

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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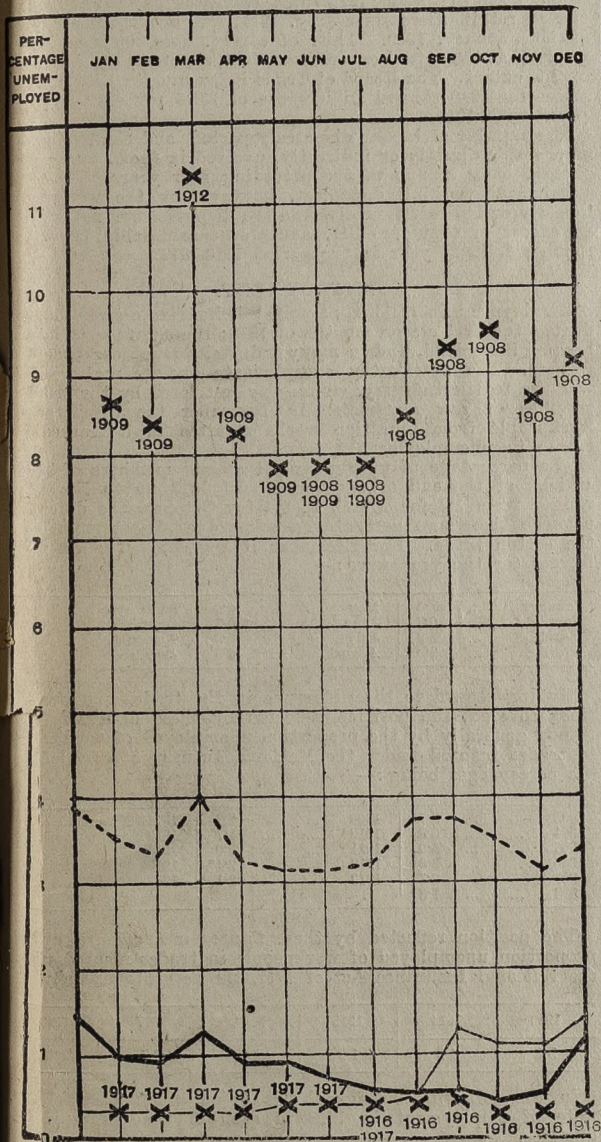
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EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

THE LABOUR MARKET IN DECEMBER.

THERE was a marked decline in the general state of employment in December, especially in the case of women. The trades directly connected with war requirements were, of course, most affected, and a special out-of-work donation benefit has been found necessary to tide over the transition period between war and peace production.

Trade Unions, with a net membership of 1,174,565, excluding those serving with the Forces, reported 1.2 per cent. of their numbers as unemployed at the end of December, as compared with 0.5 per cent. at the end of November and 1.4 per cent. a year ago.

Of the 3,454,283 male and female workpeople insured against unemployment under the Acts of 1911 and 1916, the number unemployed at 3rd January was 231,756 (or 6.71 per cent.), compared with 2.54 per cent. for the 6th December, 1918, and 0.81 per cent. on 28th December, 1917. For males and females separately the percentages unemployed at 3rd January were 3.89 and 14.50. In addition to these 231,756 workpeople there were 148,939 persons (43,477 men and boys and 105,462 women and girls) in occupations not included under the National Insurance Acts who were unemployed on 3rd January.

The number of men on the live register of the Employment Exchanges on 3rd January was 166,603 and the number of women was 279,078. The number of vacancies notified during the week ending 3rd January was 14,163 for men and 13,079 for women, and the number of vacancies unfilled at the end of the week was 73,740 for men and 39,510 for women.

Employment at coal mines continued good, and there was an increase of nearly 3 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the collieries making returns, while the average number of days worked per week by the collieries was 5.75, or about the same as in October. (The figure 5.24 for November was affected by armistice celebrations.) At iron, shale, and tin mines employment was good, though not quite so good as in November. It continued good at lead mines. At quarries it was fairly good on the whole, but work was interrupted by wet weather.

In the pig iron industry employment continued good, but some furnaces were blown out, in part owing to shortage of fuel and in part for repairs. Employment at iron and steel works was good, but the pressure was not so great as in the previous month, and there was some reduction in the number of men employed.

The stoppage of much war work had a marked effect on employment in the engineering and allied trades. On the whole it was fairly good for men in these trades; there was not much overtime, but, on the other hand, little short time. In the shipbuilding trades employment continued good, though there was less overtime. At tinsplate and steel sheet mills it was good, but there was still some shortage of steel. In most of the other metal trades employment remained good on the whole in

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING DECEMBER.

(1) SUMMARY TABLES.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED" TRADES.

The following Tables show the numbers insured and percentages unemployed among workpeople covered by the National Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1916. Further particulars are given on page 6.

(A).—TOTALS.†

Table with columns: Trade, Numbers Insured (Males, Females, Total), Percentage Unemployed (3rd Jan. 1919, 6th Dec. 1918, 28th Dec. 1917), Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with.

(B).—PERCENTAGES FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

Table with columns: Trade, Percentage Unemployed at 3rd Jan. 1919 (Males, Females), Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 6th Dec. 1918, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 28th Dec. 1917.

* Exclusive of those serving with H.M. Forces. † Excluding workpeople insured under the National Insurance Act, 1911. ‡ These figures are not comparable with those shown in previous issues of the GAZETTE, owing to the exclusion of certain classes of workpeople who are insurable only when employed on certain classes of Government work.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE UNIONS with a net membership of 1,174,565 reported 14,008 (or 1.2 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of December, 1918, compared with 0.5 per cent. at the end of November, 1918, and 1.4 per cent. at the end of December, 1917.

Table with columns: Trade, Membership at end of Dec., 1918, exclusive of those serving with H.M. Forces, Unemployed at end of Dec., 1918 (Number, Percentage), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a Month ago, Year ago.

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Table with columns: Trade, Workpeople included in the Returns for Dec., 1918, December, 1918 (Days worked per week, Days, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago, Year ago).

EMPLOYERS RETURNS: TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

Table with columns: Trade, Number employed (Week ended 21st Dec., 1918, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended 21st Dec., 1918, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago).

* This percentage is based mainly on Returns relating to carpenters and plumbers. † Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages, including war bonuses.

(2) EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during December. There was an increase of 14,365 (or 2.9 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed at the collieries making Returns, as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 19,560 (or 3.6 per cent.) on a year ago. The increase as compared with a month ago is largely due to the return of miners from military service.

Of the 517,681 workpeople included in the Returns for December 252,730 (or 48.8 per cent.) were employed at pits working 12 days* during the fortnight to which the Returns relate, while a further 242,819 (or 46.9 per cent.) were employed at pits working 11 days.

The number of days worked averaged highest in the relatively unimportant districts of North Wales and Ireland (5.96 days), and in the important Lancashire and Cheshire area (5.95 days); and most of the principal districts in England and Wales worked upwards of 5½ days per week. The lowest averages were in the various Scottish districts and in Northumberland, where the average was about 5½ days.

Table with columns: Districts, No. of Workpeople employed in Dec., 1918, at the Collieries included in the Table, Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended (21st Dec., 1918, 23rd Nov., 1918, 22nd Dec., 1917), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.

The comparison with November is affected by holidays in that month. Compared with a year ago employment showed a marked improvement in Northumberland, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and Fifeshire, and some improvement in the West of Scotland. There was a decline in Durham and Gloucester and Somerset.

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

Table with columns: Description of Coal, No. of Workpeople employed in Dec., 1918, at the Collieries included in the Table, Average number of days worked per week by the Pits in Fortnight ended (21st Dec., 1918, 23rd Nov., 1918, 22nd Dec., 1917), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.

Compared with a year ago there was an improvement at pits producing all classes of coal; this improvement was most marked at gas coal pits. The comparison with November is affected by holidays in that month.

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

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT at iron, shale and tin mines was good, though a slight decline was shown on a month ago. At lead mines it continued good. At quarries it was still fairly good on the whole, but wet weather continued to interrupt work.

MINING.

Iron.—Returns received, relating to the same mines and open works, show that 16,326 workpeople were employed in December, 1918, a decrease of 180 (or 1.1 per cent.) on the previous month, and a decrease of 1,310 (or 7.4 per cent.) on a year ago. The average number of days worked per week in November, as given in the following Table, was affected by the armistice celebrations.

Table with columns: District, Workpeople employed in Dec., 1918, at Mines included in the Returns, Average number of days worked per week by Mines in Fortnight ended (21st Dec., 1918, 23rd Nov., 1918, 22nd Dec., 1917), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1918, on a Month ago, Year ago.

Shale.—The Returns show that 5,044 workpeople were employed in the fortnight ended 21st December, 1918, compared with 4,980 workpeople in November, 1918, and with 5,197 in December, 1917.

The average number of days per week worked by mines was 5.56 in December, 1918, as compared with 6.01 days in November, 1918, and 6.09 days in December, 1917.

Tin.—Employment was good generally, though not quite so good as in November, owing to the closing of one of the mines.

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

QUARRYING.

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

Table with columns: Number of workpeople employed in Dec., 1918, in the Quarries included in the Returns, Average number of days worked per week by the Quarries in fortnight ended (21st Dec., 1918, 23rd Nov., 1918, 22nd Dec., 1917), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1918, on a Month ago, Year ago.

Limestone.—Employment continued good on the whole. Granite, (Road Material, Setts, &c.).—Employment continued good at quarries for roadmaking material, and fair at paving setts quarries.

Slate.—Employment in North Wales continued fairly good. Sandstone.—Employment in grindstone and pavingstone, &c., quarries continued good, but it showed some decline in the building stone quarries.

Basalt and Whinstone (Road Material).—Employment continued good.

China Clay.—Employment at Lee Moor continued good, but at St. Austell it declined to moderate.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during December, and a general shortage of labour was reported.

At the works covered by the Returns received, 268 furnaces were in blast at the end of December compared with 291 in the previous month, and 295 a year ago. Twenty-three furnaces were either damped down or blown out, in part owing to shortage of fuel and in part for repairs.

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

Table with columns: District, Number of Furnaces, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1918, on a ...

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works was good in December, but the great pressure of the previous month and of a year ago was not quite maintained.

According to Returns relating to 112,236 workpeople, the number of shifts worked during the week ended 21st December was 634,354, showing a decrease of 34,625 (or 5.2 per cent.) on the previous month, and 46,402 (or 6.8 per cent.) on a year ago.

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

Table with columns: DEPARTMENTS, No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns, Aggregate number of Shifts worked, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a ...

There was a decline in the aggregate number of shifts worked in practically all departments and in almost every district. It was chiefly due to a reduction in the number of men employed; there was little change in the average number of shifts worked per man.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT for male workpeople was fairly good on the whole, but some amount of dislocation was caused by the partial stoppage of war work, an interval being necessary in order that works may be reconverted to meet civil requirements.

In December overtime had ceased, or had been greatly reduced, except in special cases; on the other hand there was little short time. Some of the reports received describe the state of employment at the end of December as "bad," or even as "very bad"; but such reports are exceptional, and, in some cases, are no doubt affected by the fact that the comparison is with a prolonged period of exceptionally good

employment. Some allowance must also be made for ... suspensions. Thus one report attributes half of the unemployment percentage at an important engineering centre to holiday suspensions.

The following Table relates to workpeople (skilled and unskilled) who were insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act. While the general percentage unemployed showed an increase to 4.86 per cent. for males, in the case of females the percentage was as high as 17.37:-

Table with columns: Division, Number Insured, Percentage of Out-of-Work Donation Policies lodged at, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with ...

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good at all the principal centres, though there was some decline from the extreme pressure of earlier months. Overtime, though still continuing in some branches at certain ports, was less on the whole, and had practically ceased in some districts, including the Clyde.

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

Table with columns: Division, Number Insured, Percentage of Out-of-Work Donation Policies lodged at, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with ...

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was good on the whole, and a shortage of labour was still reported. Some difficulty was also experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of steel bars.

Table with columns: Works, Number of Works open, Number of Mills in operation, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a ...

The number of tinplate mills working at the end of December showed an increase of 14 on the previous month and of 20 on a year ago. The number of mills making steel and galvanised sheets working at the end of December showed an increase of 5 on both a month ago and a year ago.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during December remained good on the whole for men in these trades, but there was a slight decline in some districts, mainly due to the cessation of Government work.

Brasswork.—Employment was good, but showed a decline as compared with a month ago and a year ago. Very little overtime was worked, and in some districts the men worked short time owing to the cancellation of Government contracts.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—Employment remained good in the cutlery trade; it was fair but showed a decline in the file trades. A shortage of skilled men was reported.

Chains, Anchors, &c.—Employment continued good with anchor smiths and shackle makers at Cradley Heath, and was fair on the Tyne.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment was fairly good on the whole, but there was a decline as compared with a month ago and a year ago.

Locks, Hollow-ware, &c.—Employment in the Wolverhampton and Willenhall lock trade continued good for those remaining in the industry, but no overtime was worked.

Stores, Grates, &c.—Employment in this trade was fair on the whole.

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the cotton trade in December was affected by the strike of spinners and cardroom workers which began on December 9th and terminated on the 18th, and later by the Christmas holidays.

In the Oldham district employment (apart from the dispute) continued good in the spinning department, and was better than a year ago; in the weaving department it continued moderate, and showed little change compared with either a month ago or a year ago.

In the Bolton district employment continued good in the spinning section; in the Manchester district it was reported as fair with spinners and moderate with weavers. In the Preston and Burnley districts employment was slack and worse than a month ago.

HOSIERY TRADE.

DURING December employment on the whole continued good, and showed little change as compared with the previous month or with a year ago. Nearly 40 per cent. of the firms covered by the Returns reported a shortage of labour; employment was in many cases hampered by difficulties in connection with yarn supplies and by the shortage of coal.

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

Table with columns: District, Workpeople, Earnings, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a ...

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

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

DURING December employment in this trade continued good, and was better than a year ago. In a number of cases production is being gradually transferred from military to civilian cloths. Nearly two-thirds of the workpeople covered by the Returns were working 5½ hours per week during the month, which is normal full time in England; and about 5 per cent. were on overtime.

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

Table with columns: DEPARTMENTS, Workpeople, Earnings, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a ...

WORSTED TRADE.

In this trade employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. About 90 per cent. of the operatives covered by the Returns were working 5½ hours per week during the month, and between 1 and 2 per cent. were on overtime.

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

Table with columns: DEPARTMENTS, Workpeople, Earnings, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a ...

LINEN TRADE.

DURING December employment in this trade continued slack in Ireland, but was slightly better than a month ago. In the Belfast district rather over 60 per cent. of the workpeople were reported to be on short time during the month, while in the rest of Ireland nearly 40 per cent. were working less than full time.

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

districts was not equal to the demand, and about a quarter of the firms reported an insufficient supply of materials.

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

Table with columns for DEPARTMENTS (Preparing, Spinning, Weaving, Other, Not specified) and TOTAL, with sub-columns for Workpeople and Earnings.

JUTE TRADE.

DURING December employment again showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, and was on the whole good.

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

Table with columns for DEPARTMENTS (Preparing, Spinning, Weaving, Other) and TOTAL, with sub-columns for Workpeople and Earnings.

SILK TRADE.

DURING December employment in this trade, with few exceptions, was good, and slightly better than a month ago and a year ago.

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

Table with columns for BRANCHES (Throwing, Spinning, Weaving, Other, Not specified) and TOTAL, with sub-columns for Workpeople and Earnings.

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

LACE TRADE.

IN this trade employment on the whole continued fair during December, but was not so good as a year ago.

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

Table with columns for BRANCHES (Levers, Curtain, Plain Net, Others) and TOTAL, with sub-columns for Workpeople and Earnings.

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade was fairly good, and slightly better than a month ago.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

DURING December employment on the whole in these trades continued moderate, and was not so good as a year ago.

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

Table with columns for TRADES (Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.) and TOTAL, with sub-columns for Workpeople and Earnings.

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

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole, but showed some decline compared with a month ago, and little overtime was reported.

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

Table with columns for District (England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland) and UNITED KINGDOM, with sub-columns for Workpeople and Earnings.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

DURING December the operatives in this trade continued well employed, and there was, on the whole, little change as compared with a month ago.

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

Table with columns for District (England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland) and UNITED KINGDOM, with sub-columns for Workpeople and Earnings.

TAILORING TRADE.

London.—Employment during December was reported as fair, and showed little change compared with the previous month.

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

Table with columns for District (Leeds, Manchester, etc.) and UNITED KINGDOM, with sub-columns for Indoor Workpeople (Number Employed, Earnings).

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT with dressmakers employed by retail firms and with court and private dressmakers continued fair during December.

The supply of certain classes of labour was unequal to the demand.

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

In London employment continued fairly good. Firms employing 3,049 workpeople on their premises (in addition to out-workers) in the week ended 21st December showed a decrease of 2.5 per cent.

At Glasgow firms employing 1,870 workpeople in the week ended 21st December showed an increase of 2.4 per cent.

CORSET TRADE.

Returns from firms (mainly in England) employing 3,376 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 21st December showed an increase of 2.1 per cent.

FELT HAT TRADE.

DURING December employment on the whole continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago.

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

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

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade, taken as a whole, declined to fair in December, but showed a good deal of variation as between different occupations and places. The decline was due mainly to the stoppage of Government work, and no corresponding increase took place in regard to private work, which was still almost confined to maintenance and repairs. The following Table shows the general percentages of unemployed workpeople who were insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act. With carpenters and plumbers the unemployed percentage was still low, being under 2½ per cent.; for the other classes the percentages ranged from nearly 5 to nearly 9:—

Table showing employment statistics for Building and Construction of Works, including occupations like Carpenters, Bricklayers, Masons, etc., with columns for Number Insured and Percentage of Out of Work Donations.

Table showing employment statistics by Division (London, Northern Counties, etc.) for Building and Construction of Works.

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

Mill Sawing and Machining—Employment was fairly good, but showed a decline on the previous month; scarcity of materials and the cessation of Government contracts were mentioned as among the causes of this decline. The percentage unemployed at the end of December among workpeople engaged in saw milling and insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 4·58, as compared with 1·93 on 6th December, 1918, and 0·52 on 28th December, 1917.

Furnishing.—With cabinet makers and upholsterers employment was fairly good, but showed a decline on the previous month, and short time was reported in some cases. With french polishers it was fair, not so good as a month ago, but rather better than a year ago.

Coach Building.—Employment continued good on the whole, but owing to the cessation of war work there was a decline both on the previous month and on a year ago. A considerable amount of short time was reported at Salfley (Birmingham) and other centres; on the other hand, some reports still mentioned overtime as being worked.

Coopers.—Employment continued good, but was not quite so good as in the previous month, and there were reductions in staff at certain works. Overtime, partly due to shortage of labour, was, however, still reported at some centres.

Miscellaneous.—With brushmakers employment was fairly good, but not so good as in the previous month; overtime continued to be worked at a few centres. Employment continued moderate with wheelwrights and smiths. With packing-case makers it was fair, but not so good as either in the previous month or a year ago, owing to the stoppage of Government contracts. Basket makers continued well employed on the whole, but in London employment declined towards the close of the month.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good for those remaining in the industry, and a general shortage of labour was reported, especially in the West Midland district, where in several cases overtime was worked. Some time was lost owing to bad weather.

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

Table showing Workpeople and Earnings for Districts (Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire, etc.) with columns for Week ended 21st Dec., 1918, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.

CEMENT TRADE.

Employment was good, with a general shortage of labour, and much overtime was worked, especially in the Thames and Medway district.

Returns from firms employing 4,916 workpeople in the week ended 21st December showed an increase of 4·7 per cent. in the number employed and of 10·9* per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 6·4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 34·3* per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and a general shortage of labour, especially of ovenmen, saggarmakers and packers, was reported. Overtime was worked in some departments owing to the shortage of men, but in certain cases short time was reported owing to scarcity of coal.

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

Table showing Workpeople and Earnings for Pottery Trades (Cina Manufacture, Earthenware, etc.) with columns for Week ended 21st Dec., 1918, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in December remained good on the whole, with much shortage of labour. A deficiency in the supply of coal was still reported in some of the Returns.

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

Table showing Workpeople and Earnings for Glass Trades (Glass Bottle, Flint Glass, etc.) with columns for Week ended 21st Dec., 1918, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.

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

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good except with lithographic printers in the provinces, for whom, on the whole, it was only moderate. There was a general scarcity of men, and a good deal of overtime was worked, especially in London. There was still a shortage of wood pulp and of other materials.

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

Table showing No. of Members of Unions at end of Dec., 1918, and Percentage Unemployed at end of Dec., Nov., Dec., 1918, 1917, with columns for Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a Month ago.

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

Table showing Workpeople and Wages for Paper, Printing and Bookbinding Trades with columns for Week ended 21st Dec., 1918, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was good on the whole. In the chocolate and sugar confectionery trades an improvement was reported, but employment was still restricted owing to the shortage of sugar, glucose and other materials. The manufacture of biscuits and cakes was affected by shortage of sugar and butter, and jam-making by scarcity of fruit.

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

Table showing Workpeople and Earnings for Food Preparation Trades (Sugar Refining, Cocoa, Confectionery, etc.) with columns for Week ended 21st Dec., 1918, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT generally continued fairly good. The following Table shows the quantity and value of fish landed in December, 1918, as compared with a year ago:—

Table showing Quantity and Value of Fish Landed (Fish other than shell, Shell Fish) with columns for Dec., 1918, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Dec., 1917.

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

East and South Coast.—Employment in the Tees and Hartlepool district was moderate, and showed a decline on the previous month. It was fair at Hull. At Grimsby it was good with fishermen and fish dock labourers, but was only fair with fish curers. At Great Yarmouth it showed a decline owing to the termination of the herring season. At Lowestoft employment was good. It showed a decline on the Devonshire and Cornish coasts, bad weather in the latter part of the month hindering operations, and causing slackness among packers, carters, and curers.

Scotland.—Employment continued good at Aberdeen, and fair at Macduff. At Peterhead it was fair with fishermen and fish curers, but bad with fish dock labourers; at Fraserburgh it was fair with fishermen, but bad with fish dock labourers and fish curers.

AGRICULTURE.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE supply of agricultural labour improved somewhat during December, though it was still deficient generally. The improvement was noticeable in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and Norfolk, the Southern Counties, the West Midlands and North Wales. In some districts, e.g. in the East Midlands, the supply of labour was generally sufficient to meet the requirements of the season. The wet weather prevailing very generally during December, however, hindered field work more or less throughout the country, and it is expected that the demand for labour to prepare the land for the green crop next spring may be rather greater than usual.

SCOTLAND.

In Scotland the supply of agricultural labour in December was improving, though, generally speaking, it was still insufficient, especially in the remoter districts. The relief afforded by the discharge of soldiers was most marked in the South-Eastern Counties, Lanark, Ayr and Sutherland; on the other hand, acute shortage was reported from a number of widely scattered areas. Casual labour was everywhere difficult to obtain.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole. In London it showed an improvement.

The following Table shows the average number of labourers employed at the docks and at the principal wharves in London in December, 1918, in comparison with the previous month and with a year ago:—

Table showing Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London, with columns for Period, In Docks, and Total Docks and Principal Wharves.

London.—Employment was fair generally during December, and showed an improvement as compared both with the previous month and with a year ago.

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks during December was 1,791, compared with 1,544 in November, and 1,207 in December, 1917.

East Coast.—On the Tyne employment was fair on exports. On imports it was good with labourers employed on ironstone, timber and grain cargoes; with quayside labourers it was reported as fairly good. It was moderate, and showed a decline, with trimmers and teamers on the Tyne and Wear and at Blyth. Employment was moderate generally at Middlesbrough and Stockton. It was fair at Hull and moderate at Grimsby.

Southern and Western Ports.—At Plymouth employment

* Based on information supplied by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland. † Sundays and holidays are omitted.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Section: Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued). Rows include Building Trades (England, Scotland, Glasgow), Electrical Trade, Coal Mining, Coke and By-product Trades, Pig Iron Manufacture, Iron and Steel Manufacture.

For Notes see p. 26.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Section: Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued). Rows include Iron and Steel Manufacture, Engineering and Foundry Trades, Ship and Boat-building and Repairing, Railway Carriage and Wagon Building, Light Castings Manufacture, Malleable Iron-founding, Gas Meter and Sheet Metal Trades, Wire Manufacture, Heating and Domestic Engineering, Brass Trade.

For Notes see page 26.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change.2. Includes sections for Other Metal Trades, Cotton Industry, Woollen and Worsted Industry, Jute and Linen Industry, Silk Industry, Hosiery Industry, Lace Industry, Textile Dyeing, Finishing, &c. Trades.

For notes see page 26.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change.2. Includes sections for Tailoring Trade, Millinery, Silk Hat Manufacture, Clogmaking, &c., Transport Trades, Printing and Allied Trades, Glass Bottle Manufacture, Chemical etc. Trades, Salt Industry, Brick and Marl Industry, Aircraft Manufacture, Furniture Trade.

For Notes see page 26.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Furniture Trade, Other Wood-working Trades, Rubber Manufacture, Flour Milling Industry, and Brewing.

- Footnotes 1-24 explaining details of wage changes, arbitration awards, and specific trade conditions mentioned in the table.

Increases during December in Minimum Rates under the Trade Boards Act.—Notices were issued by the Trade Boards concerned increasing the minimum rate of wages fixed for certain classes of workers, as shown below:—

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

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

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

The number reported as killed in December, 1918, was 278, an increase of 45 on a month ago, but a decrease of 2 on a year ago.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during December, 1918, numbered 26, compared with 25 in November, 1918, and 31 in December, 1917.

Twelve Months Ended December, 1918.

During the twelve months ended December, 1918, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment was 3,375, as compared with 3,357 in the year 1917, an increase of 18.

The total number of fatal accidents in the railway service was 348, as compared with 381 in the year 1917.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 1,366, as compared with 1,317 in 1917. There were 65 fatal accidents at quarries compared with 50 in the year 1917.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in 1918 was 1,579, as compared with 1,586 in the year 1917.

Table showing Fatal Industrial Accidents by Trade and Month. Columns include Trade, Dec. 1918, Nov. 1918, Dec. 1917, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec. 1918, and Year ago.

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.]

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during December, 1918, was 22, of which 13 were due to lead poisoning, 1 to arsenic poisoning, 2 to toxic jaundice, and 6 to anthrax.

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER, 1918.

During the twelve months ended December, 1918, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 265, compared with 650 in the corresponding period of 1917.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

Table showing Diseases of Occupations by Industry. Columns include Industry, Month of Dec. 1918, Dec. 1918, Dec. 1917, Month of Dec. 1918, Dec. 1918, Dec. 1917.

* Caused by arseniuretted hydrogen gas.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918. SHIRT-MAKING TRADE.

IRELAND.

VARIATION OF GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES FOR FEMALE WORKERS
AND GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES FOR HOMEWORKERS.

The Shirt-Making Trade Board (Ireland) have varied the general minimum time-rates of wages for female workers from 4½d. to 5½d. an hour, with corresponding increases in the minimum time-rates of wages for learners, and also in the general minimum piece-rates of wages for homeworkers; and the Minister of Labour, in pursuance of his statutory powers, has made an Order dated 24th December, 1918, under Section 4 (2) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, confirming the general minimum time-rates and general minimum piece-rates as varied, and specifying 1st January, 1919, as the date from which these rates should become effective, in cases in which they are applicable, in respect of all persons employing labour, and of all persons employed in the trade. Where, however, the date specified did not correspond with the beginning of the period for which wages are paid by the employer, the rates became effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date specified, but in no case later than the 7th January, 1919.

The penalty for paying wages at less than the above-mentioned minimum rates after the date specified is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade Board may, in the case of time-workers affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the general minimum time-rates.

Further particulars regarding the above-mentioned variation of the minimum rates may be obtained from the Secretary, Shirtmaking Trade Board (Ireland), 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

IRELAND.

VARIATION OF GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES OF WAGES FOR
FEMALES AND MALE WORKERS.

The Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland) have varied the general minimum time-rates of wages from 4d. to 5d. an hour for female workers and from 7d. to 8d. an hour in the case of male workers, with corresponding increases in the minimum rates for learners; and the Minister of Labour in pursuance of his statutory powers has made an Order dated 23rd December, 1918, under Section 4 (2) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, confirming the general minimum time-rates as varied, and specifying 1st January, 1919, as the date from which these rates should become effective, in cases in which they are applicable in respect of all persons employing labour, and of all persons employed in the trade. Where, however, the date specified did not correspond with the beginning of the period for which wages are paid by the employer, the rates became effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date specified, but in no case later than 7th January, 1919.

The penalty for paying wages at less than the above-mentioned minimum rates after the date specified is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade Board may in the case of time-workers affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the general minimum time-rates.

Further particulars regarding the above-mentioned variation of the minimum rates may be obtained from the Secretary, Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland), 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE RESEARCH BOARD.

A RESEARCH BOARD has been appointed by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Medical Research Committee jointly to consider and investigate the relations of hours of labour and of other conditions of employment, including methods of work, to the production of fatigue, having regard both to industrial efficiency and to the preservation of health among the workers.

The duty of the Board will be to initiate, organise and promote by research, grants, or otherwise, investigations in different industries with a view to finding the most favourable hours of labour, spells of work, rest pauses, and other conditions applicable to the various processes according to the nature of the work and its demands on the worker. For these investigations the Board look forward to receiving the help of employers and workmen in the industries which are studied, and in appropriate cases representatives of both will be invited to serve as temporary members of the Board.

The Board, which is under the Chairmanship of Professor Sherrington of Oxford University, will be glad to receive suggestions as to any problems of the kind described. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Industrial Fatigue Research Board, 15, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL.

The Board of Trade Journal and Commercial Gazette, which is published weekly, gives authoritative information on all the activities of the Board of Trade and of the Department of Overseas Trade. The Journal is purchasable from the same sources as the LABOUR GAZETTE (see front page of cover), at the price of 6d.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for Examination.*
Ballyfeard (Co. Cork)	Dr. D. MacCarthy, Tracton, Carrigaline, Co. Cork	Week-days, 9-10 a.m.
Biggar (Lanarkshire)	Dr. J. M. Robertson, Station Road, Biggar	Tuesday and Friday, 8.30-9.30 a.m. and 5.30-6.30 p.m.
Dawley (Salop)	Dr. A. F. G. Guinness, 89, Church St., Madeley, Salop	Dr. Davis's Surgery, The Grove, Dawley, Week-days, 12 noon to 1 p.m.
Kanturk (Co. Cork)	Dr. C. J. Lenahan, Church St., Kanturk, Co. Cork	Kanturk Dispensary, Wednesday and Saturday, 9.30-10.30 a.m.
Llanfair Caereinion (Montgomeryshire)	Dr. M. W. Rees, Fair View, Llanfair Caereinion, Welshpool	Surgery, Wednesday, 10-11 a.m.
Risca (Monmouth)	Dr. N. N. Wade, The Laurels, Risca	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Rogerstone (Monmouth)	Dr. G. E. Hull, Ovoca, Rogerstone	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Witney (Oxon)	Dr. W. Dalgliesh, Staple Hall, Witney, Oxon	Week-days, 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.

APPOINTMENTS DEPARTMENT—CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE Headquarters of the London District of the Appointments Department, Ministry of Labour, which district comprises the counties of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Middlesex and the whole Metropolitan area of London, have been moved from 99, Queens Gate, Kensington, to Horrex's Hotel, Strand, London, W.C.1.

All inquiries on the subject of opportunities for training or appointment from officers, ex-officers, and men of similar education and qualifications residing in that area, should be directed to the District Director, Horrex's Hotel, Strand, London, W.C.1.

RECENT OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

In the latter half of 1917 and the early months of 1918 an extensive inquiry into the conditions of juvenile employment and probable conditions after the war was undertaken by the Ministry of Labour, and the Minister of Reconstruction has now issued a Report* based on the material then collected.

The report has been written by a known authority on matters affecting juvenile employment, and is illustrated and supplemented by extensive statistical data bearing on the subject in its various aspects. The scope of the report is indicated by the headings of the four chapters into which it is divided. Chapter I. deals with "The increase and shifting of juvenile employment during the war," Chapter II. with "The effect of war employment upon training and character," Chapter III. with "The probability of unemployment among juvenile workers," and Chapter IV. with "Proposals for a policy."

In a foreword the Minister of Reconstruction writes that "the proposals which are made will need careful examination. They are published because of the need for immediate and widespread discussion of the many questions involved, and in order that on the basis of a public opinion thus created a policy may be framed."

CIVIL WAR WORKERS COMMITTEE—REPORTS.

THE Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Interim Reports and the Final Report of the Civil War Workers Committee, which was appointed

"to consider and report upon the arrangements which should be made for the demobilisation of workers engaged during the war in national factories, controlled establishments, in other firms engaged in the production of munitions of war and on Government contracts, or in firms where substitute labour has been employed for the duration of the war,"

have been published as Parliamentary Papers† for general information.

The Second Interim Report deals with unemployment insurance, the Third with holidays for munition workers after the war, the Fourth with arrangements upon cessation of war work, and the Fifth with various miscellaneous questions. The Final Report deals with substitute labour.

* "Juvenile Employment During the War—and After." Price 6d. net.
† The First Interim Report was published as Cd. 9117, price 2d. (see LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1918); the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Interim Reports are published together as one paper, Cd. 9192, price 3d.; and the Final Report is published as Cd. 9228, price 1d.

Supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE

for JANUARY, 1919.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

List of New Contracts, December, 1918.

WAR OFFICE.

Accountrements, Leather: Martins-Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Adjusters, Stay:** Gowen & Co., Tollesbury.—**Anvils:** J. Powell, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Wilkinson (Junnr.), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Badges, &c., Embroidered:** Armand (1914) & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Bags, Nose:** Fleming, Birkly & Goodall, Ltd., Halifax.—**Barrows:** Crewe & Co., London, W.C.—**Blankets:** Blackwood, Morton & Sons, Kilmarnock; W. Crabtree & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury Moor; Elton Cop Dyeing Co., Ltd., Bury, Lancs; T. F. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Heckmondwike; J. France & Co., Dewsbury; W. C. Gray & Sons, Ayr; B. Hall & Sons, Milnsbridge, Yorks; T. Lee & Sons, Dewsbury; Miller & Porteous, Ltd., Hollybush, N.B.; Morton Sundour Fabrics, Ltd., Carlisle; Newsome & Spedding, Ltd., Dewsbury; North of Scotland Associated Woollen Mills, Inverness; M. Oldroyd & Son, Dewsbury; J. Porritt & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; T. Ratcliffe & Co., Mytholmroyd, Yorks; R. Rawlinson, Waterfoot, Lancs; R. T. Riley & Son, Luddenden, Yorks; Russum & Wilkinson, Ltd., Batley; J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield, Yorks; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Boilers, Portable and Spares:** Callendar Iron Co., Falkirk; Carron & Co., London, E.C.; Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge, N.B.; Watson, Gow & Co., Ltd., Falkirk.—**Boots, Ankle:** W. Evans, Leicester; W. Mason, Ltd., Anstey, Leicester; H. R. Patenall, Hegham Ferriers; O. Smith, Raunds; Witney & Westley, Kettering.—**Braces:** Taylor Bros. Brace Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Bridges, Portable:** Aston Construction Co., Ltd., London, N.; Powers & Deane, Ransomes, Ltd., London, E.—**Brushes:** G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.—**Candles:** Kynock, Ltd., Witton, Birmingham; Ogston & Tennant, Ltd., Renfrew; Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; J. G. Rathbone, Ltd., Dublin; J. L. Thomas & Co., Ltd., Exeter; Wilkie & Soames, London, S.E.; Young's Paraffin Light & Mineral Oil Co., Ltd., Uphall, N.B.—**Canvas:** J. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Droylesden; Horrockes, Crewdson & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Capstans:** Royce, Ltd., Manchester.—**Cases, Wood, Packing, &c.:** Anglo-Scandinavian Box Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; C. Clarke & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Ekins & Co., Ltd., Hertford; Harrison & Rogers, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. & W. Hayward, Bournemouth; T. J. Land & Son, Ltd., London, E.; A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; W. Lusty & Sons, London, E.; F. J. West & Co., London, N.E.—**Chemical Outfits:** Townson & Merser, London, E.C.—**Cisterns and Tanks:** Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.; W. B. Bawn & Co., Ltd., London, E.; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Davies Bros., & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Clocks:** Stockall, Marples & Co. (1912), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cloth (Piece Goods):** D. Ballantyne & Co., Ltd., Peebles; W. H. & J. Barber, Ltd., Huddersfield; G. Beaumont & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Beaumonts & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; A. Bell & Co., Langholm, N.B.; Blackburn, Tolson & Co., Ltd., Heckmondwike; H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, Leeds; J. Bradley & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Bramley Tweed Co., Ltd., Bramley; British Textile Co., Bradford; Broadhead & Graves, Ltd., Huddersfield; Brooke, Wilson & Co., Ltd., Batley; W. Brown, Sons, & Co., Ltd., Galashiels; Bryden & Wilson, Ltd., Morley; E. M. Burton & Co., Leeds; T. Casson & Bros., Elland; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; J. & J. Crombie, Ltd., Woodside, N.B.; B. Crosland & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. E. Crowther, Marsden, Yorks; Crowther & Nicholson, Ltd., Huddersfield; M. Day, Dewsbury; E. Denison, Ltd., Yeadon, Leeds; A. Dickson & Co., Ltd., Galashiels; J. Ellis & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; D. & R. England, Ltd., Bingley, Yorks; Firth Bros., Shepley; T. F. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Heckmondwike; Fisher, Firth & Co., Marsden, Yorks; E. Gardiner & Sons, Selkirk; Gibson & Lumgair, Ltd., Selkirk; Greenwood & Walsh, Ltd., Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Son, Farsley, Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford and Leeds; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Apperley Bridge; L. Harwood & Co., Luddendenfoot; T. Helm & Sons, Rastrick, Yorks; G. H. Hinchliffe, Ltd., Leeds; C. & J. Hirst & Sons, Ltd., Longwood, Yorks; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury and Batley, Yorks; Horbury Bridge Mill Co., Horbury Bridge; R. & D. Horwich & Son, Manchester; J. Hoyle & Son, Longwood, Yorks; Inverness Tweed Mill Co., Ltd., Inverness; J. Ives & Co., Yeadon, Leeds; S. Johnson & Co., Ltd., Morley; J. D. Johnstone, Leeds; Kaye & Stewart, Huddersfield; A. Lavcock & Son, Huddersfield; P. Laycock, Ltd., Leeds; T. Lightbody & Son, Langholm, N.B.; M. Mahony & Bros., Ltd., Blarney Co.,

War Office—continued.

Cork; Marshall, Kaye & Marchall, Ltd., Dewsbury; J. Mathers & Sons, Leeds; Morton, Sons & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; W. Murgatroyd & Co., Yeadon, Leeds; S. Musgrave & Son, Ltd., Wortley, Leeds; L. Nagley, Leeds; J. Newsome & Sons, Batley; M. Oldroyd & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; A. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Haddington, N.B.; J. & D. Paton & Co., Ltd., Tillicoultry; J. Pilley & Sons, Bradford; G. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Selkirk; J. H. Robinson (Mill Green), Ltd., Leeds; P. & R. Sanderson, Galashiels; R. & A. Sanderson & Co., Galashiels; Sandford & Wood, Ltd., Huddersfield; Sands & Mundell, Ltd., Leeds; C. Scarth & Sons, Ltd., Morley; W. Scarth, Morley; H. Scholefield & Co., Honley, Yorks; Shaw Bros., Ltd., Huddersfield; Sime, Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Galashiels; J. Smith & Sons (Brighouse), Ltd., Brighouse; Standeven & Co., Ltd., Halifax; Sugden & Co., Morley; E. Sykes & Sons, Huddersfield; J. Sykes & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; W. Sykes, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. T. & J. Taylor, Batley; Taylor, Fielding & Co., Ltd., Birstall, Leeds; W. Thornburn & Bros., Ltd., Peebles; T. & J. Tinker, Ltd., Holmfirth, Yorks; W. Towler & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, Leeds; J. W. Walker, Huddersfield; Walker, Dyson & Sons, Milnsbridge, Yorks; J. Walton & Son, Calverley, Leeds; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth, Yorks; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; J. J. & W. Wilson, Ltd., Kendal.—**Clothing, Cleaning and Dyeing of:** Chemical Cleaning & Dyeing Co., London, W.; Flinn & Sons, Ltd., Brighton; French Cleaning & Dyeing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Lush & Cook, London, E.—**Clothing, Plain Clothes:** Adelman, Thompson & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Airdale Clothing Co., Ltd., Leeds; Albion, Ltd., Leeds; Albrecht & Albrecht, Ltd., Leeds; H. & A. Alvarez, London, E.; Arthur & Co., Ltd., Leeds and Dublin; W. Arthur & Waterman, London, W.; Atkinson & Co., Leeds; Atkinson, Rhodes & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Bairstow, Sons & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Barker & Co., Ltd., London, W.; J. Barnes & Co., Ltd., Leeds; J. Barran & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; H. L. Beresford, Croydon; H. Berg & Son, Ltd., London, E.; D. Black & Co., Glasgow; J. R. Bowsfield & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Briggs, Jones & Gibson, Ltd., Manchester; Britannia Clothing Co., Leeds; E. Broderick & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Brown & Haig, Wigan; Buckley & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; M. Burton, Ltd., Leeds; J. & W. Campbell & Co., Leeds; E. S. Cartledge, London, W.; Chilton, Wrigley & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Chorlton Bros., Ltd., Manchester; City Tailors, Ltd., London, E.C.; City Woollen Co., London, E.C.; R. Clarke & Co., Bristol; Coborn & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Colchester Manufacturing Co., Colchester; J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; W. & R. Cook, Ltd., Bath; J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Coop & Co., Ltd., Wigan; Cooper & Co., Ltd., Wigan; Cooper, Ullman & Cooper, London, E.; County Tailoring Co., Ltd., London, N.; T. H. Crombie, Glasgow; J. Crook & Son, Ltd., Manchester; G. Crosland, Huddersfield; Curl Bros., Ltd., Norwich; Dickie, Parsons & Co., Bristol; W. Dixon & Co., Nottingham; C. Doody & Son, Ltd., Crewe; A. H. Early & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Fainer Bros., Ltd., Leeds; Firth & Carr, Huddersfield; W. Frame & Co., Reading; Fraser & Co., London, W.; Gardam & Sons, Leeds; J. T. Gent, Flavell & Co., Ltd., Wellingboro'; Gerrish, Ames & Simpkins, Ltd., London, E.C.; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; L. Goldstein, London, E.; Goodrich Bros., London, N.; Grainger & Smith, Ltd., Dudley; Haigh's (Huddersfield), Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Hammond & Co., Newcastle, Staffs; I. Harding, Son & Co., Nantwich; Harries, Whitfield & Co., Birmingham; Hart & Levy, Ltd., Leicester; Hicks & Co., Bristol; Hipps, Ltd., Leeds; Hogg & Hurlley, Ltd., Leeds; Horne Bros., London, W.; P. Horsfield & Co., Leeds; Huggins, Son & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Hunter, Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow and Leeds; M. Hyam Wholesale Clothing Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Hyams & Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. & F. Ibbotson, Ltd., Leeds; Jacques Bros. & Co., Nottingham; Johnson & Co., Ltd., London, W.; D. Joseph & Sons, Leeds; Kay & Lee, Ltd., Manchester; Kettering Clothing Manufacturing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Kettering; H. Leaning & Co., Ltd., Colchester; G. H. Leavey & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Lee & Whatmore, Leeds; Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., Limerick; D. Little & Co., Leeds; London Woollen Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Loterv & Co., London, E.; D. Lubelski & Sons, Leeds; Lunn Bros., Leeds; Maister, Cooper & Grevler, London, E.; Mann, Byers & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. May & Sons, Ltd.,

H.M. Office of Works—continued.

District, Supply of Engineering Labour in Daywork: Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., London, S.W.; Wilson & Smith, Ltd., London, W.C. Manchester District, Supply of Engineering Labour in Daywork: Saunders & Taylor, Ltd., Manchester. Material, Blue: Lybro, Ltd., London, E.C. Counters and Backstands: Heggie & Aitchison, Edinburgh. Oil, Kerosene: Bowring Petroleum Co., London, E.C. Tumblers: Thomas Webb & Corbett, Stourbridge.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

Axleboxes: Patent Axlebox and Foundry Co., Wolverhampton; Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows.—**Brass Tubes:** Muntz's Metal Co., French Walls, nr. Birmingham; Yorkshire Copper Works, Leeds; J. Wilkes, Son & Mapplebeck, Birmingham; Birmingham Battery and Metal Co., Selly Oak; Broughton Copper Co., Manchester.—**Buffers:** Stableford & Co., Coalville.—**Cable:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Woolwich.—**Cells:** J. C. Fuller & Son, Chadwell Heath; General Electric Co., London, E.C.—**Copper Bolt:** Delta Metal Co., E. Greenwich.—**Couplings:** Gloucester Railway Carriage Co., Gloucester; Metropolitan Railway Carriage, & Co., Saltley.—**Crossings and Switches:** Anderston Foundry Co., Port Clarence.—**Cyclostyles:** Ellam's Duplicator Co., London, E.C.—**Erasers:** Eagle Pencil Co., Tottenham; E. Wolff & Son, London, S.E.—**Flues:** British Mannesmann Tube Co., Landore R.S.O.—**Headgears, &c.:** Peel Conner Telephone Works, Salford.—**Iron, Pig:** Pease & Partners, Middlesbro'.—**Lamps:** British Thomson Houston Co., London, E.C.—**Nuts:** Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Wolverhampton.—**Paper:**

India Office, Store Department—continued.

Pencarbon Co., Leicester; J. Dickinson & Co., London, E.C.; Waterlow & Sons, London, E.C.; Ellam's Duplicator Co., London, E.C.—**Paper, Tape:** Waterlow & Sons, London, E.C.—**Pencils:** G. Rowney & Co., London, W.—**Relays:** Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., London, W.C.—**Rodding:** Stewart & Lloyds, Glasgow.—**Springs:** Cammell, Laird & Co., Sheffield; T. Turton & Son, Sheffield.—**Steel Plates:** Patent Shaft, &c., Co., Wednesbury; R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Steel, Flat:** Steel, Peech & Tozer, Sheffield.—**Steel, Spring:** John Spencer & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Steel, Ferrule:** Watson, Saville & Co., Sheffield.—**Telephone Sets:** Peel Conner Telephone Works, Salford.—**Tubes:** Allen, Everitt & Sons, Birmingham; Weldless Steel Tube Co., Birmingham; Talbot Stead Tube Co., Walsall; Stewart & Lloyds, Glasgow.—**Tyres:** Patent Shaft, &c., Co., Wednesbury; Workington Iron, &c., Co., Workington.—**Voltoids:** Brunner, Mond & Co., Northwich.—**Wheel Centres:** Taylor Bros. & Co., Leeds.—**Wire:** R. Johnson & Nephew, Manchester.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Repairs to Police Buildings 6 Months to 30th June, 1919: Holland & Hannen, Bloomsbury, W.C.

PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

Plumbing, Gasfitting and Builders' Ironmongery Works and Supplies, Dublin District: Brooks, Thomas & Co., Ltd., Dublin.