were increases in the Galway district (6 per 10,000) and in the Central Metropolitan district (3 per 10,000), while 14 districts showed no change. Eight other districts showed decreases and 11 others showed increases in the rate per 10,000.

Compared with November, 1916, the total number of paupers decreased by 23,639 (or 8.6 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 11,166 (or 8.3 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 12,473 (or 8.8 per cent.). There was an increase of 5 per 10,000 in the Dublin district and 1 per 10,000 in the Galway district, but every other district showed a decrease. The largest decreases were in the Aberdeen district (28 per 10,000), Stockton and Tees, Leicester, and Paisley and Greenock districts (21 per 10,000), and the Central Metropolitan district (20 per 10,000). Nineteen other districts showed decreases of 10 and under 20 per 10,000, and 9 others showed decreases of under 10 per 10,000.

Selected Urban Areas.*	Paupers on one day in November, 1917.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.†						
Metropolis.						
West District ...	8,856	1,401	10,257	127	—	- 13
North District ...	11,015	4,873	15,888	158	—	- 15
Central District ...	3,296	1,094	4,390	515	+ 3	- 20
East District ...	10,474	3,673	14,147	213	+ 2	- 19
South District ...	17,657	9,351	27,008	142	+ 1	- 19
TOTAL, Metropolis ...	51,293	20,392	71,685	159	+ 1	- 17
West Ham ...						
3,730	8,426	12,156	157	—	- 19	
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District ...	1,920	3,252	5,172	105	+ 2	- 6
Stockton & Tees District	922	2,138	3,060	120	—	- 21
Bolton, Oldham, &c.	3,401	2,667	6,068	74	—	- 7
Wigan District ...	1,599	3,990	5,589	126	+ 1	- 12
Manchester District ...	7,628	3,938	11,566	111	- 2	- 17
Liverpool District ...	8,655	8,779	17,434	151	—	- 10
Bradford District ...	1,685	1,123	2,808	75	- 1	- 17
Halifax & Huddersfield ...	989	1,904	2,893	74	+ 1	- 8
Leeds District ...	2,094	2,023	4,117	85	- 1	- 12
Barnsley District ...	704	2,898	3,602	114	- 1	- 2
Sheffield District ...	2,386	2,197	4,583	91	- 1	- 15
Hull District ...	1,570	4,782	6,352	198	+ 1	- 8
North Staffordshire	1,703	3,832	5,535	135	+ 1	- 13
Nottingham District ...	1,751	3,114	4,865	103	—	- 9
Leicester District ...	1,213	1,910	3,123	132	—	- 21
Wolverhampton District ...	2,954	4,231	7,185	103	- 1	- 18
Birmingham District ...	5,814	2,919	8,733	102	- 1	- 11
Bristol District ...	2,362	2,756	5,118	130	—	- 10
Cardiff & Swansea	2,003	4,579	6,582	145	—	- 9
TOTAL, "Other Districts" ...	51,281	63,035	114,316	113	—	- 13
SCOTLAND.†						
Glasgow District ...	2,678	15,506	18,184	190	+ 1	- 13
Falsley & Greenock District	640	1,785	2,425	125	—	- 21
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,139	4,217	5,356	133	- 2	- 10
Dumfries and Dumfrieshire	567	1,812	2,379	118	—	- 6
Aberdeen ...	374	2,055	2,429	144	—	- 28
Coatbridge and Airdrie	262	1,138	1,390	133	+ 1	- 18
TOTAL for the above } Scottish Districts	5,650	26,513	32,163	159	+ 1	- 13
IRELAND.†						
Dublin District ...	5,113	5,649	10,762	260	—	+ 5
Belfast District ...	2,271	789	3,060	71	+ 2	- 5
Cork, Waterford and Limerick District	2,787	3,801	6,588	265	+ 2	- 10
Galway District ...	267	165	432	126	+ 6	+ 1
TOTAL for the above Irish } Districts	10,438	10,404	20,842	185	+ 2	- 2
Total for above 35 Dis-	122,397	128,770	251,167	135	—	- 14

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

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

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

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

The results of the ascertainment of the selling prices of coal and iron in various districts are given in the Table below:—

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on		
		Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.
COAL.				
<i>(Average of all classes of Coal at pit's mouth.)</i>				
Durham ...	July-Sept.	16 0½	+ 0 4½	+ 0 1½
MANUFACTURED IRON.				
<i>(Bars, plates, bars and angles.)</i>				
North of England	Sept.-Oct.	275 4¼	+ 1 11¼	+ 18 2¼
Midlands	Sept.-Oct.	307 2½	+ 1 4½	+ 18 7¼
<i>(Bars, angles, tees, plates, sheets, hoops, strips, &c.)</i>				
West of Scotland	Sept.-Oct.	290 8¼	+ 1 3¼	+ 20 11½
<i>(Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, &c.)</i>				

Coal.—In connection with the ascertainment of the average selling price of Durham coal, wages remained unaltered at 107½ per cent. above standard, plus the war wage of 1s. 6d. per day to men 16 years of age and over, and 9d. per day to boys under 16 years of age.

Manufactured Iron.—In all three districts the wages of puddlers and millmen remain unchanged during December, 1917, and January, 1918, as a result of the ascertainment of the specified classes of manufactured iron.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN NOVEMBER.†
INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS.

The number of claims to unemployment benefit made at Employment Exchanges and other local offices of the Unemployment Fund during each of the five weeks ended 30th November, 1917, was 3,281, 3,264, 3,1

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.
FOUR WEEKS ENDED 9th NOVEMBER, 1917.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE number of workpeople on the registers of the Employment Exchanges (383 in number) at some time or other during the four weeks ending 9th November, 1917, was 375,189* (men 121,592, women 196,554†, boys 29,006, girls 28,037), a daily average of 15,633, compared with 14,031 in the previous five weeks, and with 16,118 in the corresponding period of 1916. These figures comprise workers in professional, commercial, and clerical, as well as in industrial occupations.

The number of vacancies filled was 128,663, a daily average of 5,361, compared with 4,746 in the previous five weeks, and 5,296 in the four weeks ending 10th November, 1916.

The total number of workpeople remaining on the registers at 9th November was 110,129, compared with 107,914 at 12th October, and with 114,513 at 10th November, 1916.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On registers at 12th October, 1917	28,519	63,883	7,021	8,310	107,736
Number of individuals registered during period	93,073	132,671	21,882	19,727	267,453
Total	121,592	196,554	29,006	28,037	375,189
Re-registrations during period	3,567	5,800	448	555	8,170
On registers at 9th November, 1917	30,689	63,267	7,626	8,547	110,129
Vacancies notified during period	85,480	63,985	12,643	11,025	173,133
Vacancies filled during period	51,879	54,890	10,421	8,474	125,663
Applicants placed in other districts	15,225	11,081	1,514	1,105	28,925

The average daily number of registrations and of vacancies filled for the four weeks ending 9th November, 1917, is shown in the following Table, together with comparative figures for a month ago and a year ago:—

Department.	Registrations in Period ended			Vacancies filled in Period ended		
	9th Nov., 1917.	12th Oct., 1917.	10th Nov., 1916.	9th Nov., 1917.	12th Oct., 1917.	10th Nov., 1916.
Men	4,027	3,432	3,686	2,287	1,929	2,040
Women	5,686	6,586	6,416	2,257	2,080	2,500
Boys	935	870	772	434	396	392
Girls	837	826	852	353	341	364
TOTAL	11,485	10,714	11,726	5,361	4,746	5,296

The daily average of registrations and of vacancies filled showed increases of 7.2 per cent. and 13.0 per cent. respectively compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.1 per cent. in average daily registrations, and an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the average daily number of vacancies filled.

II.—INSURED TRADES.†

The number of people on the registers at some time or other during the four weeks was 166,826 (men 73,338, women 84,348, boys 6,190, girls 2,950), a daily average of 6,951, compared with 6,084 in the previous five weeks. The daily average number of vacancies filled was 3,193, compared with 2,770 in the previous five weeks. The number on the register at 9th November was 45,457, compared with 44,804 at 12th October, 1917.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On registers at 12th Oct., 1917	13,110	29,279	1,418	842	44,649
Number of individuals registered during period	60,228	55,069	4,772	2,108	122,177
Total	73,338	84,348	6,190	2,950	166,826
Re-registrations during period	1,979	1,053	78	52	3,162
On registers at 9th Nov., 1917	15,023	27,776	1,737	921	45,457
Vacancies notified during period	62,683	30,686	4,197	2,016	99,582
Vacancies filled during period	42,158	29,085	3,685	1,715	76,643
Applicants placed in other districts	13,657	8,497	380	172	22,706

Of the registrations among men, 35.5 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 42.8 per cent. in engineering, and 6.5 per cent. in shipbuilding; while among women, 29.5 per cent. were in engineering, and 57.8 per cent. were in ammunition and explosives.

Of the vacancies notified for men, building and construction of works account for 45.4 per cent. of the total, engineering for 36.0 per cent., and shipbuilding for 5.6 per cent.

Of the vacancies filled for men, 38.5 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 41.1 per cent. in engineering, and 5.9 per cent. in shipbuilding. Of the women placed in employment, 44.4 per cent. were in engineering and 42.2 per cent. in ammunition and explosives.

* Excluding workmen in certain occupations of a more or less casual nature (i.e. dock labourers and cloth porters); these are dealt with in the last paragraph.
† Of the women on the register, 8.1 per cent. were known to be in employment, and a further 11.7 per cent. were reported never to have been in employment.
‡ These are trades insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Acts, 1911-1916.

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

Trades.	Percentage Proportion of Vacancies filled to Vacancies notified during month.				Percentage Proportion of Vacancies filled to Registrations during month.			
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Building, Construction of Works, Sawmilling and Cabinet-making	56.6	98.9	81.2	87.1	71.5	64.1	115.0	92.3
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Construction of Vehicles	76.6	97.1	90.0	95.5	63.7	77.0	70.3	107.5
Chemicals, Ammunition, Explosives, &c.	91.9	93.0	95.1	89.0	76.0	37.8	65.7	49.5
All Insured Trades	67.3	94.8	87.8	85.1	67.8	51.8	76.0	80.1
Ditto, October, 1917	65.8	96.3	90.4	90.2	67.5	48.6	85.8	83.3

III.—UNINSURED TRADES.

The number of workpeople on the register at some time or other during the four weeks ending 9th November, 1917, was 208,363 (men 48,254, women 112,206, boys 22,816, girls 25,087), a daily average of 8,682, compared with 7,947 in the previous five weeks. The daily average number of vacancies filled was 2,168, compared with 1,976 in the previous five weeks.

The number on the registers at 9th November was 64,672, compared with 63,110 at 12th October, 1917.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On registers at 12th Oct., 1917	15,409	34,601	5,606	7,468	63,087
Number of individuals registered during period	32,845	77,602	17,210	17,619	145,276
Total	48,254	112,206	22,816	25,087	208,363
Re-registrations during period	1,538	2,748	370	323	5,083
On registers at 9th Nov., 1917	15,666	35,491	5,889	7,626	64,672
Vacancies notified during period	22,797	33,299	8,419	9,009	73,524
Vacancies filled during period	12,721	25,805	6,735	6,758	52,020
Applicants placed in other districts	1,568	2,584	1,134	933	6,219

The largest number of registrations among men was among general labourers (36.8 per cent.), and in the transport trades (30.4 per cent.); in the case of women, 32.1 per cent. were in domestic service, and 12.9 per cent. in general labourers.

Of the vacancies notified for men, 31.1 per cent. were in transport, and 17.7 per cent. were for general labourers; for women, 50.5 per cent. were in domestic offices or services, and 11.3 per cent. in commercial and clerical.

Of the vacancies filled for men, 39.0 per cent. were in the transport, &c., trades, and 26.6 per cent. for general labourers; 47.4 per cent. of the vacancies filled for women were in domestic offices or services, and 12.3 per cent. in commercial and clerical.

Of the vacancies filled, 4,364 were known to be for less than a week's employment; while of the 13,494 vacancies filled by boys and girls, 22.9 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situations since leaving school.

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

Trades.	Percentage Proportion of Vacancies filled to Vacancies notified.				Percentage Proportion of Vacancies filled to Registrations.	
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.
Textiles	48.0	71.6	73.0	74.3	54.1	41.0
Dress	19.9	76.4	63.5	77.1	12.7	45.7
Transport	70.1	81.6	71.2	70.3	47.4	33.4
Agriculture	30.1	85.1	93.1	98.0	37.4	112.2
Paper, Prints, &c.	31.6	78.1	78.2	78.3	53.4	67.7
Food, Tobacco, Lodging, &c.	31.9	87.0	85.2	86.0	44.8	52.6
Commercial and Clerical	61.6	84.5	75.6	84.4	27.8	31.5
Domestic	49.7	72.8	71.9	64.5	33.1	47.5
General Labourers	83.6	89.0	83.4	89.6	26.7	9.6
All Uninsured Trades	55.8	77.5	79.7	75.0	36.9	32.1
Ditto October, 1917	64.3	73.3	77.7	72.4	38.2	29.1

IV.—CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men who obtained employment through the exchanges was 1,484, and the number of casual jobs found for them was 12,775, a daily average of 532, compared with 342 in the preceding five weeks, and 142 in the four weeks ending 10th November, 1916. During the four weeks there were also 1,941 cases in which men were given employment through the clearing house system for dock labourers at Liverpool.

INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED, VACANCIES FILLED AND VACANCIES NOTIFIED IN THE FOUR WEEKS ENDED 9th NOVEMBER, 1917.

A.—INSURED TRADES.

OCCUPATION GROUPS.*	ADULTS.										JUVENILES.			
	REGISTRATIONS.					VACANCIES.					VACANCIES.			
	On Register at Beginning of Period.		Individuals Registered during Period.		On Register at End of Period.		Notified during Period.		Filled during Period.		Notified during Period.		Filled during Period.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Employing:—														
Carpenters, Joiners, &c.	921	150	3,157	291	711	93	4,602	85	2,537	91	62	2	45	2
Bricklayers	318	—	1,497	—	386	—	3,189	—	1,201	—	6	—	3	—
Masons	148	—	321	2	138	2	92	—	40	1	1	2	1	—
Plasterers	186	—	529	1	163	1	209	—	161	—	4	—	4	—
Painters, Decorators, &c.	504	150	2,553	293	834	156	1,485	313	1,192	296	24	9	16	9
Plumbers, Glaziers	159	2	716	5	176	4	812	—	310	—	38	—	26	1
Other skilled occupations	21	—	75	—	25	—	95	1	15	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	1,270	41	5,992	148	1,262	53	7,269	199	4,163	191	148	—	124	—
Works of Construction	1,514	14	6,358	63	1,812	15	10,639	95	6,595	112	11	7	11	5
Sawmilling	316	875	1,081	1,871	367	753	815	795	483	793	227	87	198	82
Shipbuilding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Platers, Riveters	317	9	1,381	17	275	9	1,331	5	893	7	69	—	40	—
Shipwrights	31	—	374	1	41	—	456	3	327	3	9	—	10	—
Labourers	460	233	1,993	311	426	232	1,693	108	1,283	110	141	4	120	4
Engineering:—														
Moulders	163	58	927	166	290	75	561	99	511	79	62	31	48	15
Smiths	167	27	666	85	185	33	592	105	355	56	13	1	7	—
Erectors, Fitters, Turners	1,846	914	8,545	1,823	1,803	1,038	7,966	1,025	6,086	884	756	32	706	30
Metal Machinists	543	3,801	2,822	6,916	731	3,636	1,876	7,119	4,116	6,818	641	292	604	278
Wiremen	157	53	610	81	179	55	719	73	388	89	68	15	50	8
Other skilled occupations	597	2,439	2,999	4,385	773	2,199	2,714	2,912	1,545	3,002	266	116	240	132
Labourers	1,945	1,256	9,459	2,183	2,230	1,267	7,838	2,036	7,224	1,965	481	72	423	60
Construction of Vehicles	252	80	933	297	298	117	415	155	345	218	72	20	61	20
Cabinet Making, &c.	59	52	265	116	80	50	363	30	78	17	19	17	18	9
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	284	795	1,945	2,053	372	852	2,052	994	1,572	981	389	404	271	290
Precious Metals, &c.	35	99	134	238	46	96	129	198	48	181	35	77	26	57
Bricks and Cement	12	24	84	65	20	32	283	63	73	48	12	3	10	3
Chemicals, &c.	182	500	637	730	201	420	1,169	827	920	829	197	97	164	80
Rubber and Waterproof Goods	51	281	177	805	40	254	292	687	146	561	33	81	35	49
Ammunition and Explosives	929	17,086	3,475	31,255	1,072	15,948	2,343	12,365	2,297	11,437	353	510	359	460
Leather—Boots and Shoes	53	121	204	265	61	89	193	162	99	106	49	54	35	41
Leather—Excluding Boots and Shoes	71	238	207	607	91	292	131	232	61	190	34	83	30	80
TOTAL	13,110	29,279	60,228	55,069	15,023	27,776	62,683	30,686	42,158	29,085	4,197	2,016	3,685	1,715

LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, &c.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

MEANING OF "WORKMAN": WHO IS ENTITLED TO BENEFITS OF ACT? : PERSON WORKING UNDER ILLEGAL CONTRACT OF SERVICE: CHILDREN'S ACT.

The benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, are conferred upon any person who is a "workman" within the meaning of the Act. The term "workman" means any person who has entered into or works under a contract of service or apprenticeship with an employer, with certain exceptions. By the Children's Act, 1903, the employment of any child under 14 years of age between the hours of 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. is forbidden.

A boy 13 years of age was employed as a boatman by the owner of canal barges. The barges often started at 3 a.m., and in September, 1916, the boy, in obedience to orders, went to the barge at that hour to lead the horse which was to tow it on the canal. The horse was in a vicious mood, and kicked out at the boy, breaking one of his legs and destroying one of his eyes. He claimed compensation under the Act, but the County Court judge refused to make an award in his favour on the ground that he was not working under a lawful contract of service, and therefore was not entitled to the benefits of the Act. The judge held that by the contract the boy was to work whenever he was required, which included prohibited hours, and, in fact, he was working at a prohibited time when injured.

The claimant appealed. The Court of Appeal held that if the contract under which a workman is employed is illegal, then it is not a contract of service within the meaning of the Act, and as there was evidence justifying the finding of fact of the judge his award could not be interfered with.

The appeal was accordingly dismissed.—*Pountney v. Turton*.—*Court of Appeal*.—20th November, 1917.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT: WORKING WITH HANDS CRACKED BY COLD: MICROBES ENTER WOUNDS: SEPTIC POISONING.

A workman is entitled to compensation under the Act only when he is injured by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

A man who was employed as a labourer at the furnaces of an iron company was on 18th February, 1917, suffering from cracked hands as a result of the extreme cold. He had in the course of his work, which was at night, to screen and shovel heaps of ore which had been calcined. As he worked the cracks in one of his hands became an open sore, and before he went home he had to get the assistance of a fellow workman to bind the hand up. Subsequently he became incapacitated for work through the septic poisoning of this hand, and claimed compensation under the Act.

At the hearing medical evidence was given that the dust from the calcined ore entering the crack in the skin had probably caused the poisoning. The Judge found as a fact that between 8.0 p.m. on the 17th February and 4.0 a.m. on the 18th septic poisoning was set up by the entrance of microbes into the cracks in the claimant's hand. Nevertheless he refused to award compensation on the ground that the claimant had not proved that he had suffered injury "by accident arising out of and in the course of" his employment within the meaning of the Act.

The workman appealed. The Court of Appeal held that the judge was justified in his finding of fact; but that on such finding he was wrong in refusing to award the claimant compensation. The appeal was therefore allowed.—*Saddington v. Inslip Iron Co., Ltd.*—*Court of Appeal*.—22nd November, 1917.

BASIS OF COMPENSATION: "AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS": "TIPS" OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

When a workman is injured in circumstances entitling him to compensation under the Act, his compensation is based upon his "average weekly earnings" during the twelve months preceding the accident which caused his injuries.

A porter in the employ of a railway company, at a passenger station, was injured by an accident in circumstances giving him the right to compensation. The only question between him and his employers was as to the basis on which such compensation should be estimated. At the hearing of a claim by the porter in the County Court it was proved that in addition to the wages paid to him by the company he received "tips" from passengers amounting on an average to 12s. a week. This he claimed should be taken into account as part of his weekly "earnings." Although there was some evidence that the taking of tips by porters was forbidden by the company, the judge found as a fact that the giving and receiving of tips had been going on for many years, was open and notorious, and was sanctioned by the company. He therefore made an award in favour of the claimant on the

basis of the tips being earnings within the meaning of the Act.

This decision being supported by the Court of Appeal, the company appealed to the House of Lords. The appeal was dismissed, and the award of the County Court judge affirmed.

The House of Lords held that as the Act uses the word "earnings" and not "wages," or the expression "what the workman receives from his employers," it was clear that "earnings" was not limited to what the employers paid. Owing to the notorious system of tips to passenger porters the employers get such men for less wages than otherwise they would have to pay. To this system, according to the finding of the judge, the employers were privy. His finding could only be challenged on the ground that there was no evidence to support it, which could hardly be suggested. The tips, therefore, were part of the porter's ordinary earnings, and should be taken into account in fixing compensation.—*Great Western Railway Co. v. Helps*.—*House of Lords*.—30th November, 1917.

PARTIAL INCAPACITY: ASSESSMENT OF COMPENSATION: AMOUNT WHICH WORKMAN IS "ABLE TO EARN IN SOME SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT."

Where a workman is entitled to compensation under the Act the compensation is a weekly payment during incapacity, not exceeding 50 per cent. of his average weekly earnings before the accident by which he was injured. In case of partial incapacity the weekly payment must not exceed the difference between the amount of his average weekly earnings before the accident and the average weekly amount which he is earning or is able to earn in some suitable employment after the accident, but should bear such relation to the amount of that difference as under the circumstances of the case may appear proper.

A man employed by a colliery company met with an accident which resulted in the loss of one of his eyes and which gave him the right to compensation. His wages before the accident were 35s. a week.

After he had recovered from the general effects of the accident he was employed on the surface at 30s. a week, being, as a one-eyed man, unfit to work underground. He was then paid 5s. a week by way of compensation, i.e. the difference between his then wages and his wages before the accident. After he had worked under this arrangement for some considerable time he was dismissed for a cause entirely outside his work. He made no attempt to get employment on the surface at another colliery, but took a place under the local authority as a horse driver at 30s. a week. He then applied to the County Court judge for an award renewing the weekly payment of 5s. a week, and the judge made an award in the terms of the application.

The employers appealed on the ground that in consequence of the general rise in wages and the shortage of labour the workman could have got employment on the surface at any colliery at 35s. a week at the least, which was equal to his wages before the accident, and therefore he was not entitled to any compensation. The Court of Appeal accepted this contention and allowed the appeal. On further appeal, however, the House of Lords overruled this decision and restored the award of the County Court judge for 5s. a week.—*Heathcote v. Haunchwood Collieries, Ltd.*—*House of Lords*.—30th October, 1917.

(2) FACTORY ACTS.

REGULATIONS FOR DANGEROUS TRADES: FACTORY: SHIPS IN DOCK: PLANT USED IN PROCESS OF LOADING, &c.: POWERS OF HOME SECRETARY.

The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, gives the Home Secretary power, whenever he is satisfied that any manufacture, machinery, or plant, used in factories or workshops, is dangerous to life and limb, to certify the same to be dangerous; and thereupon to make regulations, such as appear to him to be reasonably practicable, to meet the necessity of the case. This provision applies as if every dock, wharf, or quay, and all machinery or plant used in loading, unloading, or coaling any ship in any dock or harbour were included in the word "factory," and the purpose for which the machinery or plant is used were a manufacturing process.

In pursuance of these powers the Home Secretary made regulations imposing a duty on the owner or master of any ship lying at a wharf or quay for the purpose of loading or unloading to have a gangway from the shore to the ship for the use of the persons employed in such process.

A ship was lying at a quay being unloaded, and was connected with the shore only by a ladder placed in a horizontal position. Some of the men employed in unloading went ashore for refreshment, and on returning had to get on board by crawling on hands and knees over this ladder. The last of the party when last seen was within a step of the ladder; then a splash was heard, and he had disappeared. Three days later his body was found in the river. A gangway was at once used after this accident. The father of the deceased brought an action for damages against the owners of the ship for the

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

Building Trades.

BRICKLAYERS AND BUILDERS' LABOURERS.—Parties—Lincoln Master Builders' Association v. Lincoln Operative Bricklayers' Society and National Union of General Workers. Claim—(1) Application made by Lincoln Operative Bricklayers' Society for advance of 4½d. per hour for their members. (2) Application made by National Union of General Workers for advance of 2d. per hour to builders' labourers. Arbitrator—Sir Wm. Robinson. Award—War wage advance of 1½d. per hour to the bricklayers and builders' labourers concerned. Issued 9th Nov. Effective from first full pay day after 9th Nov. I.C. 6775/2.

BRICKLAYERS AND BUILDERS' LABOURERS.—Parties—Victor Leclercq (Llansamlet) v. Operative Bricklayers' Society and British Builders' Labourers' Union. Claim—Increase of 3d. per hour to bricklayers, and 2d. per hour to their labourers. Arbitrator—Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C. Award—Advance of 3d. per hour to each class of workmen concerned; existing bonus to be merged in wages and present basis of overtime to be maintained. Issued 16th Nov. Effective from first pay day in Sept. I.C. 6548/2.

BRICKLAYERS, JOINERS, PLASTERERS, PAINTERS AND SLATERS.—Parties—Morgan Bros. (Clydach) v. The Allied Trades' Committee. Claim—Application for war bonus of 4s. weekly above standard district rate of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Claim established. Issued 26th Nov. Effective from 1st Oct. I.C. 7309/2.

PAINTERS.—Parties—Sheffield and District Master Painters' and Decorators' Association v. The National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators. Claim—Advance of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—War wage advance of 1½d. per hour to employees concerned. Issued 5th Nov. Effective from beginning of the pay week current at date of award. I.C. 6265/2.

PAINTERS.—Parties—National Association of Master House Painters (City of Leeds and District Branch) v. National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators. Claim—Advance of 2d. per hour. Arbitrator—Sir Wm. Robinson. Award—War wage advance of 1½d. per hour. Issued 10th Nov. Effective from beginning of first full pay after 10th Nov. I.C. 6053/2.

PAINTERS.—Parties—Glasgow Master Painters' Association v. Glasgow District Committee of Scottish Painters' Society. Claim—Difference as to rate of wages to be paid in House Painting Trade in Glasgow from 17th Nov., 1917, to 31st Dec., 1918. Arbitrator—Mr. W. K. Dickson. Award—Men concerned to receive during said period advance of 1½d. per hour on present wages, subject to terms of an agreement made between the parties on 19th Oct. Issued 15th Nov. I.C. 7051/2.

BUILDERS' LABOURERS.—Parties—H.M. Office of Works v. Gloucester District Building Trades United Committee. Claim—Labourers employed on maintenance staff of a certain national filling factory to be paid an advance equivalent to the advance in the district building trade. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—Rates of pay and working conditions of labourers concerned to be governed by working rules of the Gloucester and District Building Trades. Bonus of 3s. weekly to be continued until decision is arrived at by the Committee of Gloucester and District Master Builders' Association with regard to application for an advance of wages, or until the expiration of 13 pay weeks from beginning of first pay week after 19th Nov., whichever is the shorter period. Issued 19th Nov. Effective from beginning of first pay week after 19th Nov. I.C. 6402/2.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES.—Parties—A. H. Guest (Tipton) v. Navvies', Builders' Labourers' and General Labourers' Union. Claim—Advance of 1½d. per hour. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—War wage advance of 3d. per hour for men concerned as from first full pay following 12th Oct., and further war wage advance of 3d. per hour as from and including 5th Nov. Issued 1st Nov. I.C. 6559/2.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—Parties—The Keighley Master Joiners' Association v. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Claim—Application for advance of 4½d. per hour on war bonus, to be payable from first week following 24th Aug. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—War wage advance of 1½d. per hour, raising existing rate to 1s. per hour. Issued 3rd Nov. Effective from beginning of first pay week following 3rd Nov. I.C. 5744/2.

Mining, Quarrying, etc.

COAL MINERS.—Parties—Midland Coal Owners' Association v. Nottinghamshire Miners' Association. Claim—Claim for payment of 1½d. per ton plus 23½ per cent. plus 18 per cent. for workmen when using safety lamps in working at Teversal Colliery, which was referred to arbitration at a conference held by the parties on 12th Sept. Arbitrator—Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., C.B.E. Award—Extra rate of 1½d. to be paid to men concerned plus current percentages. Issued 8th Nov. Effective from 12th Sept. I.C. 5770/4.

COAL MINERS.—Parties—Midland Coal Owners' Association v. Nottinghamshire Miners' Association. Claim—Differences with regard to clauses in price list of Deep Hard Seam Silverhill Colliery, upon which no settlement was made in conference held by the parties on 12th Sept. Arbitrator—Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., C.B.E. Award—Agreement made

loss of his son, and obtained a verdict from a jury for £270. The defendants appealed, and the question raised was whether the Home Secretary was acting within his powers in making the regulations imposing the duty as to the supply of a gangway upon the owner or master. The Court of Appeal in Ireland held that the regulations were ultra vires, and therefore void, and set aside the verdict of the jury.

The Treasury appealed to the House of Lords against this decision. The House of Lords allowed the appeal, holding that it was clearly necessary that regulations for the safety of persons engaged in loading or unloading ships should not merely provide for the use of a gangway, but also should say by whom such gangway was to be supplied. It was within the powers of the Home Secretary to decide upon whom that duty should fall, and there was no ground for saying that the regulations were ultra vires.—*Mackey v. J. H. Monks (Preston), Limited*.—*House of Lords*.—29th October, 1917.

(3) MISCELLANEOUS.

APPRENTICESHIP: COMPULSION TO SERVE AS AGREED: FAIR AND REASONABLE CONDITIONS.

An apprentice who purports to bind himself by deed is bound by his deed, although he is below the age of 21 years, and he may be compelled to serve out the agreed time of apprenticeship, provided the conditions of the deed are not unfair to him or unreasonable.

In August, 1914, a girl of 14 who had just left school was apprenticed for four years to manufacturers of straw hats, by a deed to which her father was also a party. By the indentures it was agreed that she should be instructed in the process of manufacture, and should be paid 5s. a week the first year, rising by degrees to 10s. a week in the fourth year.

In March, 1917, she left her work without notice, and later she was found in domestic service in a house where she was not only paid 5s. a week but fully fed and kept. The manufacturers took proceedings before the magistrates for an order compelling the girl to return to their employment in obedience to the terms of the apprenticeship deed. The magistrates refused to make an order, apparently on the ground that her new position was more beneficial to her and to her father than that in which she had been in with the manufacturers, as she got the same money and was kept in addition.

On appeal the High Court held that the object of the deed was to fit the girl to make a good living in the future, when she had learnt a trade, and that although by breaking her agreement she might be better off for the moment, the agreement was fair and reasonable, and the manufacturers were entitled to have it enforced.

The case was therefore sent back to the justices for them to order the apprentice to return to her work with the manufacturers.—*Dillingham v. Harrison*.—*King's Bench Division*.—21st October, 1917.

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY: JOINING ARMY: RESOLUTION TO PAY PART WAGES: LOCAL GOVERNMENT (EMERGENCY PROVISIONS) ACT, 1916.

The Education Committee of a Local Authority passed a resolution in September, 1914, that all persons in their employ joining His Majesty's Forces during the War should be granted leave of absence, and that payment should be made to them, or to their dependants, during such absence, of their full pay less their pay as members of the Navy or Army.

In November, 1915, this resolution was rescinded, and doubts were raised as to the power of the Authority to make the promised payments.

In May, 1916, the Local Government (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1916, came into force, by which it was provided that a Local Authority may grant leave of absence to their servants for service in the Army or Navy, and may pay them while so serving such sums as may be sufficient to bring their total pay to amounts not exceeding their pay in the civil employment. It was further provided that the Act should apply to servants who before the passing of the Act took service in the Forces with the sanction or permission of the Authority, and that any resolution, promise, sanction or permission passed or given before the passing of the Act by a Local Authority to any servant with a view to his serving in the Forces should be binding on such Authority to the extent to which it would have been binding if the Act had been in force.

The terms of their resolution of September, 1914, were communicated by circular letter to certain teachers. On the faith of the resolution a teacher enlisted in the Army, and later obtained a commission therein. After rescinding the resolution, however, the Authority made no further payments to the teacher. He accordingly sued the Authority to recover the payments due in accordance with the original resolution.

The Local Authority resisted the claim on the ground that there was no enforceable contract, that their promise to pay was ultra vires, and that the rescission of the resolution prevented the Act from applying to it. At the trial judgment was given for the defendants. The plaintiff appealed.

The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal. They held that a promise to pay money to a person on consideration that he joins the Army is a binding and enforceable contract if he does join on the strength of such promise. If the Local Authority had power to make such a contract, they could not by a subsequent resolution rescind such contract. The Act made the promise contained in the resolution binding on them from the time when it was made. The plaintiff was therefore entitled to judgment for the sums he claimed.—*Davies v. Rhondda Urban District Council*.—*Court of Appeal*.—29th October, 1917.

with regard to certain clauses, and prices fixed in detail with regard to remaining clauses. Issued 16th Nov. I.C. 5770/3.

DEPUTIES, EXAMINERS, FIREMEN AND SHOT-FIRERS.—Parties—South Derbyshire and District Colliery Owners' Association and Leicestershire Coal Owners' Association v. National Association of Colliery Deputies and the Midland Mining Officials' Association. Claim—Certain wage increases and alterations, and changes in working and other conditions affecting employment. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) Basic rates of men concerned to be increased in spite of binding nature of previous agreement of 21st Dec., 1916. (2) Claim for uniformity in pay for these men's statutory duties established, but if employer desires them to do other work they must be paid separately and in addition for such. (3) Claim that shot-firers be paid same wages as deputies not established. (4) Basic wages of men concerned to be 8s. 4d. per day for those of five years' standing and over, 7s. 6d. per day for those of less than five years' standing, as the 1911 base rate, to which is to be added existing miners' percentage on 1911 basic rates. (5) Basic wages of shot-firers to be increased by 4d. per day as 1911 base rate, plus existing miners' percentage. (6) Clauses 2, 5, 6, and 9 of Agreement (dated 21st Dec., 1916), with Leicestershire Owners to stand, and apply also to South Derbyshire Owners, also clauses 7 and 8 with certain amendments. (7) Claim established re week's holiday in the year, plus wages, to be effective from 1st Aug., 1917. Issued 9th Nov. Effective from 19th Nov. I.C. 5358/5.

QUARRYMEN.—Parties—Ord & Maddison, Ltd. (Darlington) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Certain advances of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—(1) Day men of 18 and over to receive advance of 3d. per hour and boys an advance of 1d. per hour. (2) Piece-work prices to be advanced by another 7½ per cent. (3) Setmakers to be paid an advance of 5d. per ton, and this advance to include the 1d. per ton specially applied for. (4) Wages of suction gas engine man to be 8½d. per hour, plus 10 per cent. Issued 3rd Nov. Effective from 21st Oct. I.C. 6411/3.

QUARRYMEN AND OTHER EMPLOYEES.—Parties—Howell, Coath & Co. (Porthcawl), Cornelly Quarry Co., Ltd., and Mr. Gwatkin (Porthcawl) v. The Workers' Union. Claim—Advance of wages of 3s. weekly. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) Wages of quarrymen and fillers paid by tonnage rates to be advanced by further 7 per cent. on gross tonnage rates. (2) Wages of certain other quarrymen, lime-burners, shunters, engine-driver and enginemen to be advanced at rate of 6d. per full day worked. (3) In lieu of advances given in previous awards, wages of labourers and a lime-burner in employ of Howell, Coath & Co., to be advanced by 1½d. per hour on wages as they stood on 2nd May, 1917, in case of men of 18 and upwards, and by 1d. per hour in case of boys under 18, but this advance in no case to merge in any advance given since that date. Issued 26th Nov. Effective from first full pay after 1st Nov. I.C. 6275/2.

QUARRYMEN, CEMENT LOADERS, CRUSHERMEN, ETC.—Parties—British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd. v. United Builders' Labourers' Union. Claim—(a) Advance of 1½d. per hour for time workers and 25 per cent. on piece-work rates. (b) Recognised hours to be nine per day. (c) Alteration in overtime rates. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—Wages of day workers to be advanced 3d. per hour, those of quarrymen 1d. per ton and 1d. per yard, and those of cement loaders and crushermen 3d. per ton. Overtime rates fixed, and recognised hours to be ten per day Monday to Friday, and six and a half on Saturdays. The 2s. weekly bonus terminated. Issued 30th Nov. Effective from first full pay after 30th Nov. I.C. 7035/2.

LEAD MINERS.—Parties—Wass & Son (Darley Dale, Matlock) v. The Derbyshire Miners' Association. Claim—Applications for increased rates of wages, reduction of working hours, establishment of provision for settlement of differences re bargain or contract rate and other matters. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(a) Minimum wage of ore-getters to be 5s. 6d. per day of eight hours, plus bonuses amounting to 45 per cent. (b) Existing wages of other classes of workers to be raised by 2½ per cent. and an additional bonus of 15 per cent. to be paid, making 45 per cent. in all. (c) Hours of labour of underground and surface workers fixed by agreement. (d) New method established for settlement of any future differences between ore-getters and employers re bargain or contract rate. (e) Other matters of difference determined by agreement or arbitrator's award. Issued 19th Nov. Effective from 20th Aug. I.C. 5826/2.

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

BLACKSMITHS AND HAMMERMEN.—Parties—The Dalmellington Iron Co., Ltd. (Dunaskin, Ayrshire) v. The Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Claim—(1) Weekly wage of 44s. 6d. for blacksmiths, plus a weekly war bonus of 8s., as from 1st Aug. (2) Weekly wage of 33s. for hammermen, plus a weekly war bonus of 8s. Arbitrator—Sheriff Wilson, K.C. Award—Claim not established. Issued 5th Nov. I.C. 6121/2.

DRESSERS.—Parties—Cochrane & Co., Ltd. (Middlesbrough-on-Tees) v. Iron and Steel and Metal Dressers Trade Society. Claim—Application for payment to dressers in vertical pipe department of 2s. special advance granted to engineers and foundrymen on North-East Coast in April, 1917, or proportionate increase on piece-work rates. Arbitrator—Mr. A. J.

Ashton, K.C. Award—Claim not established. Issued 31st Oct. I.C. 4610/4.

IRONDRESSERS.—Parties—The Carron Co. (Falkirk) v. The General Iron Fitters' Association. Claim—Application for extra payment to irondressers employed at Mungal Factory in respect of horn covers, and No. 110/1 percussion fuse castings. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Dodd. Award—Extra 3d. per gross to be paid for horn covers and No. 110/1 percussion fuse castings, in addition to usual overhead contract price of 3s. 3½d. per ton. Issued 19th Nov. Effective from beginning of first full pay after 21st Nov. I.C. 6126/2.

TOOL SETTERS, FITTERS, &c.—Parties—Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd. (South Bank) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—Advances of wages and overtime pay for certain specified employees. Arbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—(1) Overtime to be paid on the 5s. weekly payable to setters-up under Paragraph 6 of Circular L3, dated October, 1915, and to be effective from beginning of first full pay week in October, 1915, but from this overtime money the 5s. weekly paid by mistake from 29th July to first week in October, 1915, is to be deducted. (2) Bonus of 2½d. for every 100 shells produced over 5,000 weekly to be paid to each shell forge fitter regularly employed, and to be effective from beginning of second week in August, 1917. (3) Men called out after midnight to be paid at the rate of time and a half, plus 1½ hours' pay, this to be effective from 1st Nov. Issued 1st Nov. I.C. 6174/2.

ELECTRIC SKID MEN.—Parties—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd. (Dowlais) v. National Federation of Blastfurnacemen, Quarrymen, Ore Miners and Kindred Trades. Claim—Payment of certain tonnage and piece rates to electric skid men instead of (as at present) day rates. Arbitrator—Mr. P. Ogden Lawrence, K.C. Award—(1) Hotbank skid men and straightener skid men, when working rails, to be paid tonnage rate of 1s. 10½d. per 100 tons. (2) Hotbank skid men, when working shell steel and bars, to be paid 3s. 10d. per shift. (3) Driller skid men to be paid 11d. per 100 bars. (4) Hotbank, straightener and driller skid men, when on day work, to be paid 3s. 10d. per shift. (5) These rates to be plus sliding scale percentage fixed by South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Makers' Association, and plus war bonus of 5s. weekly. Issued 8th Nov. Effective from first full pay day after 30th July, 1917. I.C. 5618/2.

IRON WORKERS.—Parties—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd. (Dowlais) v. The Workers' Union. Claim—Certain advances of wages for Union's members at Dowlais Iron Works. Arbitrator—Mr. T. J. C. Tomlin, K.C. (chairman of the Court of Arbitration). Award—(1) Certain additional sums granted to firemen concerned working on the two week-end shifts, and to spare hands in special circumstances. (2) Minimum advance on pre-war earnings to be 20s. per full ordinary week for all men of 18 years and over. Any further increase calculated on the basis of six shifts weekly to be merged in sums hereby awarded. Issued 16th Nov. Effective from first full pay day in November. I.C. 6855/3.

IRON WORKERS.—Parties—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd. (Dowlais) v. The Iron and Steel Trades' Federation and The Workers' Union. Claim—Advance of 1s. per turn to certain grades at Dowlais Iron Works when on datal rates. Arbitrator—Mr. T. J. C. Tomlin, K.C. (chairman of Court of Arbitration). Award—Minimum advance on pre-war earnings to be 20s. per full ordinary week for all men of 18 years and over. Any further increase calculated on basis of six shifts weekly to be merged in sums hereby awarded. Issued 16th Nov. Effective from first full pay day in Nov., 1917. I.C. 6855/4.

IRON WORKERS.—Parties—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd. (Dowlais) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Advance of 2s. per shift to employees in certain sections of Dowlais Cardiff Works. Arbitrator—Mr. T. J. C. Tomlin, K.C. Award—Minimum advance on pre-war earnings to be 20s. per full ordinary week for all men of 18 years and over. Any further increase calculated on basis of six shifts weekly to be merged in sums hereby awarded. Issued 16th Nov. Effective from first full pay day in Nov., 1917. I.C. 6855/5.

IRON WORKERS.—Parties—Wigston Foundry Co., Ltd. v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for payment to men concerned of advances given in findings of the Committee on Production of 1st March and 14th July in respect of engineering and foundry trades. Arbitrator—Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C. Award—Claim established with regard to all able-bodied men concerned. Issued 16th Nov. Effective from first pay day in Nov. I.C. 6805/2.

NAVVIERS, &c.—Parties—Bolckow Vaughan & Co., Ltd. (South Bank) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—Application for payment to a certain navy gang of war bonuses granted by Committee on Production since June, 1916, to engineering, &c., trades. Arbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—War advance of 2d. per hour to each man in the gang, payable on and after next pay day. Instead of making the advance retrospective, each man to be paid a sum equal to 10 per cent. of his earnings (excluding travelling or lodging money) since beginning of first week in April, 1917. Issued 30th Oct. I.C. 6570/2.

BRICKLAYERS AND GENERAL LABOURERS.—Parties—David Colville & Sons, Ltd. (Motherwell) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for allowance of half an hour's pay per meal hour for bricklayers' labourers and general labourers required to work during meal hours on day

shift, and for time and a quarter for bricklayers' labourers working on night shift. Arbitrator—Mr. W. K. Dickson. Award—Claim established. Issued 5th Nov. Effective from beginning of first full pay after 5th Nov. I.C. 6491/2.

YARD LABOURERS.—Parties—Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd. (Manchester) v. Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation. Claim—Increased overtime pay. Arbitrator—Mr. Ernest Page, K.C. Award—Weekly overtime rates to be one and a quarter for first two hours and one and a half thereafter. No change made in Sunday overtime payment. Issued 19th Nov. I.C. 6777/2.

COAL WHEELERS.—Parties—The Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd. v. The Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation. Claim—Application for payment to coal wheelers at Blochairn Steel Works of full shift for working Friday night instead of the half shift paid now. Arbitrator—Mr. W. K. Dickson. Award—Agreement made that employees in question be paid an overhead rate of 8s. 8d. per shift, also to be paid six shifts for days and six shifts for nights, and stopping time on Saturday to be one o'clock. Issued 3rd Nov. Effective from 3rd Sept. I.C. 6065/2.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.

ENGINEERING TRADE EMPLOYEES.—Parties—The Sheffield and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association (representing Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd., and Cammell, Laird & Co. Ltd.) v. The Sheffield Engineering and Skilled Trade Unions' Joint Committee. Claim—(1) Application for payment of district rate for general turners to men transferred from steel work at Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd., and for notification of the introduction of crank work. (2) Application for payment of district skilled rate to employees formerly working as machine men in the employ of Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., and lately introduced on boring howitzer jackets and turning aeroplane crank cases. Arbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—(1) Claim not established, men concerned not being engaged on skilled work. (2) Rates fixed for boring and turning howitzer jackets, breech rings, and aeroplane crank cases. Issued 29th Oct. Effective from 29th Oct. I.C. 5930/2.

ENGINEERS.—Parties—Wilson & Co., Ltd., and Wilson & Scotchman, Ltd. (both of Frome) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—Advance in rate of wages and overtime pay. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. le Breton, K.C. Award—War wage advances as follows: Men of 18 and over, 8s. weekly; boys, youths and apprentices, 4s. weekly; overtime to be paid at rate of time and a quarter for first two hours, time and a half afterwards on weekdays, double time for Sunday work. Issued Nov. 13. Effective from first full pay day in Sept., 1917. I.C. 6904/2.

BOILERMAKERS AND ENGINEERS.—Parties—Amalgamated Society of Engineers v. The Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Claim—Demarcation of work between boilermakers and engineers employed by Prince of Wales Dry Dock Co. (Swansea), Ltd. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Whiting, C.B. Award—Engineers' claim to work of fixing and securing gun pedestals of merchant vessels, where such pedestals have to be bolted, is in accordance with Bristol Channel Ports Demarcation Rules of 23rd Oct., 1900. Rivetted structure built into the ship for supporting the gun pedestal is boiler-makers' work, and fitting and bolting thereto of the pedestal and packing ring is engineers' work. Issued 15th Nov. I.C. 7223/2.

ENGINEERS.—Parties—East of Scotland Association of Engineers and Ironfounders (representing Ramage & Ferguson, of Leith) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—Application for dirty money at rate of 6d. per hour for tanks and confined spaces, and 4d. per hour on remainder of vessel, these to be extra rates and payable till the vessel leaves dry dock; afterwards 2d. per hour to be paid until completion of job. The extra rates to be paid on all salved and submarine vessels in Leith Port. Arbitrator—Sir Richard Lodge. Award—(1) Impossible to fix uniform rate of dirty money for salved vessels, there being no uniformity in conditions of such work. (2) Extra rate of 6d. per hour for work in tanks and in certain other specified confined spaces in submarines. Issued 20th Nov. Effective from first full pay after 20th Nov. I.C. 3776/2.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.—Parties—King's Norton Metal Works (Birmingham) v. Electrical Trades Union. Claim—Application of terms of Mr. Dodd's previous award of 5th May in respect of above firm and Amalgamated Society of Engineers to members of Electrical Trades Union in firm's employ. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Dodd. Award—Claim established. Issued 5th Nov. I.C. 6465/2.

ELECTRICIANS.—Parties—The National Federated Electrical Association (representing Belfast Employers and Contractors) v. The Electrical Trades Union. Claim—(1) Application for payment to electricians of 3s. weekly advance given in finding of Committee on Production dated 14th July in respect of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades. (2) Difference as to whether a custom exists in Belfast by which wages of electricians rise and fall with the wages of the electricians employed in shipyards. Arbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—(1) Minimum wages payable to electricians concerned to be 1s. 0½d. per hour. (2) Said custom by which electricians' wages rise and fall non-existent. Issued 2nd Nov. Effective from 27th Sept. I.C. 6279/2.

GAS PRODUCER PLANT WORKERS (Supplementary award).—Parties—Stewarts & Lloyd, Ltd. (Glasgow) v. The Workers'

Union. Claim—Difference as to whether all workers employed on gas producer plant should participate in terms of the arbitrator's previous award dated 20th April, 1917. Arbitrator—Sir Thomas Munro, K.B.E. Award—All workmen engaged on gas producer plant included in terms of said award. Issued 3rd Oct. I.C. 2870/2.

DRILLERS AND SKILLED LABOURERS.—Parties—Hughes' Engineering Works (Newhaven) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—Applications with regard to working week, overtime rates, and war bonus. Arbitrator—Sir Wm. Robinson. Award—(1) Number of hours constituting a full normal working week to be 54. (2) Overtime rates fixed as follows: Time and a half for weekdays from 5.30 up to starting time next morning, and Saturdays from noon till midnight. Double time on Sundays and Bank Holidays. (3) Rate of men concerned to be 9d. per hour plus 15s. war advance, and the present war bonus of 3s. to be merged in said 15s. advance. Issued 2nd Nov. Effective from 1st Aug. I.C. 6536/2.

DRILLERS.—Parties—John Brown & Co., Ltd. (Clydebank) v. Ship Constructors' and Shipwrights' Association. Claim—(1) Difference with regard to price to be paid for drilling and punching out high tensile rivets. (2) Extra allowance for work in high tensile plating. (3) Overtime allowance to piece-workers for Sunday work and holidays. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Dodd. Award—(1) Drilling and punching out of high tensile rivets to be done by agreement. (2) Hand drillers only when working on high tensile plating to receive 10 per cent. extra on their list price. (3) Piece-workers to be paid 8d. per hour extra for overtime, and 1s. 4d. per hour extra for work done on Sundays and holidays. Issued 20th Nov. I.C. 2527/8.

SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS.—Parties—Petters, Ltd. (Yeovil) v. The Yeovil Joint Trades Committee. Claim—Wages of all skilled employees to be increased to £3 per week of 54 hours minimum, and those of unskilled male employees to 45s. per week of 54 hours minimum, and overtime to be based on this rate. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—Claim not established. Issued Nov. 30. I.C. 7151/2.

STRIKERS.—Parties—Sir Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd. (Dalmuir) v. The United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers. Claim—Application for payment of 1d. per hour allowance for night shifts to strikers working on time and piece-work strikers. Arbitrator—Sir James Urquhart. Award—Agreement made that claim be established. Issued 1st Nov. Effective from first pay day after 1st Nov. I.C. 6640/2.

BLACKSMITHS AND IRONWORKERS.—Parties—Mid-Derby Branch of National Master Farriers' Association v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Claim—Advance of 1d. per hour for time workers and piece workers. Arbitrator—Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C. Award—Claim not established. Issued 20th Nov. I.C. 6783/2.

JOBBER SMITHS.—Parties—Mechans, Ltd. (Glasgow) v. General Iron Fitters' Association. Claim—Difference in connection with piece-work price to be paid to jobbing smiths for erection of certain chassis frame. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Dodd. Award—Men concerned to receive 15s. 6d. each plus national advances, for the assembling of parts and the erection and bolting together of a certain chassis motor frame. Issued 21st Nov. Effective from first full pay after 21st Nov. I.C. 6594/2.

BRASSWORKERS.—Parties—John Roby, Ltd. (Rainhill, nr. Liverpool) v. United Journeymen Brassfounders, Turners, Fitters, Finishers and Copper Smiths' Association. Claim—(1) Application for advance of 6s. 6d. to men and equivalent on piece prices, and advance of 1s. 6d. weekly to apprentices. (2) The war bonus of 6s. to be converted into wages. (3) Proper overtime rates to be fixed. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. le Breton, K.C. Award—(1) War advances of 3s. weekly to men and 1s. 6d. weekly to apprentices. (2) Claim with regard to war bonus not established. (3) Overtime to be paid at rate of time and a quarter for first two hours, time and a half afterwards for weekdays, double time for Sundays and Bank Holidays. Issued 15th Nov. Effective from first full pay day in Sept. I.C. 4558/2.

LABOURERS, HELPERS AND STAGERS.—Parties—Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd. (Belfast) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—Application for payment of "dirt money" and similar allowances. Arbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—Agreement of 15th Jan., 1915, terminated, except that piece-work platers' helpers to receive 3d. a day on Admiralty work, in addition to other allowances given in this award. Where skilled workers receive dirt money, their helpers and labourers to be paid 3d. a day, and the same sum to be paid to these employees when working on board old ships (also to staggers), or in the cellular double bottom of ships, or when assisting joiners on insulation work. Labourers to receive increased allowance of 6d. a day when cleaning out tanks and bilges on new or old ships, but those receiving this 6d. allowance not to claim the 3d. given in award for any other class of work. Issued 3rd Nov. Effective from beginning of first full pay week after 3rd Nov. I.C. 6619/2.

LABOURERS.—Parties—The Gas Meter-Making Employers' Federation v. Navvies, Builders' Labourers and General Labourers' Union. Claim—Advance of 15s. weekly on pre-war wages, and fixing of local standard rate of 9d. per hour for semi-skilled and non-skilled workers. Arbitrator—Sheriff Wilson, K.C. Award—Advance of 14s. weekly to supersede

previous war advances. Claim not established with regard to standard rate. Issued 5th Nov. Effective from first full pay after 10th Nov. I.C. 6624/2.

SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS AND LABOURERS.—Parties—Sanderson & Robinson, Ltd. (Mansfield) v. The Workers' Union. Claim—Application for payment to workers concerned of advances given in findings of Committee on Production dated 1st March and 14th July. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—War advances of 5s. weekly to men concerned, and of 2s. 6d. weekly to boys and youths. Issued 9th Nov. Effective from 5th Nov. I.C. 6177/2.

EMPLOYEES ENGAGED ON BUILDING TRADE WORK.—Parties—Rochdale Engineering Employers' Association v. Rochdale and District Woodworking Trades Standing Committee. Claim—Difference with regard to date from which a war advance of 1d. per hour granted by the Association to certain employees when engaged on building trade work should be paid. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—Advance in question to be paid as from 1st May, 1917. Issued 6th Nov. I.C. 6409/2.

WOOL-COMB, HACKLE AND GILL MAKERS.—Parties—Harding, Richardson, Rhodes & Co., Ltd. (Leeds) v. The Leeds and District Engineering and Allied Trades Joint Committee. Claim—Application for inclusion of wool-comb, hackle and gill makers in the advance given in finding of Committee on Production dated 14th July in respect of engineering and foundry trades. Arbitrator—Professor J. B. Baillie. Award—Agreement made by which employees in question to receive 3s. weekly advance on present rates. Issued 5th Nov. Effective from 14th Sept. I.C. 6024/2.

CAULKERS AND BOILERMAKERS.—Parties—Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd. (Greenock) v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Claim—Differences with regard to Items 10 and 12 in agreed "Piece-work Price List for Pneumatic Hammers" confirmed by previous award dated 2nd July, 1917. Arbitrator—Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C. Award—Item 10 includes preparation of thin or outside plate, and of thick or inside plate after it has been placed in position; also fixing of joint inside and outside, but does not include cutting of thick or inside plate. Under Item 12, 25s. per boiler is payable in respect of "staging required," both where it needs erecting, and where, already erected, it needs readjusting for use of pneumatic caulkers. Issued 6th Nov. Effective from 2nd July. I.C. 6555/2.

SHIPWRIGHTS AND JOINERS.—Parties—Shipwrights and Joiners at Barry Docks. Claim—Demarcation of work with regard to false floors, magazines, decks and deck houses. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Dodd. Award—Tops of temporary or isolated houses whose thickness does not exceed 1½ in. to be done by joiners. Shipwrights to lay all house tops when caulking is required. False floors to be fitted in isolated houses partly used for living and sleeping accommodation and not exceeding 1½ in. in thickness to be done by joiners; above 1½ in. in thickness to be done by shipwrights. Magazines or ammunition lockers fitted in isolated houses, lazarette, or store rooms adjoining cabins not exceeding 1½ in. in thickness to be done by joiners; above 1½ in. in thickness to be done by shipwrights. Issued 9th Nov. I.C. 6373/2.

SHIPWRIGHTS AND JOINERS.—Parties—Shipwrights and Joiners at Newport. Claim—Demarcation dispute in regard to horse stalling on s.s. *Laomedon*. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Dodd. Award—Joiners to do horse stalling required at this port; but if the fitting up of horse stalls be started on a vessel outside Newport by shipwrights, and the vessel is afterwards sent into this port for any reason, then the shipwrights are to complete the work begun by them. This arrangement to apply for period of the war without prejudice to the question afterwards. Issued 9th Nov. I.C. 6990/2.

METAL WORKERS.—Parties—J. & F. Pool, Ltd. (Hayle) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—Advance of 3s. weekly for certain adults, and 1s. 6d. weekly for certain boys and youths. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Claim established, and to include fitters, tool-makers, blacksmiths and moulders, provided the 12½ per cent. increase given by M. of M. already received by them is extended to the other employees. Issued 23rd Nov. Effective from 1st Oct. I.C. 6581/2.

KNIFE GRINDERS, CUTTERS, FINISHERS, &c.—Parties—Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour (representing various classes of workpeople in the Cutlery Trade). Claim—Advance of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. Chas. Doughty. Award—Association having already given advances upon work for ordinary private customers, similar advances granted to employees concerned for Government work, comprising increased data rates, payment of further 15 per cent. advance to all men concerned, and certain advances for females engaged on productive work. Issued 23rd Nov. Effective from 12th Nov. I.C. 7453/2.

METAL WORKERS.—Parties—Sutcliffe, Ltd. (Crumpsall) v. Gen. Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers. Claim—Application for payment to two of Union's members of eight weeks' back pay of 5s. per week due from 1st April to 1st June. Arbitrator—Mr. Ernest Page, K.C. Award—Claim established, and such sums of 5s. weekly to be taken into account in calculation of any overtime worked in said period of eight weeks. Issued 8th Nov. I.C. 6122/2.

METAL MECHANICS.—Parties—J. Hopkinson & Co., Ltd. v. National Brassworkers' and Metal Mechanics' Association. Claim—Compensation for loss sustained by Union's members through introduction of 50 hours and one break system. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. le Breton, K.C. Award—No award given, agreement being made by which firm undertook to consider any cases brought to their notice where existing piece-work prices do not enable men concerned to make earnings equal to time and a quarter based on rates in force prior to 1st April, 1917. Failing agreement, matter to be referred to arbitrator. Issued 27th Nov. I.C. 6814/2.

FURNACE WORKERS.—Parties—A. Cohen & Co., Ltd. (Great Dover Street, S.E.) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for advance of 3s. weekly to all time and piece workers as from 1st Aug. Arbitrator—Sir Wm. Robinson. Award—Claim not established, all men concerned receiving advances of at least 24s. 6d. weekly over pre-war rates. Issued 14th Nov. I.C. 6535/2.

PLUMBERS.—Parties—Mond Nickel Co., Ltd. (Clydach) v. United Operative Plumbers' and Domestic Engineers' Association. Claim—Application for payment of 1d. per hour "dirt money." Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—Claim not established. Issued 23rd Nov. I.C. 7009/2.

ENGINEEMEN AND FIREMEN.—Parties—Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd. (Leeds) v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemmen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers. Claim—(1) Reduction of working week from 72 hours to 53 hours. (2) Overtime to be paid for, after such 53 hours, at rate of time and a quarter for first two hours, time and a half after, time and a quarter for night work, double time for Sunday. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—(1) Claim not established. (2) Claim established for time worked over present normal full week. Issued 9th Nov. Effective from 7th Nov. I.C. 6748/2.

ENGINE DRIVERS.—Parties—Williams, Foster & Co., Ltd. and Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons, Ltd. (both of Swansea) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—(1) Application for advance of 1s. per turn. (2) Men to be paid same rate whilst working on repairs as when driving. (3) Overtime rates to be double time on Sundays, and time and a half on week days. Arbitrator—Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C. Award—(1) Increase of 6d. a turn whether driving or labouring, to be included in calculation of overtime. (2) Claim not established. (3) No change to be made except as effected by clause (1) hereof. Issued 16th Nov. Effective from first pay day in Nov. I.C. 6800/2.

FIREMEN AND DOORMEN.—Parties—National Master Farriers' Association (London-District) v. Amalgamated Society of Farriers. Claim—Application for (1) advance of 2s. 6d. per day. (2) Week of 48 hours. (3) Iron worked over size 1½ in. by ½ in. to count as cart-horse iron. Arbitrator—Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C. Award—(1) War advance to firemen and doormen of 1s. 3d. per day. (2) No change made in hours of working week. (3) Claim established. Issued 20th Nov. Effective from 1st Nov. I.C. 7149/2.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON BUILDERS.—Parties—Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Co. v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Vehicle Builders, Wheelwrights, Carpenters and Mechanics. Claim—Advance of wages. Arbitrator—Sir Wm. Robinson. Award—War wage advance of 7s. in the £ on present day-work rate of 36s. Issued 28th Nov. Effective from first full pay after 28th Nov. I.C. 7118/2.

WAGON BUILDERS.—Parties—R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd. (Wishaw) v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Vehicle Builders, Wheelwrights, Carpenters and Mechanics. Claim—Difference with regard to price to be paid for building and dismantling of 259 20-ton low-sided wagons (French). Arbitrator—Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C. Award—Price to be paid for said work to be £2 17s. 6d. per wagon, and workmen to be paid in addition the war bonus or war bonuses in force during the period when the wagons were under construction. Issued 27th Nov. I.C. 7038/2.

SMITHS AND STRIKERS.—Parties—Wm. Crane (East Dereham) v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Claim—Application for advance of wages, payment of overtime allowances similar to those paid at Ipswich, and a guaranteed day rate to piece workers. Arbitrator—Professor J. B. Baillie. Award—Minimum advance of time rates for smiths and strikers to be 15s. as from 1st Aug., 1917, and firm to pay further advance of 5s. from beginning of first full pay in Dec., 1917. Strikers doing smiths' work to be paid smiths' rates. Pre-war piece rates to be increased by 10 per cent., plus 8s. weekly, as from 1st Aug., and by further 5s. as from beginning of first full pay in Dec., 1917. Claims established with regard to overtime allowances and piece workers. Issued 23rd Nov. I.C. 5569/2.

Aircraft Manufacture.

ENGINEERS.—Parties—S. E. Saunders, Ltd. (East Cowes) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—Application for a levelling rate, the same as exists in other neighbouring employers' shops, to be paid to all men employed on metal fittings for aircraft, turners included. Arbitrator—Sir Wm. Robinson. Award—Claim not established, in view of advances already made and of further bonus of 12½ per cent. to be paid by the firm. Issued 14th Nov. I.C. 6305/2.

AIRCRAFT WORKERS.—Parties—Handley Page, Ltd. (Cricklewood) v. Workpeople in their Employ. Claim—Application for advance of wages as given in findings of the Committee on Production in respect of engineering and foundry trades, and retrospective payment of the same. Arbitrator—Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C. Award—Workpeople concerned to receive, by consent of the parties, advances at rate of 8½d. weekly for those rated at 10d. an hour, and proportionate advances for those rated at other rates. Issued 14th Nov. Effective from 1st April, 1917, and arrears to be paid on first pay day after 14th Nov. I.C. 6636/2.

ENGINEERS, TOOLMAKERS, &c.—Parties—Petters, Ltd. (Yeovil) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers, The Workers' Union, Society of Amalgamated Toolmakers, and The Sheet Metal Workers' Society. Claim—Application for advance of ½d. per hour to all skilled male workers (except woodworkers) over 18 years of age, and ¼d. per hour to those under 18. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—Claim not established. Issued 17th Nov. I.C. 4538/4.

Textile Trades.

COTTON WORKERS.—Parties—Jas. Lomas, Ltd. (Stockport) v. The Workers' Union. Claim—Increase by 20 per cent. in wages. Arbitrator—Mr. E. F. Vesey Knox, K.C. Award—No order made on Union's application, arrangement being made that employees concerned should be transferred to the textile unions, so that future changes of wages in cotton trade should apply automatically to them. Issued 6th Nov. I.C. 6009/2.

COTTON BLEACHERS AND CLEANERS.—Parties—T. E. Clarke (Turton) v. Operative Bleachers, Dyers, and Finishers' Association. Claim—Advance of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—Advance of ¾d. per hour to white room women and black room women, and these and all other employees concerned to receive war bonus of 1s. 6d. in addition to present wages. Overtime rates fixed for week-days and week-end work. Issued 30th Nov. Effective from first pay day in Nov. for week previous to such pay day and thereafter. I.C. 6488/2.

MENDERS, BURLERS AND KNOTTERS.—Parties—The Huddersfield Fine Cloth Manufacturers' Association, The Huddersfield and District Woollen Manufacturers and Spinners' Association v. The National Society of Dyers and Finishers. Arbitrator—Sir George Askwith, K.C.B., K.C. Award—The above parties having referred to me the question of an application for a further war grant made by the above-named Trade Union on behalf of their members employed as menders, burlers and knotters by the members of the above-named Employers' Association, and having requested me, following upon an award by the Committee on Production dated 31st Oct., 1917, and made between the West Yorkshire Woollen Manufacturers' Association and the General Union of Textile Workers, to make an award with reference to the said menders, burlers and knotters above-mentioned, I have consented to make an award, and do hereby award that, in lieu of and substitution for the existing war wage, there shall be paid to the workpeople concerned a war wage as follows: (1) All male time workers concerned are to receive 60 per cent. in lieu of the percentage increase given in clause 2 of the award dated 8th June, such percentage not to exceed 18. (2) All female time workers concerned are to receive 60 per cent. in lieu of the percentage increase given in clause 3 of the award of 8th June. (3) All male piece workers are to receive 48 per cent. in lieu of the percentage increase given in clause 4 of the award of 8th June. (4) All female piece workers are to receive 51 per cent. in lieu of the percentage increase given in clause 5 of the award of 8th June. (5) The percentage allowances are to be payable as from the beginning of the first full pay following 11th Oct. and are to be regarded as war wages, and recognised as due to and dependent upon the existence of the abnormal conditions now prevailing in consequence of the war. (6) The percentage advances set forth in this award are on the basis of a full ordinary week of 55½ hours; where overtime is worked the overtime rates which are customary in the trade shall be subject to the percentage advances of 60, 48, 51, and 36, respectively given in preceding clauses of this award. (7) In the case of piece workers working less than 55½ hours the percentage advance calculated on piece-work rates is to be paid in full, notwithstanding that the hours worked are less than the full ordinary week. (8) Except as modified by this award existing agreements between the parties are to remain undisturbed. Issued 7th Nov., 1917. I.C. 7230.

WOOLLEN WORKERS.—Parties—Hill & Sons, Ltd. (Dublin) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain advances of wages and for alteration of working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. Jas. Andrews. Award—War wage advance of 3s. weekly to all time workers concerned, and wages of piece workers to be increased at rate of 10 per cent. on net weekly earnings, including bonus. Carters to receive in addition 1s. per day travelling expenses. Issued 13th Nov. Effective from first pay day after 1st Nov. I.C. 6372/2.

WOOLLEN YARN SPINNERS.—Parties—Kilmarnock Woollen Yarn Spinners v. Their Employees. Claim—Application for advances of 10s. weekly to all men, 5s. weekly to all boys and women, with pro rata advance in piece-work rates; overtime to be paid at rate of time and a half with double time on Sundays, and night shift to get allowance of 1s. per night

over wage paid for same job during day. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson (chairman of Conciliation Board). Award—War bonus of 1s. 6d. weekly granted to men of 18 and over, and of 1s. weekly to women and boys. Questions of overtime, Sunday rates, and night shift allowance to stand over for settlement by parties if possible, in default of which to be remitted to arbitrator. Issued 21st Nov. Effective from first pay day after 21st Nov. I.C. 7265/2.

WOOLLEN WORKERS.—Parties—Hill & Sons, Ltd. (Dublin) v. Irish Women Workers' Union. Claim—Advance of 7s. 6d. weekly for women workers whether engaged on time or piece work. Arbitrator—Mr. James Andrews. Award—War wage advance of 2s. 6d. weekly to time workers of 18 and upwards, and at rate of 15 per cent. on week's earnings (including present war bonus, but excluding time and family bonus) to piece workers of 18 and upwards. Half these advances to be paid to girls under 18. Issued 28th Nov. Effective from first full pay day after 1st Nov. I.C. 6808/2.

WOOLLEN WORKERS.—Parties—The West Wales Woollen Manufacturers' Association v. The Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—General increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Mervyn Howell. Award—Increase of 7 per cent. to male and female employees earning up to 20s. weekly, and increase of 10 per cent. to those earning over 20s. weekly. Issued November. Effective from 30th Sept. I.C. 6421/2.

LACE MAKERS.—Parties—Nottingham Lace Manufacturers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Operative Lace Makers. Claim—Increased war bonus. Arbitrator—Sir George Askwith, K.C.B., K.C. (chairman of Board of Conciliation). Award—Agreement made by which a 20 per cent. bonus to be paid on wages not exceeding 30s. weekly, 15 per cent. bonus on wages over 30s. and up to 40s., and 10 per cent. bonus on wages over 40s. A worker receiving wages above lines of division who would by the less percentage receive less than a lower-paid worker, to have his bonus and wages made up to at least the sum receivable by such lower-paid worker. Issued 20th Nov. Effective from first pay day after 26th Nov. I.C. 7174/2.

DYERS, BLEACHERS, &c.—Parties—Scottish Federation of Dyers and Bleachers and The Society of Master Calico Printers (Scottish Committee) v. Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Kindred Trades. Claim—Advance of 10s. weekly to all day-rate workers, with equivalent increase to all piece workers. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—All existing war advances to be abolished, and following war wage advances to be paid in lieu thereof: 16s. weekly to males of 18 years and over; 10s. weekly to females of 18 years and over; 8s. 6d. weekly to males and females under 18 years. Issued 13th Nov. Effective from first pay day after 13th Nov. I.C. 6869/2.

MECHANICS' LABOURERS.—Parties—Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for payment to mechanics' labourers of advances similar to those given by Committee on Production in findings dated 1st March and 14th July in respect of engineering and foundry trades. Arbitrator—Mr. Ernest Page, K.C. Award—(1) Mechanics' labourers only entitled to advances which affect the Yorkshire dyeing and finishing trade. (2) Association have fulfilled the terms of all agreements and awards affecting wages of men concerned. (3) Arbitrator advises that in cases where the 50 per cent. now paid is less than 14s. for full week's work, it be in future made up to 14s. Issued 19th Nov. I.C. 6923/2.

TEXTILE WORKERS.—Parties—Hosiery Manufacturers' Association v. National Hosiery Federation. Claim—Advance of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—Further advance in war bonus of 1½d. in the shilling, making total war bonus of 3½d. in the shilling; this total of 3½d. in the shilling to be paid on wages up to 50s. in the case of men, and up to 25s. in the case of women. Issued 24th Nov. Effective from first full pay day after 3rd Dec. I.C. 6965/2.

Clothing Trades.

GARMENT WORKERS.—Parties—Hart & Levy, Ltd. (Leicester) v. United Garment Workers' Union. Claim—Dispute (resulting in strike) caused by firm's action in differentiating between civilian and khaki workers in complying with the finding of the Committee on Production dated 4th Oct., 1917. Arbitrator—Officer of Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department (acted as Conciliator). Award—Agreement made by which (1) Strikers apologised. (2) Firm undertook to carry out said finding of Committee on Production in same manner as is obligatory on all members of Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation; also to pay the bonus on all civil and Government work pending. (3) All workers to be reinstated as soon as possible without prejudice. (4) The deficit in output due to strike to be overtaken as far as possible and smooth working relations to be facilitated by all concerned. Issued 13th Oct. I.C. 6091/2.

Transport Trades.

CARTERS AND LOADERS.—Parties—The Leicestershire General Cartage Association and the Leicestershire Coal Merchants' Association v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application of 41s. weekly to men concerned. Arbitrator—Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C. Award—War wage advance of 7s. weekly, bringing carters' wages up to 41s. weekly and loaders' up to 40s. weekly. Issued 12th Nov. Effective from first pay day in Nov. I.C. 6928/2.

CARTERS.—Parties—John Wallis & Sons (Cork) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for advance in weekly rates, overtime pay, and country work, and for certain changes in working conditions. Arbitrator—Professor J. B. Baillie. Award—Weekly wage of men concerned to be 30s. Overtime rates fixed for weekdays, Sundays, theatre work, and dinner hours when worked. Ordinary working week not to exceed 60 hours. Allowance for short journeys to Waterford carters increased from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 4d., and casual men to be paid at rate of 5s. 6d. per day. Issued 20th Nov. Effective from 26th Nov. I.C. 1803/3.

MOTOR DRIVERS, CARTERS, &c.—Parties—Liverpool Cart-owners' Association, Liverpool Short Cart Owners' Association, Liverpool Association of Coal Owners and Merchants and Birkenhead and District Cartowners' Association v. Mersey Quay and Railway Carters' Union. Claim—Application for new terms of employment. Arbitrator—Professor J. B. Baillie (Chairman of Conference). Award—Agreement made by which teammen, one-horse drivers, all casuals, motor-drivers, second-men, and trailer-men to receive advance of 6s. weekly, and regular juniors an advance of 2s. 6d. weekly. Overtime rates fixed and full-time system abolished. Issued 20th Nov. Effective from 1st Dec. I.C. 7005/2.

CARTERS AND MOTORMEN.—Parties—Brighouse District Horse Owners' and Allied Trades' Association v. Amalgamated Association of Carters and Motormen. Claim—(a) Minimum rate for week of 60 hours for drivers of one-horse and one vehicle to be £2, and for two horses and one vehicle £2 5s. (b) All motormen to receive advance of 5s. weekly on existing rates. Arbitrator—Mr. Ernest Page, K.C. Award—(1) Minimum weekly wage of carters driving one horse and one vehicle to be advanced from 34s. to 39s., and of those driving two horses and one vehicle from 38s. to 43s. (2) Claim not established, there being only one driver and one assistant concerned. Issued 27th Nov. Effective from beginning of first full working week in Nov., 1917. I.C. 7183/2.

HARBOUR PORTERS.—Parties—Dundee Harbour Porters' (Employers) Society v. Dundee Branch of Scottish Union of Dock Labourers. Claim—Application for payment of 1d. per hour from 30th April, 1917, to 1st July, 1917, in respect of Sir Thomas Munro's award of 15th June, 1917, of 1d. per hour increase to Dundee dock labourers. Arbitrator—Officer of Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department (Chairman of Conference). Award—Claim established, and recommendation made to merchants to make good this amount to the Harbour Porters Employers. Issued 27th Aug., payable not later than 3rd Sept., 1917. I.C. 5075/2.

DOCKERS.—Parties—Ross & Marshall, Ltd. (Greenock) and The Greenock Stevedore Co., Ltd. v. The Greenock and District Dockers' Union. Claim—Differences with regard to rates payable to men who continue to work in daytime after completion of night shift, and with regard to interpretation of Clause 1 of previous award dated 2nd Aug. Arbitrator—Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C. Award—Time and a half payment of ordinary day rate to be made to employees who are engaged by firm to work on into the day to finish a ship after completion of night shift, and this payment to be made to men concerned who worked on into the day on 10th Aug. Except in certain stated circumstances when the work on a vessel is stopped for any reason other than weather conditions, the workmen to be paid as for half a shift when work prior to such stoppage does not exceed half a shift, and as for a full shift when the work prior to stoppage exceeds half a shift. Issued 7th Nov. I.C. 4780/5.

ANGLE IRON SMITHS, PLATERS, PATCHERS, &c.—Parties—Great Western Railway Co. v. The Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Claim—Differences re rates of wages for time and piece work, behaviour of foremen and instruction of apprentices. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Whiting, C.B. (Chairman of Court of Arbitration). Award—Provisional time rates fixed in detail for various grades of workmen concerned, these rates to be plus 15s. war wages as now paid, and to be effective from and including week ending 10th Nov. Chargemen to receive 1s. a day above these rates. Joint committee representing employers and men to prepare an agreed price list for ordinary piece-work items; piece-work rates for special jobs to be settled from time to time by agreement. The revised prices to be effective from 16th Dec., 1917, and meanwhile all men on piece work to be paid 25 per cent. over their new time rates whenever this sum exceeds their piece-work earnings on present rates; this arrangement to begin on same date as new time rates. Steps to be taken to remove cause of complaint regarding behaviour of foremen, and the company urged to give apprentices effective training in most branches of their work during first half of their time. Issued 12th Nov. I.C. 6656/3.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—Parties—Northern Counties Committee of Midland Railway Co. v. Belfast District branch of Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Claim—Application for payment to Union's members of standard rate of wages and war bonus, such payment to be retrospective from 1st May, 1917. Arbitrator—Mr. James Andrews. Award—Claim established, but payment to be retrospective from 1st Sept., and arrears to be paid on first pay day after 17th Nov. Issued 17th Nov. I.C. 6668/2.

SHIP LABOURERS, QUAY PORTERS, CATTLE MEN, AND CASUAL LABOURERS.—Parties—Clyde Shipping Co., Ltd. (Waterford) v. National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers (Waterford branch). Claim—Application for certain increases in wages and alterations of working conditions. Arbitrator—

Mr. W. Carrigan, K.C. Award—(1) *Re* employees in Liverpool department: Ship labourers and quay porters to be paid present standard rate of wages, the former for working week of 54 hours, the latter for one of 58 hours. Extra payment of 6d. per hour to be given to these employees when working on Saturdays between 6 p.m. and midnight, and Sunday midnight to 6 a.m. Monday, also when required to work in dinner hour. Men employed on handling cement to be allowed 6d. extra wages when quantity is less than 20 tons, 1s. when over that amount. War bonus to cattle men increased from 10s. to 12s. 6d., with continuance of present 2s. allowance for "preparing" ship. (2) Same conditions as in Clause (1) to apply to ship labourers and quay porters in the company's Glasgow department, and the extra rate for work between midnight Saturday and 8 a.m. Sunday to be 4d. per hour. (3) Existing rates to casual labourers confirmed, except that extra rate of 3d. per hour to be paid for work between 6 p.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday, or between midnight Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday, also extra 6d. wages to be paid for loss of dinner hour. Issued 19th Nov. In case of ship labourers, quay porters and cattle men, effective from first of the several pay days for each class following 1st Oct. In case of casual labourers, effective from 19th Nov. I.C. 6680.

DOCKERS, HATCHWAYMEN AND WINCHMEN.—Parties—King's Lynn Docks and Railway Co. v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—(1) Applications made by the Union for increase of present 5 per cent. bonus on certain rates, and present 20 per cent. bonus on other rates, to a 40 per cent. bonus on all rates; for advance of wages to hatchwaymen and winchmen, and for alteration of present rates for shipping and stowing potatoes. (2) Application by the company for amendment of existing agreement re working hours. Arbitrator—Professor J. B. Baillie. Award—Increase of 7½ per cent. bonus on present 5 per cent. and also on present 20 per cent. bonus; winchmen to be paid at the rate of 6s. per day and 3s. per half day, plus 27½ per cent. bonus on earnings; hatchwaymen to be paid at the rate of 6½d. per hour, plus 27½ per cent. bonus on earnings; no change made in rates for shipping and stowing potatoes. (2) Working hours from 1st Nov. to 28th-29th Feb. to be from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., and the company to pay at overtime rates for the hour from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. Issued 22nd Nov. Effective from 26th Nov. I.C. 6631/2.

HARBOUR WORKERS.—Parties—The Greenock Harbour Trust v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—Increase of 1d. per hour on present rates. Arbitrator—Sheriff Wilson, K.C. Award—Agreement made by which men concerned to receive war wage advance of 2d. per hour on present rates, in lieu of the claim made, provided this arrangement continues till 30th April, 1918, with no alterations to be sought by either party prior to that date. Issued 28th Nov. Effective from 1st Jan., 1918. I.C. 6810/2.

DOCKERS.—Parties—Ross & Marshall, Ltd. (Greenock), and The Greenock Stevedore Co., Ltd. v. Greenock Dockers' Union. Claim—Advance of 2d. per hour. Arbitrator—Officer of Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department (Chairman of Conference). Award—Agreement made by which whatever increase per hour is awarded to the Glasgow dockers by the Committee on Production's finding now pending shall apply on the same date to Greenock dockers. Issued 29th Nov. I.C. 7260/2.

PAINTERS.—Parties—Northern Counties Committee of Midland Railway Co. v. Belfast District Branch of National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators. Claim—Application for payment to the Union's members of district standard rates of wages and war bonus, such payment to be retrospective from 1st July. Arbitrator—Mr. Jas. Andrews. Award—Claim established, but payment to be retrospective from 1st Sept., and arrears to be paid on first pay day after 17th Nov. Issued 17th Nov. I.C. 6661/2.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

MECHANICS, PORTERS, &c.—Parties—Waring & Gillow, Ltd. (London) v. The Workers' Union. Claim—(1) The 2s. 6d. weekly given by Statutory Orders of the Ministry of Munitions to be applied to certain female employees in the White City. (2) All porters to be paid at rate of 9d. per hour, plus 5s. weekly war bonus. (3) All time workers (males) to receive weekly bonus of 5s. (4) Staff employees engaged on night work to receive the existing extra rate for night work. (5) Mechanics to receive 2d. per hour increase, and payment at rate of time and a half for night work, and in addition a weekly bonus of 5s. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) Bonus of 2s. 6d. weekly to employees concerned of 18 years and over, and of 1s. 3d. weekly to those under 18. (2) Claim as made not established, but porters to be paid an additional war bonus of 3s. 6d. weekly. (3) Additional war bonus at rate of 3s. 6d. weekly to male time workers of 18 years and over, and of 1s. 6d. to those under 18. (4) Claim established. (5) Claim not established. Issued 1st Oct. Effective from 17th Sept. I.C. 6041/2.

CABINETMAKERS AND WOOD-SAWYERS.—Parties—The Cabinet Trade Employers (Halifax) v. The Cabinetmakers and Wood-Sawyers in Halifax. Claim—Application for payment at rate of 1s. 2d. per hour to be retrospective from 1st Sept. Arbitrator—Professor J. B. Baillie. Award—Men concerned to be paid at rate of 1s. per hour. Issued 5th Nov. Effective from 15th Oct. I.C. 6618/2.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS.—Parties—Witham & Co. (Long Eaton) v. Amalgamated Society of Wheelwrights, Smiths and Motor

Body Builders. Claim—Complaint on behalf of eleven of Society's members that firm are not carrying out fair interpretation of finding of the Committee on Production dated 18th June, 1917. Arbitrator—Sir Wm. Robinson. Award—As to wheel No. 200, price to be advanced to 1s. 4d. to be paid to men concerned as from 23rd June, and as to wheel No. 159, price to be advanced to 1s. 2d. as from 23rd June. Issued 26th Nov. I.C. 6234/2.

AMMUNITION BOX MAKERS.—Parties—John Lewis, Son & Co., and Charles M. Moxham & Co. (both of Swansea) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Claim—War bonus of 15s. weekly as from 1st Sept. Arbitrator—Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C. Award—(1) Working hours to be the same as for other employees and overtime to be paid on same basis. (2) Rate to be increased to 1s. 0½d. per hour, and all previous bonuses and advances to be merged therein. (3) Instead of making the award retrospective, each man to receive lump sum of 2s. 6d. weekly for each week worked since 1st Sept. last. (4) Boys under 18 to receive advances equal to one-half of the above. Issued 15th Nov. Effective from next pay day after 15th Nov. I.C. 6489/4.

SAWYERS, GENERAL LABOURERS, &c.—Parties—John Lewis, Son & Co., John Glasbrook & Sons, Chas. M. Moxham & Co., and Gregor Bros. (all of Swansea) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—Additional war bonus of 3s. weekly as from 1st Sept. Arbitrator—Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C. Award—Claim established. Issued 15th Nov. I.C. 6489/3.

WOODCUTTING MACHINISTS.—Parties—Sheffield and District Saw Mills Proprietors' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Claim—Advance of 2d. per hour. Arbitrator—Sir William Robinson. Award—War wage advance of 1½d. per hour to men concerned. Issued 29th Nov. Effective from first full pay following 2nd Oct. I.C. 6958/2.

LABOURERS.—Parties—S. Stevenson & Co. (Glasgow) v. Labourers in their Employ. Claim—Advance in rate of wages from 8½d. to 9½d. per hour. Arbitrator—Sir James Urquhart. Award—Claim established, and men concerned to make no further application for four months from 10th Nov. Issued 10th Nov. Effective from 17th Nov. I.C. 6997/2.

LABOURERS AND CRANE DRIVERS.—Parties—Preston Sawmills Proprietors' Association v. The Workers' Union. Claim—Applications for advance of 10s. weekly to labourers and for payment of standard district rate to crane drivers. Arbitrator—Sir Wm. Robinson. Award—War wage advance of 5s. weekly to labourers, and 4s. weekly to crane drivers. Issued 17th Nov. Effective from first full pay day in Nov. I.C. 6707/2.

UPHOLSTERERS.—Parties—Army and Navy Auxiliary Co-operative Supply, Ltd. (Westminster) v. Amalgamated Union of Upholsterers and Company's Workers in Upholstery Department. Claim—Question whether or not the company should pay a 15 per cent. increase in respect of work on "specials" executed between 2nd July and 17th Sept., this 15 per cent. being the advance in piece-work prices granted by previous award of 11th Sept. in difference between the Union and Cabinet Trades' Federation. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Claim established. Issued 22nd Nov. I.C. 6999/2.

Chemical, Glass, and Pottery Trades.

GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS.—Parties—Yorkshire Flint Glass Bottle Manufacturers' Association (representing P. Gilston & Co., Hunstet Carr, Leeds) v. National Glass Bottle Makers' Society. Claim—Application for payment of wages to Union's members for a day on which they stopped work owing to a dispute with the firm. Arbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—Claim not established. Issued 12th Nov. I.C. 6195/2.

GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS AND BLOWERS.—Parties—Yorkshire Flint Glass Bottle Manufacturers' Association v. National Glass Bottle Makers' Society. Claim—Advance of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—Wages of bottle makers to be 50s. 2d. for week's work of 14 moves and 3s. 7d. per move overwork; wages of bottle blowers to be 49s. for week's work of 14 moves and 3s. 7d. per move overwork. Makers and blowers employed in the County of London to be paid these rates, plus 5 per cent. Issued 12th Nov. Effective from 1st Oct. I.C. 6259/2.

POTTERY WORKERS.—Parties—Doulton & Co., Ltd. (Lambeth) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application on behalf of Union's members at firm's Springfield works for recognition and adoption by firm of 15s. advance on pre-war rates paid in engineering and other trades in Midland area. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—Time workers to receive war advance of 3s. weekly in addition to present pay and bonuses; pro rata advances to piece workers. Any advances given to workers concerned since June, 1917, which exceed the 10 per cent. general increase then given by the Minister of Munitions to merge in general advances hereby awarded. Boys and youths to receive one-half above amounts. This award not to apply to yard men employed at this branch of the firm's works, their cases having been considered individually by the firm. Issued 27th Nov. Effective from first full pay after 21st Nov. I.C. 7160/2.

BLACKSMITH STRIKERS.—Parties—One of H.M. Factories v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Claim—Application for extension to blacksmith strikers of 25 per cent. bonus at present paid to engineers and blacksmiths. Arbitrator—Mr. Walter Dodd.

Award—Claim established. Issued 5th Nov. Effective from first pay day after 5th Nov. I.C. 6412/2.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—Parties—Management of one of H.M. Factories v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Claim—Application for payment for several days' holiday which the men engaged on Works Department, the staff, bricklayers, labourers and all men working in the building department were compelled to take in August last. Arbitrator—Mr. Ernest Page, K.C. Award—Claim not established, the days in question being lawfully declared holidays. Issued 7th Nov. I.C. 6388/2.

SHELL WORKERS.—Parties—One of H.M. Factories v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of 3d. per hour to men employed on centring and parting-off machines of the factory. Arbitrator—Sir James Urquhart. Award—No award given, but agreement made by which the Union withdraw their claim upon the firm undertaking so to adjust the wages of men concerned that their total earnings per 1,000 shells produced shall be never less than their average earning capacity at or about the end of March last, when full output was 18,000 shells. Issued 9th Nov. I.C. 3962/2.

CALCINING FURNACEMEN, &c.—Parties—Brand's Pure Spelter Co., Ltd. (Irvine) v. The Workers' Union. Claim—Application for payment of an advance of 3s. weekly to men employed in calcining furnaces and in the pottery department, and to the labourers. Arbitrator—Sheriff Hay Shennan. Award—Claim established. Issued 2nd Nov. Effective from first full pay week after 18th Sept. I.C. 6318/2.

EMPLOYEES IN OIL WORKS.—Parties—Ferguson Shaw & Sons, Lewis & John MacLellan, J. & D. Hamilton, Ltd., Dick & Parker, Ltd. (all of Glasgow) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Advance of wages. Arbitrator—Officer of Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department (Chairman of Conference). Award—(1) Advance of 15s. weekly over pre-war wage of 25s. weekly to be paid to employees concerned, and these employees to benefit also by the National Award of the Committee on Production then pending, and by all such future national awards. (2) All men earning over 40s. weekly who do not yet receive an increase equal to 15s. weekly over pre-war wage to receive such increase as to bring their wages up to 15s. above pre-war wage. (3) Minimum wage of 27s. weekly to be paid to females over 18 years, and an increase of 1s. weekly to males and females under 18. Issued 5th Nov. Effective from first pay day after Nov. 5th. I.C. 6110/2.

CHEMICAL WORKERS.—Parties—The Pontardulais Chemical Co., Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for increase of 1s. per day or per shift for all employees. Arbitrator—Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C. Award—Men's wages to be increased by 6d. per day or per shift; boys to receive half this advance; skilled workmen or tradesmen receiving this advance not to be entitled to any general advance given in their respective trades. Issued 5th Nov. Effective from first pay day in October. I.C. 6180/2.

CHEMICAL WORKERS.—Parties—Morris & Griffin, Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Advance of 10s. weekly for all employees in chemical works. Arbitrator—Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C. Award—(1) Men's wages to be so increased as to bring advances made since the war to minimum of 2s. 6d. per day or per shift, and all previous increases to be merged in the increase now given. (2) General conditions of Chemical Trades finding of Committee on Production dated 18th July, to be applied to boys' wages, piece workers, overtime war advances, &c. (3) Rates of pay for women and girls to be governed by the Munitions of War Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917, Nos. 489, 490, 492, and any subsequent relevant orders as from first pay day in September. Issued 5th Nov. Effective from first pay day in September. I.C. 6146/2.

KILN-MEN AND PYRITES WHEELERS.—Parties—James Gibb & Finch, Ltd. (Plymouth) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for extra help for six kiln-men and two pyrites wheelers, or payment of 5s. each in lieu thereof to kiln-men and increase of 1½d. per ton in lieu thereof to pyrites wheelers. Arbitrator—Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C. Award—Claim not established, firm stating that conditions involving this extra work were only temporary. Issued 5th Nov. I.C. 6225/2.

CHEMICAL WORKERS.—Parties—National Explosives Co., Ltd., v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—Advances of 10s. weekly for men and 5s. weekly for boys. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—War wage advance of 3s. weekly to men of 18 years and over, and of 1s. 6d. weekly to boys and youths under 18. Issued 22nd Nov. Effective from beginning of first full pay after 1st Oct. I.C. 6656/2.

CHEMICAL WORKERS.—Parties—Parke, Davis & Co. (London) v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for advance of wages, and as to overtime payment and as to holidays. Arbitrator—Sir Cyril Jackson. Award—Advance of 6s. weekly to adult males, and their minimum wage to be 38s. weekly; advance of 4s. weekly to females, and minimum wage of women over 18 years to be 20s., except that during first month of employment minimum rate of these employees to be 17s.; boys to receive advance of 3s. weekly. In each case the advance hereby given includes any increase granted since 9th Aug. Output bonus of 2s. 6d. granted to all piece workers earning 25s. and over. Overtime rates fixed, and week's holiday now given to employees after twelve

months' service to be continued. Issued 23rd Nov. Effective from 29th Sept. I.C. 6599/2.

BURNERMEN AND CRUSHERMEN.—Parties—Sadler & Co., Ltd. (Middlesbrough) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—Application for increases of 13s. 5d. per week of seven shifts for nine burnermen, and 10s. 6d. per week of seven shifts for two crushermen. Arbitrator—Sir Cyril Jackson, M.A. Award—Advances of 8s. 9d. per week of seven shifts granted to burnermen, and 10s. 6d. per week of seven shifts to crushermen. Issued 23rd Nov. Effective from 24th Oct. I.C. 7321/2.

LABOURERS, PAINTERS, CHEMICAL WORKERS, &c.—Parties—Kynoch-Arklow, Ltd. (Arklow) v. Certain Employees. Claim—(1) Curtailment of working hours to 8 per day. (2) Abolition of long shift at week-ends. (3) Conversion of output bonus into wages. (4) Advance of wages. (5) Payment of overtime rates. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) Claim not established. (2) Long shift to be abolished save in exceptional circumstances. (3) Output bonus to be readjusted, and war wage increase to be given in lieu of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the same. (4) War wage advances in detail to various classes of workers concerned; also overtime payment in certain cases. (5) Claim not established, except when granted in clause (4). Issued 7th Nov. Effective from 17th Oct. I.C. 7295.

Food Trades.

OPERATIVE BAKERS.—Parties—Master Bakers' Midland Federation and Co-operative Societies v. Birmingham and Midland District Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers. Claim—(1) Applications for reduction of hours, abolition of Sunday labour, overtime rates, and advance of 10s. weekly for male workers. (2) Applications on behalf of women workers for scale of pay for skilled and unskilled labour, reduction of hours to 48 weekly, and overtime rates. Arbitrator—Mr. A. W. Tyler. Award—(1) Agreement made by which bakers to receive war advance of 8s. weekly; those receiving over present minimum scale to have wages made up in proportion to maximum of 8s. over present scale. This increase to apply also to platers, second hands, single hands, doughmen and foremen. No change in hours or other working conditions to be made for six months at least, and then three months' notice. (2) Agreement made fixing rates of pay for various grades of women workers, also overtime payments and reducing working hours to 48 weekly. Issued (1) 9th Nov. (2) 21st Nov. Effective from 9th Nov. I.C. 6340/3.

OPERATIVE BAKERS.—Parties—Co-operative Societies of Dunfermline, Cowdenbeath, Kelty, Lochgelly and Townhill, and Mr. Allan and Mr. Stephen (Bakers) of Dunfermline v. Operative Bakers' Union. Claim—Advance in minimum wage from 52s. to 54s. weekly and increased overtime payment. Arbitrator—Officer of Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department (Chairman of Conference). Award—Agreement made fixing minimum wage at 54s. for regularly employed journeymen; early men to receive 2s. above the minimum; overtime to be paid at rate of 1s. 4d. per hour; rates fixed for jobbers, and week's working hours defined; conditions of employment established with regard to notice, payment for holidays, apprenticeship, &c. Issued 19th Nov. Effective from 19th Nov., 1917, till 28th Oct., 1918. I.C. 7334/2.

OPERATIVE BAKERS.—Parties—Hawick Master Bakers' Association v. Scottish Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners. Claim—Difference with regard to conditions of employment. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—Conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties in Nov., 1916, to remain in force, save as follows: Minimum wage to be 49s. weekly, jobbers to be paid in proportion therewith, and men required to start work at 4 a.m. to receive 1s. 6d. extra on all wages unless otherwise specially agreed by Employer, Workmen and Local Branch of Union. Issued 21st Nov. Effective from first pay day after 21st Nov. I.C. 7171/2.

BREAD VAN DRIVERS AND BOYS, STABLEMEN AND YARDMEN, BAKERS, &c.—Parties—Dublin Master Bakers' Committee v. Irish Transport Workers' Union and Irish Bakers' National Amalgamated Union. Claim—Application for all-round increase for certain employees, or else for a minimum rate of wages for the same, also application re reduction of working hours, overtime payment, and for employment of Trade Union labour only. Arbitrator—Mr. H. Hanna, K.C. Award—Minimum weekly wages fixed for bread van drivers and boys, stablemen and yardmen, and inside workers; bakers and apprentices to be paid increased rates. Claim for eight hours a day time system for bakers and inside workers established, but claim that day should start not earlier than 6 a.m. and finish not later than 7 p.m. is disallowed. Sunday labour abolished between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., and to be operative from 1st Jan., 1918. Payments for overtime fixed. Claim not established re employment of Trade Union labour. Issued 21st Nov. Effective from first full pay day after 21st Nov. I.C. 7015/2.

Public Utility Services.

FITTERS, BOILERMAKERS, LABOURERS, &c.—Parties—The Swansea Harbour Trust v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society and the National Amalgamated Labourers' Union. Claim—(1) Payment to men concerned of advance given in finding of Committee on Production dated 14th July. (2) Further advance of 2s. weekly to assimilate the weekly wage of 60s. per man, being the district rate paid to members of the Swansea Ship

Repairing Association. (3) Future rates to vary according to those paid by firms in the Swansea Ship Repairing Association. Arbitrator—Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C. Award—(1) Claim established (60s. weekly wage) for fitters. Boys and apprentices under 18 to receive advance of 1s. 6d. per week, effective from 1st Aug. (2) Platers and rivetters to receive 60s. per week, holders-up 55s. weekly, in both cases an increase of 5s. (3) Wages of labourers in fitting, engineering and hydraulic repairing departments to be advanced to 55s. weekly, an increase of 3s. (4) Claim established with regard to wages paid by firms in Swansea Ship Repairing Association. Issued 5th Nov. I.C. 6556/2.

CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.—Parties—Town Council of Aberdeen v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Advance of wages. Arbitrator—Sir James Urquhart (chairman of Conference). Award—Agreement made as follows: (1) War advance on pre-war wages of 3d. per hour, with time and a half for Sunday for members of the Union; this increase to include previous advances. (2) War advance on pre-war wages of 1½d. per hour for boys under 18 and apprentices. (3) In the case of employees engaged since the war, wages earned for same work before the war to be regarded as pre-war wages. Issued 6th Nov. I.C. 4629/5.

GAS WORKERS.—Parties—Portsea Island Gas Light Co. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—Certain bonuses heretofore granted, amounting to 11s. weekly, to be regarded as war wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Claim not established. Issued 9th Nov. I.C. 6030/2.

CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.—Parties—Corporation of Macclesfield v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Advance of 15s. weekly over pre-war rates. Arbitrator—Mr. H. Courthope Munroe, K.C. Award—War bonuses and war wage advances now being paid to be increased to 12s. weekly, at rate of 2s. per day for each day worked. Issued 9th Nov. Effective from beginning of first full pay after 5th Sept. last. I.C. 6770/2.

ENGINEERS.—Parties—Aldershot Gas, Water and District Lighting Co. v. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—Application for payment of Farnborough rate of wages to men concerned, i.e. 53s. for week of 48 hours. Arbitrator—Mr. H. Courthope Munroe, K.C. Award—Claim as made not established, but men concerned to be paid a war bonus of 3s. per week, to be deducted from certain periodical payments made by the firm to the men concerned. Issued 11th Nov. Effective from first full pay day after 11th Nov. I.C. 6181/2.

CARTERS AND OTHER MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.—Parties—Town Councils of Coatbridge, Hamilton, Motherwell and Wishaw. Claim—Advance of 2s. weekly to be retrospective from 1st June. Arbitrator—Sheriff A. J. Louttit-Laing. Award—Claim established, but to be retrospective from first pay day in August. Issued 13th Nov. I.C. 5588/2.

GAS WORKERS.—Parties—British Gas Light Co., Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—(1) Advance of 5s. weekly to all men in different departments of the company's works and show-rooms at Hull, apart from craftsmen. (2) Additional 8s. to men employed in Mr. Tinker's gang. (3) Conversion of war advances into a wage carrying with it extra payment for all overtime worked. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—(1) Aggregate war advances of 10s. weekly to be increased to 12s., to be taken into account in calculation of overtime payments and Sunday and holiday work. (2) Claim in respect of "Tinker's gang" not established, these men not being in the company's employ. Issued 17th Nov. Effective from beginning of first full pay week in September. I.C. 6798/2.

GAS WORKERS.—Parties—Southbank and Normanby Gas Light and Coke Co., Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Advance of 5s. weekly. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—Previous awards of 22nd Dec., 1916, and 5th June, 1917, annulled, and in lieu thereof following war wages to be paid: 1s. 9d. per shift to shift men and 2½d. per hour to men paid by the hour. Issued 17th Nov. Effective from beginning of first full pay week in September. I.C. 6044/3.

RETORT HOUSE MEN AND A LABOURER.—Parties—Houghton-le-Spring District Gas Co. v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for advance of 5s. weekly, to be retrospective from 1st Aug. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—War wage advance of 6d. per shift to retort house men and ¾d. per hour to the labourer. Issued 20th Nov. Effective from beginning of first full pay week in September. I.C. 6044/4.

SMITHS' STRIKERS.—Parties—Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead Gas Co. v. The United Kingdom Society of Smiths and Strikers. Claim—Complaint that firm had not paid to their smiths' strikers the advance of 3s. a week granted by the Committee on Production as from 1st Aug., 1917. Arbitrator—Mr. Charles Doughty. Award—Claim established. Issued 23rd Nov. Effective from 1st Aug. I.C. 6788/2.

GAS WORKERS.—Parties—Edinburgh and Leith Corporations' Gas Commissioners v. National Union of Corporation Workers. Claim—Application for (1) conversion of war bonuses previously granted into war wages; (2) advance of 10s. weekly to male and 5s. weekly to female employees, this advance to be effective from date of application, i.e. 19th Sept. Arbitrator—Sir Richard Lodge. Award—Claim re conversion of war bonuses not established. War bonuses now paid to be raised to 12s. weekly in cases where they do not equal or

exceed that sum. This advance to apply to workers affected by award of 27th July last, but not to include consumers' ledger clerks and certain other clerks, attendants in show-room, or women workers, the remuneration of the latter being regulated by Statutory Rules and Orders of the Minister of Munitions already complied with by the Commissioners. Advance of 2s. 6d. weekly to be paid to small locomotive drivers and shunters. Claim for special advance for toluol and benzol workers not established. Issued 26th Nov. Effective from first full pay after 26th Nov. I.C. 7257/2.

LABOURERS AND SLOT COLLECTORS.—Parties—Alliance and Dublin Consumers Gas Co. v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Advance of 8s. weekly for all sections of labourers at the company's works in Brunswick Street and in Forbes Street; also that men employed in the company's works at Kingstown and Bray be brought up to same standard as to wages and conditions as the city men. Arbitrator—Mr. J. M. Whitaker. Award—Slot collectors to be included in award by agreement. Labourers whose wages do not exceed 30s. to be paid additional war wage of 5s. weekly; those whose wages are between 30s. and 35s. an additional war wage of 4s. weekly; and those whose wages are between 35s. and 40s. an additional war wage of 3s. weekly; 2s. weekly for those whose wages exceed 40s. All labourers whose normal working week is 84 hours to receive also a further war wage of 1s. weekly. These advances to apply to all sections of labourers in works in Brunswick Street and Forbes Street, in Dublin, and at Kingstown and Bray Works, but claim that men in the two latter works be brought up to same standard as city men not established. Additional war wage of 2s. weekly granted to slot collectors. Issued 30th Nov. Effective from first pay day after 27th Oct. last. I.C. 6751/2.

Miscellaneous.

MATCH WORKERS.—Parties—Bryant & May, Ltd. (London) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—Application for payment of advances equivalent to those granted by finding of Committee on Production dated 14th July in respect of engineering and foundry trades. Arbitrator—Mr. A. C. Forster Boulton. Award—Claim established with regard to the men concerned, and advances of 2s. 6d. weekly to be paid to females of 18 years and over, and 1s. 3d. weekly to girls under 18. The increase to apply to piece and system workers. Issued 1st Nov. Effective from 1st Aug. I.C. 6742/2.

EMPLOYEES IN PAINT WORKS.—Parties—Walpamur & Co., Ltd. (Darwen) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Advance of wages of 5s. per week, and overtime to be paid at rate of time and a quarter when working beyond normal hours, with allowance of a quarter of an hour for tea to be included in overtime; Saturday afternoon to be paid at rate of time and a half. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—(1) War wage advance of 3s. weekly to men concerned, and 1s. 6d. weekly to boys. (2) Claim established with regard to overtime, except that tea-time must not be reckoned as time worked. Issued 3rd Nov. Effective from 5th Nov. I.C. 6669/2.

INDIA RUBBER WORKERS.—Parties—George Spencer Moulton & Co., Ltd. (Bradford-on-Avon) v. The Workers' Union. Claim—Increase in present war bonus and advance of wages for piece and day workers. Arbitrator—Mr. Ernest Page, K.C. Award—(1) Weekly bonus of all men concerned over 21 to be the same, whether they are married or unmarried. (2) Such bonus to be 6s. for those over 21, 4s. for those between 18 and 21, and 2s. 6d. for boys under 18. (3) Increase of 2s. to each labourer who works a full normal week, and pro rata if full week not worked. (4) Minimum weekly rate of stokers to be advanced to 30s. (5) Storemen to be paid 1s. 3d. a week refreshment money as from 4th July. Issued 7th Nov. Effective from beginning of first full pay week in September. I.C. 6374/2.

FEMALE MACHINISTS.—Parties—Birmingham Leather Trades' Association and the Walsall Leather Trades' Association v. Midland Leather Trades' Federation and Union of Saddlers and General Leather Workers. Claim—Application for time rate of 8d. per hour, plus a 10 per cent. bonus on wages earned for female machinists. Arbitrator—Professor J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) 10 per cent. bonus on earnings for all workers concerned of 15 years and over. Minimum time rate for workers of 18 years and over to be 6½d. per hour for hot-wax machinists and 5½d. per hour for dry-thread machinists. (3) Time rates of workers concerned between ages of 15 and 18 to remain as at present, with minimum rate of 4d. per hour to those employed as machinists for one year. (4) Overtime to be paid at rate of time and a half. Issued 9th Nov. Effective from 15th Oct. I.C. 6437/2.

FEMALE CLERKS.—Parties—Singer Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Clydebank) v. National Union of Clerks. Claim—(1) Advance of 15s. weekly to female clerks over 21 years of age, of 12s. 6d. weekly for those between 18 and 21, of 10s. weekly for those between 16 and 18, and of 7s. weekly for those between 14 and 16. Arbitrator—Sir Richard Lodge. Award—Advance of 5s. weekly to those of 18 and over, and of 2s. 6d. to those under 18. Issued 15th Nov. Effective from first full pay day after 15th Nov. I.C. 6081/2.

CURLED HAIR WORKERS.—Parties—T. C. Ray (Dublin) v. Irish Women Workers' Union. Claim—(1) Increase of 5s. weekly in wages and of 6d. per hour overtime on present rates. Arbitrator—Mr. James Andrews. Award—(1) Rate of wages payable to piece workers concerned fixed at 2s. 6d., 2s., and

1s. 6d. per cwt., according to their respective skill and experience. (2) Rate of wages payable to time workers fixed at 8s. weekly, and overtime to be paid at rate of 4d. per hour. Issued 16th Nov. Effective from first pay day after 10th Nov. I.C. 6375/2.

ASBESTOS WORKERS.—Parties—Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd. (Rochdale) v. Amalgamated Society of India Rubber Cable and Asbestos Workers. Claim—(1) Members of Society employed in balata belt department to receive minimum wage of 36s. with bonus on production. (2) Members employed in other departments to receive advances of 5s. for men, 2s. 6d. for boys, and pro rata increase to piece workers. (3) Alleged victimisation of one of Society's members. Arbitrator—Mr. Ernest Page, K.C. Award—(1) Claim not established. (2) All workers, including those employed in balata belt department, to receive advances as follows: 3s. weekly for men and 1s. 6d. for boys; minimum advance on pre-war rates (excluding increase herewith given) to be 12s. (3) Claim not established. Issued 19th Nov. Effective from 19th Nov. I.C. 6112/2.

CANAL BOATMEN.—Parties—W. J. Turner & Co. (Preston) The Wigan Coal and Iron Co., Samuel Thompson & Co. (Lancaster) v. National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers. Claim—Application of Union's members working on Lancaster Canal for increase of 1s. per mile on haulage rates on the canal; for 2d. per ton extra for discharging. Arbitrator—Mr. A. C. Forster Boulton, J.P. Award—Increase of 4d. per mile on haulage rates to be effective from 10th Sept., 1917, plus further increase of 2d. per mile to be operative from 1st Jan. next. Payments for discharging fixed as follows: 6d. per ton for coal and slack, 8d. per ton for coke, and 5d. per ton for stone and gravel, these amounts to include present war bonus and to be effective from 10th Sept., 1917. Issued 23rd Nov. I.C. 6698/2.

DISTILLERS.—Parties—The Distillers Co., Ltd. (Liverpool) v. National Warehouse Workers and General Union. Claim—Advance of 12s. weekly for men and 5s. weekly for women. Arbitrator—Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C. Award—War wage advance of 5s. weekly to men and 2s. weekly to women, half the said advances to boys and girls under 18. All advances to be regarded as war wages, and the 5s. bonus awarded by Mr. A. J. David on 23rd May to remain subject to conditions of said award. Issued 24th Nov. Effective from first pay day after 24th Nov. I.C. 7166/2.

TIMBER CARRIERS, TALLYMEN AND CHECKERS.—Parties—Cardiff, Newport and Swansea Timber Importers' Association v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—Advance of 2s. per day. Arbitrator—Mr. A. W. Tyler. Award—Timber carriers employed in Cardiff, Newport and Barry to receive 48s. 6d. weekly. Tallymen and checkers to be paid the same amount over and above the timber carriers as at present paid. (Swansea not included in award, having just had a settlement.) Issued 26th Nov. Effective from week ending 16th and 17th Nov. (by agreement). I.C. 6539/2.

MALE AND FEMALE CLERKS.—Parties—Hartley, Causton & Richmond, Ltd. (Stoke-on-Trent) v. National Union of Clerks. Claim—Application for war advances to Union's members. Arbitrator—Mr. T. J. C. Tomlin, K.C. Award—Agreement made by which clerks concerned over 18 years of age to receive as from 1st April such additional war advance as to make the total 12s. weekly, and as from 1st Aug. such additional war advance as to make the total war advance 15s. weekly. Clerks under 18 to receive as from 1st April a war advance to bring total of such advances up to 2s. 6d. weekly, and as from 1st Aug. an additional war advance bringing total war advance up to 4s. weekly. Claim for a further advance of 3s. 6d. for junior clerks to be retrospective from 1st April not established. Issued 27th Nov. I.C. 7014/2.

LABOURERS IN LIME AND SILICA WORKS.—Parties—Carmarthenshire Silica Co., Ltd., the Pistyll Silica Quarries and Works and the Lime Firms, Ltd. (Llandebie, S. Wales) v. National Amalgamated Labourers' Union. Claim—Advance of 10s. weekly. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. le Breton, K.C. Award—War wage advance of 5s. weekly to men of 18 years and over, and of 2s. 6d. to boys and youths under 18. Issued 27th Nov. Effective from beginning of first full pay after 27th Nov. I.C. 6134/2.

WOMEN MUNITION WORKERS.—The Ministry of Labour has referred to the Special Arbitration Tribunal, constituted under Sections 6 and 8 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, claims made by the following Unions on behalf of their members employed by the firms mentioned: National Federation of Women Workers v. (1) The British Caudron Co., Ltd., represented by London and District Association of Engineering Employers; (2) The Bath Cabinet Makers' Co., Ltd.; (3) Barclay, Curle & Co., Ltd. (Glasgow), represented by the North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association; (4) Light & Co., Ltd. (Brighton); (5) Parnal & Sons (Bristol), represented by the National Employers' Federation; (6) Ormerod Bros. (Leeds), represented by Halifax and District Engineering Employers' Association; (7) Vickers, Ltd. (Erith), represented by London and District Association of Engineering Employers; (8) W. & T. Lock (Bath); (9) Christopher Pratt & Sons, Ltd. (Bradford): Amalgamated Society of Engineers v. (1) National Gas Engine Co. (Ashton-under-Lyne); (2) Hacking & Co., Ltd. (Bury); (3) Ashworth & Parker (Bury): The Workers' Union v. (1) Munitions Stores (Burton-on-Trent); (2) The Singer Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Clydebank); (3) Wylie & Lockhead, Ltd. (Glasgow); (4) Firms represented by Manchester and District Engineering

Trades Employers' Association: The National Union of General Workers v. (1) Williams & Williams, Ltd. (Chester); (2) Firms represented by Blackburn Engineering Employers' Association; (3) A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd. (Deptford): The Coventry Engineering Joint Committee v. Firms represented by Coventry and District Engineering Employers' Association: The United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers, the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers, and the National Association of Local Government Officers v. The Halifax Corporation.

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION.

Building Trades.

Jones & Sons (Swansea) v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Claim—On behalf of men employed on the erection of the new granary stores, Swansea, for (1) an increase of 5 per cent., (2) an additional wet weather allowance, (3) that men employed in No. 2 shed should have an allowance of half an hour per day walking time. (4) Any advances to date from 15th Oct. (5) Claim (by the United Builders Labourers' Union, who were also present)—(a) That the labourers and navvies' rate be increased to 1s. per hour. (b) A guarantee of six hours per day wet time. Award—(1) Rates to be increased to 1s. 2d. per hour for bricklayers and 10d. per hour for labourers and navvies. (2) The present practice with regard to wet time allowance to be continued. (3) Claim for walking time allowance not established. Issued 6th Nov.

Fred. Pitcher, Ltd. (Cardiff) v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Claim—On behalf of the Society's members employed at the New Granaries, Bute Docks, Cardiff, for (1) an allowance up to six hours per day for loss of time through stress of weather, (2) a flat rate of 1s. 3d. per hour. Award—(1) That the present practice of the firm shall be continued with regard to wet time allowance. (2) That the rate of the men shall be increased to 1s. 2d. per hour. Issued 6th Nov.

Henry Boot & Sons, Ltd., v. United Builders Labourers' Union, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Operative Bricklayers' Society. Claim—(1) Rate to be paid Australian labour engaged in building work at R.N.A.S. station, Manston. (2) Advance of wages, London rates of conditions, equal with the tradesmen employed on the same work. Award—That as from the first full pay following 30th Oct. (1) the tradesmen shall be paid at the rate of 1s. 1½d. per hour, labourers at 10d. per hour. Issued 12th Nov.

R. Thornburn & Son (H.M. Factory Contract), Irvine v. Workers' Union. Claim—Increase of 1½d. per hour for labourers. Award—Claim not established. Issued 13th Nov.

The Woodall-Duckham Vertical Retort and Oven Construction Co., Ltd. (London), and West's Gas Improvement Co., Ltd. (Manchester) v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Claim—Extra payment (black and dirty money) for resetting vertical retorts. Award—Claims not established. Issued 28th Nov.

Iron and Steel Trades.

South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Makers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—That apprentices employed by firms in the Association should receive the advances given to apprentices by findings of the Committee (dated 1st March and 14th July). Award—(1) That as from 1st Aug. the present war bonus of 3s. per week to apprentices shall be abolished, and in lieu thereof the apprentices aged 18 years and over shall receive a war wage advance of 8s. per week, apprentices under 18, 4s. per week. Issued 6th Nov.

Scottish Steelmakers' Wages Association v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Claim—Advances of wages to members employed in steel works, Scotland. Award—(1) War wage advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 and upwards, 2s. 6d. to boys and youths and apprentices as from the first full pay day in December. (2) This award shall not apply in cases where it has been the practice to regulate the wages of the men concerned by the movements in the wages of men of a similar class employed in other trades. Issued 6th Nov.

South Wales Siemens Steel Association v. Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation. Claim—A further general increase of the war bonus and increase on the maximum payment. Award—(1) That the proposed increase in the percentage bonus shall not be put into operation. (2) That the present scale of percentage bonus shall continue. In the case of maintenance men and shift men the percentage war bonus shall be payable on the maintenance men's time rates and the shift men's shift rates (on the basis of six shifts per week). (3) War wage advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 and upwards, 2s. 6d. to boys and youths and apprentices as from 22nd Oct. Issued 12th Nov.

Brown, Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd. (Sheffield) (represented by the Sheffield and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association) v. Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation. Claim—25 per cent. advance to men employed in the firm's No. 1 mill. Award—War wage advance of 5s. per week as from the first full pay in December, payable at the rate of 10d. per shift or per turn, provided that if the men receive any further increase under the scale on the price of pig iron being advanced, or on any other ground, the advance hereby awarded be reduced *pro tanto*. Issued 13th Nov.

Scottish Ironmasters' Association v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

Claim—Advance of wages. Award—War wage advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 years and over (with the exception of men employed at works where wages are regulated by a sliding scale); 2s. 6d. per week to boys and youths as from the beginning of the first full pay in December, 1917. Issued 15th Nov.

Scottish Steel Founders' Wages Association v. Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers of Great Britain, Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation. Claim—Increase of 7s. per week; in the case of the Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers the application was made on behalf of their members employed in the foundry department, Parkhead Steel works (Sir W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd.), and the Hallside Steel Works (Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd.). Award—(1) War wage advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 and upwards, 2s. 6d. to boys, youths and apprentices under 18, as from the first full pay in December, 1917. (2) This award shall not apply in those cases in which it has been the practice to regulate the wages of the men concerned by the movements in the wages of men of a similar class employed in trades other than the iron and steel trade. Issued 20th Nov.

Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd. (Coatbridge) (represented by the Scottish Steel Founders' Wages Association) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Increase of 10s. a week for men and 5s. for boys and youths on behalf of semi-skilled workers and labourers in the firm's employ. Award—(1) War wage advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 and upwards, 2s. 6d. to boys and youths and apprentices, as from the first full pay in December. (2) This award shall not apply in cases where it has been the practice to regulate the wages of the men concerned by the movements in the wages of men of a similar class employed in trades other than the engineering and foundry trades. Issued 20th Nov.

Sir W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd. (Parkhead Forge Rolling Mills, Glasgow) v. Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation. Claim—Output bonus to all the Confederation's members employed at the East Hope Street Shell Factory, in place of the differential bonus. Award—Claim that no differentiation should be made in the amount of the output bonus paid at the East Hope Street Shell Factory not established. Issued 22nd Nov.

Bolckow Vaughan & Co., Ltd. (South Bank) v. Associated Iron and Steel Workers of Great Britain. Claim—Abolition of the maximum of the sliding scale. Award—(1) Claim for the abolition of the maximum of the sliding scale not established. (2) That the "war bonus," as increased by the award of 9th July shall continue and shall be calculated as at present. (3) War wage advance (over and above the earnings thus calculated) of 5s. per week to men aged 18 and upwards; 2s. 6d. to boys and youths and apprentices, as from the first full pay in December. Issued 23rd Nov.

Merry & Cunningham, Ltd. (represented by the Scottish Ironmasters' Association) v. Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers of Great Britain. Claim—Payment of district rates to all men employed at the firm's Ardeer Blastfurnace Works. Award—Claim for payment to employees at the Ardeer Works of the rates paid by Messrs. D. Colville & Sons at their Glengarnock Works not established. This award shall not prejudice any future claim which the men concerned may bring forward, either for a revision of the Ardeer rates (without alteration of the system of working) or for alteration of the system, together with change of rates. Issued 29th Nov.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.

Preston Engineering Employers' Association v. Workers' Union and National Union of General Workers. Claim—Payment of an additional 1s. per week to Unions' members in certain shops to make their rate equal to that paid to the majority of men in the Preston district engaged on similar work. Award—Claim not established. Issued 2nd Nov.

Mersey Shiprepairers' Federation and Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool v. Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades. Claim—(1) An advance of wages; (2) an advance in wages from £2 9s. to £3 2s. for drillers and holecutters; (3) an advance in wages of 2s. a day for charge hand plumbers and boiler-makers; (4) claim by the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists for an addition to the standard rates of their members, not to increase the present aggregate amount of 55s., but to have the 51s. of this amount recognised as the standard rate. Award—(1) War wage advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 and upwards, 2s. 6d. to boys and youths and apprentices, as from the first full pay in December. (2) This award shall not apply in those cases where it has been the practice to regulate the wages of men by the movements in the wages of men of a similar class employed in trades other than the engineering and shipbuilding trades. (3) Claim for special advance to drillers and holecutters not established. (4) That charge hand plumbers shall be paid an allowance of 1s. per day and one hour overtime each day. (5) Claim on behalf of charge hand boiler-makers not established. (6) 44s. shall be recognised as the standard rate of woodcutting machinists. Issued 6th Nov.

West of Scotland Iron and Steel Founders' Association, Ayrshire Founders' Association, Scottish Steel Founders' Wages Association, National Light Castings' Association, Dundee and District Engineering Employers' Association and Kirkcaldy and District Engineering Masters' Association v. Associated Iron, Steel and Brass Dressers of Scotland and

Scottish Brassfounders and Finishers' Association. Claim—Advances of wages. Award—War wage advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 and upwards, 2s. 6d. to boys and youths, as from the first full pay in December. Issued 6th Nov.

Belfast and North of Ireland Ironfounders' Association and North-West Ironfounders' Association v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Claim—Advances of wages. Award—War wage advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 and upwards, 2s. 6d. to boys and youths and apprentices, as from the first full pay in December. Issued 6th Nov.

Scottish Employers' Federation of Iron and Steel Founders, Scottish Steel Founders Wages Association, National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation v. Associated Ironmoulders of Scotland and Central Ironmoulders' Association. Claim—Advances of wages. Award—War wage advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 and upwards, 2s. 6d. to boys and youths and apprentices, as from the first full pay in December. Issued 6th Nov.

Bertram Thomas (Manchester) v. Draughtsmen in their employ. Claim—War bonus of 15s. a week, payable as from 31st May, 1917. Award—(1) That as from 5th Oct. the draughtsmen aged 21 and upwards shall receive a war wage advance of 15s. a week, draughtsmen aged 18 and over but under 21, 7s. 6d. a week. (2) Any advances granted since 1st Oct. to the men concerned to merge in these amounts awarded. Issued 6th Nov.

National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation v. Light Metal Trades Joint Committee. Claim—Advance of wages. Award—(1) War wage advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 and upwards, 2s. 6d. to boys and youths and apprentices, as from the first full pay in December. (2) This award shall not apply in cases where it has been the practice to regulate the wages of the men concerned by the movements in the wages of men of a similar class employed in trades other than the light castings trade. Issued 6th Nov.

Harland & Wolff, Ltd., and Workman, Clark & Co. (Belfast) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Friendly Society of Ironfounders, Boiler-makers, Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers, Associated Blacksmiths' Society, the Steam Engine Makers' Society, United Machine Workers, Workers' Union, and National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—Advances of wages. Award—War wage advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 and upwards, 2s. 6d. to boys and youths and apprentices, as from the first full pay in December. Issued 6th Nov.

Craven, Ltd. (Sheffield) (members of the Sheffield and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association) v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Claim—(1) That the union's members employed in the sawmill department are entitled to the advance given in the Committee on Production's finding (19th April). (2) That the war bonus paid by the firm should be the full 15s. advance. Award—The parties agreed at the hearing that the men were entitled to the advance in question, and to the full war bonus of 15s., and that all arrears due to the men should be paid. The Committee record this agreement as their finding. Issued 6th Nov.

Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd. (Glasgow) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—On behalf of the Society's members employed at the Clyde Tube Works and British Tube Works, Coatbridge, and Imperial Tube Works and Climax Works, Airdrie, for (1) men working on drilling machines to be paid the minimum rate of the district, that is, the fully skilled rate, less 25 per cent.; (2) that the time rates of all men when working on time shall be the full district rates of the Coatbridge area, if any such district rates are applicable to the men concerned. Award—(1) That the time rates of the men affected, when working on time, shall be the full district rates of the Coatbridge area, if any such district rates are applicable to the men concerned. (2) Claim not established. Issued 6th Nov.

Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation and Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool v. Joint Committee of Engineering Societies. Claim—(1) An advance in wages and (2) a further advance of 10s. per week on ordinary wages. Award—(1) War wage advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 and upwards, 2s. 6d. to boys and youths and apprentices, as from the first full pay in December. (2) This award shall not apply to those cases where it has been the practice to regulate the wages of the men concerned by the movements in the wages of men of a similar class employed in trades other than the engineering and shipbuilding trades. (3) Claim for a special advance of 10s. per week not established. Issued 6th Nov.

National Association of Master Heating and Domestic Engineers v. National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers. Claim—An advance of wages. Award—(1) War wage advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 and upwards, 2s. 6d. to boys and youths and apprentices, as from the first full pay in December. (2) This award shall not apply in those cases in which it has been the practice to regulate the wages of the men concerned by the movements in the wages of men of a similar class employed in trades other than the engineering trade. Issued 6th Nov.

The Darlington Forge Co., Ltd. (represented by the North-East Coast Engineering Trades Employers' Association) v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Claim—Payment at the rate of time and one-eighth to certain moulders and coremakers

in the firm's Albert Hill Foundry. Award—That as from 20th Oct. the men concerned shall be paid time and one-eighth. Issued 7th Nov.

Dobson & Barlow, Ltd. (members of the Bolton and District Engineering Employers' Association) v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Claim—(1) No bad castings to be recognised after leaving the shop; the right of the Union's members to bring in another workman to discuss with the foreman the liability for such work. (2) Daytime rate to be paid for all time lost during changing of patterns. (3) A guaranteed day rate for piece workers. (4) A wage ticket giving prices of job and all time worked for each workman. Award—(1) Claim that no bad castings shall be recognised after leaving the dressing shop not established, but the moulder may discuss and settle with the foreman the question whether a defective casting is due to the fault of the moulder, and failing a settlement the question shall be referred to the management and a representative of the Union; and if it is settled that the defect is due to the fault of the moulder and is not due to causes beyond his control, the liability shall rest with the moulder. (2) Daytime rate shall be paid for all time lost in changing patterns, if such time exceeds fifteen minutes and the man is engaged exclusively on the work of changing patterns. (3) Day rate to be guaranteed to each workman irrespective of piece-work earnings. (4) The price to be paid shall be fixed by mutual arrangements between the employer and the workman or workmen performing the work. A record of prices is to be kept in each department, to which workmen shall have access. Issued 8th Nov.

Manchester and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association v. Amalgamated Society and General Union of Carpenters and Joiners (Joint Committee). Claim—That the joiners' standard rate of wages shall be applicable to all joiners working for engineering firms. Award—(1) Claim not established. (2) That the terms of the agreement of 12th May between the parties shall be put into execution. Issued 8th Nov.

R. & H. Green & Silley Weir, Ltd. (London, E.) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Claim—(1) 2s. 8d. per hour rate of wages for joiners engaged on deck-planing. (2) Payment of 1s. 4d. per hour when travelling and under notice of discharge. Award—(1) That the men shall be paid travelling time allowances and when under notice of discharge, at the rate of the full war wage, i.e. 1s. 4d. per hour. (2) That the payment to joiners engaged on deck-planing shall be at the rate of 2s. 6d. per hour. (3) These payments shall be made as from the beginning of the first full pay following 31st Oct. Issued 13th Nov.

Cardiff and District Master Ironfounders' Society v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Friendly Society of Ironfounders, Iron, Steel and Metal Dressers' Trade Society. Claim—(1) Advances in wages; also (2) by the Friendly Society of Ironfounders and the Iron, Steel and Metal Dressers' Trade Society that the starting time be altered from 6 a.m. to 7 a.m. Award—(1) War wage advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 and over, 2s. 6d. to boys and youths, as from the first full pay in December. (2) Claim for the alteration of starting time not established. Issued 13th Nov.

North West Rivet, Bolt and Nut Factory, Ltd., The Rivet, Bolt and Nut Co., Ltd., v. Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers of Great Britain. Claim—Advance of wages. Award—War wage advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 and over, 2s. 6d. to boys and youths and apprentices, as from the first full pay in December. Issued 13th Nov.

Engineers and Shipbuilders Employers' Association (Cardiff, Newport, Barry and Penarth Districts) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Steam Engine Makers' Society, the Iron, Steel and Metal Dressers' Trade Society, the General Union of Carpenters and Joiners, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the Electrical Trades Union, the Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Society, the National Amalgamated Labourers' Union and the Federation of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades of the United Kingdom, Bristol Channel District Committee. Claim—Advances of wages. Award—War wage advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 and over, 2s. 6d. to boys and youths and apprentices as from the first full pay in December. Issued 13th Nov.

The Leeds Forge Co., Ltd., v. Men's Committee. Claim—Increase of 25 per cent. on present rate of wages (present rate being defined as pre-war rate plus 15s. war bonus) on behalf of adult skilled workers. Award—Claim not established. Issued 14th Nov.

The Healy-Gresham Engineering Co., Ltd. (Letchworth) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—(1) That the Union's members should be paid an increase of 12s. weekly on time rates as from 1st April, 1917, in accordance with the Committee's award (1st March). (2) That the men involved should be included in any subsequent adjustment of wages determined on a national basis by the Committee. Award—(1) War wage advance of 2s. 6d. per week as from the first full pay following this award, and a further 5s. per week as from the first full pay in December. (2) The question whether future advances in the engineering trade shall apply automatically to the firm's employees is one which can only be dealt with by agreement. Issued 15th Nov.

Napier & Miller, Ltd. (represented by the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association) v. Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association and National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—Subsistence allowance of £1 4s. a week for men employed at

Greenock on ships "being fitted out," such allowance to be paid back as from 5th Sept., 1917. Award—War increase of the allowance of 2s. 6d. a day already paid to 3s., as from 5th Sept. Issued 15th Nov.

The Phoenix Motors, Ltd. (Letchworth) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—(1) Increase of 12s. weekly on time rates as from 1st April, in accordance with the Committee's award dated 1st March. (2) That the men involved should be included in any subsequent adjustment of wages determined on a national basis by the Committee. Award—(1) War wage advance of 3s. per week as from 1st Aug., 1917, and a further 6s. per week as from the beginning of the first full pay in December. (2) The question whether future advances in the engineering trade shall apply automatically to the firm's employees is one which can only be dealt with by agreement. Issued 15th Nov.

The Motherwell Bridge Co., Ltd. (represented by the North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Payment to pressmen, assistant pressmen and blacksmith's strikers of 3d. per hour as given in the Committee's finding (20th Sept., 1916). Award—Claim not established. Issued 15th Nov.

Coventry Ordnance Works, Ltd., v. Coventry Engineering Joint Committee. Question—Whether men transferred from an engraving to a shaping machine are entitled to the district rate of shapers as from the date of transference, in default of evidence either that they are fully qualified shapers or that the work which they are doing is fully qualified shaping. Award—That the men concerned shall be paid the district rate of skilled shapers as from the date of transference. Issued 15th Nov.

White & Poppe, Ltd. (Coventry) v. Coventry Engineering Joint Committee. Question—Whether drillers doing repetition work on radial drilling machines with the aid of jigs are entitled to the rate of 40s. 6d. per week for a week of 53 hours for fully qualified radial drillers (which is claimed to be the usual rate apart from war advances), whether or not they are fully qualified radial drillers, if the work they are doing is work which might be done without jigs by fully qualified radial drillers. Award—Claim not established. Issued 15th Nov.

Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd. (Dalmuir), A. & J. Inglis (Glasgow) (represented by the North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association) v. United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers. Claim—That strikers working with piece-work smiths employed (1) in the smith's shop on the engineering side, naval construction works, Dalmuir, and (2) at the smith's shop, Warrock Street Works, should receive an advance of 3d. an hour as from the first full pay following 4th Aug., 1916, in accordance with the Committee's finding (20th Sept., 1916). Award—Claim not established. Issued 16th Nov.

Fleming & Ferguson, Ltd. (Paisley), & Barclay Curle & Co., Ltd. (Whiteinch) (members of the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association) v. United Kingdom Society of Smiths and Strikers. Claim—That strikers in the absence of their smiths should be found other employment at the same rate of wages as that which they received when working with smiths. Award—Claim not established, but that the men concerned shall be paid their piece-work earnings if it is found possible to employ them on a piece-work job; if on time-work, they shall be paid their time rate. Issued 17th Nov.

Lincoln, Gainsborough and Newark Engineering Employers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Wheelwrights, Smiths and Motor Body Makers. Claim—Special advance of 8s. per week on present rates for woodworkers employed in connection with the engineering and foundry trades, Lincoln. Award—Claim not established. Issued 19th Nov.

Dublin Dockyard Co., Ltd., v. Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Difference—With regard to payment of riveters. Award—That pending the settlement of the Clyde rates and their adoption by the Dublin Dockyard Co., the men concerned shall receive the advance of 50 per cent. on the Clyde list plus 2½ per cent. for holders up. This advance shall be paid as from the date of resumption of work after the recent stoppage. Issued 19th Nov.

The British Chilled Roll and Engineering Co., Ltd. (Middlesbrough) v. British Rollturners' Trade Society. Claim—(1) An additional 3s. per week advance to be paid retrospectively as from 1st April. (2) The advances given since August, 1917, to be placed on the rate and subject to overtime payment. Award—(1) War wage advance of 3s. per week to men as from 1st April. (2) The war bonuses paid to the men shall be converted into war wage advances. Issued 19th Nov.

Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd. (Kilmarnock) (represented by the Ayrshire Founders' Association) v. Central Ironmoulders' Association. Difference—With regard to the firm's methods of making deductions for lost time from the piece moulders' bonus of 5s. Award—That if piece moulders do not work the full ordinary week measured by time recognised at the firm's foundry they are only entitled (under the Committee's award dated 22nd March, 1917), to a pro rata portion of the 5s. per week. Issued 20th Nov.

Sir W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd. v. Clyde District Committee of the United Patternmakers' Association (representing the Iron, Steel and Brass Dressers' Association, the Associated Ironmoulders of Scotland, the United Patternmakers' Association). Claim—Advance of 1d. per hour to the Association's

members employed at the firm's foundry department, Parkhead. Award—Claim not established. Issued 20th Nov.

Kilmarnock District Engineering Employers' Association v. Scottish Brassmoulders' Union. Claim—Advance in wages. Award—(1) War wage advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 and upwards, 2s. 6d. to boys and youths and apprentices as from the first full pay in December. (2) This award shall not apply in cases where it has been the practice to regulate the wages of the men concerned by the movements in the wages of men of a similar class employed in trades other than in the engineering trade. Issued 20th Nov.

David & William Henderson & Co., Ltd., Partick (members of the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association) v. Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association. Claim—That all material, either new or old, which is for a repair job that required the labour of drillers should be paid at repair rates. Award—Claim not established. Issued 20th Nov.

Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd. (Parkhead) (represented by the North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association) v. Shop Committee of the firm. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers was also represented at the hearing. Difference—Whether the employees in the firm's crane department are time workers within the meaning of the Committee's award (dated 20th Sept., 1916) for patternmakers, blacksmiths, brass-finishers, boiler-makers, etc., Clyde district. Award—(1) That to the present piecework prices shall be added at the earliest possible date 15 per cent., and that as soon as this is done and the prices submitted to the men, the time advances of 3d., 4d., and 1d. shall be cancelled. (2) That a system should be arranged under which the men shall have free access to the lines governing their rates. (3) That as the men in the machine shop received the time advances in 1911, 1912 and 1915 instead of the percentage advances, they are entitled to consideration in respect of the time advance awarded in 1916; but having regard to the staleness of the claim now before them, the Committee award that the men concerned shall be paid the 3d. per hour as from the first full pay of the 4th Aug., 1917, to the date when they are paid the above-mentioned percentage advance of 15 per cent. Issued 20th Nov.

North of Ireland Shipbuilding Co. v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—(1) An advance of wages, and (2) that the 3s. per week war bonus should be converted into war wages. Award—(1) That the 3s. war bonus be converted into war wages. (2) War wage advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 and upward, 2s. 6d. to boys and youths, as from the first full pay in December. Issued 22nd Nov.

River Thames Dry Dock Proprietors and Shiprepairers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and General Union of Carpenters and Joiners. Difference—Whether the men shall continue to work overtime until 8 o'clock as before, or whether the application of the men be granted, i.e. to cease work at 7 (working right through) and to be paid as formerly. Award—Unions' claim not established, but without prejudice to any reconsideration of the question raised after it has been discussed between representatives of the employers and of workmen who would be affected by an alteration of working hours. Issued 22nd Nov.

National Employers' Federation, Midland District v. Workers' Union. Claim—Certain graded rates to be paid to the following workers in the spring trade, heavy spring makers, light spring makers, grinders, temperers, hardeners, and miscellaneous. Award—Claim not established. Issued 22nd Nov.

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation v. Shipbuilding Trades Agreement Standing Committee Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, Electrical Trades Union, National Federation of General Workers (on behalf of the Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers' Union, Dockers' Union, National Amalgamated Union of Labour, National Union of General Workers, Workers' Union, and the Navvies, Builders' Labourers and General Labourers' Union). Claim—Advances of wages. Award (1) War wage advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 and upwards, 2s. 6d. to boys and youths, as from the first full pay in December. (2) This award shall not apply in cases where it has been the practice to regulate the wages of the men concerned by the movements in the wages of men of a similar class employed in trades other than the shipbuilding trades. Issued 23rd Nov.

Employers' Brassfounders' Association v. National Society of Amalgamated Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics. Claim—Advance of wages. Award—War wage advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 and upwards, 2s. 6d. to boys and youths, as from the first full pay in December. Issued 23rd Nov.

River Thames Dry Dock Proprietors and Shiprepairers' Association v. United Patternmakers' Association. Claim—4s. per week advance, constituting a differential rate which obtained before the war. Award—(1) Claim for a fixed differential rate between the patternmakers' rate and the engineers' rate not established. (2) That the existing patternmakers' rate of 48s. per week be raised to 52s. Issued 23rd Nov.

Elkington & Co., Ltd., v. Workers' Union. Claim—Payment to the firm's employees (members of the Union) at the forge department of the 5s. and 3s. advances awarded by the Committee to the engineering and foundry trades. Award—(1) Claim for the payment of 5s. as from 1st April not established. (2) Claim for retrospective payment of 3s. as from 1st Aug. not established. (3) War wage advance of 3s. per week to men aged 18 and upwards, 1s. 6d. to boys and youths and apprentices. Issued 23rd Nov.

Harland & Wolff, Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Difference—Whether a normal Diesel-engined cargo or passenger vessel is to be classed as coming under the oil ship allowances agreed upon between the North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (as defined in Rule VI., Engineers' Working Rules, 1st Oct., 1907). Award—That the expressions "oil ship" and "oil-carrying vessel" in the above-mentioned rules mean vessels carrying oil as cargo, and do not include vessels which have no oil on board except as fuel. The Committee recommends that steps should be taken to have the case of oil-driven vessels raised for general consideration. Issued 23rd Nov.

Ayrshire Founders' Association v. Associated Ironmoulders of Scotland (Kilmarnock Branch). Claim—That the minimum rate of the Kilmarnock District be brought up to that of the Glasgow and Clyde area, such advance to be effective as from 6th Sept., 1917. Award—Claim not established. Issued 26th Nov.

West of Scotland Iron and Steel Founders' Association v. Workers' Union and National Union of General Workers, and National Amalgamated Union of Labour; also Ayrshire Founders' Association v. Workers' Union. Claim—Advances of wages. Award—(1) War wage advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 years and upwards, 2s. 6d. to boys and youths, as from the first full pay in December. (2) This award shall not apply in cases where it has been the practice to regulate the wages of the men concerned by the movements in the wages of men of a similar class employed in trades other than the foundry trade. Issued 27th Nov.

River Thames Dry Dock Proprietors and Shiprepairers' Association v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Claim—An advance of 3s. 6d. per week for smiths and hammermen. Award—(1) That the smiths' rate be raised to 49s. 6d. and the hammermen's rate to 36s. 6d. per week of 48 hours, and that the existing allowance for outwork be discontinued. Issued 28th Nov.

River Thames Dry Dock Proprietors and Shiprepairers' Association v. Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association. Claim—Advance to all leading hands of 25 per cent. on all time booked to them. Award—Claim not established [but without prejudice to any steps that may be taken by the Union to raise the question for discussion with the Shiprepairers' Association]. Issued 30th Nov.

Joseph Evans & Sons, Ltd. (Sheffield) v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Claim—On behalf of stampers and drivers at the firm's Highfield Tool and Steel Works (1) that the present piece price advance of 2½ per cent. be increased to 16 per cent.; (2) that an allowance of time and a half on the men's time rates be made for changing dies, breakdowns, etc. Award—Claims not established. Issued 30th Nov.

The British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ltd. (Leicester) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Workers' Union. Claim on behalf of the Unions' members working in the I.V.L. works for alteration of working hours. Award—Claim not established. [This decision is without prejudice to the question being raised after the war.] Issued 6th Nov.

London District Master Meter Makers' Federation v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—(1) 25 per cent. on piece-work rates. (3) 33½ per cent. on all day-work rates. Award—War wage advance of 2s. per week to time workers and piece workers as from the first full pay following 20th Aug. Issued 13th Nov.

Textile Trades.

Dundee and District Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, the Non-Associated Jute Spinners and Manufacturers, and the Arbroath Employers' Association v. Scottish Council of Textile Trade Unions. Claim—(1) An advance of wages of 10s. per week. (2) All war bonuses to be paid as wages. (3) All overtime to be paid at double time. Representatives of the following Associations and firms were also present: The Dundee Dyers and Finishers' Association, Dundee Public Calenderers' Association, Scottish Flax Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, the Kirkcaldy Manufacturers' Association, D. & R. Duke, Lamb & Scott, Ltd., J. & J. Smart (Brechin), and R. Stocks & Co. (Kirkcaldy). Award—(1) War wage increase of 4s. a week to men over 18 years, 3s. to women over 18 years, 1s. 6d. to youths and girls under 18 years. (2) Claims (2) and (3) not established. Issued 15th Nov.

Dundee and District Spinners and Manufacturers' Association and Non-Associated Jute Spinners and Manufacturers' Committee v. Dundee and District Power Loom Texters' Society. Claim—An advance in wages. Award—War wage increase of 4s. per week. Issued 15th Nov.

Finlayson, Bousfield & Co., Ltd. (Johnstone) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Increase in wage of 7s. 6d. per week for men, and 4s. for women. Award—War wage increase, as from the beginning of the first full pay following 30th October, of 3s. per week to men, and 2s. to women and young persons. Issued 15th Nov.

McGregor & Co. (Dundee) v. Scottish Council of Textile Trade Unions. Claim—Increase of wages and payment of all overtime at double time. Award—(1) War wage advance of 3s. a week to males over 18, 2s. to females over 18, 1s. to youths and girls under 18. (2) Claim that all war bonuses shall be paid as wages and all overtime shall be paid at double time not established. Issued 15th Nov.

Dundee and District Spinners and Manufacturers' Association and the Non-Associated Jute Spinners and Manufacturers' Committee v. The Dundee Union of Jute and Flax Workers. Claim—An advance of wages. Award—War wage advance of 4s. per week to men, 3s. per week to women, aged 18 years and over, and 1s. 6d. per week to youths and girls. Issued 15th Nov.

The Dundee and District Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, Ltd., the Non-Associated Jute Spinners and Manufacturers' Committee v. The Dundee and District Mill and Factory Operatives' Union. Claim—An advance of wages. Award—War wage advance of 4s. per week to men, 3s. per week to women aged 18 years and over, and 1s. 6d. per week to youths and girls. Issued 15th Nov.

The Dundee and District Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, the Dundee Public Calenderers' Association, the Non-Associated Jute Spinners and Manufacturers' Committee v. the Dundee and District Calender, Linoleum and Dye Workers' Union. Claim—An advance of wages. Award—A war wage advance of 4s. per week to men, 3s. per week to women aged 18 and over, and 1s. 6d. per week to youths and girls. Issued 15th Nov.

J. & W. Knox, Ltd. (Kilbirnie) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Increase of 4d. a quarter on hand pinners' rates; 8s. a week on present rate of wages of scutchers; 8s. a week on present rate of wages of dyers and conversion of bonus into wages; increase of 9s. 6d. per week to machine pinners (women). Award—(1) War wage advance of 3s. per week to men, 2s. to women and young persons as from the first full pay following 30th Oct. (2) Claim of the dyers for the conversion of the bonus into wages not established. Issued 15th Nov.

Hillfoots Textile Employers' Association (representing Wm. Archibald Son & Co. (Alva), George P. Gill (Tillicoultry), T. Porteous & Co., Ltd. (Alva), J. & D. Paton & Co., Ltd., (Tillicoultry), Wilson Bros. (Alva), R. Makin (Alva) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—(1) Advances of wages. (2) That full wages be continued during any curtailment of working hours arising from recent regulations. Award—(1) War wage advance of 1d. per hour to men aged 18 and upwards, 3d. per hour to youths under 18, women and girls, as from the first full pay following 9th Nov. (2) This award is not to apply to workers who have received advances since 1st Sept. [The case of such workers to be considered by the Association and the Union.] (3) Claim (2) not established. Issued 30th Nov.

Clothing Trades.

Leeds Jewish Master Tailors' Trade Association v. United Garment Workers' Trade Union. Claim—Advances of wages. Award—(1) War wage advance of 1½d. per hour to men aged 22 and upwards, 1d. per hour to men aged 18 and over but under 22 and to women aged 18 and over; 3d. per hour to youths and girls. (2) These advances are independent of increases in rates which may be necessitated by a determination of a Trade Board under the Trade Boards Act. (3) General advances given since 1st May shall merge in the advances hereby awarded, provided that notwithstanding such merging the further advances given as the result of this award shall not be less than 3d. per hour (as from 1st October) over and above the rates in force on 30th September in the case of men and women; and not less than 3d. an hour in the case of girls and boys. (4) Any differences arising in connection with this clause (if not settled by the firms and their workpeople or their representatives) to be referred to a Joint Committee of representatives of the Leeds Jewish Master Tailors' Trade Association and the United Garment Workers' Trade Union. (5) The advances awarded are payable as from 1st October. Issued 16th Nov.

Northern Clothing Manufacturers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses. Claim—Extension of the Committee's award (4th Oct., 1917) to the Union's members employed by firms belonging to the Association. Award—(1) War wage advances of 1½d. per hour to men aged 22 and upwards; 1d. per hour to men aged 18 and over, but under 22, and to women aged 18 and over; 3d. per hour to youths and girls. (2) These advances are independent of the increases in rates which may be necessitated by a determination of a Trade Board under the Trade Boards Act. (3) General advances given since 1st May shall merge in the advances hereby awarded, provided that notwithstanding such merging the further advances given as the result of this award shall not be less than 3d. per hour (as from 1st Oct.) over and above the rates in force on 30th Sept. in the case of men and women; and not less than 3d. an hour in the case of girls and youths. (4) Any differences arising in connection with this clause (if not settled by the firms and their workpeople or their representatives) to be referred to a joint Committee of representatives of the Northern Clothing Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses. (5) The advances awarded are payable as from 1st Oct. Issued 16th Nov.

Northern Clothing Manufacturers' Association v. United Garment Workers' Trade Union. Claim—Extension of the Committee's award (4th Oct.) to the Union's members employed by firms belonging to the Association. Award—War wage advance of 1½d. per hour to men aged 22 and upwards, 1d. per hour to men aged 18 and over but under 22, and to women aged 18 and over; 3d. per hour to youths and girls. (2) These advances are independent of increases in rates

which may be necessitated by a determination of a Trade Board under the Trade Board Act. (3) General advances given since 1st May shall merge in the advances hereby awarded, provided that notwithstanding such merging the further advances given as the result of this award shall not be less than 4d. per hour (as from 1st Oct.) over and above the rates in force on 30th Sept., in the case of men and women; and not less than 4d. an hour in the case of girls and youths. (4) Any difference arising in connection with this clause (if not settled by the firms and their workpeople or their representatives) to be referred to a joint Committee of representatives of the Northern Clothing Manufacturers' Association and the United Garment Workers' Trade Union. (5) The advances awarded are payable as from 1st Oct. Issued 16th Nov.

Chemical Trades, Explosives, &c.

Thomas Owens & Sons, Ltd., Bo'ness v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—That the advance of 1s. 6d. per week which the firm have agreed to pay as from 1st Jan., 1918, should be paid as from 1st Aug., 1917. Award—Claim not established. Issued 6th Nov.

Ministry of Munitions, Explosives Department v. National Union of General Workers, Navvies, Builders' Labourers and General Labourers' Union, and Operative Stone Masons' Society, Manchester United Bricklayers' Society, London Operative Bricklayers' Society, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and General Union of Carpenters and Joiners. Claim—(1) Terms of an award made by the Northern Centre Conciliation Board in the case of the building trades to be applied to the male workers, H.M. Factory, Queensferry. Claim (2) by the National Union of General Workers for a 12s. per week advance on all rates in existence in January, 1917, for all male general workers (including tradesmen's labourers and process workers). Award—(1) Claim (1) not established. (2) War wage advance of 10d. per day or shift to men, 5d. per day or shift to boys and youths and apprentices under 18, as from the first full pay in December. Issued 7th Nov.

Wages Committee of the Chemical Manufacturers v. National Federation of General Workers (representing the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, National Amalgamated Union of Labour, National Union of General Workers and Workers' Union), Northern United Enginemen's Association, National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers, National Warehouse and General Workers' Union, Northwich and District Alkali Workers' Society, Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers, Navvies, Builders' Labourers and General Labourers' Union, National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen and Firemen, National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers, Worcestershire Saltworkers, South Wales Blastfurnacemen's Society, Winsford Saltmakers' Society, Amalgamated Society of Carters and Motormen, United Builders' Labourers' Union, and North Wales Surfacedmen. Claim—Advances of wages. Award—(1) War wage advance to men at the rate of 10d. per day or shift. (2) Where general advances given since the beginning of the war amount to less than 2s. 6d. per day or shift, the men shall receive, as from the first full pay in December, such further advance (apart from advance awarded in Clause 1) as shall make their aggregate advance on pre-war rates 2s. 6d. per day or shift. (3) General advances in the form of war or conditional bonuses may be computed in calculating the total war advances, but as from the first full pay in December such bonuses shall cease to be separate and conditional and shall merge in the men's time rate. (4) Subject to the minimum advance of 3s. 4d. per day or shift, any general advances given since 1st Aug. shall merge in the advance given in Clause (1). (5) Boys and youths under 18 shall be paid an advance of 5d. per day or shift. (6) These war wage advances are payable as from the first full pay in December. (7) In case of firms whose establishments were not in existence at the outbreak of war Clause (2) shall not apply. (8) In the case of J. J. White, Glasgow, the general advances granted since 1st May shall merge in the amounts awarded. (9) Claim that the Henderson Works, Ayrshire, should be brought within the terms of the Committee's award, dated 18th July, not established; but Clause (2) shall apply to this works. Issued 7th Nov.

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd. (Northwich) v. Weaver Watermen's Association. Claim—(1) To vary the agreement entered into in April, 1917. (2) Conversion of war bonus of 13s. per week into war wages. (3) Additional advance of 12s. per week to men and customary equivalent to youths and boys, &c. (4) Payment of overtime at the rate of 1s. per hour on the first night and 2s. per hour on the second and third nights. Award—(1) War wage advance of 7s. per week to men, with the customary equivalent to boys and youths, as from the first full pay in December. (2) The overtime rate of 8d. per hour for loading and discharging barges shall be advanced to 1s. per hour for each man as from the same date. (3) Claim (4) not established. Issued 8th Nov.

Management of H.M. Factory (Pembrey) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—Advance of rate of members employed in the nitro-glycerine department to 1s. 3d. per hour. Award—War wage advance of 59d. per hour, making their rate 1s. 0½d. Issued 12th Nov.

The Sheppey Glue and Chemical Works, Ltd. v. Workers' Union. Claim—Terms similar to the Chemical Trades award

(July 18). Award—War wage advance of 6d. per day or shift to men aged 18 years and upwards, 3d. per day or shift to boys and youths and apprentices, as from the first full pay following 20th Nov. Issued 27th Nov.

Transport Trades.

Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Co. v. Railway Shops Organisation Committee of Craft Unions, Horwich and Newton Heath Joint Committee. Claim—On behalf of all craftsmen (except boilermakers in the Horwich Works) in the company's employ for payment of the district rates of wages and observance of the same working conditions as apply in private and contract shops to the same grades of tradesmen. Award—Claim not one which in present circumstances can be granted. [This finding is without prejudice to the position of the parties in regard to the matter after the war.] Issued 13th Nov.

Railway Executive Committee v. Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. Claim—Increases in wages to certain grades and alteration of certain conditions of employment. Award—War wage advances now paid shall be increased by 5s. per week to men aged 18 and upwards, and by 2s. 6d. to boys, as from the first full pay in December. Issued 19th Nov.

The Dublin Dockyard Co., Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—Advances of wages. Award—War wage advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 and upwards, 2s. 6d. to boys and youths and apprentices, as from the first full pay in December. Issued 19th Nov.

City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—Payment of a minimum rate of 54s. per week of 53 hours to the Union's members employed by the company at Holyhead. Award—(1) Claim not established. [This finding is without prejudice to the position of the parties in regard to the matter after the war.] (2) Further war wage advance of 1s. per week. Issued 27th Nov.

London and North Western Railway Co. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—Payment of a rate of 54s. per week of 53 hours to members at Holyhead employed in the company's marine department. Award—Claim for a minimum rate not established. [This finding is without prejudice to the position of the parties in regard to the matter after the war.] Issued 28th Nov.

Railway Executive Committee v. Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. [Supplementary award to award issued 19th Nov.] Award—That, in lieu of the award of 19th Nov., the war wage advance hitherto paid to members of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen shall be increased by 6s. per week, making a total of 21s. over pre-war rates, as from 5th Nov., and as from the same date the war wage advances hitherto paid to boys under 18 shall be increased by 3s. per week, making a total of 10s. 6d. over pre-war rates. Issued 30th Nov.

Glasgow Shipowners and Dock Labour Employers' Organisation v. Scottish Union of Dock Labourers. Claim—That the agreement of 10th Feb., 1912, be again suspended to allow certain advances and alterations of working conditions to dock labourers. Award—(1) 1d. increase per hour to dock labourers. (2) 1d. per hour increase to oremen (in addition to piece-work earnings). (3) Oremen shall work through and after the supper hour if required to finish jobs and shall be paid 10½d. per ton for every ton put out between 9 p.m. and 11 p.m. if the job is finished at or before 11 p.m. If employed after 11 p.m. they shall have their supper hour without payment and be paid ordinary overtime tonnage rates from the start of that shift up to the time when the work finishes, and 1s. 3d. per hour for every hour from the time the work finishes till 6 a.m. [unless piece-work is given them]. Men are to work at any other hatch or shift till 6 a.m. if work is available for them. (4) Claim for advance on behalf of grain weighers not established. But having regard to the wide difference in their earnings the Committee think the matter should be the subject of further conference between the parties. Issued 30th Nov.

Edinburgh Cab Proprietors' Association v. Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association. Claim—Advance of 9s. a week for drivers. Award—Such war wage increase as will have the effect of increasing the advances already received by the men over pre-war rates to 12s. per week. Issued 20th Nov.

Public Utility Services.

Halifax Corporation v. Workers' Union. Claim—(1) Advances of wages to employees in the gas, highways, electricity, health, waterworks, parks, markets, and sewage departments. (2) Allowance of 3s. per week to horsemen for attendance to stable duties at week-ends. (3) That further wage increases to the engineering trade should apply to Corporation workers. (4) The increased rate to operate on and from 1st Aug. Award—(1) War wage advance of 3s. per week to men aged 18 and over, 1s. 6d. to boys and youths. (2) The advances are to be payable as from the first full pay in September. (3) Claim (2) not established. (4) Question whether future advances in the engineering trade shall apply automatically to the Corporation's employees is one which can only be dealt with by agreement. Issued 13th Nov.

Brighouse Corporation v. Workers' Union. Claim—(1) Increase such as will bring the Council employees' total war wage advances up to 15s. per week over pre-war rates. (2) That any further increase in wages conceded to the engineer-

ing trade shall apply to the Council's workers. Award—(1) War wage advance of 2s. per week to men aged 18 and over (exclusive of gas stokers), 1s. to boys and youths, as from the first full pay in September. (2) Question whether advances in the engineering trade shall apply automatically to the Corporation employees is one which can only be dealt with by agreement. Issued 13th Nov.

Belfast Corporation v. Electrical Trades Union. Claim (by the Union)—(1) That there is no justification for a reduction in wages on the work in question. (2) Compensation for illegal dismissal of the men concerned. (3) The immediate reinstatement of these men. Award—(1) That the transfer of the work of overhead tramway line maintenance from the Electricity Department to the Tramways Department was part of a bona-fide scheme of reorganisation which the Corporation were entitled to carry out. (2) That the employment of skilled electricians to do the work of overhead line maintenance during the period whilst the work was in charge of the Electricity Department did not debar the Corporation from adopting, after the transfer to the Tramways Department, the practice of many tramway authorities of employing linesmen or handymen on overhead line maintenance. (3) That the dismissal of the seven men concerned along with other men discharged at the same time was in consequence of the improved organisation and not with a view to reduce wages. (4) That the men were not illegally dismissed, and the claim for their reinstatement is not established. (5) That in consequence of the pending dispute as to the rights of the Corporation and the men concerned, the men had ground for claiming that the termination of their contract of service should be suspended until the differences were settled by arbitration; therefore the Corporation shall pay the wages of the men concerned up to the date of this award, at the rates in operation on 23rd Aug. Issued 15th Nov.

Belfast Corporation v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—(1) On behalf of motormen and conductors on the tramways, and employees in various tramways depôts throughout Belfast for (a) the present war advance to be increased to 12s. per week, (b) that time worked beyond 10 hours per day, 60 hours per week, including all Sunday duty, should be paid for at time and a half. (2) On behalf of the employees in the Electricity Department (a) for payment of a minimum of 50s. for all adults now getting less than 40s. per week and 10s. for all now getting 40s. per week or above, (b) that the district rate be paid for all overtime. Award—(1) That in the case of motormen, conductors and employees in the various tramway depôts aged 18 years and upwards, the present war wage advance shall be increased as from the first full pay in September to 12s. per week. (2) Claims 1 (b) and (2) not established. Issued 20th Nov.

Nottingham Corporation v. National Union of General Workers and National Union of Tramway and Vehicle Workers. Claim—Advances of wages for the Unions' members (male and female) employed by the Gas, Water, Health, Tramways, Electricity, Works and Ways, Education, Parks and Markets, and Fairs Committees. Award—(1) Male employees aged 18 and upwards in receipt of a less war wage than 12s. per week or 2s. per day or shift upon pre-war rates shall receive such further amount as shall make their advance 12s. per week, payable at the rate of 2s. per day or shift. (2) Female employees 18 years and upwards shall receive an advance of 3s. per week on the war wage advances now paid, payable at the rate of 6d. per day or shift. (3) Employees under 18 shall receive an advance of 1s. 6d. per week, payable at 3d. per day or shift. (4) Such increases are payable as from the first full pay in September 1917. (5) The war wages hereby granted and bonuses hereby converted into war wages shall count in the calculation of payment for overtime. (6) This award shall not reduce any advances given during the war period to any of the employees. Issued 21st Nov.

Padiham Urban District Council v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Advance of wages. Award—War wage advances now paid to men aged 18 years and upwards shall be increased to 12s. per week, payable at the rate of 2s. per day or shift for each day or shift worked, as from the first full pay in September. Issued 23rd Nov.

Dumbarton Burgh and County Tramways Co., Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—(1) Advance on present rates of 7s. per week for drivers and shed workers as from 10th Oct., 1917. (2) Time and half for all subsequent hours after 54 hours have been worked between Mondays and Saturdays. (3) Sunday work to stand by itself and to be paid for at time and half. Award—Claim not established. Issued 23rd Nov.

The Gas Light and Coke Co. (Westminster) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—(1) Advance of 10s. per week on present war rates. (2) Payment of overtime rates. Award—Claim (1) not established. (2) Overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours, time and a half thereafter; time and a half shall be paid for work done on Sundays and Bank Holidays. This finding is not to alter rates paid to any of the men concerned who are in receipt of a higher rate for overtime, &c. (3) The war bonus of 15s. per week shall be taken into account in the calculation of payment for overtime, &c. (4) Shiftmen shall receive a bonus at the rate of 2s. 6d. per shift for each shift worked in lieu of the war bonus of 15s. per week now paid. (5) The war bonus of 8s. 6d. now paid to the women concerned shall be taken into account in the calculation of overtime, &c. (6) The amounts are to be regarded as war wages. Issued 20th Nov.

Aldershot Gas, Water and District Lighting Co. v. Workers' Union. Claim—(a) Increase of 2s. per shift for shift men. (b) Shift men transferred to other work to receive the same wages as on previous work. (c) Yardmen to be paid at the rate of 9d. per hour. (d) Overtime to be paid at time and a half, with double time for working on Sundays and general holidays. (e) Men operating mechanical stokers to receive an increase of 2s. 6d. per day. (f) All payments to be paid weekly. Award—(1) That the 8½ per cent. bonus and war advances hitherto paid shall be cancelled, and in lieu thereof the shift men concerned (including men working mechanical stokers) aged 18 and upwards shall receive a war wage advance of 2s. per day or shift for each day or shift worked, boys and youths 1s. per day or shift. (2) Shift men transferred temporarily to other work to receive the same wages as on previous work. (3) In case of yardmen the 8½ per cent. bonus shall be cancelled, and in lieu thereof the men shall receive a war wage advance of 1½d. per hour. (4) Overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for first two hours and time and a half thereafter; work done on Sundays and general holidays at time and a half. (5) The amounts awarded to be paid weekly. Issued 22nd Nov.

The Berwick and Tweedmouth Gaslight Co., Ltd. v. Workers' Union. Claim—Advance of wages to stokers and yard labourers. Award—(1) War wage advance of 1s. per shift to stokers, 5s. per week to yard labourers. Issued 22nd Nov.

Miscellaneous.

The Potters' Federation, Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Society of Male and Female Pottery Workers. Claim (1) Increase of 15 per cent. on war wages of throwers, turners, pressers, kilnmen, dippers, firemen, mouldmakers, packers, sagger workers and kiln boys (males), jollywomen mould-runners, dippinghouse women, kilnwomen and throwers' benchers (females). (2) Decision of the Committee on the right of the employers to employ women, and other points in difference. Award—(1) All classes of men and women concerned (except throwers) to receive a war wage advance of 1d. per hour worked, in addition to earnings at existing rates and percentages. (2) Claim for an advance to throwers not established. (3) Claims as to the employers' right to employ women and other points in difference to be postponed until the parties should have a further meeting with a view to arriving at a settlement. Issued 8th Nov.

J. Williamson & Sons, Ltd. (Maryport) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—(a) The existing war bonus to be reckoned as wages. (b) Advance of 2d. an hour to time workers. (c) Advance of 4d. an hour to beamsmen. Award—(1) War wage advance of 3s. per week to time workers aged 18 years and over, 1s. 6d. to women and boys and youths. (2) Claims (a) and (c) not established. Issued 13th Nov.

Glove-making Industry in Worcester (represented by Fownes Bros. and Dent, Allcroft & Co.) v. Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers. Claim—(1) Advances of wages. (2) That all deductions for power, steam, and the use of machines should be abolished. Award—(1) 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. advance on pre-war rates of piece workers and time workers respectively. (2) Readjustment of rates of workpeople taken into the employment of the firms since the outbreak of war, giving them a fair equivalent to the increase on pre-war rates given to other grades. (3) In the case of workpeople on work for which the prices have been fixed during the war on an enhanced basis, such further increase as shall bring the increase up to the 40 per cent. granted to other grades of piece workers by this award. (4) In the case of Fownes Bros. the advances are in addition to any amounts which may be given by the firm as from 17th Sept. to bring their rates up to the rates paid by Dent, Allcroft & Co. (5) These war wage advances are payable as from the beginning of the first full pay following 2nd Nov. Issued 13th Nov.

H. C. Slingsby, Goodall & Hatton, Ltd., The Bradford Patent Truck and Trolley Co., C. W. Goodall (Bradford) v. National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Association. Claim—(1) The creation of a standard rate. (2) The abolition of piecework. (3) The payment of overtime rates. (4) That a month's notice be given by either side requiring an alteration in the terms of the award. (5) The new rate to be retrospective as from 14th Sept., 1917. Award—(1) War wage advance of 5s. per week. (2) That claims (1), (2), (4) and (5) have not been established. Issued 13th Nov.

H. C. Slingsby, Goodall & Hatton, Ltd., The Bradford Patent Truck and Trolley Co., C. W. Goodall (Bradford) v. United Kingdom Society of Smiths and Strikers. Claim—Payment of district rate to the Union's members in the firms' employ. Award—Claim not established, but the Committee award a war wage advance of 5s. per week. Issued 13th Nov.

South Yorkshire Coal Trades' Association v. National Union of Cokemen and Bye-Product Workers. Claim—(1) 50 per cent. increase on all rates from 2 p.m. Saturdays to 6 a.m. Mondays, (b) 25 per cent. increase on all overtime, (c) 6d. per shift advance for all base rates and an increase on all piece rates, (d) an allowance of house coal for all householders, (e) a revision and increase on all lads' and youths' rates, and where lads and youths are doing men's work, that they be paid the rate for that class of work. Award—(1) That claims (b) (c) and (d) have not been established. (2) Work done on the three week-end shifts (worked between 6 a.m. Sunday and 6 a.m. Monday) shall be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter subject to the men working a

minimum of 48 hours in the week, unless absent by leave of the firm, or through illness. Issued 13th Nov.

National Federation of Vehicle Trades, London Association of Van Builders and Wheelwrights, National Master Wheelwrights, Smiths, Coach and Motor Body Builders' Association v. United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers, London and Provincial Coachmakers' Trade Union, Amalgamated Society of Wheelwrights, Smiths and Motor Body Builders, London Joint Committee of Coachmakers and Wheelwrights' Trade Union. Claim—Advance of wages. Award—(1) That as from the first full pay in November the war wage advances and war bonuses hitherto paid to the men aged 18 and upwards shall be abolished, and in lieu thereof they shall receive a war wage advance of 15s. per week over the pre-war rates of the grades concerned. (2) As from the same date, boys and youths shall receive a war wage advance of 2s. per week. (3) The finding shall not depress the earnings of employees who may be in receipt of war advances in excess of 15s. per week. Issued 20th Nov.

Middlesbrough Shipbrokers' Association v. National Union of Railwaymen. Claim—Increase of war bonus of 25 per cent. on gross earnings on coal and coke on behalf of the Middlesbrough coal trimmers. Award—That the war bonus at present being paid to the men on coal and coke shall be increased by 12½ per cent. Issued 23rd Nov.

The Potters' Federation, Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Society of Male and Female Pottery Workers. Claim—(1) Increase of 15 per cent. on the war wages of the operatives. (2) That the Committee should decide certain points of detail, such as the definition of a thrown preserve pot and a bung jar; the employers' right to employ women in any department, &c. The first item of the claim was dealt with at a hearing by the Committee on 31st Oct. Award—(1) Thrown preserve pots and bung jars are substantially identical, and the purpose for which they are used is immaterial to the question of manufacture. (2) That the employers shall be at liberty now to introduce eight additional apprentices. (3) The firms belonging to the Federation shall be entitled to employ women in any department of their works, provided that they comply with the rules and directions issued under the Munitions of War Acts in regard to the employment and remuneration of women. (4) The question of piece rates to be paid to pressers for finishing foot bottles is referred back to the parties to try and arrange a piece-rate price for this work. Issued 23rd Nov.

Metropolitan Box and Packing-case Manufacturers' Federation and Export Packing-case Manufacturers' Benevolent Association v. National Union of Packing-case Makers (Wood and Tin), Box Makers, Sawyers and Mill Workers. Claim (on behalf of all members, including apprentices, improvers and females) as follows:—(1) No person to be employed in any firm belonging to the Metropolitan Federation unless they belong to a recognised Trade Union. (2) Twopence per hour increase on existing schedule rate, and the four cutter, panel planer and nailing machine to come up to rate, viz., 1s. per hour and 2d. increase. (3) No apprentice or improver to work on a machine or bench under 16 years of age. (4) A register to be kept by the Federation and Union of all youths classed as apprentices or improvers. (5) All members starting work at any firm to be given at least a full week's work. Award—Claims (1) (3) and (5) not established. (2) That the existing schedule rates be increased by a war wage advance of 1d. for men aged 18 and upwards and by ½d. for boys, youths and apprentices under 18. Claim for additional increase on the four cutter, panel planer and nailing machine not established. (3) The Committee recommend the parties to meet to discuss claim (4). (4) With regard to women, the Committee make no order. Issued 30th Nov.

MUNITIONS OF WAR—STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

EXTENSION OF AWARDS.

THE Minister of Munitions has made three further Orders* numbered 12, 13 and 14 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917, Nos. 1137, 1171 and 1172), in pursuance of Section 5 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917,† extending various Arbitration Awards to certain employers and persons employed by them, and engaged on or in connection with munitions work, who were not directly affected by the original Awards.

The Awards which have been "extended" by these further Orders are as follows:—

- (1137) Award dated 14th May, 1917, by Sir William Robinson, for the London Building Trade (see LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1917, page 223);
- (1171) Award dated 1st March, 1917, by the Committee on Production, for the Shipbuilding Trades, United Kingdom (see LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1917, page 120);
- (1172) Award dated 6th November, 1917, by the Committee on Production, for the Engineering and Foundry Trades.

* Any Order may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, price 1d. The text of the first five Orders was given in full in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1917, pages 388-391, and particulars of those numbered 6 to 11 were given in the GAZETTE for November, 1917, page 431.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION.

No. 1116.

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

The Minister of Munitions in pursuance of Section 6 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, as amended by Section 4 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby orders and directs that the directions contained in the First Schedule hereto regarding the wages of female workers employed on munitions work shall take effect and be binding upon the owners of the establishments named in the Second Schedule hereto and any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour in any such establishment and the female workers to whom the directions relate as from the beginning of the first full pay following the 19th November, 1917.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions.

U. Wolff,
Assistant Secretary.

First Schedule.

DIRECTIONS RELATING TO THE EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION OF WOMEN OF 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER ON MUNITIONS WORK OF A CLASS WHICH PRIOR TO THE WAR WAS CUSTOMARILY DONE BY MEN OF 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN DISTRICTS WHERE SUCH WORK WAS CARRIED ON.

[NOTE.—The directions contained in this Schedule are identical with those in the First Schedule to Order No. 489, published on page 2 of the Supplement to the "Labour Gazette" for June, 1917.]

Second Schedule.

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 1117.

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

The Minister of Munitions in pursuance of Section 6 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, as amended by Section 4 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby orders and directs that the directions contained in the First Schedule hereto regarding the wages of female workers employed on munitions work shall take effect and be binding upon the owners of the establishments named in the Second Schedule hereto and any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour in any such establishment and the female workers to whom the directions relate as from the beginning of the first full pay following the 19th November, 1917.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions.

U. Wolff,
Assistant Secretary.

First Schedule.

DIRECTIONS RELATING TO THE EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS ON WOODWORK PROCESSES FOR AIRCRAFT.

[NOTE.—The directions contained in this Schedule are identical with those in the First Schedule to Order No. 491, published on page 4 of the Supplement to the "Labour Gazette" for June, 1917.]

Second Schedule.

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 1118.

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

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

relate as from the beginning of the first full pay following the 19th November, 1917.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions.

U. Wolff,
Assistant Secretary.

First Schedule.

INTERIM DIRECTIONS RELATING TO THE EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS ON MUNITIONS WORK CONSISTING OF WOODWORK PROCESSES, OTHER THAN WOODWORK PROCESSES FOR AIRCRAFT.

[NOTE.—The directions contained in this Schedule are identical with those in the First Schedule to Order No. 892, published on page 340 of the "Labour Gazette" for September, 1917.]

Second Schedule.

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 1119.

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

The Minister of Munitions, in pursuance of Section 6 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, as amended by Section 4 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby orders and directs that the directions contained in the First Schedule hereto regarding the wages of female workers employed on munitions work shall take effect and be binding upon the owners of the establishments named in the Second Schedule hereto, and any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour in any such establishment and the female workers to whom the directions relate as from the beginning of the first full pay following the 19th November, 1917.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions.

U. Wolff,
Assistant Secretary.

First Schedule.

DIRECTIONS RELATING TO THE REMUNERATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS ON MUNITIONS WORK OF A CLASS WHICH PRIOR TO THE WAR WAS NOT RECOGNISED AS MEN'S WORK IN DISTRICTS WHERE SUCH WORK WAS CUSTOMARILY CARRIED ON.

[NOTE.—The directions contained in this Schedule are identical with those in the First Schedule to Order 492, published on page 5 of the Supplement to the "Labour Gazette" for June, 1917.]

Second Schedule.

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 1120.

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

The Minister of Munitions in pursuance of Section 6 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, as amended by Section 4 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby orders and directs that the directions contained in the First Schedule hereto regarding the wages of female workers employed on munitions work shall take effect and be binding upon the owners of the establishments named in the Second Schedule hereto and any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour in any such establishment and the female workers to whom the directions relate as from the beginning of the first full pay following the 19th November, 1917.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions.

U. Wolff,
Assistant Secretary.

First Schedule.

DIRECTIONS RELATING TO THE EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION OF GIRLS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE ON MUNITIONS WORK OF A CLASS WHICH PRIOR TO THE WAR WAS CUSTOMARILY DONE BY MEN OF 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN DISTRICTS WHERE SUCH WORK WAS CARRIED ON.

[NOTE.—The directions contained in this Schedule are identical with those in the First Schedule to Order No. 490, published on page 3 of the Supplement to the "Labour Gazette" for June, 1917.]

Second Schedule.

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 1121.

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

The Minister of Munitions in pursuance of Section 6 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, as amended by Section 4 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby orders and directs that the directions contained in the First Schedule hereto regarding the wages of female workers employed on munitions work shall take effect and be binding upon the owners of the establishments named in the Second Schedule hereto and any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour in any such establishment and the female workers to whom the directions relate as from the beginning of the first full pay following the 19th November, 1917.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions.

U. Wolff,
Assistant Secretary.

First Schedule.

[NOTE.—The directions contained in this Schedule are identical with those in the First Schedule to Order No. 893, published on page 340 of the "Labour Gazette" for September, 1917.]

Second Schedule.

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1911 to 1916.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Application to the Umpire.

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

502. Workmen engaged in making gas bags for motor-cars.

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:—

2394x. Workmen (other than those already insurable under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911) engaged wholly or mainly in cutting out or otherwise preparing mica or mica washers or other parts of machinery required for use in the manufacture or repair of munitions of war.

2395x. Workmen (other than those covered by decision B 2396 below, or already insurable under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911) engaged wholly or mainly in making electric plan-printing apparatus.

2397x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making or assembling metal parts of, or fittings for, blinds.

This decision and decision B 2398 below are substituted for decision B 2210 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1917).

2399x. Change room attendants employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour in connection with any insured trade or munitions work.

2400. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the construction of air raid shelters and dug-outs. (Application 501.)

2401x. All workmen engaged wholly or mainly in fleshing and puering sheepskins subsequent to de-wooling, whether such skins are to be tanned on the premises or elsewhere.

2402x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in machine woodwork in connection with the manufacture of buoys for fishing nets.

2404x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making leather parts of cycle and motor-cycle saddles.

2405x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in filling explosives into shells, fuses and cartridges.

2406x. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in the workshops of local authorities and engaged in painting iron seats, street orderly bins, or other metal goods.

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

2396. Glassworkers or workmen engaged in making wooden parts by hand in connection with the manufacture of electric

plan-printing apparatus which is not intended for use in war.

2398. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in—

- preparing by hand wooden parts of blinds;
- fitting metal parts to wooden blind rollers;
- fixing on premises inside and outside blinds.

This decision and decision A2397x above are substituted for decision B 2210 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1917).

2403. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making skin buoys for fishing nets.

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

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

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

TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

LINEN AND COTTON EMBROIDERY TRADE.

IRELAND.

OBLIGATORY ORDER.*

In pursuance of his statutory powers, the Minister of Labour has made an Order, dated 3rd December, 1917, making obligatory, in cases in which they are applicable, on all persons employing labour and on all persons employed, the minimum time rates of wages for female workers and the general minimum piece rates of wages fixed on 1st June, 1917, by the Linen and Cotton Embroidery Trade Board (Ireland), which has been established for those branches of the trade of making up articles of linen and cotton, or mixed linen and cotton, which are engaged in the processes of hand embroidery, drawn thread work, thread drawing, thread clipping, top sewing, scalloping, nickelling and paring.

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 3rd December at rates less than those which have now been made obligatory by the Minister of Labour is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade Board may, in the case of time workers who are affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time rates.

PAPER BOX TRADE.

IRELAND.

VARIATION OF MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS.†

The Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland) have determined to vary the minimum rate of wages for male workers of 24 years of age and upwards from 6d. to 7d. an hour, and to vary the minimum rate for female workers of 18 years of age and upwards from 3d. to 4d. an hour. Corresponding increases will also be made in the minimum rates for male and female learners.

The statutory notice of the above-mentioned variation of minimum rates will be issued on 17th December. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

SUGAR CONFECTIONERY AND FOOD PRESERVING TRADE.

IRELAND.

VARIATION OF MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS.‡

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Ireland) have resolved to vary the minimum rate of wages for male workers of 22 years of age and upwards from 24s. 11d. to 30s. 4d. per week of 52 hours, and to vary the minimum rate for female workers of 18 years of age and upwards from 13s. to 17s. 4d. per week of 52 hours.

The Trade Board have also determined to vary the minimum rates for male and female learners and for female workers of 18 years of age and upwards who have had less than twelve months' experience in the trade.

The statutory notice of the above-mentioned variation of minimum rates will be issued on 17th December. Further particulars may be obtained by persons affected from the

Secretary of the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

TAILORING TRADE.

IRELAND.

VARIATION OF MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS.*

The Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland) have determined to vary the minimum rate of wages for male workers, other than learners, from 6d. to 7d. an hour, and to vary the minimum rate for female workers, other than learners, from 3½d. to 4½d. an hour. Corresponding increases will also be made in the minimum rates for male and female learners.

The statutory notice of the above-mentioned variation of minimum rates will be issued on 21st December. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

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

The Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland) have resolved to give notice that they propose further to vary the minimum rate of wages for male workers from 7d. to 8d. an hour, and to vary the minimum rate for female workers from 4½d. to 4½d. an hour. Increases are also proposed in the minimum rates for male learners.

The statutory notice of the proposed variation of minimum rates will be issued on 29th December, 1917. Further particulars may be obtained by persons affected from the Secretary, Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

* See LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1917, page 310.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

NOVEMBER, 1917.

District.	Certifying Surgeons.	Place and time for examination.*
Arnesby (Leicester)	Dr. C. R. Jones, Peatling House, Peatling Magna	Weekdays, 8-9 a.m.
Barry (Glam.)	Dr. J. C. King, Mountsorrel, Barry	Surgery, weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Cleator (Cumberland)	Dr. P. Reid, Cleator	(1) Tuesday, 9-10 a.m. (2) Croft House, Frizington, Tuesday, 10.30-11 a.m.
Gunnislake (Cornwall)	Dr. C. M. Leaky, Albaston, near Gunnislake	Surgery, Gunnislake, Wednesday, 9.30-10 a.m.
Hastings (Sussex)	Dr. A. S. Wilson, 7, Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea	Surgery, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Lytham (Lancs.)	Dr. C. T. Dornford, 10, Cambridge Road, Lytham	Weekdays, 2-3 p.m.
Muirkirk (Ayrshire)	Dr. D. Barbour, Irondale House, Muirkirk	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.

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

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

THE BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL.

ON Thursday, 3rd January, *The Board of Trade Journal* will be published in a new form and with a greatly extended scope. The aim will be to give authoritative information upon all the activities of the Board of Trade and of the new department formed jointly with the Foreign Office. Special attention will be paid to plans for assisting trade restoration after the war. Official information concerning Government orders affecting trade, Customs regulations and tariffs, openings for trade, &c., will continue to be given, and advantage will be taken of the improved and developed service of Trade Commissioners within the Empire and of Commercial Attachés' and Consuls' services in foreign countries, to secure for publication in the *Journal* fuller reports on overseas markets.

The President has appointed Mr. Harcourt Kitchin, late editor of the *Glasgow Herald*, as editor of *The Board of Trade Journal*.

The price of the new *Journal* will be 6d. (post free 6½d.), but the present subscribers will receive their copies without additional charge until their current subscriptions have run out. All communications should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, at Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1, or 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2. The publishers are H.M. Stationery Office.

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE. To be purchased through any bookseller or directly from HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, North Street, Edinburgh; or from E. POSSONBY, LTD., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America and other Foreign Countries of T. FISHER UNWIN, LTD., London, W.C.2. Printed by CASSELL & CO., LTD., La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4.—Price 1d.—December, 1917.

Supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE

for DECEMBER, 1917.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

List of New Contracts, November, 1917.

WAR OFFICE.

Accountments, Leather: S. Clarke & Co., London, E.C.; J. Cliff & Co., Walsall; Fairbanks, Lavender & Son, Walsall; T. French & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. C. Galley, Rickmansworth; M. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Walsall; Hathaway, Son & Co., Walsall; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.; Hindmarch Bros., London, S.E.; M. A. Risk & Sons, Manchester; T. Thomasson, Worcester; A. Wood, Walsall; W. Wood & Son, Ltd., London, N.—Accountments, Web: W. Briscoe, Birmingham; Tucker Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough.—Apparatus, Cooking: Adam & Sons, London, W.C.—Apparatus, Hot Water: H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Aprons, Kilt, &c.: Arding & Hobbs, Ltd., London, S.W.; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; F. Lane, London, E.C.; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.; Wilkes & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Asbestos Cloth, &c.: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Badges, Embroidered: H. Moreau, London, N.—Badges, Metal: Bent & Parker, Ltd., Birmingham; S. J. Rose, London, W.—Bags, Leather: J. Cliff & Co., Walsall; Martins-Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Bags, Kit and Dowls: Greenacre & Co., London, N.; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.; Madder & Co., Wivenhoe, Essex.—Belting, Leather: Harbord & Poole, London, S.E.; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.; S. E. Morris & Co., London, E.; O. & W. Ormerod, Ltd., Rochdale.—Boilers, Locomotive and Steam: Cochran & Co. (Annan), Ltd., Annan, N.B.; Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Blankets: J. Ackroyd & Co., Rodley, Leeds; J. Beaumont, Junr., Huddersfield; W. & J. Beveridge & Co., Kinross; J. Blackburn & Co., Ltd., Batley; Blackburn, Tolson & Co., Heckmondwike; T. Brearley & Sons, Eland; J. Cogan & Sons, Middleton, Co. Cork; Cooke Bros. (Kidderminster), Ltd., Kidderminster; Crabtree & Sons, Milnsbridge, Yorks; W. Crabtree & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury Moor; H. Dickenson, Huddersfield; J. Dinsmore & Sons, Ballymena, Co. Antrim; Dodgson & Hargreaves, Ltd., Leeds; C. Early & Co., Ltd., Witney; J. Fenton & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury Moor; Fisher, Firth & Co., Marsden, Yorks; S. & C. Firth, Marsden, Yorks; T. F. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Heckmondwike; W. C. Gray & Sons, Ayr; B. Hall & Sons, Milnsbridge, Yorks; H. Hamer & Sons, Ravensthorpe; Hardman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Rawtenstall; Henderson & Eadie, Ltd., Lisbellaw, Fermanagh; Hepworths & Haley, Ltd., Dewsbury; J. Kershaw & Sons, Ltd., Mossley; Kyle, Aitken & Gardiner, Dalry, N.B.; W. Laidlaw, Duns, N.B.; D. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury; T. Lee & Sons, Dewsbury; Marriott & Sons, Ltd., Witney; A. Murdock & Co., Glasgow; J. Newsome & Sons, Batley; Newsome & Spedding, Ltd., Dewsbury; Pickering, Greaves & Co., Dewsbury; J. Porritt & Sons, Manchester; J. W. & F. N. Priestley, Ltd., Liversedge, Yorks; C. Searth & Sons, Morley, Leeds; Shaw Bros., Ltd., Huddersfield; R. Singleton & Co., Ltd., Kirkburton, Yorks; Smith Bros. & Co., Ltd., Paisley; W. Smith & Co., Ltd., Witney; Spawnton Woollen Co., Ltd., Castlederg, Co. Tyrone; J. Swithenbank, Leeds; Sykes & Campinot, Ltd., Dobcross; J. Templeton & Co., Glasgow; Ulster Woollen Co., Ltd., Crumlin, Co. Antrim; W. Waddell & Sons, Carlisle; J. Walker & Sons, Mirfield, Yorks; J. J. & W. Wilson, Kendal.—Boilers, Portable: Albion Iron Co. (London), Ltd., Falkirk; Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., London, E.C.—Bolts and Nuts, &c.: J. Gadd & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Horton & Son, Ltd., Darlaston; A. E. Jenks & Cattell, Wolverhampton; Nuts and Bolts (Darlaston), Ltd., Darlaston; J. C. Prestwich, Ltd., Atherton; Rivet, Bolt and Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Boots, Ankle, &c.: Bailey & Son, Finedon, S. Beal, Leicester; T. Bird & Sons, Ltd., Kettering; F. Bostock, Ltd., Northampton; British Shoe Co., Northampton; A. Butt & Co., Finedon; S. Collier, Ltd., Northampton; G. J. Cox, Finedon; Crick & Co., Northampton; Crockett & Jones, Northampton; Elkins, Son & Percival, Wellingborough; W. Evans, Leicester; A. & W. Flatau & Co., Ltd., London, N.; G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton; J. T. Hawthorne, Finedon; D. Henderson & Sons, Leicester; Hinde & Mann, Olney, Bucks; H. Hodges, Finedon; Hornby & West, Ltd., Northampton; C. & E. Lewis & Co., Northampton; Loake Bros., Ltd., Kettering; J. Marlow & Sons, Ltd., Northampton; A. Minney & Co., Finedon; Oakshott & Finnermore, Northampton; C. Parker, Ltd., Higham Ferrers; H. Sharman & Sons, Northampton; C. Smith, Ltd., Northampton; Taylor & Dougal, Blackford, N.B.; Walker Bros., Wellingborough; Walker, Kempson & Stevens, Ltd., Leicester; West Bros. & Co., Higham Ferrers; Wilson & Watson, Ketter-

War Office—continued.

ing; York Bros., Ltd., Finedon.—Boots, Women's: Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Leicester; Cridland & Rose, Bristol; Stead & Simpson, Ltd., Leicester.—Boxes, Tin: Arnold & Sons, Newland, Northampton; Staples & Co., London, W.—Braid and Binding: Barratt & Bradbury, Ltd., Manchester; Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek; Greenough, Occleston & Co., Manchester; J. Lilley & Sons, Derby.—Bridges, Portable: Horseley Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tipton; Kryn & Lahy Metal Works, Ltd., Letchworth.—Bunting and Shalloon: J. Clough & Son, Shipley; G. H. Eady & Co., Bradford; J. Knox, Silsden; Morton & Holcroft, Halifax.—Brushes: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; J. T. Millwood & Sons, London, S.E.; Vale & Bradnack, Walsall; Wire Brush Co., Ancoats, Manchester.—Buttons: Bodill, Parker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; E. Dupont & Co., London, E.C.; Edwards & Barnes, Birmingham; W. Maquire & Sons, Birmingham.—Cable, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Candles: Broxburn Oil Co., Ltd., Broxburn, N.B.; Young's Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Co., Ltd., Uphall, N.B.—Cans, Petrol: T. E. Bladon & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Canvas: Anderson & Chalmers, Arbroath; Balfour & Cumming, Arbroath; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Brookfield Linen Co., Ltd., Belfast; R. Buckton & Son, Leeds; Corsar Bros., Arbroath; D. Corsar & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; T. Lants & Co., Leeds; J. Nichols Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester; New Smithfield Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; Port Glasgow and Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; T. Stokoe (1911), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Strathmore Linen Co., Ltd., Coupar Angus, N.B.; Tavanagh Weaving Co., Ltd., Portadown; M. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Arbroath; F. Webster & Sons, Arbroath.—Canvas, Waterproof: Gourcock Rope-work Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Woods, Sons & Co., London, E.C.—Cases, Wood, Packing, &c.: Anglo-Scandinavian Box Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; T. E. Dingwall, London, E.C.; G. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Harrison & Rogers, Ltd., London, S.W.; Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leicester; J. B. Kind, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; M. M. Lilley & Co., Birmingham; Lloyds Packing Warehouses, Ltd., Manchester; E. Lockett & Sons, Manchester; W. Lusty & Sons, London, E.; Middlesex Joinery Works, Ltd., London, E.; J. Newman, Ltd., London, E.; G. A. Powell, London, S.W.; Saunders & Sons, Ltd., Cirencester.—Chairs, Camp: A. Baveystock & Co., London, E.—Chassis, Petrol and Electric: Tilling, Stevens, Ltd., Maidstone.—Chinaware: J. Aynsley & Sons, Longton; A. E. Jones & Sons, Longton; R. H. & S. L. Plant, Ltd., Longton.—Chloride of Lime: United Alkali Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Chokers, Fascine: W. H. Beal, Hull.—Clippers, Horse: Burman & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cloth (Piece Goods): J. W. Appleyard & Son, Morley, Leeds; J. Atkinson & Sons (Sowerby Bridge), Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; W. Baines & Sons, Ltd., Morley; J. Banks & Sons, Pudsey; W. H. & J. Barber, Ltd., Huddersfield; A. Bell & Co., Langhalm, N.B.; Blenkhorn, Richardson & Co., Ltd., Hawick; Boyes & Hellawell & Co., Ltd., Bramley, Leeds; Bradley & Bradley, Leeds; D. Bradley, Ltd., Morley; H. Bradley, Morley; J. Bradley & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Brooke & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Brown Bros., Galashiels; W. Brown, Sons & Co., Ltd., Galashiels; R. Byrom, Delph, Oldham; J. Carter, Ltd., Halifax; Charteries, Spence & Co., Ltd., Dumfries; J. Churchward & Sons, Ltd., Buckfastleigh; J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot, Yorks; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Batley; T. N. Cragg & Sons, Eiland; J. & J. Crombie, Ltd., Woodside, N.B.; J. Crowther & Sons, Milnsbridge, Yorks; J. & C. Croysdale, Bramley, Leeds; Cyrus, Brook & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; Duncan, Barraclough & Co., Ltd., Otley; W. & C. Dunlop & Co., Bradford; Ellis, Crowther & Co., Leeds; J. Ellis & Co., Dewsbury; H. Farrar & Co., Halifax; S. & C. Firth, Marsden, Yorks; Fisher, Firth & Co., Marsden, Yorks; W. H. Foster, Ltd., Bradford; J. France, Ltd., Honley, Yorks; E. Gardiner & Sons, Selkirk; C. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Apperley Bridge; Gibson & Lumgar, Ltd., Selkirk; A. Glover & Sons, Morley; Greenwood & Walsh, Leeds; J. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Horsforth, Leeds; B. Hall & Co., Milnsbridge, Yorks; D. Hannan & Co., Bradford; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Apperley Bridge; L. Harwood & Co., Luddendenfoot, Yorks; Heather Mills Co., Selkirk; A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Hewitt, Haigh & Wilson, Armley, Leeds; G. H. Hinchcliffe, Ltd., Leeds; C. & J. Hirst & Sons, Ltd., Longwood, Yorks; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury;

* See LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1917, page 230.

† See LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1917, page 352.

‡ See LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1917, page 352.

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J. B. & W. Hirst, Ltd., Batley; Hirst & Mallinson, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Hoyle & Sons, Longwood, Yorks; J. Ives & Co., Yeading, Leeds; W. & E. Jackson, Morley; Jarvis & Hartley, Morley; Kilkenny Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., Kilkenny; Learoyd Bros., Ltd., Huddersfield; Liddell & Brierley, Ltd., Huddersfield; T. Lightbody & Son, Langholm, N.B.; H. Longbottom & Co., Ltd., Bradford; W. Lupton & Co., Leeds; Macdonald & Gibb, Ltd., Hawick; A. Marshall & Sons, Ltd., Morley; Marshall, Kaye & Marshall, Ltd., Dewsbury; Martin, Sons & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Mathers & Sons, Leeds; W. Murgatroyd & Co., Yeading, Leeds; J. Newsome & Sons, Batley Carr; R. Noble & Co., Hawick; M. Oldroyd & Son, Ltd., Dewsbury; J. & D. Paton & Co., Ltd., Tillicoultry; Peel Bros. & Co., Ltd., Bradford; J. Porteous & Co., Ltd., Alva; F. Priestley & Co. (Odsal), Ltd., Bradford; T. Priestley & Son, Bradford; J. Raistrick & Sons, Thackley; W. Ramsden & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Rawdon, Briggs & Co., Ltd., Ravens-thorpe; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. S. Rhodes, Ltd., Morley; G. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Selkirk; Robinson Bros., Marsden, Yorks; C. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Batley; Sands & Mundell, Ltd., Leeds; T. A. & J. W. Sands, Leeds; C. Scarth & Sons, Ltd., Morley; J. Scott & Sons, Langholm, N.B.; W. Scott & Sons, Dumfries; Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Selkirk; Shaw Bros., Leeds; Sime, Williamson & Co., Hawick; Smith & Calverley, Huddersfield; Smith & Hutton, Ltd., Bradford; J. Smith & Sons (Brighouse), Ltd., Brighouse; Smith & Wood, Ltd., Longwood, Yorks; Springhead Mill Co., Guiseley, Leeds; J. & T. Stockwell, Morley; Sugden, Keighley & Co., Ltd., Keighley; Sutcliffe & Rawson, Bradford; J. Sykes & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; J. T. & J. Taylor, Batley; T. & J. Tinker, Holmfirth, Yorks; B. Vickerman & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Wade & Glyde, Bradford; J. Walker, Halifax; W. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Pudsey, Leeds; D. Waterworth & Sons, Ltd., Yeading, Leeds; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth, Yorks; J. Wilson & Sons, Leeds.—**Cloth, American:** Storey Bros. & Co., Lancaster.—**Cloth Lasting:** Horsfall & Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Clothing, Hospital:** H. & A. Alvarez, London, E.; Benjamin & Towe, Ltd., London, E.C.; M. Burton, Ltd., Leeds; Chorlton Bros., Ltd., Manchester; J. Cowen & Co., London, W.; Damman Equipment, Ltd., London, N.; Fraser & Co., London, W.; Genese & Young, London, E.C.; J. T. Gent, Flavell & Co., Ltd., Wellingborough; L. Goldstein, London, E.; Goodrich Bros., London, N.; E. R. Hammersley & Co., Ltd., Cradley Heath; J. Hepworth & Son, Ltd., Leeds; Hollington Bros., London, E.; E. Osborne & Co., Ltd., London, E.; G. Sowry, Leeds; A. Taberner & Co., London, E.—**Clothing, Leather:** J. Barron & Sons, Leeds; J. R. Bousfield & Co., Ltd., London, E.; H. Crook, London, E.C.; Debenhams, Ltd., London, W.; Eastern Warehouses, Ltd., London, E.C.; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Josselson & Beskin, London, E.C.; Kingsland Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Peters, Bridges & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; A. Polikoff, London, N.E.; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.; Strachan, Crerar & Jones, Glasgow; Warings, Northampton.—**Clothing (Miscellaneous):** Carse & Co., London, E.; J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Cranfield & Carter, Burnham-on-Crouch; Damman Equipment, Ltd., London, N.; Gerrish, Ames & Simpkins, Ltd., London, E.C.; Globe Waterproof Co., Manchester; Goodrich Bros., London, N.; Hitchcock, Williams & Co., London, E.C.; Imperial Waterproof Co., Ltd., Manchester; Impervious Rubber Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth; Kingsland Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.; Light & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Lloyd, Attree & Smith, Ltd., London, E.; Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.; S. Mendel & Son, Manchester; Monarch Waterproof Co., Ltd., Manchester; Premier Waterproof & Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Redman Bros., Hebdon Bridge; S. Rose & Son, Leeds; Salisbury Manufacturing Co., London, E.; Stewarts Clothiers, Ltd., Middlesbrough; Wood, Harris & Co., Halifax.—**Clothing, Oilskin:** Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; Glasgow Oilskin Co., Glasgow; H. E. Walters, London, S.E.—**Clothing, Plain Clothes:** Broadbent Bros. & Blackburn, Hebdon Bridge; S. H. Cliff & Co., Leeds; Cooper & Co., London, E.; Greenwood & Pickles, Ltd., Hebdon Bridge; J. Hammond & Co., Newcastle, Staffs; Hartley, Son & Co., Hebdon Bridge; Helliwell & Sutcliffe, Mytholmroyd, Yorks; Hollington Bros., London, E.; Hoyle & Co., Hebdon Bridge; Redman Bros., Ltd., Hebdon Bridge; T. Sutcliffe & Son, Hebdon Bridge.—**Clothing, Uniform:** Arding & Hobbs, Ltd., London, S.W.; Benjamin & Towe, Ltd., London, E.C.; Bolton & Musgrove, London, W.; T. Brown, London, W.; E. Clark & Sons, London, W.; Cohen & Wilks, Manchester; Damman Equipment, Ltd., London, N.; Davies, Jamieson & Wood, London, W.; C. Doody & Sons, Crewe; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons, London, W.; J. Howell & Co., London, W.; L. Moses, Ltd., London, W.; Myers & Co., London, E.; L. Nedas, London, E.; Redman Bros., Ltd., Hebdon Bridge; Reveley & Haggart, London, E.C.; E. Riley & Co., Ltd., Leeds; St. Albans Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Leeds; Selincourt & Sons, London, E.C.; J. Shannon & Son, Ltd., Walsall; Simpson & Son, London, W.; Sullivan, Williams & Co., Ltd., London, W.; T. Sutcliffe & Son, Ltd., Hebdon Bridge; Thexton & Wright, Ltd., London, W.; Wallace, Scott & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Wallis & Linnell, Ltd., Kettering; Walton Bros., London, N.E.; W. Ward & Co., London, W.; Whur & Sons, London, W.; Woodrow & Co., London, W.—**Clothing, Women's:** Albion, Ltd., Leeds; A. Cohen, London, E.; Cohen & Wilks, Cheetham, Manchester; Chorlton Bros., Ltd., Manchester; Coop & Co., Ltd., Wigan; W. Cooper & Co., London, S.E.; Co-operative Wholesale Society,

War Office—continued.

Ltd., Manchester; H. & T. Forshaw, Manchester; I. Frankenburg & Sons, Ltd., Salford; Gerrish, Ames & Simpkins, Ltd., London, E.C., and Basingstoke; Hartley, Son & Co., Hebdon Bridge; Holmes, Terry & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Leeds; Huggins, Son & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Kettering Clothing Manufacturing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Kettering; Lunn Bros., Leeds; J. Mandelberg & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Murray & Co. (Bristol), Ltd., Bristol; Myers & Co., London, E.; C. Wills & Sons, Ltd., Bristol.—**Clothing, Working:** H. & A. Alvarez, London, E.; Astin Bros., Hebdon Bridge; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester; Klingner Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Light & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Redman Bros., Ltd., Hebdon Bridge; G. Sowry, Leeds.—**Cloths, Sponge:** Wild & Co., Heywood.—**Containers, Food:** G. Payne & Co., London, S.E.; T. Poulter & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Spicer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Stevenson & Sons, London, S.W.—**Cordage, Lines and Twines:** Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; R. Budden & Son, Bridport; Craven & Speeding Bros., Sunderland; Dixon & Corbitt & R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; Frost Bros., London, E.; Green Bros., Hailsham; J. Gundry & Co., Ltd., Bridport; W. Kenyon & Sons, Ltd., Dukinfield.—**Cotton, Linen, Duck &c. (Piece Goods):** T. Aitken & Son, Manchester; Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Balstone, Cooke & Co., Ltd., Manchester; T. Barnes & Co., Ltd., Manchester; L. Behrens & Sons, Manchester; W. Birtwistle, Manchester; J. Booth & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Brockfield Linen Co., Ltd., Belfast; E. Butler & Co., Ltd., Manchester; A. Clayton & Co., Manchester; Crabtree & Farrar, Ltd., Todmorden; J. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Todmorden; J. Dugdale & Bros., Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; Frankenstein & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; I. Frankenburg & Sons, Ltd., Salford; Greg Bros. & Co., Manchester; Halliday & Constantine, Ltd., Manchester; Haslams, Ltd., Manchester; Haslam Weaving Co., Ltd., Bolton; Hebdon Bridge Fustian Co., Hebdon Bridge; Hess Bros., Ltd., Hebdon Bridge; Hickson, Lloyd & King, Ltd., Manchester; Horrockses, Crewdson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Imperial Patent Wadding Co., Manchester; Lawley, Everett & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Lockwood & Keighley, Huddersfield; J. Mandelberg & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Nuttall Bros., Ltd., Todmorden; C. Openshaw & Sons, Manchester; R. & J. Partington, Ltd., Manchester; Premier Waterproof & Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; S. & J. Prestwich, Manchester; Roe Acre Dyeing and Finishing Co., Heywood; J. F. & H. Roberts, Ltd., Manchester; Rylands & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; W. L. Sandbach, Todmorden; F. J. Schofield & Co., Ltd., Manchester; G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester; J. R. Smith, Manchester; J. Spence, London, E.C.; R. Stocks & Co., Kirkcaldy; Union Mill Co., Ltd., Manchester; R. Usher & Co., Ltd., Drogheda; J. M. Walker & Co., Ltd., Manchester; R. Ward & Co., Manchester; H. Whitehead & Co., Bacup; H. Whitworth, Ltd., Manchester; Wilson, Knowles & Co., Manchester; Woodhouse, Hambly & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Counterpanes:** J. Johnson, Hodgkinson & Pearson, Ltd., Manchester.—**Covers, Canvas:** T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.; S. B. Sadler & Sons, Burnham-on-Crouch; Wakeling & Rankin, London, E.C.—**Covers, Cap:** M. Fidler & Co., Manchester; Imperial Waterproof Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. & E. Lichtenstein, Ltd., Manchester; Monarch Waterproof Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Covers, Waterproof:** Gourcock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; J. H. Peck & Co., Ltd., Wigan; Singleton, Flint & Co., Lincoln; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.—**Curtains, Helmet:** Spirella Co. of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.—**Dental Outfits:** C. Ash, Sons & Co., Ltd., Walton-on-Thames; Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.E.; F. H. Hallam & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Destructors:** E. Deane & Beal, Ltd., Swinton.—**Disinfectors:** Manlove, Alliott & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Thresh Disinfectant Co., Keighley.—**Drawers, &c., Cotton:** Ashford Underwear Co., Ltd., Ashford, Kent; T. M. Butler & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Cooke & Hurst, Ltd., Wigan; A. Cunningham, Ltd., Irvine, N.B.; S. Davis & Sons, Derby; Devas, Routledge & Co., Ltd., South Wigston; W. Gibson & Son, Ltd., Nottingham; Hall & Earl, Leicester; Lacey, Woolley & Co., Ltd., Loughborough; J. B. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham; Manchester Hosiery Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hinckley; R. W. Myhill & Co., Leicester; Simpkin, Son & Emery, Hinckley; J. Smedley, Ltd., Matlock; Two Steeples, Ltd., Wigan; W. Tyler, Sons & Co., Leicester; J. Wilson & Son, Ltd., Nottingham.—**Drums, Oil:** W. Clark & Sons, Glasgow; J. Feaver, London, S.E.; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Duck, Tent:** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; D. & R. Duke, Brechin, N.B.; J. Jeffery & Co., Kirkcaldy; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin, N.B.; T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy; J. Normand & Sons, Ltd., Dysart, Fife; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; J. & J. Smart, Brechin, N.B.; D. M. Stenhouse, Ltd., Cupar, Fife; A. N. Thomson, Strathmiglo, Fife.—**Dubbin:** A. Britenall & Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Dynamo:** Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Earthenware:** Dunn, Bennett & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Minton, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—**Enamelled Ware:** Ludlow Bros. (1913), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Engines, Oil and Portable:** Crossley Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.; Petters, Ltd., Yeovil; Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Felt, Roofing:** Asbestos and Building Materials Co., Worcester; Vulcanite, Ltd., London, E.—**Felt, Sheet:** H. Smith, Kidderminster.—**Flags:** Proctor & Cockshaw, Leeds.—**Flannel:** J. Allott & Sons, Ltd., Dobcross, Oldham; R. Archibald & Sons, Tillicoultry; Black & Borthwick, Glasgow; T. & H. Blamires, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Bradbury & Co., Upper-mill, Oldham; J. Briggs & Sons, Idle, Yorks; J. Brooke & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; R. Byrom, Delph, Oldham; Buckley & Co.,

War Office—continued.

Ltd., Greenfield, Oldham; D. Butterworth & Co., Greenfield, Oldham; J. Chambley, Sons & Co., Dobcross, Oldham; J. Clay & Co., Cleckheaton; C. Clegg, Rochdale; W. Clegg, Milnrow; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Littleborough; J. Crowther & Son, Minsbridge, Yorks; C. Davidson & Son, Uppermill, Oldham; E. Dennison, Yeading, Leeds; Eastwood & Carr, Dobcross, Oldham; D. Evans, Henllan, S. Wales; T. Foulkes, Ruabon, N. Wales; B. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Apperley Bridge; George, Francis & Kerr, Ltd., Llanidloes; R. George & Co., Llanidloes, N. Wales; Hally & Co., Auchterarder, N.B.; W. Hastings & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale; T. Heap & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale; Henllan Woollen Mills, Henllan, S. Wales; R. C. Higgins & Co., Glasgow; Hollywell Textile Mills, Ltd., Hollywell, N. Wales; J. Ives & Co., Yeading, Leeds; D. Jones, Henllan, S. Wales; D. T. Jones, Henllan, S. Wales; J. Jones, Pentrecoet, Llandyssil; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; F. & C. Kenworthy, Ltd., Oldham; J. Kenworthy & Sons, Ltd., Dobcross, Oldham; Kershaw Bros., Littleborough; J. King, Keighley; Lambie & Readman, Ltd., Glasgow; A. & W. Law, Littleborough; G. Lawton & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; E. Leach, Wadley, Rochdale; Leigh Mills Co., Ltd., Stanningley; E. & T. Lewis, Pencader, S. Wales; J. Lewis, Henllan, S. Wales; J. & C. Littlewood, Rochdale; D. H. Mallalieu, Ltd., Delph, Oldham; Muir, Toward & Co., Glasgow; W. Murgatroyd & Co., Yeading, Leeds; G. Newton & Co., Glasgow; Pickles Bros., Ltd., Manchester; S. Porritt & Sons, Ltd., Bamford, Rochdale; J. Radcliffe & Co., Rochdale; R. Radcliffe & Sons, Mossley, Manchester; W. Radcliffe & Sons, Greenfield, Oldham; J. Schofield & Sons, Rochdale; R. Schofield, Rochdale; Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Selkirk; J. Shires & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; H. Smith, Kidderminster; Smith & Hutton, Ltd., Bradford; J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Rochdale; C. W. Thornton, Eccleshill, Bradford; Waterhouse & Garnett, Idle, Yorks; H. Whitworth, Ltd., Manchester.—**Flannelette:** J. Bright & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale; Fenney & Co., Manchester; R. Haworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester; T. Hoghton, Ltd., Manchester; Horrockses, Crewdson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; E. Lane & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Lyle, Griffiths & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Milnes Bros. & Hoyle, Manchester; Porritt Bros., Manchester; R. Riley & Co., Colne; J. F. & H. Roberts, Ltd., Manchester; W. A. Rothwell, Manchester; Schofield, Preston & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Smith, Ltd., Manchester; H. B. Tipping & Co., Ltd., Rochdale; W. Yates & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Forks and Spoons, E.P.:** Cooper Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; H. Hobson & Sons, Sheffield.—**Expanded Metal:** Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Galvanized Ware:** Bradley & Co., Ltd., Bilston; Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Hill & Boaler, Lye, Stourbridge; Hill Bros. & Sutton, Lye, Stourbridge; J. Hill Galvanizing Co., Ltd., Stourbridge; T. Hill, Lye, Stourbridge; Hill, Pritchard & Hill, Lye, Stourbridge; Hingley & Lamb, Ltd., Lye, Stourbridge; Homer, Shorter & Homer, Lye, Stourbridge; Ludlow Bros. (1913), Ltd., Lye, Stourbridge; Pratt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Rhodes & Cartwright, Cradley Heath; E. Tinsley & Co., Old Hill; Walls, Ltd., Birmingham; Wollescot Galvanizing Co., Brierley Hill.—**Glass, Sheet and Plate:** Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—**Generating Sets:** Austin Motor Co., Ltd., London, W.; W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., Stafford; Electric Construction Co., Wolverhampton; Smart & Brown, Erith, Kent.—**Gloves, Cloth:** Debenham & Co., London, W.—**Gloves, Leather:** F. E. Brooks, Glastonbury; J. B. Brooks, Ltd., Birmingham; F. Bryan, London, S.E.; Dunhills, Ltd., London, N.W.; T. Ensor & Sons, Milborne Port, Som.; Ewens, Johnson & Co., Ltd., Yeovil; E. & W. C. French, Taunton; W. Guest & Co., Ltd., Walsall; J. Hatterill & Stephenson & Co., Birmingham; Leatheries, Ltd., Birmingham; Nicholas (Wolverhampton), Ltd., Wolverhampton; Pittard, Hamblen & Co., Yeovil; G. Power & Son, Walsall; D. Power & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; Shaw Accessories Co., Birmingham; W. Sykes, Ltd., Horbury, Yorks; Whity Bros., Ltd., Yeovil.—**Grindery, Boot:** T. Francis & Co., Birmingham; J. I. Parker, Ltd., Smethwick.—**Grindstones, &c.:** Cannon Iron Foundries, Ltd., Bilston; T. Hazen & Co., London, E.C.; J. Hughes & Sons, London, E.—**Gutta-percha:** Gutta Percha Co., London, N.—**Handkerchiefs and Ties:** J. H. Buckingham & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Caldwell, Young & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Matier & Co., Ltd., Belfast; Toms, Steer & Toms, London, E.C.—**Handles and Helves:** G. G. Bussey & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; G. Dickie & Son, Birkenhead; H. Lebus, London, N.; J. Nicholls & Sons, Wolverhampton; St. Andrew Golf Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Leif Sundt & Co., London, E.C.—**Harness and Saddlery:** S. Beebe & Son, Walsall; W. Bennett, Walsall; Bliss & Co., Ltd., Banbury; Butler Bros., Walsall; Champion & Wilton, London, W.; J. Cliff & Co., Walsall; J. Collier, Birmingham; T. H. Crumpton & Co., Walsall; A. Davis & Co., London, W.C.; J. S. Downing & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; A. J. Garnett, London, E.C.; Harwood & Sons, Walsall; M. Harvey & Co., Walsall; J. H. Hawkins & Co., Ltd., Walsall; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.; C. J. Inley & Co., Walsall; E. Jeffries & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; E. Jones, Birmingham; Lavender & Overton, Ltd., Walsall; Letts & Airston, Walsall; R. Ling & Son, London, E.; C. W. Mackintosh & Co., London, S.E.; Martins-Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham and Walsall; Middlemore & Lamplugh, Ltd., Walsall; J. More & Co., Walsall; E. & A. Noirit, Walsall; E. J. Parkes & Co., Walsall; E. J. Pearson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; E. Perkins & Co., Walsall; D. Power & Son, Ltd., Walsall; H. Simmonds, Bloxwich; H. R. Taylor, Walsall; J. J. & W. 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Cameron & Sons, Edinburgh; Connolly Bros. (Curriers), Ltd., London, N.W.; H. Gilling & Sons, Barnet, Herts; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Isle & Son, Horncastle; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Nobes & Hunt, Ltd., London, S.E.; S. E. Norris & Co., London, E.; W. & J. Richardson, Derby; Sextys, Ltd., Winchcombe, Glos.—**Hinges, Hasps, &c.:** T. Crompton, Wigan; United Hinges, Ltd., Smethwick.—**Hollow-ware:** Beech, Hill & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; T. & C. Clark & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Izons & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Hose, I.R. and Canvas:** G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Brentnham, Middlesex; McGregor & Co., Dundee; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Salford.—**Hose Unions:** E. Barber & Co., London, N.—**Hosiery:** Abell Bros., Ltd., Derby; Allen & Turtle, Belfast; H. E. Allsopp & Co. (Leicester), Ltd., Leicester; R. N. Anderson & Co., Londonderry; Athenic Underwear Co., Hawick; Argyle Hosiery Co., Glasgow; Auto-Knitter Hosiery Co., Ltd., Leicester; J. Barnes, Nottingham; D. Barr, Galston, N.B.; Barrie & Kersel, Hawick; H. Bates & Co., Ltd., Wigston, Leicester; A. Baum, Ltd., Leicester; Bedford Bros., Hinckley; Bedford Hosiery Co., Belfast; Bedworth Hosiery Co., Nuneaton; Belvoir Manufacturing Co., Leicester; J. Bevins, Leicester; T. Billson & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Bird & Yeomans, Hinckley; Blackrock Hosiery Co., Ltd., Blackrock, Co. Dublin; Blake Bros. & Clarke, Glasgow; F. Blount, Belper; J. Bonser & Co., Hawick; G. Bott & Son, Hinckley; J. Bradshaw & Co., Leicester; G. Braund, Ltd., Loughborough; G. Brettle & Co., Ltd., Belper; S. Brocklehurst, Hinckley; Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek; E. W. Bryan, Leicester; W. Buckler & Co., Ltd., Leicester; F. Caldwell & Co., Ltd., Loughborough; W. & H. G. Carey, Glasgow; J. F. Carnall & Co., Leicester; H. Carrier & Sons, Ltd., Ilkeston; Clark & Co., Edinburgh; A. Clay & Co., Derby; C. Coggan & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Cooke & Cook, Ltd., Loughborough; Cooper Bros. (Nottingham), Ltd., Nottingham; Cooper & Roe, Nottingham; N. Corah & Sons, Leicester; County Knitting Co., Nottingham; Corrib Hosiery Co., Newtownsmith, Galway; W. Coup, Nottingham; H. & B. Cox, Nottingham; J. & J. Cryer, Ltd., Littleborough; A. Cunningham, Ltd., Stewarton; J. Currie, Son & Co., Stewarton; R. Currie & Son, Selkirk; J. Davy, Ltd., Burnley; M. Dean & Sons, Durham; Derwent Hosiery Co., Ltd., Belper; Dickens, Armitage & Co., Ltd., Leicester; H. L. Driver, Ltd., Leicester; S. Eden & Son, Ltd., Mansfield; Elder & Watson, Strathaven; W. Elliot & Sons, Hawick; F. Ellis & Co., Leicester; F. & J. Ellis, Leicester; L. Eyres, Cambridge; M. C. Forster, Leicester; F. R. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., Consett; Fraser, Frasers & Co., Kilmarnock; R. B. Fraser, Wishaw, N.B.; Freeman & West, Syston, Leicester; W. T. Garton, Leicester; W. 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Spencer & Sons, Leicester; Star Knitting Co., Ltd., Wakefield; Stevens & Pedley, Nottingham; Stevenson & Co., Newtownwards, Co. Down; Strand Knitting Co., Douglas, Isle of Man; Strathclyde Hosiery Co., Ltd., Glasgow; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; C. & F. Sudbury, Ltd., Nottingham; F. & E. Tarratt, Leicester; W. R. Taylor, Belfast; Templecrome Co-operative Agricultural Society, Ltd., Dungloe, Co. Donegal; A. F. Thomson, Airdrie; J. Tinkler & Co., Ltd., Leicester; E. W. Thomson & Sons, Kendal; Toller & Lankester, Leicester; Towle & Co., Loughborough; L. O. Trivett, Ltd., Nottingham; H. Turner, Macclesfield; Turner, Rutherford & Co., Hawick; "Two Steeples," Ltd., Wigston, Leicester; W. Tyler, Sons & Co., Leicester; Uneedus Hosiery Co., Ltd., Leicester; Underwood & Co., Leicester; Vann & Co., Nottingham; C. Versee, London, N.; R. 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Hart, London, S.E.—**Straps, Shoulder and Valise:** Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.; Myers & Co., London, N.E.—**Surgical Appliances, Instruments & Material:** Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Oldbury; Leslie, Ltd., London, E.; S. Maw, Son & Sons, London, E.C.; E. Shrimpton & Fletcher, Redditch; Siebe, Gorman & Co., London, S.W.—**Tables, Operating:** Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tallow:** Langley, Smith & Co., London, E.C.—**Tanks and Pumps:** S. F. Bowser & Co., London, S.W.—**Tanks and Troughs, Waterproof:** J. Mandleberg & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Tape, Puttee and Stay:** E. Barlow, Ltd., Manchester; J. N. Hardy & Son, Ltd., Manchester; H. Lilley & Sons, Derby; Victoria Smallware Co., Manchester.—**Tape, Rubber and Insulated:** Ancoats Vale Rubber Co., 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.; C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Tape, Tracing:** F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Woods, Sons & Co., London, E.—**Tents:** T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N. and E.; J. H. Brown & Co., London, E.; T. Black & Co., London, S.E.; J. A. Cooper, Bedminster, Bristol; Cranfield & Carter, Burnham-on-Crouch; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.; H. & T. C. Godfrey, Chelmsford; Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.; Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.; N. E. E. Minty, Oxford; C. Neilson, East Molesey; Piggott Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Putman, Aylesbury; S. W. Silver & Co. & B. Edgington, Ltd., London, S.E.; P. Smith & Co., London, E.;

War Office—continued.

J. Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., London, E.; F. A. Turnbridge, Leigh-on-Sea; Waring & Gillow Ltd., London, W.; G. J. Young & Co., Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Tetanus, Anti-Toxin:** Lister Institute of Preventive Medicines, London, S.W.—**Tin-ware:** Chatham & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton; W. Edgar, London, W.; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; M. J. Hart & Sons, Birmingham; H. Loveridge & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Ludlow Bros. (1913), Ltd., Birmingham; Newton, Shakespear & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston; J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Sutherland Meter Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Tester & Swain, Birmingham.—**Tools:** Atkin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Carr, Wild & Co., Sheffield; S. Cassell & Sons, Birmingham; Chillington Tool Co., Wolverhampton; Douglass Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne; E. Elwell, Ltd., Wednesbury; Essex Forge Co., Ltd., Brentwood; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Bristol; E. & W. Lucas, Ltd., Sheffield; A. Mathieson & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; W. Marples & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; R. Martindale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; H. Munzing, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Powell, Ltd., Birmingham; J. S. Rock & Sons, Cradley Heath; F. & H. Shaw & Bros., Alfreton; G. Thomas & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; C. Willetts, Junr., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; H. Williams & Son, London, E.—**Valves:** J. Webb & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Watches:** M. Dreyfuss, London, E.C.; O. G. Fulda, London, E.C.; Rotherham & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Wax, Paraffin:** Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Webbing:** Bird & Co., Crewkerne; S. Clayton & Co., Halifax; J. L. Brierley, Huddersfield.—**Webbing, Elastic:** J. L. Brierley, Huddersfield; J. Burgess & Son, Ltd., Leicester; S. Clayton & Co., Halifax; J. Fairbrother & Co., Ltd., Leicester; R. Jones & Son, Nuneaton; Topp & Hindley, Ltd., Farnworth, Bolton; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Well Tubes:** Duke & Ockenden, Ltd., Littlehampton.—**Whips, Thongs and Stocks:** C. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; E. V. Pledge & Sons, Walsall; G. & J. Zair, Birmingham.—**Wire, Iron:** Lancashire Wire Co., Ltd., Manchester; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Woodware (Miscellaneous):** Acme Patent Ladder Co., London, S.W.; Bath Cabinet Makers Co., Ltd., Bath; J. Boys & Son, Ltd., Walsall; H. Goodearl & Sons, High Wycombe; E. Hole, London, N.W.; W. Jay, Westcliff-on-Sea; Jones & Leach, Ltd., Newtown, N. Wales; C. Kerridge, Junr., Cambridge; H. Morris & Co., Ltd., Port Dundas, Glasgow; W. T. Nicholls, Gloucester; S. D. Page & Sons, Ltd., Norwich.—**Worsted:** J. & J. Baldwin Partners, Ltd., London, E.C.; Fielding & Johnson, Leicester.—**Works Services: Erection of Buildings:** Ashwell & Nesbit, Ltd., London, W.C.; W. F. Blay, Ltd., London, S.E.; Bosworth & Lowe, Nottingham; J. Carmichael, London, S.W.; J. Chapman & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; W. F. Cross, Felixstowe; W. Harrow, Ltd., London, S.E.; F. R. Hipperson, Norwich; McLaughlin & Harvey, Ltd., Dublin; H. & J. Martin, Dublin; J. Parkinson & Sons, Ltd., Blackpool; J. & R. Thompson, Ltd., Dublin.—**Machinery:** Lee, Howl & Co., London, E.C.—**Hut:** D. Rowell & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Electric Lighting:** Edmundson Electricity Corporation, Ltd., London, S.W.; Morris, Henty & Gardner, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Heating:** Ashwell & Nesbit, Ltd., London, W.C.; J. Gibbs & Son, Liverpool; G. N. Haden & Sons, London, W.C.—**Maintenance of W.D. Buildings:** T. Hilton & Sons, Ltd., Bishop Auckland; Jesty & Baker, Portland; H. J. Kirkwood, Hull; G. Nolan, Waterford; J. Wood & Sons, Worcester.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper of Various Descriptions: J. Brown & Co., Penicuik; Culter Mills Paper Co., London, E.C.; Wills & Webster, London, E.C.; S. C. & P. Harding & Co., London, S.E.; G. Rowney & Co., London, W.; Allott, Jones & Co., Liverpool; H. & L. Slater, Bollington; C. T. Hook and Co., Ltd., Snodland; Inveresk Paper Mills, Musselburgh; Leopard & Smiths, London, W.C.; J. Dugdale, Burnley; Lloyds Packing Warehouse, Manchester; S. Jones & Co., London, S.E.; Reed & Smith, Silverton Mills, nr. Cullompton; Cooke & Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich; Waterlow & Sons, Dunstable; Northfleet Paper Mills, London, E.C.; B. J. Hall & Co., London, S.W.; R. & W. Watson, Linwood, Renfrewshire; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; J. Halden & Co., London, S.W.; A. West & Partners, London, S.W.; H. Bruce & Sons, Ltd., Kinleith Mill; A. Herbert, Coventry; Caldwell & Co. (Papermakers), Ltd., Inverkeithing; E. Collins & Sons, Ltd., Kelvindale; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; R. Fletcher & Son, Ltd., Kearsley; Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Hylton, nr. Sunderland; Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Hele, Cullompton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., London, E.C.; London Paper Mills, Ltd., London, W.C.; Olive Bros., Ltd., Bury; Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., High Wycombe; Spicer Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.; Team Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Team Valley, Gateshead-on-Tyne; Towgood & Beckwith, Ltd., London, E.C.; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., London, E.; A. E. Reed & Co., London, E.C.; T. H. Saunders, London, E.C.; Grosvenor, Chater & Co., London, E.C.; Smith, Stone & Knight, Bristol; P. & J. Arnold, London, N.; Esco, London, W.C.; Silkare, London, S.E.; Nero, Ltd., Romford; Olive & Partington, London, E.C.; Smith & McLaurin, Millikenpark.—**Printing, Binding, Ruling, &c.:** Printing, &c., 4,000,000 Books; G. F. Tomkin, London, E. Printing, &c., 4,000,000 Labels; binding, &c., 6,000 copies of Handbooks; Suttley & Silverlock, Ltd., London, S.E. Printing, &c., 700,000 Tickets; printing, binding, &c., 800 Order Books; printing, &c.,

H.M. Stationery Office—continued.

40,000 Army Books; 115,000 Jackets; 750,000 Prospectuses; 750,000 Forms; 100,000 Jackets; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Binding, &c., 5,000 copies Notes on W.T. for Boys; printing, &c., 100,000 Posters; printing 15,000 Pads: Eyre & Spottiswoode, London, E. Printing, &c., 40,000 Books: F. Steel & Co., Stroud. Printing, &c., 750,000 Books; 10,000 Army Books; binding, &c., Army Books: Burrup, Mathieson & Sprague, Ltd., London, S.E. Printing, &c., 40,000 Books; binding, &c., 3,000 Books; printing, &c., 10,000 Sets of Forms; 2,100 Pads; 50,000 Sets of Forms; 105,000 Books: J. Causton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Binding, &c., 600 Postmasters Attendance Books; 700 registers; printing, &c., 1,000 Army Books; binding, &c., 1,500 Books, S.384: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. Printing, &c., 250,000 Pamphlets: The Chancery Lane Printing Works, London, E.C. Printing, &c., 32,000 Books: Hazell, Watson & Viney, London, W.C. Printing, &c., 1,000,000 Forms; 300 Prints; printing 1,500,000 Forms: Howard & Jones, London, W.C. Printing, &c., 15,000,000 Forms: Taylor, Garnett & Evans, Ltd., Stockport. Printing, &c., 5,000,000 Forms: Ede & Townsend, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing, &c., 5,000,000 Forms: The Arthurs' Press, Ltd., Woodchester. Printing, &c., 5,000,000 Forms; 10,000,000 Tickets: Drayton Paper Works, London, S.W. Printing, &c., 5,000,000 Forms; 20,000 Calendars: Palmer, Newbold & Co., London, S.E. Printing, &c., 10,000,000 Tickets: Petty & Sons, Reading. Printing, &c., 95,000 Demy 4to Booklets: Petty & Sons, Leeds. Printing, &c., 10,000,000 Tickets; 500,000 Sets of Forms; 500,000 Sets of Forms: J. Corah & Sons, Loughborough. Printing, &c., 15,000,000 Tickets; 1,000,000 Forms: Chapman & Co., London, S.W. Printing, &c., 5,000,000 Forms: Wright & Sons, Stonebridge (Bristol). Printing, &c., 10,000,000 Forms: Cassell & Co., Limited, London, E.C. Binding, &c., 500 Sets Vellum Tabbed Sheets; Moore's Modern Methods, Ltd., London, E.C. Binding, &c., Canvas Transfer Cover: Ludgate Co., Edinburgh. Binding, &c., Waterproof Cases: J. & B. Green, London, E.C. Printing, &c., 200 Reels of Targets; binding, &c., 3,800 Reels of Targets: Percival Jones, Ltd., London, S.E. Printing, binding, &c., 5,000 Army Books: Swiss & Co., Devonport. Supply 5,000 Portfolios: Percy Jones & Co., London, S.E. Supply 5,000 Portfolios: W. Brendon & Sons, Ltd., Plymouth. Printing, &c., 3,000,000 Forms: Johnson, Riddle & Co., London, S.E. Printing, binding, &c., 30,000 Shorthand Note Books; printing, &c., 180,000 Forms; 400,000 Forms; 5,000 Books; 10,000 Pads; 300,000 Sheets of Forms; 3,000 Books: W. P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Binding, &c., Army Books: Athlone Printing Works, Athlone. Binding, &c., Army Books: Willmott & Sons, London, E.C. Binding, &c., Army Books; printing, &c., 6,000 Books: J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C. Binding, &c., Army Books: Dean & Co. (Stockport), Ltd., Stockport. Making 1,500 Springback Portfolios: Bridge & Co., London, S.E. Printing, &c., 60,000 Labels; 522,000 Manilla Labels: Fisher, Clarke & Co., Boston. Printing, &c., 750,000 Army Forms: Adlard & Co., London, E.C. Printing, &c., 17,200 Books; 40,000 Books; 10,000 Books: Howitt & Sons, Nottingham. Binding, &c., 6,000 copies Handbooks; 2,500 Handbooks; 500 copies of a Catalogue: Fisherbookbinding Co., Ltd., Wolverton. Printing, &c., 10,000 Photographic Reproductions; 10,000 Sets of Reproductions: Intaglio Patents, Ltd., London, S.E. Printing, &c., Army Forms: Rankin Bros., Bristol. Printing, &c., 50,000 Blocks; 100,000 Calendars: Bemrose & Sons, Derby. Printing, &c., 150,000 Cards: J. E. C. Potter, London, S.E. Printing, &c., 96,000 Booklets: R. Tilling, London, S.E. Printing, &c., 500,000 Leaflets; 2,000,000 Forms; 7,488,000 Forms: McAra & Whiteman, London, E.C. Printing, &c., 500,000 Leaflets; 100,000 Foolscap Folios: Wightman & Co., London, S.W. Printing, &c., 7,950 Posters; 10,000 Posters; 10,000 Posters; 5,000 Posters; 20,000 Posters: J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W. Printing, &c., 146,000 Sets of Forms: Odhams, Ltd., London, W.C. Printing, &c., 500,000 Pamphlets: Clay & Sons, London, S.E. Printing, &c., 10,000 Books: Clements Bros., Chatham. Printing, &c., 5,000 Books: Albert Park, Ltd., Birmingham. Printing, &c., 1,000,000 Pamphlets: Harrison & Sons, London, E.C. Printing, &c., 200,000 Books: Waterlow Bros. & Layton, London, E.C. Printing, &c., 10,000 Calendars: Frank C. Thomas, London, W.C. Printing, &c., 100,000 Posters: The Grosvenor Press, Ltd., Penge. Printing, &c., 2,000,000 Poster Stamps: Hill, Siffkin & Co., London, W. Printing, &c., 500,000 Labels: Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, London, S.E. Printing, &c., 1,000,000 Labels: Sutcliffe & Hurley, London, E.C. Binding, &c., 750 Books, S.18; printing, &c., 12,500 Books: Rutland Printing & Binding Works, London, E.C. Binding, &c., 8,000 Books D.223; printing, &c., 37,500 Books: Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C. Making 5,000 Cases; printing, &c., 6,000 Priced Vocabulary of Stores; binding, &c., 512 copies of A. Tables: J. Adams, London, W.C. Printing, &c., 60,000 Calendars: The P.P. Press, Liverpool. Printing, &c., 20,000 Calendars: R. Johnson & Sons, Manchester. Printing, &c., 100,000 Calendars: Bemrose & Sons, Derby. Binding, &c., 2,000 West Coast of Scotland Pilot; 2,000 Channel Pilot, Part I.: A. W. Bain & Co., Ltd., London, E. Printing, &c., 500,000 Bookmarks: Y. C. Thomas, London, W.C. Printing, &c., 30,000 Booklets: Harrison, Jehring & Co., London, W.C. Printing, &c., 1,000,000 Poster Stamps: Chromoworks, Ltd., Willesden. Binding, &c., 600 Books S. 342A: T. Hooley & Co., Ltd., Stockport. Printing, &c., 198,000 Labels: Simpson Label Co., Edinburgh. Printing, &c., 50,000 Cards: Geo. Reynolds, London, E.—**Stores and Miscellaneous:** Cards: Wiggins, Teape & Co., Dover; The Electric Printing Works, Leeds; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Fordham & Co., South Hackney, London; N. Spicer Bros., London, E.C.; A. Cowan & Sons, Lon-

H.M. Stationery Office—continued.

don, E.C.; H. & L. Slater, Bollington; Thomas & Green, Woodburn; Culter Mills Paper Co., Ltd., Peterculter; A. M. Peebles & Son, Ltd., Oswaldtwistle; Kenrick & Jefferson, West Bromwich. Envelopes: Chapman & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Millington & Sons, Ltd., London, N.; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Thorburn, Bain & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Millboards: Jacksons, Ltd., Bourne End, Bucks.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

Apparatus: Parke, Davis & Co., London, W.—**Backs:** Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Beaters:** W. G. Birkinshaw & Co., Wolverhampton.—**Boiler Tubes:** Allen, Everitt & Sons, Smethwick, nr. Birmingham.—**Brass Rod:** T. Bolton & Sons, Oakamoor, Staffs.—**C. I. Pipes:** Holwell Iron Co., Asfordby, Melton Mowbray.—**Canvas:** Baxter Bros. & Co., Dundee.—**Carriages:** Stableford & Co., Coalville.—**Centrifuges:** Accles & Shelvocke, Aston, Birmingham.—**Chain:** Edge & Sons, Shifnal.—**Cutters:** H. Russell & Co., Sheffield.—**Drills:** W. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield.—**Dynamo:** J. Stone & Co., Deptford.—**Emery Tape:** R. J. Edwards & Co., London, N.E.—**Engines and Tenders:** North British Locomotive Co., Glasgow.—**Files:** Sir Joseph Jonas, Colver & Co., Sheffield.—**Gauge Glasses:** J. Moncrieff & Co., Perth.—**Hose:** Warne & Co., London, E.C.—**Iron Hoop:** Doherty & Bramber, London, S.W.—**Iron Roofing:** F. Braby & Co., London, E.C.—**Life Belts:** Fosbery & Co., Barking.—**Locks:** Chubb & Sons, Lock, & Co., London, E.C.—**Paper:** J. Dickinson & Co., London, E.C.—**Pencils:** Eagle Pencil Co., Tottenham.—**Pins, Iron:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Birmingham.—**Piping:** F. Reddaway & Co., London, E.C.—**Pitch:** E. Catchpole & Sons, Rotherhithe.—**Pumps:** Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., Kingsway, W.C.—**Shovels:** E. & W. Lucas, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel, Cast:** Watson, Saville & Co., Sheffield.—**Steel, Sheets:** E. Pennington, London, E.C.—**Thermometers:** S. & A. Calderara, London, E.C.; A. Harper & Sons, Birmingham.—**Tin Plates:** Morriston Tinplate Co., Morriston, R.S.O.—**Varnish:** Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, London, E.C.—**Wire:** Shropshire Iron Co., Hadley, nr. Wellington, Shropshire.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Australian Imperial Force, Headquarters, Horseferry Rd., Erection of Temporary Building: Ford & Walton, Ltd., Kilburn, N.W. Bramley O.W. Stores, Extension of Camp Joinery: W. G. Tarrant, Byfleet, Surrey. Coventry, Ordinary Works and Repairs: E. O. C. Howells, Coventry. Edinburgh District, Glazier's Work: Robert Graham, Edinburgh. Edinburgh District, Painters', Paperhangers', and Gilders' Work: W. A. Campbell & Son, Edinburgh. Edinburgh District, Slaters' Work: Robert Graham, Edinburgh. Glasgow District, Blind-makers' Work: Anderson & Munro, Ltd., Glasgow. Glasgow District, Carpenters' and Joiners' Work: Wm. McCall & Sons, Glasgow. Glasgow District, Plasterers' Work: James Smith & Son, Glasgow. Glasgow District, Slaters' Work: James Smith & Son, Glasgow. Glasgow District, Glaziers' Work: James McPhie, Glasgow. Glasgow District, Plumbers' and Gasfitters' Work: M. Spiers & Sons, Glasgow. Glasgow District, Painters', Paperhangers', and Gilders' Work: McCulloch & Co., Glasgow. Handsworth Employment Exchange, 330a, 330b, and 332, Soho Rd., Adaptation: W. B. & F. T. Archer, Birmingham. Horse Guards, Erection of Temporary Building for the Admiralty: Herbert Hann, Merton. London District, Larder and E.C. Huts: W. F. Blay, Ltd., Dartford. Montagu House (in Forecase), Erection of Building for Ministry of Munitions: Hall, Beddall & Co., London, S.E. Regent's Park, Aircraft Stores Department, Contract No. 3 Roads: Fred Pitcher, Ltd., London, N. St. James's Park, Erection of Temporary Building for Admiralty: Patman & Fotheringham, Islington, N. St. James's Park, Erection of Building for High Explosives Department, Ministry of Munitions: Hall, Beddall & Co., London, S.E. St. James's Park, Extension of the Building for the Shipping Controller's Department: Ford & Walton, Ltd., Kilburn, N.W. St. James's Park, Shipping Controller's Building, Canteen Extension, Flooring: The Kleine Patent Fire Resisting Flooring Syndicate, Ltd., London, W.C. Stirling District, Painters', Paperhangers', and Gilders' Work: John Walls, Stirling. Stirling District, Slaters' Work: D. McGregor & Co., Stirling.—**Engineering Services:** Avonmouth and Barry Docks Grain Stores, Electric Light and Power Wiring: T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Cardiff Grain Stores, Electric Lighting and Power Supply: Lund Bros & Co., London, W.C. Cardiff Grain Stores, Grain Grabs: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath. Montagu House, Temporary Offices of Ministry of Munitions, Hot Water Supply (Heating): Bilbie, Hobson & Co., London, E.C. New County Hall, Food Ministry, Heating Apparatus: W. G. Cannon & Son, Ltd., London, S.E. New County Hall, Food Ministry, Electric Wiring: V. C. Middleton, London, S.W. New County Hall, Food Ministry, Hot Water Service: W. G. Cannon & Son, Ltd., London, S.E. Public Buildings, Boilers for Tea and Coffee Making: Hayward, Tyler & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Stationery Office, 14/26, Shepherdess Walk and 3/11, Underwood Street. Heating: Davis, Bennett & Co., London, S.W.—**Furniture:** Chairs: John Gomm, High Wycombe; O. Haines, High Wycombe. Chairs (Easy Wicker): J. Englander, London, E.; John Jenkins, Bridgewater. Chests (Dressing), Wilkinson & Sons, Bradford. Cupboards (Dwarf): North of England School Furnishing Co., Ltd., Darlington.

H.M. Office of Works—continued.

Drawers (Chests of): R. T. Colley & Son, Birmingham; J. Gades & Sons, London, S.E.; Sewell & Sewell, Ltd., London, E.C. (Plan) Presses: Thomas & Edge, Woolwich. Racks (Ready) for London District: Higgs & Hill, South Lambeth, S.W.; J. Carmichael, Wandsworth, S.W. Shelving (Cases of) and Pigeonholes: Bullen Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; H. Newsum, Sons & Co., London, E.C. Tables (Admiralty): Holland & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Tables (Collapsible): Colin McAndrew, Edinburgh. Tables (Draughtsmen's): Siemens Bros., Woolwich. Tables (Folding): Bennet Furnishing Co., Ltd., Peckham, S.E.; Bernard Brock, Clapton, E.; H. Newsum, Sons & Co., London, E.C.; North of England School Furnishing Co., Ltd., Darlington; Foster, Brotherton & Co., Stockton-on-Tees; Isaiah Davies, Padiham; Davies Bros. (Walthamstow), Ltd., Walthamstow; Ely Steam Joinery Timber Co., Llantrissant; Middlesex Joinery Works, Ltd., London, N.E.; Jones & Seward, Bournemouth. Tables (Instrument), &c.: G. M. Hammer & Co., Ltd., Bermondsey. Tables (Pedestal): H. H. Elliott, London, E.C. Tables: T. Bradford & Co., Ltd., Salford, Manchester. Washstands (Deal): Harry Turner, Skipton, Yorks.—**Miscellaneous:** Bedsteads (Combination): Fisher, Brown & Bayley, Ltd., Birmingham. Blankets: T. Tapling & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Blinds (Window): Mallett & Sons, Ltd., South Hampstead, N.W. Boots (Wellington): Seymour, Scott & Co., Cheapside, E.C.; Arding & Hobbs, Ltd., Clapham Junction, S.W. Cans (Melt): Hooper & Edman, Ltd., Birmingham. Carpets: Woodward, Grosvenor & Co., Ltd., Kidderminster; Ronald Jack & Co., Paisley. Coats (Oilskin): Arding & Hobbs, Ltd., Clapham Junction, S.W.; Lyall, Willis & Co., London, E.C. Cote (Cottages at), Sewage Disposal: Bilbie, Hobson & Co., London, E.C. Covers (Mattress) and Pillows: Davies' Feather Mills, Ltd., Whitechapel, E.; Cups and Saucers: S. Ford & Co., Ltd., Burslem; McD. Mann & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Minton's, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Soho Pottery, Cobridge. Extincteurs (Fire): General Fire Appliances Co., London, E.C. Extincteurs (Fire) and Re-fills: Minimax, Ltd., Feltham, Middlesex. Flexible (Twin): Ward & Goldstone, Manchester. Gauntlets and Gloves: E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton. Gloves: Steyne & Smith, Leicester. Goloshes: Pocock Bros., London, S.E. Linoleum: Corticine Floor Covering Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Linoleum: Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy. Montagu House, Ministry of Munitions, Steel Sashes: Humphries, Jackson & Ambler, Ltd., Manchester. Rollers for Filing Cabinets: North of England School Furnishing Co., Ltd., Darlington. Rugs: Tomkinson & Adam, Kidderminster; Baxendale & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Soap (Yellow): John Knight, Silvertown, E. Tarpaulins: Sloan, Munro & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; James Wilson & Co., Manchester. Towels (Bath): Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Manchester; Isherwood Bros., Ltd., Radcliffe, Lancs. Trays (Paper): J. Peel, Liverpool.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Manchester; Sterling Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.—**Apparatus, Testing:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.—**Cable, Submarine:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—**Cable, Telegraphic:** Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.; India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Silvertown, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, S.E.; New Gutta Percha Co., Ltd., Greenwich, S.E.—**Cable, Telephonic:** Connolly Bros., Ltd., Blackley, Manchester.—**Canvas:** Edinburgh Roperie and Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Leith.—**Casks:** Tyson & Co., Millwall, E.—**Cells, Dry:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—**Cells, Leclanché:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—**Cloth:** J. Banks & Sons, Pudsey, Leeds; H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, Leeds; G. Briggs & Sons, Ossett, Wakefield; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot, Yorks; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; Reuben Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, Leeds; John Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, Leeds; J. Halliday & Co., Pudsey, Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Calverley, Leeds; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot, Yorks.—**Clothing, Uniform:** J. Hammond & Co., Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs, and Crewe; Myers & Co., London, E.; C. & J. Webb & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cord, Telephone:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—**Hats, Straw:** Richard Burley, Ltd., Luton.—**Inkers, Morse:** India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Silvertown, E.—**Ironwork, Telegraphic:** Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—**Mouthpieces, Telephone:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—**Paper:** J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; C. Townsend, Hook & Co., Ltd., Snodland, Kent.—**Sheet, Yellow Metal:** Muntz's Metal Co., Ltd., French Walls, Birmingham.—**Solder:** Quirk, Barton & Burns (St. Helens), Ltd., St. Helens.—**Spindles, Insulator:** Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Suspenders, Cable:** T. H. Haagen, Son & Co., London, S.E.—**Telephones:** Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.—**Terminals, Telephone:** Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wire, Bronze:** T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor, Staffs; British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop; F. Smith & Co. (Incorporated in

Post Office—continued.

the London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd.), Salford, Manchester.—**Wire, Enamelled and Flameproof:** C. Macintosh & Co., Derby.—**Wire, Galvanised Iron:** Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Wire, Vulcanised, India Rubber:** Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex.

H.M. PRISON COMMISSION.

Duck, Linen: W. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

Supply of furniture, extension for one year from 1st January, 1918: Hammer & Co., London, S.E.—Mackintosh coats, capes, leggings, &c., extension for one year from 1st January, 1918: Victoria Rubber Co., London, E.C.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

Clothing, Uniform: John Ireland & Son, Dublin; The Dublin Clothing Co., Ltd., Dublin; The Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., Limerick.