

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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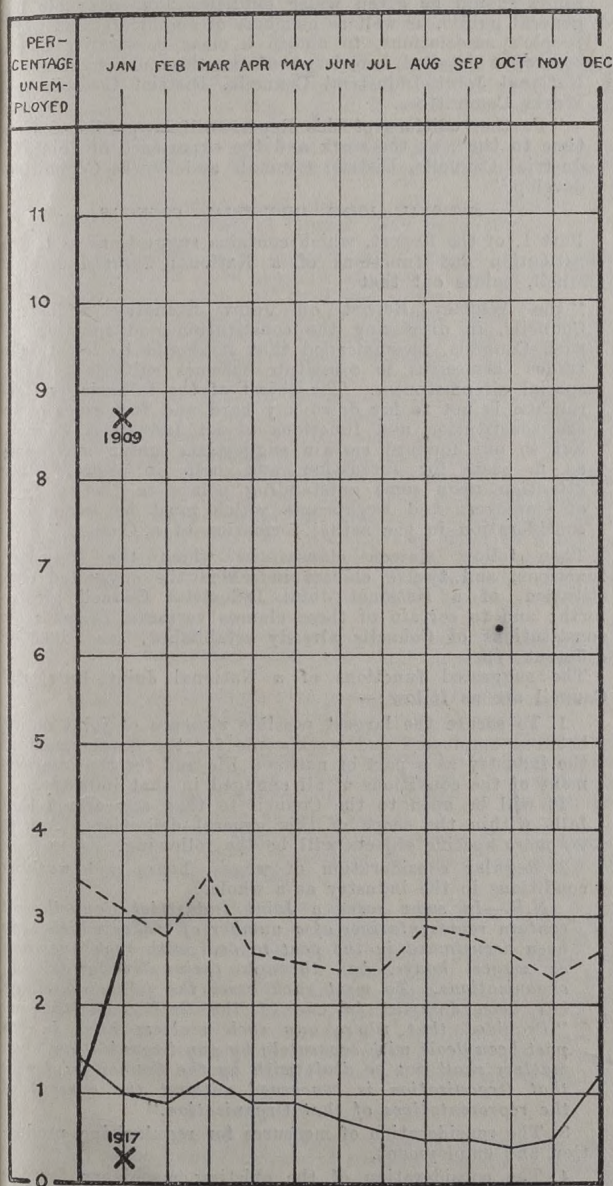
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

— Thick Curve = 1919. — Thin Curve = 1918.
----- Dotted Curve = Mean of 1909-18.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1909-18.



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
JANUARY.

EMPLOYMENT in January showed a further decline, whether tested by the trade union percentages or by the number in receipt of the Government Out-of-Work Donation or by the records of the Employment Exchanges.

Trade Unions with a net membership of 1,141,767, excluding those serving with the Forces, reported 2.5 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 1.2 per cent. at the end of December and 1.0 per cent. a year ago.

Of the 3,561,710 male and female workpeople insured against unemployment under the Acts of 1911 and 1916, the number unemployed at the end of January was 353,647 (or 9.93 per cent.), compared with 6.71 per cent. for the 3rd January, 1919, and 0.88 per cent. on 25th January, 1918. For males and females separately the percentages unemployed at the end of January were 6.08 and 20.58. In addition to these 353,647 workpeople there were 325,056 persons (95,376 men and boys and 229,680 women and girls), in occupations not included under the National Insurance Acts, who were unemployed on 31st January.

Excluding demobilised members of H.M. Forces, the number of persons who were unemployed on each Friday in January, according to the statistics of the Government Out-of-Work Donation scheme, was as follows: January 3rd, 356,707; January 10th, 417,621; January 17th, 479,075; January 24th, 543,215; January 31st, 625,149. The number of demobilised members of H.M. Forces in receipt of Out-of-Work Donation at the end of January was 53,554.

The number of men on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges on 31st January was 273,876, and the number of women was 453,912. The corresponding figures for 3rd January were 166,603 and 279,078. The number of vacancies unfilled on 31st January was 67,318 for men and 51,881 for women, the corresponding figures for 3rd January being 73,740 and 39,510.

Employment at coal mines continued good in January, and there was an increase of 4.2 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the collieries making returns. The average number of days worked per week by the collieries was, however, only 5.55, as compared with 5.75 in December, the decline being due to disputes. At iron, shale and lead mines employment remained good, but there was a decline at tin mines. Quarrying operations were considerably interrupted by bad weather.

In the pig iron industry and at iron and steel works employment continued good. In the engineering trades it showed a further decline during January, but skilled men were fairly well employed on the whole. The ship-building trades were much disturbed by disputes. At tinsplate and steel sheet mills employment was good and better than a month ago. In most of the other metal trades employment was good or fairly good.

With cotton spinners employment was good on the whole, but with weavers it was moderate or slack, and worse than in December. In the woollen and worsted, silk, hosiery, and jute trades, employment continued good; in the linen trade it was slack in Ireland and quiet in Scotland. In the lace trade employment was good in the plain net section, fair, on the whole, in the curtain section, and bad in the fancy lace section. In the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades employment was slack; in the printing section and with cotton dyers it was bad. In the carpet trade employment continued fairly good.

In the leather trades employment was fairly good on the whole. Boot and shoe workers continued to be well employed. In the tailoring trade there was much variation as between different centres, but usually employment was good or fair. It improved and was fair with dressmakers and good with milliners in London, but declined to fair in the wholesale mantle, costume and blouse trades. In the shirt and collar, corset and felt hat trades employment remained fairly good.

Employment continued good in the brick, cement, pottery and glass trades. There was a further decline in the building trade, but taken as a whole employment remained fair. In the woodworking and furnishing trades it was fairly good on the whole, and in the paper and printing trades it was good. In the food preparation trades there was a considerable improvement in employment in the sugar refining and confectionery branches, and on the other hand a decline in the meat preserving branch.

With fishermen and with dock and riverside labourers employment was fair on the whole. The supply of mercantile seamen was equal to or in excess of the demand. The progress of demobilisation during January relieved the shortage of farm labour, but skilled agricultural workers were still scarce.

Detailed reports and statistics as to employment in the various trades are given on pages 48-57.

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour.—The changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported to the Department as having come into operation in January, to take effect either in that month or from earlier dates, resulted in a net increase of £60,000 in the weekly wages of about 250,000 workpeople. The principal changes were advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. respectively per week to women and girls in the engineering trade, and advances, varying from 7½ per cent. to 34½ per cent. on pre-war wages, to tinsmith workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Reductions in hours of labour taking effect in January affected over 1,600,000 workpeople, whose recognised hours were reduced by an aggregate of 10,500,000 per week. These reductions affected amongst others all classes of workpeople in the engineering and shipbuilding trades and workpeople in some of the principal other metal trades, for whom a uniform week of 47 hours was arranged, and surface workers in all the principal coalfields, whose hours were reduced to a uniform week of 49 hours. Further reductions took effect early in February, including that resulting from the adoption of the principle of a working day of eight hours for railway servants.

Trade Disputes.—The number of trade disputes beginning in January was 105, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was about 460,000, as compared with 150,000 in the previous month, and 93,000 in January, 1918. The estimated aggregate duration of all trade disputes during the month was 2,918,000 days, as compared with 1,174,000 days in December, 1918, and 533,000 days in January, 1918.

Of the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes, nearly one-third were coal miners in Yorkshire, who ceased work on a question of the meal-time stoppage for surface workers. Among other large bodies affected the principal were shipyard workers in Belfast, the West of Scotland, on the North-East Coast, and in other districts, who struck work on questions arising out of a reduction in the recognised working hours.

NATIONAL AND DISTRICT JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS: CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS.

The Ministry of Labour has issued the fourth of its series of Industrial Reports. The Report* is entitled, "Industrial Councils: Suggestions as to the Constitution and Functions of a National Joint Industrial Council, of District Councils of National Joint Industrial Councils, and of Works Committees in Industries in which National Joint Industrial Councils are Established."

The preface to the Report, which is signed by Sir D. J. Shackleton, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, reads as follows:

"The following pages contain memoranda which were prepared by the Ministry of Labour to assist Joint Committees of representatives of employers and workpeople who were, or might be, appointed by their respective associations to draft a constitution for a National Joint Industrial Council for the industry with which they were concerned, and to assist National Joint Industrial Councils in the preparation of constitutions for District Councils and Works Committees for their particular industry."

"The recommendations of the first Report of the Whitley Committee, in which the scheme of National Joint Industrial Councils, District Councils and Works Committees was put forward, were necessarily of a general character, and in view of the wide and growing public interest in the relation of the scheme to the national task of industrial reconstruction, and also in the actual work of the Joint Industrial Councils which have already been established, it appears that the time has come when these detailed memoranda should be given wider publicity and so enable the general public, as well as members of employers' and workpeople's associations, to obtain a clear perspective and a somewhat detailed knowledge of the threefold structure of National Joint Industrial Councils, District Councils and Works Committees."

"Further editions of this Report will be published from time to time, as the work and the experience of Joint Industrial Councils, District Councils and Works Committees develop."

NATIONAL JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS.

Part I. of the Report, which contains suggestions as to the constitution and functions of a National Joint Industrial Council, points out that

"the Whitley Report on Joint Standing Industrial Councils, in discussing the constitution and functions of such Councils, recommended that it should be left to the trades themselves to constitute schemes suitable to their special circumstances. The object of the following memorandum is not to lay down any hard and fast rules as to the constitution and functions of an Industrial Council, but to put forward certain suggestions which may serve as a basis for discussion and help in concentrating attention upon some outstanding points in the relations of employers and workpeople which must be taken into consideration in the actual formation of a Council."

Then follow sixteen clauses in which the suggested functions, and twelve clauses in which the suggested constitution, of a National Joint Industrial Council are set forth; and to certain of these clauses variants, drawn from constitutions of Councils already established, are added in different type.

The suggested functions of a National Joint Industrial Council are as follow:—

1. To secure the largest possible measure of joint action between employers and workpeople for the development of the industry as a part of national life and for the improvement of the conditions of all engaged in that industry.

It will be open to the Council to take any action that falls within the scope of this general definition. Among its more specific objects will be the following.

2. Regular consideration of wages, hours and working conditions in the industry as a whole.

N.B.—In some cases a Joint Industrial Council will contain representatives of a number of trades which have been accustomed in the past to deal with such questions as wages, hours, &c., through their already existing organisations. To meet such cases the following clause has been inserted in one of the draft constitutions:

"Provided that where any such matters have in the past been dealt with separately by any Organisation, such matters shall not be dealt with by the Council as far as that Organisation is concerned without the consent of the representatives of that Organisation."

3. The consideration of measures for regularising production and employment.

4. The consideration of the existing machinery for the settlement of differences between different parties and sections in the industry, and the establishment of machinery for this purpose where it does not already exist, with the object of securing the speedy settlement of difficulties.

5. The consideration of measures for securing the in-

* Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. Price 1d.

clusion of all employers and workpeople in their respective associations.

6. The collection of statistics and information on matters appertaining to the industry.

7. The encouragement of the study of processes and design and of research, with a view to perfecting the products of the industry.

8. The provision of facilities for the full consideration and utilisation of inventions and any improvement in machinery or method, and for the adequate safeguarding of the rights of the designers of such improvements, and to secure that such improvement in method or invention shall give to each party an equitable share of the benefits financially or otherwise arising therefrom.

9. Inquiries into special problems of the industry, including the comparative study of the organisation and methods of the industry in this and other countries, and, where desirable, the publication of reports. The arrangement of lectures and the holding of conferences on subjects of general interest to the industry.

10. The improvement of the health conditions obtaining in the industry, and the provision of special treatment where necessary for workers in the industry.

11. The supervision of entry into, and training for, the industry, and co-operation with the educational authorities in arranging education in all its branches for the industry.

12. The issue to the Press of authoritative statements upon matters affecting the industry of general interest to the community.

13. Representation of the needs and opinions of the industry to the Government, Government Departments and other authorities.

14. The consideration of any other matters that may be referred to it by the Government or any Government Department.

15. The consideration of the proposals for District Councils and Works Committees, put forward in the Whitley Report, having regard in each case to any such organisations as may already be in existence.

16. Co-operation with the Joint Industrial Councils for other industries to deal with problems of common interest.

The following clauses in the suggested constitution of a National Joint Industrial Council may be quoted:—

"Membership.—The Council shall consist of.....members, appointed as to one half by Associations of Employers and as to the other half by Trade Unions."

"Co-opted Members.—The Council may allow Committees other than the Executive Committee to co-opt such persons of special knowledge, not being members of the Council, as may serve the special purposes of the Council.

"N.B.—This clause is designed to give power to a Committee to add to its numbers by co-opting representatives of scientific, technical and commercial associations and other persons of special knowledge."

"Chairman and Vice-Chairman.—In most of the constitutions it is laid down that there shall be a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman. When the Chairman is a member drawn from the employers, the Vice-Chairman shall be a member drawn from the Trade Unionists, and vice versa. The Chairman or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman shall preside at the meetings, and shall have a vote, but not a casting vote.

"In some Constitutions provision is made for two Chairmen, one from each side, who shall preside at alternate meetings."

"A few Constitutions give power to the Council to appoint an independent Chairman, temporary or otherwise."

"Voting.—The voting, both in Council and in Committees, shall be by show of hands or otherwise as the Council may determine. No resolution shall be regarded as carried unless it has been approved by a majority of the members present on each side of the Council."

"Finance.—The administrative expenses of the Council shall be met in equal proportions by the Associations and Trade Unions represented."

The Report states that at December 31st, 1918, Joint Industrial Councils had been established for the following industries:—Bobbin and shuttle making; bread baking and flour confectionery; building; china clay; furniture; gold, silver, horological and allied trades; heavy chemicals; hosiery (English and Scottish Councils); made-up leather goods; match manufacture; metallic bedsteads; paint, colour and varnish; pottery; rubber manufacture; saw milling; silk; vehicle building; wool (and allied) textile; woollen and worsted (Scottish Council)."

DISTRICT COUNCILS.

The second part of the Report contains suggestions as to the constitution and functions of District Councils of National Joint Industrial Councils. It points out that "the underlying principle of the Whitley Report is that the constitution and functions not only of the Joint Industrial Council, but also of the District Councils, should be left to be determined by the industries themselves in accordance with their special

* Since the above date Joint Industrial Councils have been established for the following industries also: Electrical Contracting Packing Case Making; Tin Mining; Wall Paper Making.

conditions and circumstances." The suggestions are therefore to be regarded not as putting forward hard and fast rules, but as providing a basis for discussion when the question of District Councils is being considered by Joint Industrial Councils.

The suggested main functions of District Councils are as follow:

1. To consider any matters that may be referred to them by the National Joint Industrial Council, and to take executive action within their district in connection with decisions arrived at and matters deputed to them by it.

2. To make recommendations to the National Joint Industrial Council.

3. To consider any matters of interest to their district, including matters referred to them by Works Committees, and to take executive action with regard to matters that affect only their particular district, subject to the right of the National Council to veto any such action if it be found to involve the interests of other districts.

The following may be regarded as among the more specific functions falling under this head (No. 3):—

(a) The regular consideration of hours, wages, and working conditions, including the codification, unification, and amendment of working rules relating to holidays, juvenile labour, overtime, the shift system, &c. (N.B.—Special attention is called to the fact that no executive action should be taken upon these matters if such action is likely to involve the interests of other districts. In any cases of doubt, the District Council should consult the National Council before taking action.)

(b) The co-ordination of local workshop practice.

(c) General district matters relating to welfare work.

(d) The provision of facilities for the full consideration and utilisation of inventions, and any improvement in machinery or method, and for the adequate safeguarding of the rights of the designers of such improvements, and to secure that such improvement or invention shall give to each party an equitable share of the benefits (financially or otherwise) arising therefrom.

(e) The improvement of health conditions obtaining in the industry and the provision of special treatment, where necessary, for workers in the industry.

(f) The supervision of entry into, and training for, the industry and co-operation with the educational authorities in arranging education in all its branches for the industry.

(g) The arrangement of lectures and the holding of conferences in the district on subjects of general interest to the industry.

4. Co-operation with the District Councils for other industries to deal with problems of common interest.

5. Where no adequate machinery exists for the settlement of differences between different parties and sections of the industry, to consider any such differences as cannot be settled within an individual factory or workshop, and to refer to the National Council any such matters upon which the District Council fails to come to a decision.

Among the clauses in the suggested Constitution of District Councils are the following:—

Areas of District Councils.—It would clearly be the work of the National Joint Industrial Council in consultation with the existing local Associations to define the suitable areas to be covered by District Councils. It is suggested that a District Council should not cover a larger area than is compatible with decentralised action.

Membership. The Council shall consist of.....members, appointed as to one-half by Associations of Employers, and as to the other half by Trade Unions. Members of the National Council shall be ex-officio members of the District Council in their area.

(N.B.—When the question of membership is under consideration the National Council will have to consider carefully the question of linking up District Councils with Works Committees, if and when such exist. Provision might be made in the constitution for a certain proportion of members of the District Council to be representatives elected from a conference of Works Committees if and when a sufficient number of Works Committees are set up within the area of the District Council. The National Council should also consider the advisability of linking up the District Councils with the Local Advisory Committees appointed by the Ministry of Labour to advise the Local Employment Exchanges, especially on matters connected with Demobilisation.)

Committees.—The District Council may delegate special powers to any Committee it appoints. The Reports of all Committees shall be submitted to the District Council for confirmation, except where special powers have been delegated to the Committee, and the District Council shall have power to appoint on Committees, or to allow Committees to co-opt, such persons of special knowledge, not being members of the Council, as may serve the special purposes of the District Council.

Officers.—It might be advisable under this head to follow the method adopted in the Constitution of the corresponding National Joint Industrial Council.

Voting.—The voting, both in Council and in the Committees, shall be by show of hands, or otherwise as the District Council may determine. No resolution shall be

must be of the average quality of the year's crop, and the quantities must be measured, as a rule, according to the metric system. Payments in kind must be made quarterly, in so far as the nature and use of the produce shall permit. Where the articles due as wages in kind cannot be delivered, their value must be paid in cash, reckoned according to the official maximum producers' prices, or, where such do not exist, according to the maximum prices obtaining in the nearest market.

Since, in agriculture, dwelling accommodation, allotments and other allowances frequently form part of the labourers' remuneration, those which have been guaranteed by the employer as part of such remuneration, and which are without market value, must have their monetary value determined and recorded in writing.

Where contracts of service have been concluded for the period of a year, the remuneration must be distributed evenly over the various seasons. Should there be a breach of a contract of service, the deductions from the wages by way of penalty must not exceed one-fourth of the cash wage due, and in the aggregate must not exceed fifteen times the local standard daily wage for common labour, as laid down in the National Insurance Code.

As remuneration for overtime, at least one-tenth of the local standard daily wage, as laid down in the National Insurance Code, plus 50 per cent. bonus, must be taken as the basis of the hourly rate. In estimating payment for overtime, the time occupied in baiting and looking after the cattle must be reckoned as overtime, unless it be the local custom to include this work in the contract of service. Other urgent classes of work on Sundays and holidays must be remunerated at the rate of double the daily wage locally current under the National Insurance Code.

WORKERS' COMMITTEES

The new Code provides that a Workers' Committee shall be formed for each agricultural concern, and shall draw up working rules. These rules must be posted in some conspicuous position on the farm.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN WORKERS.

Women agricultural workers who have charge of a household must be released from work in time to allow them to return home an hour before the principal meal-time. They must be released from work on the days preceding Christmas, Easter Day and Whitsun Day. Those who have to look after a large household, and those who board workers not belonging to their own family, must not (except in cases of necessity) be obliged to work to such an extent as would seriously interfere with the performance of their domestic duties.

DWELLING ACCOMMODATION.

Housing accommodation must be unexceptionable from a moral and a sanitary point of view, and must be adequate for married couples, due regard being had to the number and sex of their children.

The dwellings for unmarried labourers must be durable, capable of being locked up, and furnished with at least a table, bed, chair, a lock-up cupboard, and washing accommodation.

CANCELLATION OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

Violence, coarse insults, immoral incitements in the course of employment, obstinate refusal or neglect to fulfil duties, repeated irregularity in paying wages, bad food, insanitary housing shall be sufficient grounds; but political activity or Trade Union agitation shall be no ground for the cancellation of a contract.

The Code also contains provisions for safeguarding the interests of pensioners (especially disabled soldiers), for the prevention and settlement of labour disputes, and for joint consultation between the employers' associations and the agricultural labourers' delegates. The Agricultural Labourers' Code took effect from the date of its promulgation.

LEGAL EIGHT-HOURS DAY IN GERMANY.

ON 23rd November an Order fixing a maximum working day for industrial workers was issued by the German Demobilisation Department. This order, which was to become operative forthwith, provides that the normal hours of work, excluding intervals, shall not exceed eight per day in the case of industrial workers in all industrial establishments (including mining), in establishments belonging to the Central Government, the Government of a Federal State, a Commune, or a union of Communes, as also in establishments engaged in manufacturing agricultural products, whether such establishments are run for profit or not. If short time be worked by consent on Saturdays or eves of holidays, the hours to be made up may be spread over the other working days. In the case of railway and other transport workers and postal and telegraph workers exceptional arrangements are necessary owing to present circumstances: these will be made through regulations to be issued after agreements have been concluded between the managers' and the workmen's organisations.†

* *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger*, 27th November, 1918.

† According to the *Correspondenzblatt der General-Kommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands* of 25th January the average monthly working hours for all railway servants have been fixed at 208 (26 x 8). Intervals exceeding 15 minutes duration within the eight-hour working shift must be made good.

In establishments where work must be carried on continuously or where, at the present time, it is necessary in the public interest to carry on work on Sundays in order to bring about a regular change of shift each week, the maximum working time of males over 16 may, on one occasion only in a space of three weeks, be extended to 16 hours (including intervals), provided that during such three weeks such persons have two periods of uninterrupted rest of 24 hours each.

The provisions of the Industrial Code concerning the employment of women over 16 at night may be relaxed in the case of those employed in industrial establishments working in two or more shifts; in these places they may be employed up to 10 p.m. provided that the working time is followed by an uninterrupted period of rest of at least 16 hours. In such cases an interval of half an hour may be taken at midday instead of one hour, which is to be counted as part of the actual working time.

These provisions do not apply to emergency work of a temporary nature.

In establishments where work must be continuously carried on, or where restriction is opposed to the public interest, exemptions from the foregoing regulations may be granted on application to the factory or mine inspector concerned, if the necessary labour staff be not available. These exemptions are liable to cancellation.

The demand for exemption is to be made by the employer. If the question of exemptions is not covered by agreements between employers' and workpeople's organisations, then the approval of the workmen's committee, or, should there be none, of the workpeople employed in the particular establishment, is necessary. If the question of exemption from the restrictions of employment of industrial workers in the particular establishment is covered by such collective agreements then the factory or mine inspector is empowered to grant further exemptions from the protective regulations, which exemptions are also liable to cancellation.

It is the duty of the official inspectors in question, directly after an exemption has been granted for a certain establishment, to report the shortage of labour in the particular establishment to the employment bureau concerned. Exemptions granted are to be reported to the demobilisation officer. This officer has the power to cause the inspectors to recall the exemptions granted.

Where the times of beginning and ending work and of taking intervals are not laid down in formal agreements, these are to be fixed by the employer in consultation with the workpeople's committee, or where this does not exist, with the workpeople of the particular establishment, and notice of these times is to be posted up in the factory, workshop, etc.

The factory or mine inspectors are charged with the duty of carrying out the foregoing rules. For this purpose they are authorised to deal with the workpeople's committees in the presence of the employer, or with both parties separately, and to convoke the workpeople's committee with this object.

Fines not exceeding 2,000 marks, with an alternative of imprisonment not exceeding six months, will be imposed upon persons who contravene these regulations or Orders issued in accordance therewith; persons convicted of a second or further offence will be fined from 100 to 3,000 marks, or be liable to imprisonment as before.

WAR-TIME CHANGES IN WAGES IN DENMARK.

THE journal (*Statistiske Efterretninger*) of the Danish Statistical Department, in its issue of 8th October, 1918, announced that it had been decided to publish in future quarterly statistics concerning wages in the most important trades, which would serve to indicate current movements in the general level of wages.

The figures would be based on returns furnished by members of the Danish Employers' and Masters' Federation, and placed at the disposal of the Statistical Department by the Federation. In these returns would be entered the earnings of each workman employed by time or by piece and the number of hours worked. At first only the larger occupations or industries would be included, but gradually the returns would be more complete and fresh occupations would be added.

Statistical returns relating to the April and July quarters of 1918 have now been published in the journal above mentioned. The number of workpeople included in the April returns was approximately 39,000 and in the July returns 43,500. In the latter returns the industries covered are predominantly metal and engineering (in which 18,736 workpeople were employed), and then, in order of importance, building, excavating, textile, printing, boots and shoes, and woodworking.

The general result of the computation based on the returns received for July last shows that the average hourly earnings in the industries mentioned rose by 85 per cent. during the period from 1914 to the July quarter of 1918. In judging this increase in wages regard must be paid on the one hand to the contemporary rise in prices, and on the other to the fact that wages in Denmark have undergone a general increase since last July.

Hourly earnings for skilled workpeople during the July quarter of 1918 ranged in general from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 7½d., for unskilled workers this range was from 1s. to 1s. 3½d.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN DENMARK IN 1918.*

ON the basis of returns from agricultural associations the Government Statistical Office of Denmark has computed the average wages of farm servants and agricultural labourers in 1918.

If the country be taken as a whole the average annual earnings (i.e., money wages and cost of board, but not including the cost of lodging) for farm servants was £72 12s. for men and £49 13s. for women. Agricultural labourers in fixed employment, chiefly on large farms, and who provided their own meals, received on the average 5s. 5d. per day in spring and summer, 6s. 4d. in autumn, and 4s. in winter. Both for regular farm servants and for workers employed by the day wages are somewhat higher on the mainland (Jutland) than in the islands of Denmark.

The following figures show the increase which has taken place in the wages of agricultural workers since 1872:—

Year.	Farm Servants. Average Money Wage per Annum.		Agricultural Day Labourers. Average Earnings per Annum.
	Men.	Women.	Men.
1872	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1882	7 0	3 17	22 12
1892	11 1	7 0	27 0
1897	12 14	8 0	29 13
1905	15 12	10 0	32 19
1910	20 18	12 10	38 6
1915	24 10	14 14	46 17
1918	36 10	19 9	77 4

During the last three years shown in the Table the increase amounts to 49 and 83 per cent. respectively for male and female farm servants, and to 65 per cent. for agricultural day labourers. Over the whole period of 46 years the rise has exceeded 400 per cent. in the case of farm servants, and amounts to over 240 per cent. for day labourers.

TRADE BOARDS IN THE ARGENTINE: NEW LAW.

THE issue of the *Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina* of 15th October, 1918, contains the text of a law regulating home work, which, it is stated, had then been "recently passed" by Congress.

The law applies to all persons, without distinction of sex (other than domestic servants) "who execute at home habitually or vocationally, work or manual labour for another person's account."

Trade boards are to be set up by the National Department of Labour for every industry in which home workers are employed in towns, on the demand in writing by at least 50 workpeople belonging to that industry. The trade boards are to be composed of equal numbers of representatives of the employers and of the workpeople in the industries concerned. The number of members of each board is to be fixed by the National Department of Labour, which will also prescribe the form in which employers and workpeople are to elect their representatives. Women are eligible as members. The chairman of a trade board is to be nominated by the Government, and the board is to continue in office for two years. The duty of the trade boards is to give decisions concerning requests for the determination of minimum wages in the industry concerned. Such requests may be put forward by members of the board, by a factory inspector, or by ten workers engaged in the industry. When the trade boards are considering the determination of a minimum rate of wages they are to take into consideration the nature of the work, the price paid locally for the article manufactured, the minimum wage received by the workpeople in the factories or workshops of the district which produce the same or a similar article, local habits, house-rents and the prices of food in the district; and the value of the commodities or tools necessary to the worker in order to carry on his employment.

The National Department of Labour is to publish the decisions of the boards in such form as it may determine, and the list of wage rates so fixed is to be posted in places where work is to be given out to, and received from, the workpeople employed. Minimum wage rates are to become operative fifteen days after their determination has been made public.

A worker who has been paid a rate of wage lower than that fixed by the trade board may sue the employer for the difference. An employer who pays less than the said minimum renders himself liable to a fine of 300 pesos (£26).

Every owner, manager or agent who employs out-workers is to keep a register of them, which is to be open to the inspection of the Department of Labour. Employers are also to provide each out-worker with a wages book, in which are to be entered particulars of the work given out, the price to be paid for it, and the value of the goods. Fines for faulty work may be imposed, but no fine may exceed a sixth part of the estimated daily wage.

Places where only the members of a family work under the authority of one of themselves are not subject to inspection.

* *Statistiske Efterretninger*, December 21st, 1918.

tion, provided no steam boiler is used and that the industry carried on is not included in the number of those considered to be dangerous or unhealthy. The law also contains provisions with a view of protecting the public against infection by means of home work.

LEGAL REGULATION OF WAGES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.*

LEGAL minimum wages for women and minors were established in 1914 and 1915 in the State of Washington in the mercantile, manufacturing, laundering, telephone and telegraph, hotel and restaurant industries and in office occupations.

The minimum wage then fixed for adult women was 41s. 8d. per week in office and mercantile employments, 37s. 1d. in manufacturing industries, and 37s. 6d. in others. Owing to the increase in the cost of living these wages have since been recognised as inadequate, and from 10th November last have been superseded by the new wage of 55s. per week in all employments covered by the law.

A wage of not less than 25s. per week was established in 1914 for minors of both sexes under eighteen years of age, except for those in office employment, to whom not less than 31s. 3d. could be paid. When, as stated above, the minimum wage for adult females was advanced, the commencing wage of all minors, regardless of age or sex, was raised to 37s. 6d. per week, and provision was made for automatic increases of 4s. 2d. per week after each six months of service. The new rates became effective on 20th November last.

RETAIL PRICES—LATEST STATISTICS.

UNITED KINGDOM: PRICES AT 1st FEBRUARY.

RETAIL prices of the principal articles of food at 1st February averaged about the same as at 1st January, being about 130 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. Food Control regulations now apply to every article included in these Returns, and no general change in the regulations as regards prices came into operation during the month.

The prices of potatoes fluctuated slightly within the authorised price limits, and there were some increases in the prices of milk, but the average movement with both these articles was an increase of only about 1 per cent. Fresh eggs fell below the maximum price in some places. There was practically no change during the month in the prices of the remaining articles included in the following Table, which gives a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 1st February in relation to the prices of July, 1914:—

Article.	Percentage Increase from July, 1914, to 1st February, 1919.		
	Large Towns (popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	100	105	103
Thin Flank	133	120	126
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs	178	173	175
Thin Flank	215	198	206
Mutton, British—			
Legs	103	102	102
Breast	117	96	106
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs	216	195	206
Breast	224	211	217
Bacon (streaky)	147	138	142
Fish	188	145	167
Flour	50	54	52
Bread	68	62	65
Tea	78	69	73
Sugar (granulated)	252	231	242
Milk	157	156	157
Butter—			
Fresh	105	111	108
Salt	113	114	113
Cheese	133	128	130
Margarine	76	62	69
Eggs (fresh)	348	337	343
Potatoes	76	44	60

The foregoing Table shows the average percentage rise in the price of each article. When it is desired to obtain the combined effect of all these increases it is necessary to assign a certain relative importance to each of the articles in accordance with the quantities consumed. For the purpose of a continuous record of the movement of prices it must be assumed that this relative importance has been the same throughout the whole period during which these statistics have been published. The quantities consumed of the several articles have, however, undergone important changes, and when allowance is made for such changes in dietary as are estimated by the Ministry of Food to have taken place, the increase in the average expenditure on the above articles is only three-fifths the rise in prices. This is brought out in the following Table, which compares the general percentage increase in (1) prices and (2) expenditure. The prices percentages (1) are based on the same quantities now as in July, 1914, a

* *Third Biennial Report of the Industrial Welfare Commission of the State of Washington*, Olympia, 1918.

basis which affords a measure of the increased cost of maintaining a pre-war standard of living, so far as the articles included in the statistics are concerned; and the expenditure percentages (2) are based on the consumption of the same articles, so far as ascertained, in recent months in comparison with pre-war consumption. They are, therefore, subject to the fluctuations in the quantities of food available, and this point should be borne in mind when comparing the course of prices and the course of expenditure.

	Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914.		
	Large Towns.	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
(1) Level of retail prices of foregoing articles of food, assuming same quantities at both dates	134	125	130
(2) Expenditure on such articles of food, allowing for changes in consumption	81	74	77

The average level of rents has only increased very slightly (as a result of increases in local rates), but the prices of other items have advanced so substantially that the general increase in the prices of all the items ordinarily entering into the working-class family budget (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, &c.) between July, 1914, and 1st February, 1919, is estimated at about 120 per cent., taking for this calculation the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of the various items in February, 1919, as in July, 1914. If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted, the increase is about 7 per cent. less.

It is not possible to supplement this comparison of the level of prices generally by a comparison of expenditure similar to that given above with regard to food. Combination of the average increase in expenditure on the specified principal articles of food with the average increase in retail prices of other items (including rents) yields a resultant increase between 85 and 90 per cent. It is, however, a matter of general knowledge that there have been considerable reductions in the quantities purchased of some commodities other than food-stuffs, and this increase would therefore be somewhat in excess of the average increase in family expenditure since the beginning of the war.

SWEDEN.*

At the prices prevailing in October the cost of maintaining the standard pre-war budget of a typical Swedish household in the matter of food, fuel and lighting represents an increase of 9 per cent. upon the cost at the prices prevailing in the preceding month, and an increase of 210 per cent. in comparison with July, 1914. The "typical family" is one consisting of a man and wife and two children, and having an expenditure of about £111 per annum. The above figures relate to the principal towns of Sweden taken together, but if the same budget be taken to apply to Stockholm alone, October shows an increase of 5 per cent. as against September, 1918, and an increase of 222 per cent. as against July, 1914.

HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM).†

The issue of the monthly journal of the Dutch Statistical Office for 31st December, 1918, gives a series of monthly index numbers, compiled by the Statistical Bureau of Amsterdam, representing the total food bill of families of the subordinate official class in that city, calculated at the prices current at various periods as compared with the cost in 1913. The articles comprised in the standard food budget include bread and other farinaceous foods, milk, cheese, meat and fats, tea, sugar and coffee; and the cost is computed on the assumption that no change has taken place in the dietary standard throughout the period covered. In November, 1918, the total computed cost of this budget showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. compared with the preceding month, and an increase of 103 per cent. as compared with 1913.

SWITZERLAND.‡

According to a computation made by the Swiss League for Reducing the Cost of Living, on the basis of returns from 252 co-operative societies, the general level of retail prices of food and of certain other household necessities (fuel, lighting, soap) in Switzerland on 1st December, 1918, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 1st September, 1918 (the date of the preceding computation), and of 152 per cent. as compared with 1st June, 1914. In regard to food alone, the increase on 1st December amounted to 0.6 per cent. as compared with the preceding quarter, and to 132 per cent. as compared with 1st June, 1914.

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

* *Societal Meddelanden*, No. 11, of 1918. Department of Social Affairs Stockholm.

† *Maandchrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, December 31st, 1918. The Hague.

‡ *Schweizerischer Konsumverein*, 18th January, 1919. Basle.

ITALY.

(a) Rome.*

According to data compiled by the Municipal Labour Office of Rome the estimated cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of a family consisting of two adults and three children in respect of food, clothing, rent, heating, light, &c., at the prices prevailing in November, showed an advance of 3.3 per cent. as compared with that based upon the prices of the previous month, and of 128 per cent. as compared with the cost during the first six months of 1914. As compared with the pre-war period the food-bill in November of the family of the type selected showed an increase of 149 per cent.; the expenditure upon clothing was higher by 161 per cent., and upon heating by 116 per cent. The amounts spent upon house-rent and lighting are stated to have undergone no change.

(b) Milan.†

According to statistics published in the monthly journal of the Milan Municipality, the cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of living in that city for one week in the case of a family consisting of five persons, at the prices current in December, 1918, was about 251 per cent. greater than in the pre-war period (i.e. the first half of 1914). The cost of food alone showed an increase of 296 per cent., clothing of 274 per cent., and heating and lighting of 120 per cent., while rent remained unchanged.

If, however, allowance be made for the reduced scale of consumption in consequence of the introduction of rationing, the general increase in cost as compared with the early part of 1914 is computed at the lower figure of 159 per cent. The expenditure upon food showed an increase of 148 per cent., while in the case of clothing, fuel, lighting, and rent no economy in expenditure was recorded, notwithstanding reduced standards of consumption.

UNITED STATES.‡

On September 15th, 1918, as compared with August 15th, 1918, a rise of 4 per cent. was recorded in the general level of retail food prices in the United States. For comparison with the pre-war level, the average prices prevailing at the latest date are now compared with those of the corresponding month of 1913. On this basis the food prices level on 15th September, 1918, showed a rise of 72 per cent. above that of 15th September, 1913. In the computation of the general level the various articles of food are "weighted" according to their respective importance in household consumption, and it is assumed that no change has taken place in the standard of living throughout the period under review.

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

Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Average Retail Price on 15th Sept., 1918, as compared with		Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Average Retail Price on 15th Sept., 1918, as compared with	
	15th Aug., 1918.	15th Sept., 1918.		15th Aug., 1918.	15th Sept., 1918.
Steak ...	Per cent. + 1	Per cent. + 59	Bread ...	No change	+ 77
Round steak ...	+ 1	+ 71	Flour ...	No change	+ 106
Rib roast ...	+ 1	+ 64	Maize meal ...	+ 1	+ 173
Chuck roast ...	+ 1	+ 103	Rice ...	+ 2	
Plate beef ...	+ 9	+ 103	Potatoes ...	No change	+ 105
Pork chops ...	+ 4	+ 100	Onions ...	- 9	
Bacon ...	+ 7	+ 84	Beans, navy ...	- 1	
Ham ...	+ 2	+ 109	Prunes ...	+ 2	
Lard ...	No change	+ 97	Raisins, seeded ...	+ 1	
Lamb ...	+ 2	+ 83	Sugar ...	+ 3	+ 68
Hens ...	+ 1	+ 56	Coffee ...	+ 1	
Salmon, tinned ...	+ 9	+ 56	Tea ...	+ 1	
Eggs ...	+ 10	+ 57	General (weighted) per centage.	+ 4	+ 72
Butter ...	+ 4	+ 61			
Cheese ...	+ 5	+ 61			
Milk ...					

As compared with the previous month, the greatest rises in price are shown by butter, which increased by 10 per cent., pork chops (9 per cent.), eggs (9 per cent.), and ham (7 per cent.); two articles only declined in price—onions (9 per cent.) and beans (1 per cent.).

As compared with September, 1913, every article for which prices have been secured for this period shows an increase of 56 per cent. or over. Increases of over 100 per cent. are shown in the prices of maize meal (123 per cent.), lard (104 per cent.), flour (106 per cent.), potatoes (105 per cent.), and pork chops (103 per cent.).

CANADA.¶

The estimated weekly expenditure upon food alone by a family of five in December, 1918, as computed from returns of retail prices prevailing in sixty towns in the Dominion, shows an increase of 1.0 per cent. as compared with the pre-

* *Bollettino dell' Ufficio Municipale del Lavoro di Roma*, January, 1919.

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

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

§ Increase of less than 0.5 per cent.

¶ Not included in the official statistics at this date.

¶ *The Labour Gazette*, January, 1919. Issued by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

vious month, and of an increase of 84 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. If the total expenditure on food, fuel, lighting and rent be taken, the December figures show an increase of 0.7 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 53 per cent. as compared with those of July, 1914. The difference in the extent of rise since July, 1914, between food on the one hand and the total family expenditure on the other, is due to the fact that while food, fuel and lighting have become considerably dearer, house rent in December, according to the Canadian statistics, was at the same level as in the period immediately before the war.

AUSTRALIA.*

DURING the month of October the index numbers representing the average retail price of food as a whole in thirty principal towns in the Australian Commonwealth showed an increase of 2.1 per cent. as compared with September, 1918, and an increase of 30.7 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. In obtaining these figures account is taken of the extent to which each of the various articles of food entering into the computation of the index number was consumed throughout the Commonwealth before the war, and it is assumed that the scale of consumption has not changed during the intervening period.

SOUTH AFRICA.

According to data furnished by the Cost of Living Commission of South Africa, the estimated cost of the standard budget for the typical family of five persons in Cape Town in November, 1918, was 1.5 per cent. less than in October, and about 42 per cent. higher than during the period immediately before the war. If rents be also taken into consideration, household expenditure shows a decrease of 1.2 per cent. as compared with October, and an increase of 37 per cent. as compared with the pre-war period. At other principal centres the increase during the war in retail prices and rents taken together in November amounted approximately to 28 per cent. at Kimberley, 29 per cent. at Pretoria, 30 per cent. at Johannesburg, 31 per cent. at Bloemfontein, 37 per cent. at Port Elizabeth, 38 per cent. at East London, and 42 per cent. at both Durban and Pietermaritzburg.†

EMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

GERMANY.

Employment in December, 1918.—As regards the month of December the *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger* of 29th January publishes the usual monthly statement prepared by the German Department of Labour Statistics, which is as follows:—

"In December the principal industries showed for the most part an accentuated tendency towards reduced activity as compared both with the preceding month and with the corresponding month of 1917. Unemployment continued to increase in a marked degree. This was not altogether due to the shortage of work brought about in many localities by the shortage of raw materials, but was to some extent caused by disinclination for work. In many places the principal cause of the scarcity of labour was stated to be the high rate of unemployment pay.‡ The many strike movements and the political situation in general also had a very adverse effect upon the labour market. Thus, for example, it is reported from Frankfurt-on-Main that many factories could have taken on unemployed workers if the wages demanded had not been quite out of proportion to the present earning power. As a result employers were reluctant to undertake fresh business, although in certain trades large contracts were waiting to be signed."

Returns relating to employment during December were furnished by 28 Trade Unions, the membership covered being 1,600,629. Of these 86,061, or 5.4 per cent., were out of work on the last day of the month, as compared with 1.8 per cent. in November, and 0.9 per cent. in the last month of 1917.

Returns relating to the operations of employment exchanges during December show, in the case of both men and women, an increase in the quantity of labour available, the number of applications for employment per 100 situations being, in the case of men, 131 (as against 74 in the preceding month), and in the case of women 157 (as against 101 in November).

Employment in January, 1919.—As regards the month of January much information is given in the daily Press. Thus the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, in its issue of 12th January, quotes the following statement as having been received from the National Department for Industrial Demobilisation:—

"The extraordinary aggravation of our unfavourable economic situation by the widely prevalent lack of inclination for that intensive work, in which lies our sole hope of salvation, still continues.

"While there is an extraordinarily rapid increase in unemployment, and while it seems to be almost impossible to get the unemployed out of the cities into the provincial dis-

* *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, No. 73, September, 1918. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne.

† The percentage increases are based on the cost of commodities in 1914 prior to the outbreak of war, except in the case of Pietermaritzburg, where the prices ruling in 1918 are taken.

‡ The scale of pay provided is 4 marks (shillings) per day for males and 3 marks for females over 17; from 14 to 17 it is 3 marks for males and 2-50 marks for females. One mark per day is added for the wife and each child under 14, and for any other member of household unable to work.

tricts and the country, where employment can be provided for them, and where (as the reports of the employment exchange associations show) it is, to a considerable extent, being already offered to them, there has been a terrible decline in output, even in branches of industry which are well provided with orders and raw material. As a thoroughly characteristic example, it may be mentioned that a very large locomotive factory in the neighbourhood of Berlin, which before the Revolution finished about one locomotive per day, did not complete a single locomotive during the whole of the month of December. At the same time, the firm has sufficient contracts to employ the full output-capacity of the works, and adequate stocks of raw materials.

"There is no need to say how urgently necessary it is, in view of conditions of transport and the terms of the Armistice, for locomotives to be produced in as short a time and in as large numbers as possible. A decline in efficiency, such as is shown by the above example, will render it impossible to emerge from the present calamitous position to healthy economic conditions, or even to maintain trade and industry at their present level."

The *Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger* (17th January) stated that there had been a continuous rise in the number of unemployed since the beginning of the new year, and that at the date of writing the figure might be estimated at 200,000 in Greater Berlin. Compared with the numbers of unemployed persons, the number of vacant situations registered at the Labour Exchanges was insignificant.

According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* (22nd January), the following amendments have been made by the National Department for Industrial Demobilisation in the Decree for the Relief of Unemployment issued in November, 1918:—

- (1) The obligation of unemployed persons to accept a job for which their physique appears to suit them, and for which they will be paid a fair wage, such as is the rule in their locality, is to be enforced.
- (2) More stringent emphasis is to be laid on the obligation of persons who, during the war, have migrated to another district for the purpose of obtaining work, but who are no longer able to find employment in their new district, to return to their former domicile.
- (3) The freedom which has hitherto been granted to communes in fixing the rates of unemployment relief will have to be restricted, inasmuch as these rates have in various instances been fixed at an unjustifiably high figure, which has resulted in keeping the unemployed from trying to find work.
- (4) In order to enable married people to find work outside the limits of their own district, the commune should be given authority to concede the family allowance for the support of families who are left behind.

According to *Vorwärts* of 23rd January there were at that time in Greater Berlin some 174,000 persons receiving unemployment benefit.

HOLLAND.*

Employment in September.—Returns relating to employment in September were received by the Dutch Statistical Office from Trade Unions and other unemployment funds with a total insured membership of 185,443. Of these, 21,666 were performing military service, or were on strike, locked out, sick, &c., leaving 163,777 as the number concerning whom Returns could be utilised. The percentage of such members out of work during the month was 9.9, as compared with 9.9 also in the preceding month, and with 8.7 in September, 1917.

Group of Trades.	Number of Members insured against Unemployment in Sept., 1918.	Percentage Unemployed.			Average Days Lost per Week per Member Unemployed.		
		Sept., 1918.	Aug., 1918.	Sept., 1917.	Sept., 1918.	Aug., 1918.	Sept., 1917.
All Unions paying Unemployment Benefit, and Municipal Unemployment Funds making Returns	163,777	9.9	9.9	8.7	4.6	4.3	3.7
Do. do. excluding Diamond Workers	153,377	9.2	9.1	6.8	4.4	4.2	2.9
Working in diamonds, &c.	10,400	20.8	23.3	31.2	5.5	5.2	5.9
Printing, lithography, &c.	10,035	0.6	0.8	0.9	6.0	5.7	5.5
Building (including road-making)	42,326	6.1	5.2	4.5	5.2	5.1	5.0
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	30,558	7.3	7.7	6.3	3.5	3.3	2.9
Textile ...	12,612	20.3	20.6	32.4	4.8	4.9	2.3
Food, drink, and tobacco	24,013	22.3	22.8	1.5	4.1	3.7	4.0
Woodworking, &c. ...	8,855	3.1	3.0	2.2	6.7	6.7	5.2
Leather, oilcloth, &c. ...	3,079	4.7	5.6	5.4	1.5	1.8	1.4

Information on a somewhat different basis is available for October. Returns furnished by Trade Unions only (irrespective of whether they pay unemployment benefit or not) and, further, only from Unions making returns for both months,

* *Maandchrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, December, 1918.

show the proportion of members unemployed to be 9.2 per cent. in October as compared with 8.9 per cent. in September. Among the members of these Unions the average number of working days lost owing to unemployment was in October, 6.5 per cent., and in September 6.6 per cent., of the total number of days that might have been worked in the respective months.

NORWAY.*

Employment in November.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of November 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 November, 1917:—

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	Nov. 30th, 1918.	Oct. 31st, 1918.	Nov. 30th, 1917.	Nov. 30th, 1918.	Oct. 31st, 1918.	Nov. 30th, 1917.
	Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) ...	829	808	849	3.6	2.8
Carpenters, &c. ...	1,510	1,488	1,601	0.9	...	0.5
Painters (Christiania) ...	558	580	555	2.0	0.3	1.4
Metal workers ...	8,579	9,852	10,211	2.6	2.3	0.9
Boot and shoe makers ...	1,071	1,056	971	...	0.4	1.1
Bookbinders (Christiania) ...	862	845	768	0.8	0.8	0.7
Cabinetmakers ...	670	670	650	1.3
Bakers (Christiania) ...	439	436	470	2.7	3.4	7.4
TOTAL ...	14,518	15,735	16,075	2.1	1.8	1.1

SWEDEN.

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

Unions.	Member-ship reporting at Sept. 1st, 1918.	Percentage Unemployed on 1st of Month.					
		July, 1918.	Aug. 1918.	Sept. 1918.	July, 1917.	Aug. 1917.	Sept. 1917.
All Unions making Returns	102,094	4.6	4.2	3.5	3.1	3.3	2.8
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—							
Bricklayers and masons ...	1,278	2.7	2.0	1.9	2.7	3.1	1.7
Painters ...	1,004	16.1	12.5	18.4	15.2	10.3	12.6
Blastfurnacemen, &c. ...	7,428	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1
Foundrymen ...	3,626	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.5	1.9	2.9
Tinplate workers, &c. ...	1,337	9.2	6.1	4.1	4.5	5.2	5.7
Engineering operatives ...	33,338	2.5	2.8	2.7	1.6	1.7	1.8
Textile workers ...	1,428	30.2	35.4	36.4	14.5	12.2	7.2
Boot, shoe and leather workers	3,787	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.1	7.5	0.3
Brewery workers ...	1,525	3.7	2.2	3.7	4.6	4.1	3.3
Tobacco workers ...	3,275	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	3.6	0.6
Sawmill workers ...	5,163	0.9	1.1	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.7
Woodworkers ...	7,888	3.4	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.3	2.4
Municipal workers ...	2,612	0.7	0.6	0.8	2.1	0.7	0.5
General workers and factory operatives (trades not distinguished)	9,824	11.5	10.1	7.6	7.2	8.0	6.9

UNITED STATES.†

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

(a) September, 1918, as compared with August, 1918.

Industry.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.‡		
		Aug. 1918.	Sept. 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Aug. 1918.	Sept. 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
		Per cent.	£	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Iron and steel ...	95	157,562	156,854	- 0.5	2,011,371	2,048,270	+ 1.8
Car building and repairing	39	51,559	52,951	+ 2.7	686,632	694,253	+ 1.1
Automobiles ...	43	103,931	105,673	+ 1.7	595,110	609,262	+ 2.4
Cotton manufacturing	64	50,172	49,255	- 1.8	166,906	170,312	+ 2.0
Cotton finishing	14	7,609	7,476	- 2.7	29,016	29,595	+ 2.0
Hosiery & underwear	63	27,309	26,742	- 2.1	83,398	85,193	+ 2.2
Woolen ...	48	43,090	42,836	- 0.6	189,035	175,258	- 4.2
Silk ...	42	13,865	13,127	- 5.3	82,843	85,897	+ 3.7
Men's ready-made clothing	35	22,639	21,699	- 4.2	96,212	87,032	- 5.4
Boots and shoes	70	52,779	51,856	- 1.7	193,814	203,942	+ 5.8
Cigar manufacturing	57	18,303	18,422	+ 0.7	50,587	56,331	+ 11.8
Leather manufg.	35	15,674	15,273	- 2.6	69,406	67,155	- 3.2
Paper making ...	54	25,674	25,474	- 0.7	114,825	114,139	- 0.6

* Information supplied by the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour.
 † Monthly Labour Review, November, 1918. United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, Washington.
 ‡ The figures represent the aggregate wages bill for two weeks in the case of the iron and steel, car building and silk industries, and for one week in other cases.

The figures in the above Table show that in three industries there was an increase in the number of persons employed in September as compared with August, and in ten industries a decrease. An increase of 2.7 per cent. is shown in car building and repairing. The largest decreases were in silk (5.3 per cent.) and men's ready-made clothing (4.2 per cent.). Nine of the thirteen industries reporting show increases and four decreases in the total amount of the pay-roll in September, 1918, when compared with August, 1918. The greatest increase is 11.8 per cent. in cigar manufacturing and the largest decrease 5.4 per cent. in men's ready-made clothing.

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

Industry.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.*		
		Sept. 1917.	Sept. 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Sept. 1917.	Sept. 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
		Per cent.	£	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Iron and steel ...	95	157,524	158,361	+ 0.5	1,493,754	2,072,561	+ 38.7
Car building and repairing	35	39,798	49,248	+ 23.7	310,387	635,813	+ 104.8
Automobiles ...	48	113,889	117,290	+ 3.0	544,768	669,096	+ 23.0
Cotton manufacturing	64	52,625	50,566	- 3.8	124,344	176,048	+ 41.6
Cotton finishing	16	10,970	10,334	- 5.8	33,750	42,580	+ 26.2
Hosiery & underwear	55	28,412	28,507	+ 0.3	65,706	90,784	+ 38.2
Woolen ...	43	43,974	43,330	- 1.5	136,327	177,705	+ 30.4
Silk ...	50	14,877	13,127	- 11.8	72,711	88,289	+ 21.1
Men's ready-made clothing	39	22,941	21,568	- 6.0	74,494	86,250	+ 16.6
Boots and shoes	70	50,036	52,131	+ 4.2	149,110	204,389	+ 37.0
Cigar manufg. ...	57	18,393	18,326	- 0.4	46,783	56,136	+ 20.0
Leather manufg.	34	14,683	14,741	+ 1.1	48,884	65,150	+ 33.3
Paper making ...	56	26,513	27,200	+ 2.6	88,939	121,943	+ 37.1

When the figures for September, 1918, are compared with those of identical establishments for September, 1917, increases are shown in the number of people employed in seven industries and decreases in six. Car building and repairing shows an increase of 23.7 per cent., while silk shows a decrease of 11.8 per cent. Each of the industries shows an increase in the total amount of the pay roll for September, 1918, as compared with September, 1917. A marked increase of 104.8 per cent. is shown in car building and repairing, which is largely due to the application of the wage increases granted by the Director-General of Railways. Increases of 41.6, 38.7 and 38.2 per cent. appear in cotton manufacturing, iron and steel, and hosiery and underwear respectively.

New York State.†

Employment in Manufacturing Industries in November.—The following report is based on Returns from 1,648 representative firms with over 614,000 employees, or more than one-third of the factory workers in the State, and a weekly pay-roll of over £2,700,000: "Considering the total number of workers employed in the manufacturing establishments of New York State, there were 3 per cent. more workers in November than in October. This gain was common to all industry groups except clothing, where a strike in November was responsible for decreased employment. This increase in the total number of workers employed should not, however, be considered as indicating a change in those factors that ordinarily affect manufacturing activity. It is rather a return to the normal conditions that existed prior to the influenza epidemic which unbalanced the industrial scales in October. The figures do indicate, however, that the demobilisation of war industries had not made itself manifest up to the time of this survey.

"From October to November the aggregate wages paid remained practically stationary. That this was so in the face of an increase in employees is explained by the fact that considerable time was lost on account of the armistice celebration, which occurred during the pay-roll period covered by the reports upon which this analysis is based.

"In November, 1918, there were 1 per cent. fewer operatives employed in New York State factories than in November of last year. The only industries to report larger working forces were the metals, light and power, chemicals, and food, liquors and tobacco, with gains in employees of 11 per cent., 6 per cent., 3 per cent., and 1 per cent. respectively. The most pronounced losses were 20 per cent. in stone, clay and glass, 16 per cent. in clothing, and 12 per cent. in wood manufactures. In this same twelve-month period the trend of aggregate wages has been upward, resulting in a gain of 21 per cent. The clothing industry was the only one to report a smaller pay-roll than a year ago, which condition is explained by recent labour troubles in that industry.

"A glance at the percentages of change in the number of employees and the amount of wages paid during the past four years shows in a clear manner the expansion of manufacturing activity in New York State. From November, 1916, the number of workers has increased 1 per cent. and total wages 43 per cent.; for the three-year period from 1915 the number of workers rose 14 per cent. and aggregate wages 82 per cent.; and for the four-year period from November, 1914, to date the increase in employees and aggregate wages was, respectively, 29 and 127 per cent."

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

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

IN view of the importance of providing industrial training such as is required by large numbers of the demobilised members of H.M. Forces and civilian war workers, who are being set free from their war occupations, the Government have decided to set up a special Department of the Ministry of Labour to deal entirely with questions of industrial training.

This Department will not only administer various schemes for the vocational training of discharged soldiers and sailors, of civil war workers of either sex, and of women who are being discharged from the various auxiliary corps, but will, in due course, take over from the Ministry of Pensions the training of disabled men, with the exception of those who require medical supervision or training of a curative nature.

Further, the new Department will lay down the general lines upon which the training of serving soldiers and of men in hospital will be carried on.

Representatives of the Trade Unions and Employers will be consulted in regard to the proposed systems of training so as to receive their advice and co-operation in the work of the Department. Arrangements are also being made to ensure the interest of local authorities in all training work.

The Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. James Currie, C.M.G., formerly Director of the Munitions Training Section of the Labour Supply Department of the Ministry of Munitions, Controller of the new Department.

SKILLED WORKMEN AND DILUTEES: PRIORITY OF EMPLOYMENT.

CERTAIN cases have been brought to the notice of the Minister of Labour in which difficulty or uncertainty has arisen as to the course which ought to be followed in regard to giving priority of employment to fully skilled men over "dilutees," i.e., workers who have during the war been introduced to perform a class of work upon which, before the war, their introduction would have been contrary to the rule, practice or custom obtaining in the trade or establishment concerned.

The question is largely, if not entirely, one of Restoration of Pre-War Practices on which a Joint Committee representing both Employers and Trade Unions was set up last November to advise the Government. This Committee has met frequently, both separately in their respective panels of Employers and Trade Union members and jointly on a single Committee. They have also met and conferred with the Minister of Labour on several occasions. As a result it is hoped that they will shortly be in a position to make agreed and comprehensive recommendations to the Government, but in the meantime, after consultation with the Committee, the Minister of Labour desires to lay down the following general principles for the guidance of employers in dealing with questions affecting priority of employment and discharge as between skilled men and "dilutees."

(1) Where two workers are employed in the same department and on the same class of work, one a skilled man and the other a dilutee, and one must be discharged, the dilutee should go. (2) If a skilled man is unemployed (whether as a result of discharge from a factory or as a result of demobilisation) and presents himself for employment at a factory where dilutees are employed in the trade in which the applicant is skilled, he is entitled to claim engagement and should not be refused employment at his trade on the ground that there are no vacancies, and that his engagement would involve the discharge of a dilutee. (3) Where in a single establishment there are more than one department in which workers engaged on the same class of work are employed and it is necessary in one department to discharge workers engaged on that class of work, no skilled man should be discharged whilst any dilutees working on that class of work in the same or any other department are retained.

The principles outlined above are the general principles upon which it is suggested that matters should be arranged, pending a final settlement of the Restoration of Pre-War Practices Bill and the passing of a legal enactment. The Minister is satisfied that they are already being generally followed, but questions are likely to arise which call for some adjustments to be made, e.g., in order to provide against too sudden or undue disturbance of the balance of personnel in the various departments of a works, and the application of the general principles in particular cases or trades is clearly a matter which is suitable for discussion and mutual arrangement between the Employers and the Trade Unions concerned.

DEMOBILISATION OF THE ARMY.

BETWEEN the date of the Armistice and 14th February the numbers of officers and men discharged or demobilised from the Army were as follows:—

Officers demobilised	...	34,175
Other ranks:		
Demobilised	...	1,163,447
Discharged medically unfit	...	69,963
Discharged from Classes W.W., (T) P., and P. (T) of the Reserve	...	144,351
Total	...	1,411,936

OUT OF WORK DONATION.

THE total number of unemployed persons whose Out-of-work Donation policies remained lodged at Employment Exchanges on 31st January and had been signed during the preceding six days, was 678,703. Of these, 625,149 were civilians and 53,554 were demobilised members of H.M. Forces. Of the civilians more than two-thirds were women and girls. The figures for demobilised members of H.M. Forces were small in relation to the numbers demobilised, partly because the donation cannot be claimed during furlough. An analysis of the figures is given in the following Table, further details for the "insured trades" appearing in column 1 on the following page:—

Division.	Civilians.					Demobilised Members of H.M. Forces.			Total.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Sailors.	Soldiers & Airmen.	Women's Corps.	
London	25,381	5,270	69,033	3,898	103,572	276	9,088	10	112,946
South-Eastern	4,401	789	8,219	858	14,217	65	1,683	12	15,957
South-Western	7,814	1,128	15,015	938	24,895	168	3,052	23	28,138
South Midlands and Eastern	5,777	1,378	17,151	1,706	26,042	62	2,367	3	28,474
West Midlands	22,396	3,839	64,118	6,157	96,510	62	5,980	33	102,578
East Midlands	4,699	343	9,225	835	15,103	53	2,214	28	17,398
Yorkshire	12,902	1,248	39,172	1,487	54,810	83	3,678	18	58,583
North-Western	30,724	3,498	80,028	4,423	118,673	118	9,805	17	128,613
Northern	14,680	980	24,370	1,106	41,146	194	3,222	29	44,591
Scotland	12,380	1,793	41,674	1,935	58,382	113	4,448	14	62,907
Wales	4,970	561	11,144	478	17,153	109	2,130	33	19,425
Ireland	30,727	1,785	20,695	1,572	54,709	121	4,245	18	59,093
UNITED KINGDOM	177,361	22,562	399,864	25,362	625,149	1,424	51,892	238	678,703
OF WHICH:—									
Trades insured under the Acts of 1911 and 1916	121,728	14,076	185,920	9,833	331,570	735	21,311	31	353,647
Uninsured Trades	55,623	8,486	213,944	15,529	293,579	689	30,581	207	325,056

From the following comparative statement it will be seen that the number of policies lodged by civilians increased by over 60,000 in each of the first three weeks of the month and by over 80,000 in the last week, the greater increase in the last week being due mainly to the increase in the number of women who became unemployed. The number of policies lodged by soldiers and airmen increased less rapidly at the end of the month than in the first half.

Date.	Civilians.					Demobilised Members of H.M. Forces.			Total.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Sailors	Soldiers & Airmen.	Women's Corps.	
Jan. 3rd	101,390	16,988	224,955	13,374	376,707	589	23,349	50	380,695
" 10th	119,315	16,462	265,479	16,365	417,621	890	30,713	84	449,252
" 17th	139,113	18,131	308,813	18,018	478,075	1,135	39,265	131	518,676
" 24th	156,671	20,543	343,742	22,259	543,215	1,324	45,835	170	590,594
" 31st	177,361	22,562	399						

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING JANUARY.

(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 47.

(A).—TOTALS.

Trade.	Numbers Insured.			Percentage Unemployed at 31st Jan., 1919.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		31st Jan., 1919.	3rd Jan., 1918.	25th Jan., 1918.
Building	486,949	6,152	493,101	7.40	+ 2.10	+ 6.52	
Construction of Works ...	98,733	1,825	100,558	5.93	+ 2.17	+ 5.52	
Shipbuilding	257,378	8,810	266,188	4.65	+ 2.22	+ 4.35	
Engineering & Ironfounding ...	993,169	419,524	1,412,693	13.05	+ 4.44	+ 12.26	
Construction of Vehicles ...	150,083	17,577	167,660	5.85	+ 2.29	+ 5.39	
Sawmilling	10,940	812	11,752	10.39	+ 5.81	+ 9.81	
Other Insured Workpeople	39,633	171	40,804	1.11	+ 0.09	+ 1.00	
Total Insured under Act of 1911	2,035,985	454,871	2,490,856	10.06	+ 3.44	+ 9.35	
Iron and Steel Manufacture	150,845	12,905	163,750	4.73	+ 2.35	+ 4.31	
Tinplate Manufacture ...	11,123	3,550	14,673	2.62	+ 0.21	+ 0.19	
Wire Manufacture	15,478	9,431	24,909	5.42	- 0.31	+ 4.35	
Anchor, Chains, Nails, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, &c.	10,820	12,690	23,510	7.43	+ 3.80	+ 7.08	
Brass	17,385	8,413	25,798	8.19	+ 2.73	+ 7.34	
Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc, &c.	19,173	10,561	29,734	6.24	+ 4.12	+ 6.18	
Hardware and Hollow-ware	52,339	49,749	102,088	7.21	+ 2.66	+ 6.29	
Tools, Files, Saws, Implements, Cutlery	13,552	6,432	20,284	4.40	+ 2.49	+ 4.13	
Clocks, Plate, Jewellery ...	5,443	6,175	11,618	4.11	+ 2.46	+ 3.96	
Needles, Pins, Typofounding, Dies, &c.	3,453	6,664	10,117	6.05	+ 2.29	+ 5.82	
Electrical, Scientific, &c., Appliances and Apparatus	27,131	26,866	53,997	7.03	+ 3.99	+ 6.24	
Miscellaneous Metal	1,934	5,185	7,119	11.24	+ 9.69	+ 10.71	
Ammunition and Explosives	56,785	19,128	75,913	20.80	+ 3.70	+ 18.30	
Chemicals	70,544	34,071	104,615	4.86	+ 1.09	+ 4.12	
Leather and Leather Goods	27,712	31,313	59,025	5.81	+ 2.10	+ 5.66	
Brick, Tile, and Artificial Building Materials	21,646	9,804	31,450	8.31	+ 0.56	+ 2.96	
Sawmilling, Machined Wood-work and Wooden Cases †	48,555	20,176	68,731	9.78	+ 3.45	+ 8.26	
Rubber and Manufactures thereof	19,554	35,319	54,873	6.63	+ 2.72	+ 5.76	
Total Insured under Act of 1916†	574,522	496,332	1,070,854	9.62	+ 2.72	+ 8.45	
GRAND TOTAL‡	2,610,507	951,203	3,561,710	9.93	+ 3.22	+ 9.05	

(B).—PERCENTAGES FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

Trade.	Percentage Unemployed at 31st Jan., 1919.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 3rd Jan., 1919.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 25th Jan., 1918.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Building	7.12	29.28	+ 2.10	- 0.74	+ 6.25	+ 28.78
Construction of Works ...	5.75	15.89	+ 2.11	+ 5.48	+ 5.36	+ 14.28
Shipbuilding	4.46	10.25	+ 2.22	+ 2.18	+ 4.23	+ 7.80
Engineering & Ironfounding ...	7.61	25.95	+ 2.75	+ 8.58	+ 7.28	+ 24.03
Construction of Vehicles ...	4.46	17.73	+ 1.58	+ 5.37	+ 4.11	+ 16.25
Sawmilling	7.43	46.82	+ 3.51	+ 39.43	+ 6.95	+ 44.60
Other Insured Workpeople	1.04	16.37	+ 0.09	+ 1.68	+ 0.93	+ 16.37
Total under Act of 1911 ...	6.64	25.36	+ 2.41	+ 8.27	+ 6.19	+ 23.44
Iron and Steel Manufacture	4.00	13.35	+ 2.18	+ 3.88	+ 3.75	+ 9.56
Tinplate Manufacture ...	1.31	8.31	+ 0.59	+ 1.68	+ 1.09	+ 4.21
Wire Manufacture	2.98	9.45	+ 1.55	+ 1.41	+ 2.87	+ 6.31
Anchor, Chains, Nails, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, &c.	2.21	11.88	+ 1.34	+ 5.62	+ 2.09	+ 11.24
Brass	6.03	12.66	+ 2.61	+ 2.72	+ 5.77	+ 10.56
Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc, &c.	2.31	14.21	+ 0.98	+ 9.75	+ 2.15	+ 13.47
Hardware and Hollow-ware	3.06	11.57	+ 1.33	+ 4.18	+ 2.72	+ 10.09
Tools, Files, Saws, Implements, Cutlery	1.85	9.93	+ 0.49	+ 6.71	+ 1.76	+ 9.14
Clocks, Plate, Jewellery ...	2.48	5.55	+ 1.24	+ 3.18	+ 2.36	+ 5.38
Needles, Pins, Typofounding, Dies, &c.	5.82	6.17	+ 1.33	+ 2.80	+ 5.59	+ 5.94
Electrical, Scientific, &c., Appliances and Apparatus	3.04	11.05	+ 1.53	+ 6.29	+ 2.72	+ 9.95
Miscellaneous Metal	4.94	13.56	+ 0.22	+ 4.48	+ 4.73	+ 12.93
Ammunition and Explosives	9.45	21.07	+ 0.78	+ 4.53	+ 8.60	+ 21.79
Chemicals	2.44	9.91	+ 0.28	+ 2.35	+ 2.06	+ 8.41
Leather and Leather Goods	5.32	8.02	+ 1.70	+ 1.85	+ 2.89	+ 6.92
Brick, Tile, and Artificial Building Materials	1.73	6.79	+ 0.20	+ 1.29	+ 1.53	+ 5.66
Sawmilling, Machined Wood-work and Wooden Cases †	4.32	18.55	+ 1.84	+ 7.02	+ 3.67	+ 15.66
Rubber and Manufactures thereof	2.95	8.74	+ 0.75	+ 3.78	+ 2.51	+ 7.55
Total under Act of 1916†	3.93	16.20	+ 1.26	+ 4.21	+ 3.49	+ 14.38
GRAND TOTAL‡	6.05	20.58	+ 2.16	+ 6.08	+ 5.60	+ 18.73

* Exclusive of those serving with H.M. Forces.
 † Excluding workpeople insured under the National Insurance Act, 1911.
 ‡ These figures are not strictly comparable with those for dates prior to January, 1919, as comparison is affected by the exclusion of certain classes of workpeople who are insured only when employed on certain classes of Government work.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 1,141,767 reported 28,908 (or 2.5 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of January, 1919, compared with 1.2 per cent. at the end of December, and 1.0 per cent. at the end of January, 1918.

Trade.	Membership at end of Jan., 1919, exclusive of those serving with H.M. Forces	Unemployed at end of Jan., 1919.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with	
		Number.	Per centage.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building †	77,574	2,081	2.7	+ 1.8	+ 2.4
Coal Mining	143,573	58	0.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Engineering and Shipbuilding	404,919	11,807	2.9	+ 1.4	+ 2.7
Miscellaneous Metal	60,153	1,179	2.0	+ 1.3	+ 1.8
Textiles—					
Cotton	85,989	5,243	6.1	+ 1.7	- 4.3
Woolen and Worsted ...	8,610	51	0.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Other	77,865	3,531	4.5	+ 2.6	+ 4.3
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper	58,291	533	0.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.6
Furnishing	20,520	441	2.1	+ 0.8	+ 1.9
Woodworking	44,170	1,087	2.8	+ 1.0	+ 2.2
Clothing—					
Boot and Shoe	57,194	160	0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Other Clothing	61,834	2,577	4.2	+ 4.2	+ 4.2
Leather	8,171	121	1.5	+ 0.5	- 0.4
Glass	793	19	0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Pottery	30,750	19	0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Tobacco	3,751	20	0.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.2
Total	1,141,767	28,908	2.5	+ 1.3	+ 1.5

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Jan., 1919.	December, 1918.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining	533,211	5,551	5.55	- 0.20	+ 0.14
Iron	15,845	5.80	5.80	- 0.10	- 0.09
Shale	4,666	5.99	5.99	+ 0.46	- 0.01
Pig Iron	31,232	Furnaces in Blast. 279	No. 11	No. 15	
Tinplate and Steel Sheet ...	20,400	Mills Working 865	+ 23	+ 77	
Iron and Steel	108,022	Shifts Worked (one week). 611,425	Per cent. 1.5	Per cent. 6.0	

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

Trade.	Number employed.		Earnings.	
	Week ended 25th Jan., 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 25th Jan., 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Textiles—				
Woolen	17,869	+ 0.4	84,209	+ 1.3
Worsted	31,304	+ 1.2	55,933	+ 0.6
Linen	35,596	+ 0.1	50,415	+ 1.3
Jute	10,002	- 0.2	16,542	+ 13.8
Hostery	22,808	+ 1.9	34,229	+ 0.3
Lace	7,278	+ 0.2	11,545	+ 2.6
Other Textiles	19,624	+ 1.2	19,151	+ 1.9
Bleaching, &c. ...	21,465	+ 0.5	56,359	- 0.4
Total Textiles ...	158,876	+ 0.7	277,813	+ 0.8
Boot and Shoe	49,289	+ 1.1	95,689	+ 1.4
Shirt and Collar	10,121	+ 1.0	12,955	+ 1.1
Ready-made Tailoring	25,967	+ 1.9	41,286	+ 2.1
Printing and Bookbinding	25,474	+ 0.0	64,830	- 0.1
Pottery	13,511	- 0.7	24,446	+ 4.1
Glass	7,975	+ 0.4	19,893	+ 1.2
Brick	4,902	+ 4.3	11,585	+ 3.5
Cement	4,894	+ 2.5	13,837	+ 0.2
Food Preparation ...	54,364	+ 1.2	104,457	+ 2.3
Grand Total ...	355,480	+ 0.6	654,742	+ 0.1

* In the case of the pottery trade, about a quarter of the membership in the cotton trade, and a few other cases of relatively small importance, this number excludes members receiving Government Donation.
 † This percentage is based mainly on Returns relating to carpenters and plumbers.
 ‡ Time was lost on account of disputes.
 § Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages.

(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 January. There was an increase of 21,726 (or 4.2 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed at the collieries making Returns as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 9,931 (or 1.9 per cent.) on a year ago.

Of the 533,211 workpeople included in the Returns for January 217,920 (or 40.9 per cent.) were employed at pits working 12 days* during the fortnight to which the Returns relate, and a further 219,360 (or 41.1 per cent.) were employed at pits working 11 days or more, but less than 12 days. The average number of days worked per week was affected by disputes in Yorkshire, in some Midland districts, and in Effe. In the United Kingdom as a whole the average was 5.55 days, compared with 5.75 days in December.

Districts.	No. of Workpeople employed in Jan., 1919, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1919, on a	
		26th Jan., 1919.	21st Dec., 1918.	25th Jan., 1918.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland	41,780	5.47	5.49	4.77	- 0.02	+ 0.70
Derham	84,996	5.53	5.62	5.01	- 0.09	+ 0.52
Cumberland	6,782	5.80	5.78	5.83	+ 0.02	- 0.08
South Yorkshire	50,288	5.07	5.91	5.93	- 0.84	- 0.86
West Yorkshire	25,729	5.47	5.86	5.83	- 0.39	- 0.36
Lancashire and Cheshire	53,142	5.92	5.96	5.83	- 0.04	- 0.14
Derbyshire	27,054	5.47	6.84	5.84	- 0.37	- 0.37
Nottingham and Leicester	35,275	6.13	6.68	6.71	- 0.55	- 0.58
Staffordshire	25,702	5.92	5.89	6.92	+ 0.43	...
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop	9,632	5.88	6.89	5.68	- 0.01	+ 0.20
Gloucester and Somerset	5,849	5.97	5.72	5.64	+ 0.25	+ 0.33
North Wales	5,536	5.91	6.00	5.91	- 0.09	...
South Wales and Mon. ...	11,371	5.53	6.78	4.92	+ 0.05	+ 0.91
ENGLAND AND WALES...	483,297	5.59†	5.77	5.41	- 0.18	+ 0.18
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland	20,893	5.54	5.49	5.47	- 0.15	- 0.13
The Lothians	2,444	5.47	5.10	5.49	- 0.3	- 0.2
Effe	26,117	4.94†	5.48	5.46	- 0.54	- 0.54
SCOTLAND ...	49,454	5.13†	5.49	5.47	- 0.36	- 0.34
IRELAND	460	5.44	5.96			

The Imports of iron ore in January, 1919, amounted to 555,264 tons, or 89,398 tons more than in December, 1918, and 101,021 tons more than in January, 1918. The Imports of pig iron amounted to 28,304 tons, or 13,006 tons more than in December and 14,527 tons more than in January, 1918.

The Exports of pig iron in January, 1919, amounted to 34,953 tons, or 7,098 tons more than in December and 9,455 tons less than in January, 1918.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued good during January, but showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. It was not so good as a year ago, when, however, there was abnormal pressure owing to war conditions. A shortage of labour, especially of puddlers and millmen, was still reported by many employers. Many reports again mentioned a shortage of fuel.

According to Returns relating to 108,022 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended 25th January was 611,425, showing a decrease of 9,250 (or 1.5 per cent.) on the previous month, and of 38,819 (or 6.0 per cent.) on a year ago. The average number of shifts worked was 5.66, as compared with 5.65 in the previous month and with 5.72 a year ago.

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

Division	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 25th Jan., 1919.	Month ago.	Week ended 25th Jan., 1919.	Month ago.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
DEPARTMENTS.								
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	11,905	- 0.7	69,474	+ 0.3	+ 2.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	
Crucible Furnaces	597	- 2.6	3,016	- 1.0	- 9.7	- 21.2		
Bessemer Converters	1,658	- 2.3	8,588	- 4.5	- 1.3	- 6.1		
Puddling Forges	6,452	- 0.3	33,786	+ 1.5	- 6.9	- 8.1		
Rolling Mills	31,413	+ 0.4	168,862	+ 0.5	- 1.9	- 2.6		
Forging and Pressing	5,095	- 2.2	27,794	- 2.7	- 12.6	- 17.3		
Founding	13,298	- 6.2	77,570	- 5.8	- 24.4	- 24.5		
Other Departments	12,590	+ 7.2	73,967	+ 7.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.6		
Mechanics, Labourers	24,984	+ 0.6	148,440	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	+ 0.1		
TOTAL	108,022	- 1.7	611,425	- 1.5	- 4.9	- 6.0		
DISTRICTS.								
Northumberland & Durham	18,471	+ 0.7	76,374	+ 3.3	- 3.9	- 1.5		
Cleveland	9,813	- 5.4	57,079	- 6.0	- 8.4	- 8.6		
Sheffield and Rotherham	27,043	- 5.1	154,350	- 4.3	- 15.0	- 17.5		
Leeds, Bradford, &c.	3,563	- 5.0	18,813	- 7.8	- 4.6	- 9.4		
Tumberland, Lancashire & Cheshire	9,390	+ 1.8	51,865	+ 1.0	- 3.6	- 1.9		
Staffordshire	8,297	- 2.1	45,985	- 1.7	- 1.4	- 1.5		
Other Midland Counties	4,560	+ 1.8	25,834	+ 0.9	- 6.1	- 6.4		
Wales and Monmouth	1,357	- 1.1	61,572	- 3.1	+ 16.5	+ 12.8		
England & Wales	87,494	- 2.4	441,992	- 2.3	- 5.9	- 7.1		
Scotland	20,528	+ 1.6	119,523	+ 1.8	- 0.4	- 0.9		
TOTAL	108,022	- 1.7	611,425	- 1.5	- 4.9	- 6.0		

In January, 1918, employment in Wales and Monmouth was adversely affected by a strike of bricklayers employed in steel works. As regards the other districts, the chief decline, as compared with a year ago, was in the Sheffield and Rotherham district.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

IN nearly all of the principal districts employment during January was much disturbed by disputes. Apart from disputes, employment continued good on the whole.

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

Division	Number Insured.	Percentage of Out-of-Work Donation Policies lodged at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with	
		31st Jan., 1919.	3rd Jan., 1919.	25th Jan., 1918.	3rd Jan., 1919.	25th Jan., 1918.
London	10,366	5.09	4.58	0.66	+ 0.51	+ 4.43
Northern Counties	60,336	5.07	2.15	0.21	+ 2.92	+ 4.86
North-Western	37,366	2.82	2.25	0.11	+ 0.57	+ 2.71
Yorkshire	7,171	5.90	3.36	0.22	+ 2.54	+ 5.63
East Midlands	2,536	3.00	1.01	0.14	+ 1.99	- 2.86
West Midlands	834	14.51	10.27	0.09	+ 4.24	+ 14.42
S. Midlands and Eastern	3,039	2.40	2.28	0.33	+ 0.12	+ 2.7
S.E. Counties	5,210	1.44	1.42	0.20	+ 0.02	+ 1.24
South-Western	25,278	3.13	1.86	0.19	+ 1.27	+ 2.94
Wales	11,706	8.07	1.82	0.25	+ 6.25	+ 7.32
Scotland	78,880	4.21	2.15	0.14	+ 2.06	+ 4.07
Ireland	23,476	8.15	4.31	1.36	+ 3.81	+ 6.79
UNITED KINGDOM	266,188	4.65	2.43	0.30	+ 2.22	+ 4.35
UNITED KINGDOM—Males	257,378	4.46	2.24	0.23	+ 2.22	+ 4.23
Females	8,810	10.25	8.07	2.45	+ 2.18	+ 7.80

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline during January. Little overtime was worked, war work having largely been stopped, and the works not having yet been fully reconverted to meet civil requirements. With skilled men employment was fairly good on the whole, apart from disturbances caused by disputes in shipbuilding districts respecting the introduction of the 47 hours working week (see page 59). There were further large discharges of women workers during the month.

In some branches of the textile engineering trades an improvement was reported.

The following Table relates to workpeople (skilled and unskilled) who were insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act. The general percentage unemployed continued to show an increase, the figures being 7.61 per cent. for males and 25.95 per cent. for females.

Division	Number Insured.	Percentage of Out-of-Work Donation Policies lodged at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with	
		31st Jan., 1919.	3rd Jan., 1919.	25th Jan., 1918.	3rd Jan., 1919.	25th Jan., 1918.
London	191,104	11.35	6.69	0.85	+ 4.66	+ 10.50
Northern Counties	111,599	11.81	7.14	0.34	+ 4.67	+ 11.47
North-Western	244,743	14.44	11.42	1.97	+ 3.22	+ 13.17
Yorkshire	164,115	11.26	6.5	0.45	+ 5.11	+ 10.81
East Midlands	67,833	5.57	3.32	0.42	+ 2.25	+ 5.15
S. Midlands and Eastern	187,701	25.80	13.36	0.43	+ 12.44	+ 25.37
S.E. Counties	85,077	12.49	9.9	1.26	+ 2.50	+ 11.23
South-Western	48,231	9.79	4.0	0.62	+ 4.89	+ 9.17
Wales	61,331	8.20	6.64	0.60	+ 1.56	+ 7.70
Scotland	31,663	12.92	10.25	0.41	+ 2.67	+ 12.51
Ireland	192,470	8.12	8.04	0.49	+ 0.08	+ 7.63
	37,431	12.86	7.50	2.44	+ 5.36	+ 10.42
UNITED KINGDOM	1,412,693	13.06	8.62	0.80	+ 4.44	+ 12.26
UNITED KINGDOM—Males	995,169	7.61	4.86	0.33	+ 2.75	+ 7.98
Females	419,524	25.95	17.37	1.92	+ 8.68	+ 24.03

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was good, and showed an improvement as compared with both the previous month and a year ago. Shortage of steel and difficulties in obtaining coal were reported.

Works.	Number of Works open.		Number of Mills in operation.	
	At end of Jan., 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	At end of Jan., 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Tinplate	77	+ 1	296	+ 24
Steel Sheet	12	+ 3	69	+ 4
TOTAL	89	+ 1	365	+ 28

The Exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in January, 1919, amounted to 21,330 tons, or 2,239 tons more than a month ago, and 3,744 tons more than a year ago.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was still good on the whole during January, though not so good as in December. Full time was general, with a little overtime in a few districts. Trade Unions with 60,158 members had 2.0 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of January, compared with 0.7 in the previous month and 0.2 per cent. in January, 1918.

Brasswork.—Employment continued good, but showed a decline compared with the previous month. At Birmingham no overtime was worked, and, though the 47-hour week has been adopted, there were more unemployed than for a long time past.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment with nut and bolt makers continued good on the Tyne and at Blackheath and Halesowen; it was fairly good, but showed a decline, at Darlaston, and was fair at Birmingham and Smethwick. With shoe, rivet and wire nail makers it was fairly good at Birmingham.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—Employment continued good in the cutlery and file trades at Sheffield; with edge tool makers it continued fair at Birmingham and good at Wednesbury. At Walsall, bit and stirrup makers and saddle and harness furniture makers were reported as fairly well employed. There was a decline compared with December.

Tubes.—Employment was reported as quiet at Wednesbury, fairly good at Birmingham, and fair in South-Wales and Monmouthshire.

Chains, Anchors, &c.—Employment was fairly good with anchor smiths and cable chain makers, and fair with block chain makers at Cradley; with anchor smiths on the Tyne it was good, and on the Wear fair. It was fairly good with anvil and vice makers at Dudley, and fair with axle and spring makers at Wednesbury.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment continued fairly good, but showed a slight decline on the whole as compared with the previous month. A little overtime was worked.

Wire.—Employment was fairly good on the whole, but showed a decline on the previous month.

Locks, Hollow-ware, &c.—Employment was good for the workpeople left in the Wolverhampton and Willenhall lock and latch trade, a shortage of labour in all branches being reported. In the galvanised hollow-ware trade it was fairly good, but showed a decline owing to Government contracts being cancelled; in the cast iron hollow-ware trade it was fair, and in the tin and enamelled hollow-ware trade quiet.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment continued fair on the whole, with very little change from a month ago.

The Exports of cutlery during January, 1919, amounted to 2,161 cwts., or 630 cwts. more than in December, 1918, and 181 cwts., more than in January, 1918. The Exports of hardware during January, 1919, amounted to 20,540 cwts., or 9,062 cwts. more than in December, 1918, and 597 cwts. less than in January, 1918.

COTTON TRADE.

In the weaving section of this trade employment showed a decline as compared with the previous month. In the spinning section it was still good, and showed no great change as compared with December.

Owing to the strike of spinners and cardroom workers, which lasted from the 9th to the 18th of December, and to the Christmas holidays, it is impossible to give the usual statistics showing a comparison of employment between January and December, but the statistics for January are given below, together with a comparison with those of January, 1918.

In the Oldham district employment continued good in the spinning branch and moderate in the weaving branch; with spinners it was better than a year ago, with weavers worse. In the Bolton district it was fair with cardroom workers, and about the same as in December; it was also fair with spinners, but not so good as in the previous month or as a year ago, and there was some unemployment in this branch. In the Manchester district it was slack with weavers, and worse than in the previous month. In the Preston district it was fair with weavers, while in the Blackburn and Darwen districts it was slack, and worse than in the previous month.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended 25th Jan., 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 25th Jan., 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Year ago.
Preparing	21,939	+ 1.5	24,614	+ 55.3
Spinning	42,973	+ 1.8	49,210	+ 58.3
Weaving	10,867	- 8.4	82,706	+ 34.4
Other	9,262	- 5.2	24,383	+ 47.5
Not specified	8,349	- 10.4	18,628	+ 41.7
TOTAL	93,390	- 4.7	200,541	+ 44.5
DISTRICTS.				
Ashton	5,224	- 0.9	11,182	+ 50.3
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	7,923	- 6.7	17,327	+ 50.8
Oldham	7,585	+ 4.7	18,892	+ 62.7
Bolton and Leigh	13,411	- 2.9	24,979	+ 54.6
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden	8,869	- 2.2	19,725	+ 50.3
Manchester	6,085	- 6.6	11,830	+ 42.4
Preston and Chorley	7,768	+ 13.7	16,836	+ 73.5
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	12,806	- 11.1	28,741	+ 38.8
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson	11,129	- 17.3	25,918	+ 17.2
Other Lancashire Towns	2,176	- 3.1	4,582	+ 56.2
Yorkshire Towns	4,560	- 2.5	8,540	+ 34.8
Other Districts	5,853	- 2.4	10,090	+ 38.1
TOTAL	93,390	- 4.7	200,541	+ 44.5
Imports and Exports.				
Description.	Jan., 1919.	Dec., 1918.	Jan., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan. 1919 on a
Imports of raw cotton (100 lbs.)	1,629,869	1,475,869	1,592,661	+ 154,000 + 37,208
Exports:—				
Cotton yarn (1,000 lbs.)	9,913	8,730	8,757	+ 1,183 + 1,156
Cotton thread for sewing (1,000 lbs.)	1,478	1,402	1,586	+ 76 - 108
Cotton piece goods (1,000 yds.)	219,701	207,449	400,612	+ 12,252 - 180,911

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended 25th Jan., 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 25th Jan., 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Year ago.
Wool Sorting and Combing	3,701	+ 0.1	8,493	- 4.3
Spinning	14,905	+ 2.0	21,308	+ 1.7
Weaving	6,547	+ 0.4	18,24	- 1.3
Other Departments	3,542	+ 0.1	7,816	- 1.9
Not specified	2,609	+ 1.8	4,722	+ 26.6
TOTAL	31,304	+ 1.2	65,363	- 0.6
DISTRICTS.				
Bradford District	15,038	+ 1.2	28,050	- 0.8
Keighley District	5,133	+ 1.3	8,869	+ 2.1
Halifax District	2,286	+ 3.8	3,412	+ 30.7
Huddersfield District	3,136	+ 0.6	5,695	- 4.4
Other Parts of West Riding	2,871	- 0.1	4,643	+ 2.1
TOTAL, WEST RIDING	28,444	+ 1.2	50,869	- 0.4
Other Districts	2,860	+ 1.0	4,494	- 1.7
TOTAL	31,304	+ 1.2	65,363	- 0.6

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

There was an increase of over 10 per cent. in the imports of raw cotton during January as compared with December, and this was accompanied by a marked fall in the price of American raw cotton during January, amounting to between 3½d. and 4d. per lb. at Liverpool.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during January continued good. In various places, particularly in Yorkshire, there were short

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns: Description, January 1919, December 1918, January 1918, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in January, 1919, on a Month ago, Year ago.

HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during January was on the whole good, and about the same as in the previous month and a year ago.

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

Table with columns: District, Workpeople (Week ended 25th Jan., 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended 25th Jan., 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago).

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during January showed little change compared with the previous month, and on the whole continued good.

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

Table with columns: DEPARTMENTS, Workpeople (Week ended 25th Jan., 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended 25th Jan., 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago).

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns: Description, January 1919, December 1918, January 1918, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in January, 1919, on a Month ago, Year ago.

LINEN TRADE.

DURING the month employment was bad in Belfast and slack in the rest of Ireland.

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

the corresponding figure for the rest of Ireland being about 40 per cent.

In Scotland, employment in January was quiet, mainly owing to the reduction or cessation of Government orders;

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

Table with columns: DEPARTMENTS, Workpeople (Week ended 25th Jan., 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended 25th Jan., 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago).

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns: Description, January 1919, December 1918, January 1918, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in January, 1919, on a Month ago, Year ago.

SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during January continued good on the whole, and was rather better than a year ago.

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

Table with columns: BRANCHES, Workpeople (Week ended 25th Jan., 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended 25th Jan., 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago).

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

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns: Description, January 1919, December 1918, January 1918, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in January, 1919, on a Month ago, Year ago.

LACE TRADE.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of short time was reported in this trade during January; several firms stated that they had had to close down owing to lack of orders.

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

Table with columns: BRANCHES, Workpeople (Week ended 25th Jan., 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended 25th Jan., 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago).

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good during January, and was about the same as in the previous month.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

DURING January, employment in these trades was slack, and on the whole showed a decline.

In the bleaching section employment continued slack. In the calico printing section employment was bad, and worse than in December.

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

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

Table with columns: TRADES, Workpeople (Week ended 25th Jan., 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended 25th Jan., 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago).

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good on the whole, but a decline was reported compared with the previous month and a year ago;

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

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole during January, and there was little change compared with a month ago.

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

Table with columns: District, Workpeople (Week ended 25th Jan., 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended 25th Jan., 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago).

FELT HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade continued fairly good on the whole. At Denton it was reported as quiet, and about half the Trade Union operatives were still on short time.

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade continued fairly good, and was about the same as in the previous month.

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

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

Table with columns: District, Workpeople (Week ended 25th Jan. 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended 25th Jan. 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago). Rows include London, Manchester, Rest of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, S.W. Counties, Rest of England and Wales, Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, Rest of Ireland, and UNITED KINGDOM.

TAILORING TRADE. BESPOKE.

London.—Employment during January was on the whole moderate, and not so good as in the previous month; several firms, however, still reported a shortage of labour. Returns from firms paying £7,241 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor) during the four weeks ended 25th January showed a decline of 5.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 11.5 per cent.* as compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was reported as good at Birmingham; fairly good at Edinburgh and Leeds; fair at Liverpool, Belfast, and Cork; and quiet at Glasgow.

READY-MADE.

Employment in this branch was on the whole fairly good during the first part of January, though not so good as in the previous month. Since the date to which the Returns summarised below relate a further decline in employment has been reported, notably from Leeds, where a large number of women workers were unemployed at the end of the month, and short time has been worked at many factories to the extent of six hours per week.

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

Table with columns: District, Indoor Workpeople (Number Employed, Week ended 25th Jan. 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended 25th Jan. 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago). Rows include Leeds, Manchester, Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire, Bristol, North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol), South Midland and Eastern Counties, London, Glasgow, Rest of United Kingdom, and UNITED KINGDOM.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT with dressmakers employed by retail firms in London and by court and private dressmakers continued fair during January, and was better than in the previous month. Returns from retail firms, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,977 dressmakers in the week ended 25th January, showed an increase of 3.8 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with a month earlier, and of 4.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. An insufficient supply of labour was reported.

With milliners in the West End employment was good on the whole, and decidedly better than in the previous month. A shortage of labour was reported.

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

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

In London employment was not so good as in the previous month, and some short time was reported. Firms employing 3,413 workpeople on their premises (in addition to out-workers) in the week ended 25th January showed a decrease of 4.5 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with a month earlier, and of 10.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

At Manchester employment during the month was moderate, and not so good as in the previous month. Firms employing 3,051 workpeople in the week ended 25th January showed a decline of 2.1 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with a month earlier, and of 0.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

In Glasgow firms employing 1,632 workpeople in the week ended 25th January showed a decrease of 2.0 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with a month earlier, but an increase of 4.1 per cent. as compared with January, 1918. Employment was, on the whole, fair.

There was a shortage of machinists and other workers at all three centres.

CORSET TRADE.

Returns from firms (mainly in England) employing 5,136 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 25th January showed an increase of 2.0 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with a month earlier, but a decrease of 7.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month continued fairly good on the whole, although about 20 per cent. of the workpeople were reported to be on short time at the end of the month. There was an insufficient supply of male labour.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade, taken as a whole, remained fair in January, but there was a general decline as compared with the previous month. Private building work was still confined mainly to maintenance and repairs. Shortages of labour and of materials were reported from many districts.

The following Table shows the general percentages of unemployed workpeople who were insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act and were in receipt of the Government Donation. With carpenters and plumbers the unemployed percentage was still fairly low, being under 4 per cent.; for the other classes the percentages ranged from about 6 1/2 per cent. to nearly 14 per cent.

Table with columns: Occupations, Number Insured at 31st Jan. 1919, Percentage of Out of Work Donation Policies Lodged at 31st Jan., Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 3rd Jan. 1919, 25th Jan. 1918. Rows include Carpenters, Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Painters, Plumbers, Other skilled occupations, Navvies, Labourers, and ALL OCCUPATIONS.

Table with columns: Division, Number Insured at 31st Jan. 1919, Percentage of Out of Work Donation Policies Lodged at 31st Jan., Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 3rd Jan. 1919, 25th Jan. 1918. Rows include London, Northern Counties, North Western, Yorkshire, East Midlands, West Midlands, S. Midlands and Eastern, South Eastern, South Western, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and United Kingdom.

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

Mill Sawing and Machining.—Employment continued good on the whole, but showed a slight decline on the previous month. The percentage unemployed at the end of January among workpeople engaged in saw milling and insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 10.39, as compared with 4.58 on 3rd January, 1919, and 0.58 on 25th January, 1918.

Furnishing.—With cabinet makers and upholsterers employment remained fairly good on the whole, although there was a decline as compared with the previous month, and some short time was worked. With french polishers it continued fair, and showed an improvement.

Coach Building.—Employment continued good and much the same as in the previous month. Short time was worked in a few districts, but a little overtime was also reported. Several reports refer to the unsettled state of the trade owing to the transition from war work to peace work.

Coopers.—Employment was good, and there was little change from the previous month. Overtime was worked at Liverpool, and a shortage of labour was reported at Bristol.

Miscellaneous.—With brushmakers employment was good, except with painting brush makers, with whom it was quiet. Employment was fairly good with wheelwrights and smiths. With packing case makers it was slack, and decidedly worse than in the previous month, some short time being worked. The reduced demand for labour is ascribed to the stoppage of Government work. With basket makers employment was moderate on the Tyne, slack at Manchester, and good or very good elsewhere.

The imports of hewn wood during January, 1919, amounted to 44,692 loads, or 9,094 loads more than in December, 1918, and 31,013 loads less than in January, 1918. The imports of sawn or split wood during January, 1919, amounted to 257,700 loads, or 54,806 loads more than in December, 1918, and 63,168 loads more than in January, 1918.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued good, with a general shortage of labour.

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

Table with columns: Districts, Workpeople (Week ended 25th Jan. 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended 25th Jan. 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago). Rows include Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire, Midlands and Eastern Counties, S. and S.W. Counties and Wales, Other Districts, and Total.

CEMENT TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 4,994 workpeople in the week ended 25th January showed an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed and a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 9.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 26.0* per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The Exports of cement during January, 1919, amounted to 25,179 tons, or 20,558 tons more than in December, 1918, and 11,211 tons more than in January, 1918.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and a shortage of male labour was reported. Overtime was worked in some sections, but in others short time was reported, partly owing to scarcity of coal.

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

Table with columns: BRANCHES, Workpeople (Week ended 25th Jan. 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended 25th Jan. 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago). Rows include China Manufacture, Earthenware Manufacture, Other Branches (including unclassified), DISTRICTS, Potteries, Other Districts, and TOTAL.

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

The Exports of chinaware, earthenware, and pottery in January, 1919, amounted to 107,723 cwt., or 18,663 cwt. more than in December, 1918, and 8,760 cwt. less than in January, 1918.

The Imports of chinaware, earthenware, and pottery in January, 1919, only amounted to 645 cwt., or 470 cwt. more than in December, 1918, and 2 cwt. more than in January, 1918.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in January remained good on the whole, with much shortage of labour. The deficiency in the supply of coal was aggravated by a strike of miners in Yorkshire, and some works were stopped for a few days from this cause.

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

Table with columns: BRANCHES, Workpeople (Week ended 25th Jan. 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended 25th Jan. 1919, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago). Rows include Glass Bottle, Flint Glass Ware (not bottles), Other Branches, TOTAL, DISTRICTS, North of England, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire, Scotland, Other Parts of the United Kingdom, and TOTAL.

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns: Description, January 1919, December 1918, January 1918, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in January 1919, on Month ago, Year ago. Rows include Imports: Window and German sheet glass, Plate, Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c. cwt., Bottles, Manufactures, other sorts; Exports: Plate, Flint, Bottles, Manufactures, other sorts.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, especially in London, where a considerable amount of overtime was worked by letterpress printers. Compared with the previous month there was a slight decline on the whole. With lithographic printers and bookbinders in the provinces employment was reported as only fair, but few men were out of employment; little overtime or short time was reported. At paper mills there was still a shortage of wood pulp and other materials, while in the Northern Counties employment at paper mills was affected by scarcity of coal.

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

Table with columns: No. of Members of Unions at end of, Percentage Unemployed at end of, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a. Rows include Paper, Printing, Bookbinding, and TOTAL.

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

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

	Workpeople.			Wages.		
	Week ended 25th Jan., 1919	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Jan., 1919	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Paper	11,544	- 1.4	-	24,118	+ 0.3	+ 21.0
Printing	7,936	+ 2.1	+ 1.8	19,982	+ 0.6	+ 53.9
Bookbinding ...	5,991	...	+ 1.4	10,730	- 2.2	+ 53.6
TOTAL	25,471	+ 0.0	+ 0.4	54,830	- 0.1	+ 27.8

Imports and Exports.

Description.	In January, 1919, on a			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in January, 1919, on a	
	January, 1919.	December, 1918.	January, 1918.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Wood Pulp for Paper Making	33,165	62,123	47,867	- 13,953	- 9,702
Paper	224,212	141,282	191,887	+ 82,930	+ 52,325
Exports of Paper ...	46,580	35,844	58,024	+ 10,735	- 11,444

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was good in these trades, especially in the sugar-refining trade, where a considerable amount of overtime was worked, and in the cocoa, chocolate, and more especially in the sugar confectionery trade, where there was an all-round improvement consequent upon increased supplies of sugar. Although the manufacture of biscuits and cakes was still affected by the shortage of materials, employment in this branch was good, and some overtime was worked; in London, however, it was only fair, with short time. Jam and marmalade makers were well employed on the whole, and some overtime was worked. There was a large reduction in the number of workpeople employed in the preserved meat trade.

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

Trade.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 25th Jan., 1919	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Jan., 1919	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Sugar Refining, &c. ...	5,906	- 0.5	+ 1.6	16,133	+ 3.0	+ 26.9
Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery ...	22,236	+ 7.2	+ 15.7	40,785	+ 9.1	+ 35.4
Biscuits, Cakes, &c. ...	11,133	+ 0.0	- 7.0	20,427	- 0.4	+ 20.2
Jams, Marmalade, &c. ...	8,641	+ 0.7	+ 3.0	14,144	- 0.5	+ 30.8
Bacon and Preserved Meats ...	5,671	- 12.8	- 11.4	9,870	- 12.2	+ 12.2
Pickles and Sauces, &c. ...	777	- 5.4	- 7.7	1,093	- 5.7	+ 14.0
TOTAL	54,334	+ 1.2	+ 3.3	102,457	+ 2.3	+ 27.4

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole. The following Table shows the quantity and value of fish landed in January, 1919, as compared with a year ago:—

	Quantity of fish landed		Value.	
	Jan., 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Jan., 1918.	Jan., 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Jan., 1918.
		Cwts.		Cwts.
Fish (other than shell):				
England and Wales ...	244,141	+ 14,026	831,671	+ 43,140
Scotland	434,256	+ 156,832	6,295,7	+ 76,270
Ireland	21,517	+ 3,212	37,976	+ 1,132
TOTAL	699,914	+ 174,070	1,607,604	+ 120,542
Shell Fish	—	—	45,555	+ 19,565
TOTAL VALUE	—	—	1,648,159	+ 140,107

East and South Coast.—Employment was fair in the Tees and Hartlepool district, and at Hull. At Grimsby it con-

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

tinued good with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and fair with fish curers. At Great Yarmouth employment declined with the close of the herring season, and was reported as bad among fishermen and only fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Lowestoft employment continued good except with fish curers, who were only in fair demand. Off the Devonshire and Cornish coasts fishing operations were hindered in the early part of January by stormy weather, but conditions improved towards the end of the month, and catches were good. Packers, carters and curers were fully employed.

Scotland.—Employment was fair on the whole at Aberdeen, and showed a decline compared with a month ago. It was good at Macduff and fair at Peterhead, both places showing an improvement on a month ago. At Fraserburgh employment continued fair with fishermen, but was again bad with fish dock labourers and fish curers.

AGRICULTURE.*

ENGLAND & WALES.

THE steady demobilisation of agricultural labourers from the Army is relieving the scarcity of farm workers, and in several parts of the country the supply has been nearly, if not quite, sufficient for the requirements of a wet month. Skilled labour is, however, still scarce. The labour position in January varied considerably in different districts. While in the Northern Counties the supply of labour was well below requirements, there was no marked deficiency in Yorkshire, and in some parts of Lancashire and Cheshire there was a sufficient supply of labour for current needs. In the Midland and Eastern Counties labour was, on the whole, insufficient, though from several counties it was reported as adequate for the requirements of the month. In the South of England and in South Wales the supply of labour was short, but in North Wales it was sufficient under the existing weather conditions.

Owing to the lateness of the season, and the deficiency of labour, proper cultivation in the autumn was frequently neglected, and it is expected that the preparation of the land for the spring crops will require more labour than usual.

SCOTLAND.

There was no marked change in the labour situation, but the general tendency was towards a removal of the shortage, which, however, remained acute in some parts of the country. The improvement was especially noticeable in the Lothians, Peebles, Lanark, Renfrew, Ross and Inverness. It is reported that milkers and women servants are difficult to obtain in Renfrew, Ayr and Wigtown. Casual labour is everywhere deficient.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended Jan. 4th	5,470	2,074	7,544	6,058	13,602
" " " 11th	6,137	2,277	8,414	6,337	14,751
" " " 18th	5,984	2,161	8,145	6,126	14,271
" " " 25th	5,890	2,312	8,202	6,145	14,347
Average for 4 weeks ended 25th Jan., 1919	5,870	2,206	8,076	6,167	14,243
Average for Dec., 1918	5,855	2,522	7,377	6,153	14,040
" " Jan., 1918	4,743	2,056	6,804	5,069	11,873

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

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks during January was 1,422, as compared with 1,791 in December, and 1,219 in January, 1918.

East Coast.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear was fair on the whole. It was moderate at Middlesbrough, Stockton, and Hartlepool, fair at Hull, Yarmouth and Ipswich, but disturbed at Lowestoft by a dispute, and bad at Grimsby.

Southern and Western Ports.—At Plymouth employment was good, and better than in December. At the Bristol Channel

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

ports it was only fair. At Liverpool employment was good, and better than a month earlier and a year ago. It was good also at Manchester and with canal workers in the Midland area.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Dundee employment declined towards the end of the month. It was fair on the whole at Leith and Glasgow. It was fair at Belfast, Cork, and Limerick, and bad at Waterford.

SEAMEN.

At most ports the supply of seamen was equal to or greater than the demand. It was equal to the demand at Liverpool, the South Wales ports, and Belfast, and in excess at London, Southampton, Glasgow and Dublin. On the North East coast the position varied as between different ports.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* Shipped in		
	January, 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES:			
East Coast—			
Tyne Ports	1,061	- 362	- 219
Sunderland	334	+ 131	+ 179
Middlesbrough	232	+ 46	- 31
Hull	1,138	+ 18	+ 395
Grimsby	57	- 46	- 73
Bristol Channel—			
Bristol †	768	- 56	+ 270
Newport, Mon.	1,015	+ 319	+ 438
Cardiff †	3,432	- 688	- 53
Swansea	484	+ 104	+ 85
Other Ports—			
Liverpool	14,603	+ 3,235	+ 5,941
London	5,679	+ 469	+ 1,147
Southampton	933	+ 273	+ 32
SCOTLAND:			
Leith	323	- 36	+ 143
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grange-mouth	51	- 144	- 96
Glasgow	1,633	- 671	- 309
IRELAND:			
Dublin	80	+ 62	+ 8
Belfast	232	- 35	+ 88
TOTAL	32,089	+ 2,619	+ 7,235

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

The following Table summarises the work of the Employment Exchanges during the week ended 31st January, 1919:—

	No. of fresh Registrations during week.	No. on Live Register at end of week.	Vacancies notified during week.	Vacancies filled during week.	Vacancies unfilled at end of week.
Men ...	59,967	273,876	17,924	13,376	67,318
Women ...	56,584	453,912	16,533	8,677	51,881
Total ...	116,551	727,788	34,457	22,053	119,199

Compared with the previous week, registrations showed a decrease of 6.3 per cent., the decline among women being more marked than in the case of men. The number of applicants placed increased by 1.4 per cent., the increase being confined to the women's department. The live register showed an increase in both departments, amounting to 10.0 per cent. on the total figure. The vacancies notified decreased by 7.9 per cent., but in the women's department there was a slight increase. The number of vacancies unfilled at the end of the week decreased by 4.3 per cent.

The usual monthly analysis for the five weeks ended 10th January is shown below:—

GENERAL REGISTER.

The number of workpeople on the register of the Employment Exchanges (416 in number) at some time or other during the five weeks ended 10th January, 1919, was 801,684 (men, 283,294; women, 427,895; boys, 45,546; and girls, 44,949). These figures comprise workers in professional, commercial and

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

clerical, as well as in industrial occupations, but exclude casual occupations.

The number of vacancies notified during the period was 146,443, and the number of vacancies filled was 76,615.

The total number of workpeople remaining on the register at 10th January, 1919, was 555,194.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On registers at 6th Dec., 1918 ..	60,532	109,269	10,756	8,063	188,620
Number of individuals registered during period	222,712	318,626	34,790	36,286	612,414
Total	283,244	427,895	45,546	44,949	801,634
<i>Re-registrations during period ...</i>	<i>3,354</i>	<i>3,321</i>	<i>579</i>	<i>455</i>	<i>8,309</i>
On registers at 10th Jan., 1919 ...	183,536	329,679	25,070	25,969	555,194
Vacancies notified during period	66,535	60,360	9,092	10,456	146,443
Vacancies filled during period ...	35,787	27,198	7,180	6,450	76,615
Applicants placed in other districts	6,625	1,823	771	958	10,182

The average daily registrations, vacancies notified and vacancies filled during the month were 23,874, 5,632 and 2,947 respectively. A Chart, showing the fluctuations since February, 1917, is given on page 58.

	Average Daily Registrations.			Average Daily Vacancies Notified.			Average Daily Vacancies Filled.		
	5 Weeks ended 10 Jan., 1919.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		5 Weeks ended 10 Jan., 1919.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		5 Weeks ended 10 Jan., 1919.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Men ...	8,695	+ 3,971	+ 5,296	2,55	- 221	114	1,376	- 278	- 482
Women ...	12,406	+ 5,880	+ 8,300	2,3	+ 1	+ 279	1,046	- 163	- 560
Boys ...	1,360	+ 410	+ 572	349	- 38	- 39	277	- 28	- 52
Girls ...	1,413	+ 701	+ 782	402	- 9	+ 70	248	- 8	- 6
Total	23,874	+ 10,962	+ 14,959	5,632	- 267	+ 166	2,947	- 457	- 1,100

Compared with the previous month, the daily average of registrations showed a percentage increase of 8.9; the daily average of vacancies notified and vacancies filled showed percentage decreases of 4.5 and 13.4 respectively.

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

	Registrations.		Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Insured Trades ...	160,980	96,183	43,470	4,650	29,163	3,293
Uninsured Trades ...	100,455	263,102	27,157	66,166	13,804	30,355
Total	261,435	359,285	70,627	70,816	42,967	33,648

In the case of males, the insured trades accounted for 61.6 per cent. of the total registrations, 64.1 per cent. of the vacancies notified, and 67.9 per cent. of the vacancies filled. Among females the percentages in the insured trades were 26.8, 6.6, and 9.8 respectively. Of the vacancies filled in uninsured trades 6.9 per cent. were known to be for less than a week's employment, and of the vacancies filled by boys and girls, 20.7 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

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

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Insured Trades ...	Per cent. 53.4	Per cent. 70.6	Per cent. 80.3	Per cent. 71.4	Per cent. 61.1
Uninsured Trades ...	44.3	43.5	78.0	60.3	47.3
All Trades	53.3	45.1	79.0	61.7	52.3
Do. previous month ...	53.3	53.1	78.7	63.4	57.7
Do. a year ago	68.3	78.6	84.8	76.4	74.0

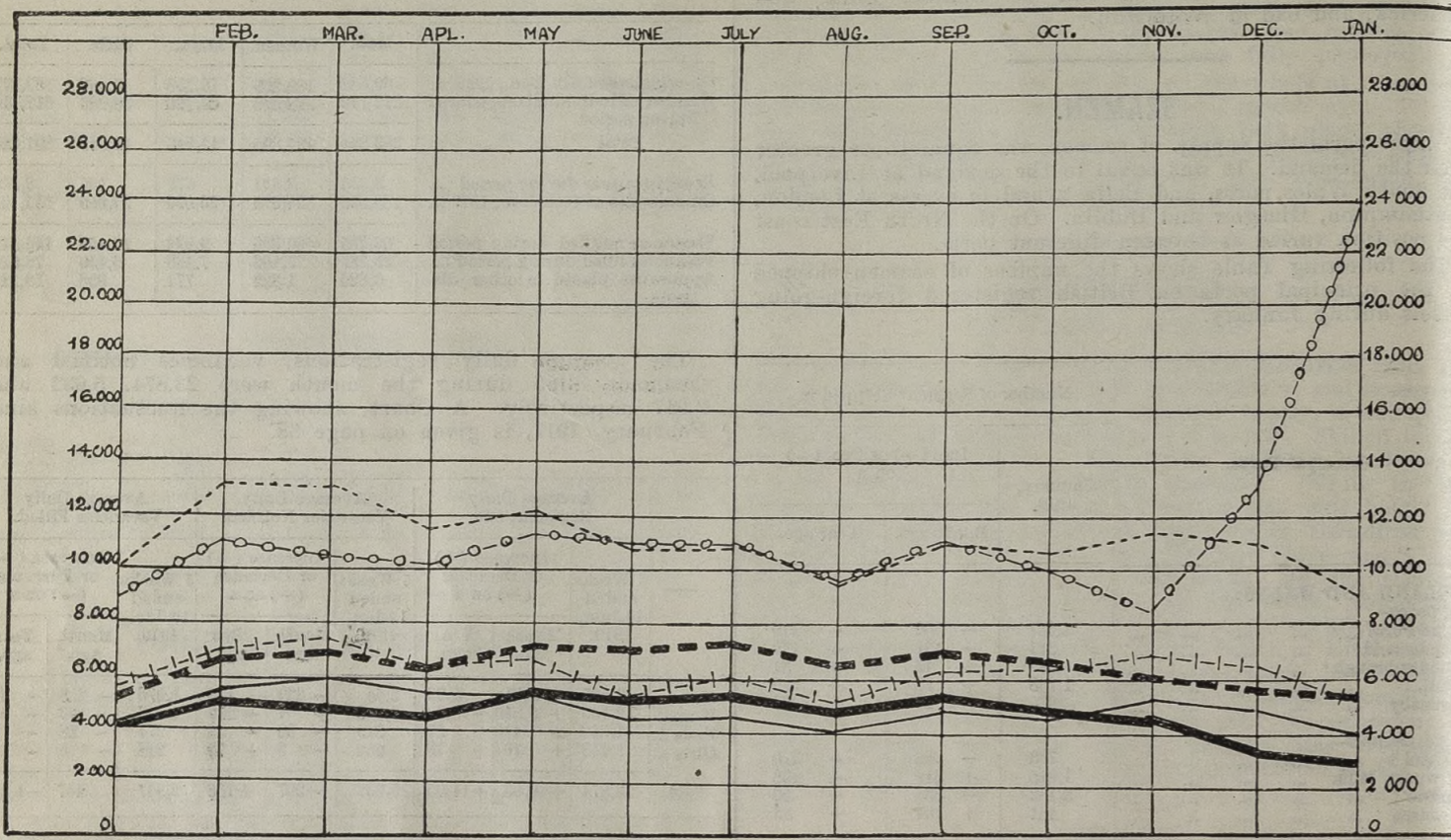
Compared with the previous month there was a decrease in the case of men, women and girls, and a slight increase in the boys' department. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease in all departments.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The above figures exclude casual occupations (dock labourers, coal labourers, and cloth porters). The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations was 1,434, a daily average of 55, compared with 156 in the previous four weeks ended 6th December, 1918. During the five weeks there were also 618 cases in which men were given employment through the clearing-house system for dock labourers at Liverpool.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (contd.)

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



--- Registrations in 1917.
 -|-|-|- Vacancies notified in 1917.
 —○—○— Registrations in 1918.
 —■—■— Vacancies notified in 1918.
 —■—■— Vacancies filled in 1918.

INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED, VACANCIES FILLED AND VACANCIES NOTIFIED IN THE FIVE WEEKS ENDED 10th JANUARY, 1919.

OCCUPATION GROUPS †	ADULTS.										JUVENILES.			
	REGISTRATIONS.					VACANCIES.					VACANCIES.			
	On Register at Beginning of Period.		Individuals Registered during Period.		On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.		Filled during Period.		Notified during Period.		Filled during Period.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
A.—INSURED TRADES. ‡														
Building ...	9,572	797	33,808	1,992	25,620	2,187	13,161	111	7,981	99	383	4	315	4
Works of Construction ...	2,949	21	8,930	98	6,378	99	5,296	1	3,763	1	2	2	1	2
Sawmilling ...	801	984	2,539	2,490	2,224	2,738	9	113	361	90	208	40	205	29
Shipbuilding ...	2,387	220	11,267	422	8,514	451	4,833	45	2,383	46	194	2	121	5
Engineering ...	18,557	20,359	69,980	53,358	59,844	63,037	14,675	1,124	9,001	945	1,948	359	1,600	308
Construction of Vehicles ...	536	282	1,756	883	1,579	1,048	651	16	170	14	81	7	70	—
Cabinet Making, &c. ...	180	149	733	531	612	544	490	72	31	62	99	60	25	—
Miscellaneous Metal Trades ...	1,430	2,442	8,105	7,153	5,848	8,421	2,119	493	914	329	435	322	284	283
Precious Metals, &c. ...	138	259	558	987	418	1,002	266	399	34	167	168	209	100	67
Bricks and Cement ...	51	114	266	344	220	869	471	48	79	18	14	2	12	1
Chemicals, &c. ...	484	665	1,405	1,491	1,157	1,784	648	340	437	191	259	93	244	80
Rubber and Waterproof Goods ...	152	778	867	1,512	339	1,849	143	239	93	202	21	77	18	54
Ammunition and Explosives ...	1,566	17,176	3,062	15,916	2,677	21,753	797	155	719	148	34	25	31	20
Leather—Excluding Boots & Shoes ...	185	464	678	1,954	601	2,026	150	209	52	95	53	109	32	91
TOTAL, INSURED TRADES ...	38,988	44,711	143,479	89,131	117,031	110,308	44,619	3,370	26,069	2,379	3,851	1,280	3,094	914
B.—UNINSURED TRADES.														
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c. ...	15	50	94	154	82	141	86	55	5	18	26	41	18	23
Domestic ...	1,287	12,856	3,427	37,074	3,006	32,897	1,947	35,053	687	11,624	554	3,186	417	1,195
Commercial and Clerical ...	2,692	7,039	7,606	17,081	6,123	14,020	3,038	5,569	2,116	4,425	606	966	495	843
Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c. ...	6,089	1,780	16,468	8,571	14,494	9,009	5,843	791	1,894	551	2,176	811	1,696	610
Agriculture ...	430	301	1,533	1,393	1,312	942	1,622	769	269	382	197	103	122	67
Mining and Quarrying ...	346	110	2,091	145	1,714	247	836	2	177	1	25	—	21	—
Brushes and Brooms, &c. ...	11	31	50	274	54	182	12	20	3	6	11	27	7	10
Pottery and Glass ...	80	551	1,011	890	854	1,149	154	220	49	131	43	56	38	26
Paper, Prints, Books & Stationery ...	137	686	718	2,512	655	2,585	298	335	70	273	153	407	107	260
Textile ...	2,062	7,760	17,139	69,437	12,847	45,879	893	4,376	245	1,781	217	820	164	434
Dress ...	305	3,637	1,240	15,253	1,129	15,393	234	3,094	59	1,057	59	810	39	541
Boots and Shoes ...	132	233	511	856	410	784	349	317	101	154	67	77	61	61
Food, Tobacco, Drink & Lodging ...	285	2,443	900	8,226	799	8,100	678	3,036	261	2,041	170	775	131	530
General Labourers ...	6,487	18,228	23,030	47,489	20,372	57,035	3,855	7,8	2,530	529	541	336	460	294
Shop Assistants ...	459	5,152	1,168	15,981	1,255	17,762	276	1,013	73	532	139	549	100	411
Government, Defence and Professional ...	693	3,819	1,888	3,913	1,337	4,092	1,050	1,427	631	1,265	224	201	191	168
All Others ...	91	67	389	293	157	264	741	137	94	18	11	—	19	8
TOTAL, UNINSURED TRADES ...	21,594	64,558	79,233	329,495	66,505	210,371	21,916	56,990	9,718	24,819	5,211	9,176	4,036	5,536
GRAND TOTAL—ALL TRADES ...	60,582	119,269	222,712	318,626	183,536	320,679	66,535	60,369	35,787	27,198	9,002	10,456	7,180	6,450
CASUAL EMPLOYMENT ...	979	—	2,479	—	1,927	—	2,223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

Number and Magnitude.—The number of trade disputes beginning in January was 105, as compared with 51 in the previous month, and 98 in January, 1918. In these new disputes 443,000 workpeople were directly, and over 5,600 indirectly, involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before January and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of about 460,000 workpeople involved in disputes in January, 1919, as compared with 150,000 in December, 1918, and 93,000 in January, 1918. In the following Table the new trade disputes for January are summarised.

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building ...	5	1,533	—	1,533
Mining and Quarrying ...	23	234,455	1,539	235,994
Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	34	186,400	1,923	188,323
Other Metal ...	11	8,018	1,219	9,237
Textiles ...	4	989	452	1,441
Clothing ...	4	579	111	690
Transport ...	6	8,224	23	8,247
Other Trades ...	13	2,763	330	3,143
Local Authority Services ...	5	392	—	392
TOTAL, JAN., 1919 ...	105	443,360	5,647	449,007
TOTAL, DEC., 1918 ...	51	180,197	22,459	202,656
TOTAL, JAN., 1918 ...	98	41,327	16,489	58,316

Causes.—Of the 105 new disputes, 29, directly involving 29,395 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 21, directly involving 24,558 workpeople, on other wages questions; 28, directly involving 328,505 workpeople, on questions affecting hours; 16, directly involving 46,900 workpeople, on questions affecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 4, directly involving 6,583 workpeople, on details of

working arrangements; and 7, directly involving 7,419 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 48 new disputes, directly involving 284,296 workpeople, and 13 old disputes, directly involving 3,927 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 19, directly involving 208,537 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople, 11, directly involving 57,088 workpeople, in favour of the employers, and 31, directly involving 22,598 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 32 other disputes, directly involving 35,611 workpeople, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in January by all disputes, new and old, was about 2,918,000 days, as compared with 1,174,000 days in December, 1918, and 533,000 days in January, 1918.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY, 1918, AND JANUARY, 1919.

Groups of Trades.	January, 1918.			January, 1919.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes in progress.	Number of Workpeople Involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building ...	12	14,000	153,000	5	11,000	61,000
Mining and Quarrying ...	5	8,000	43,000	23	238,000	22,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	33	35,000	169,000	34	191,000	943,000
Other Metal ...	11	8,000	—	—	—	1,773,000
Textiles ...	6	28,000	122,000	11	11,000	—
Clothing ...	4	3,000	11,000	4	2,000	21,000
Transport ...	6	1,000	13,000	4	2,000	14,000
Other Trades ...	15	2,000	14,000	6	8,000	26,000
Local Authority Services ...	7	1,000	2,000	5	5,000	52,000
TOTAL ...	98	93,000	533,000	105	460,000	2,918,000

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN JANUARY.

Occupations and Locality.	Estimated Number of Workpeople Involved		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly. †				
Mining and Quarrying:— Coal miners, &c.—Yorkshire ...	150,000	619,000	9 Jan.	13	For simultaneous stoppage of 20 minutes per shift for surface workers' meal, and for other concessions	Demand for simultaneous stoppage of 20 minutes granted for period of Government control; other questions affecting surface workers promised early consideration.
Coal miners, &c.—Nottingham (near) ...	10,000	—	1 Jan.	2	For abolition of "butty" system ...	Work resumed on understanding that "butty" system would be replaced by "all throw in" system.
Coal miners, &c.—Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire ...	35,000	—	22 Jan.	4	Against dismissal of certain workpeople in order to make room for demobilised soldiers.	Notices of dismissal withdrawn; other arrangements to be made for the employment of demobilised soldiers.
Coal miners, &c.—Fifeshire ...	12,000	—	28 Jan.	9	Dispute respecting colliery tradesmen's times of commencing and finishing work under newly-adopted 49-hour week agreement	Work resumed pending settlement.
Cokemen, bye-product workers, &c. England and Wales ...	7,000	—	6 Jan.	8	For establishment of an 8-hour day (inclusive of half-an-hour for meal-time) for men employed at washers, crushers, bye-product ovens etc.	Six day working week of 49 hours granted exclusive of meal times, and at previous rate of wages per shift.
METAL ENGINEERING, AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES:— Engineers, &c.—Grimsby ...	4,000	—	1 Jan.	16	Against introduction of the "one-break" system in connection with the establishment of the 47-hour week	Work resumed on the understanding that the matter would be dealt with on a national basis.
Shipyards—Humber ...	6,000	—	1 Jan.	—	Against alleged reduction in earnings of piece-workers, and other grievances arising out of the establishment of the 47-hour week	No settlement reported.
Shipyards workers, engineers, &c.—North East Coast ...	40,000	—	6 Jan.	—	Dissatisfaction at introduction of 47-hour working week (with one daily break only for meals, and alleged reduction in earnings of piece and lieu workers) and demand for a 44-hour working week	No settlement reported.
Ship repairers, &c.—Bristol Channel Shipyards workers, engineers, electricians, &c. Belfast ...	3,000	1,000	23 Jan. 25 Jan.	— —	For advance in wages ... For a 44-hour working week ...	No settlement reported. No settlement reported.
Shipyards workers, engineers, &c.—West of Scotland ...	50,000	—	27 Jan.	14	For a 40-hour working week without reduction in wages	Work to be resumed unconditionally.
Shipyards workers, engineers, &c.—Firth of Forth ...	7,000	—	27 Jan.	—	For a 40-hour working week without reduction in wages	No settlement reported.
Ship repairers, &c.—London ...	12,000	—	27 Jan.	—	For advance in wages	No settlement reported.
TRANSPORT:— Casual dockworkers, &c.—Manchester ...	3,600	—	27 Jan.	2	Against employment of a non-unionist in one of the company's engineering workshops and for right of access of Trade Union delegates to the workshops	Non-unionist left the company's employment, and understanding confirmed that Union delegates should have reasonable freedom of access.

68 disputes, involving about 120,000 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.
 † 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.
 ‡ The great majority of these workpeople were on strike for one or two days only.
 § Several thousand miners employed at collieries adjacent to the works where the dispute occurred were also rendered idle by the dispute.
 ¶ At Sunderland work was generally resumed by January 13, and at other centres many of the strikers have returned to work.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.¹

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

Wages.

THE changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported as having been arranged in January, to take effect either in that month or from earlier dates, are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of £60,000 in the weekly wages of about 250,000 workpeople. In addition, a large number of workpeople whose recognised working hours have been reduced have had their hourly time rates enhanced so as to give the same weekly wages as before for the shorter working week.

The principal changes recorded were increases of 5s. and 2s. 6d. per week granted to women and girls respectively in the engineering trade, and of 7½ per cent. to 34½ per cent. on the pre-war wages of tinsplate workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, as the result of the adoption of a revised scale of bonuses, varying according to earnings.

Other important increases affected female workers in the women's and children's underclothing trades in London, workpeople employed in electrical undertakings in London, building trade operatives in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and printing trade operatives in Lancashire and Cheshire (except Liverpool and Manchester), and in the South of England generally.

The only decreases reported were slight reductions, under

sliding scales, in the rates of wages (exclusive of bonuses) of about 8,000 blastfurnacemen, chiefly in the Cleveland district.

Hours.

The changes which were made during January in the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work, in the industries for which statistics are collected by the Department, affected over 1,600,000 workpeople, whose recognised hours were reduced by an aggregate of 10,500,000 per week, an average of about 6½ hours per head. The principal bodies of workpeople included in this number were workpeople in the engineering and shipbuilding trades in all the chief centres, and workpeople engaged in the light castings, tube, railway carriage and wagon building, brass, nut and bolt, hollow-ware, other metal, chemical, and electrical trades generally, for whom a uniform week of 47 hours was arranged; and surface workers in all the principal coalfields, whose hours were reduced to a uniform 49-hour week.

During the early part of February, further reductions in hours have taken effect, including that resulting from the adoption of the principle of a working day of 8 hours for railway servants. Particulars of these will be given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JANUARY, 1919.

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Building Trades and Coal Mining.

For Notes see page 66.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JANUARY, 1919—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Building Trades, Electrical Trade, and Coal Mining.

For Notes see p. 66.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JANUARY, 1919—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.). Sub-section: Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued).

For Notes see page 66.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JANUARY, 1919—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Sub-section: Changes in Rates of Wages and War Bonuses (continued).

For notes see page 66.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JANUARY, 1919—(continued)

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for 'Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued)', 'Printing and Allied Trades (continued)', 'Chemical Trade', 'Glass Manufacture', 'Pottery Manufacture', and 'Furniture Trade'.

For Notes see page 66.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JANUARY, 1919—(continued)

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for 'Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued)', 'Changes in Hours of Labour', and 'Furniture Trade (continued)'. Includes entries for Birmingham, Belfast, Waterford, Sheffield, Aberdeen, Liverpool and Birkenhead, London, Kirkcaldy, Cardiff, Newport, Port Talbot, and Swansea.

For Notes see page 66.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JANUARY, 1919—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change. ²
Changes in Hours of Labour (continued).				
Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades	United Kingdom ¹⁴	1 Jan.	All classes of workpeople in the engineering, boilermaking and shipbuilding trades ³¹	Uniform working week of 47 hours adopted, on the "one break" system, for workpeople on the day shift, resulting in reductions of, generally, 6 or 7 hours a week. (In some districts and at certain firms the reduction involved in less, e.g. 3 hours at Bradford, Bedford and Huddersfield.)
Light Castings Manufacture	England and Scotland	1 Jan.	Workpeople engaged in the light castings, stove grate, &c., industry ³¹	Uniform working week of 47 hours adopted, resulting in decreases of from 3 to 7 hours a week.
Heating and Domestic Engineering	England and Wales	1st full pay after 14 Jan.	Heating and domestic engineers ³¹	Uniform working week of 47 hours adopted, resulting in reductions of from 3½ to 7 hours a week. (See Award on p. 72.)
Other Metal Trades	Midland Counties (including the Birmingham, West Bromwich, Wednesbury, Oldbury, Wolverhampton, Walsall and Coventry districts)	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the following trades—Ammunition making, anvil and vice, brass, bridge-building, nut, bolt, nail, screw and rivet, hollow-ware, tube, sheet metal, spring, wagon building, wire rope, tank, &c. ³¹	Uniform working week of 47 hours adopted, resulting in decreases of, generally, 6 or 7 hours a week.
	Bolton, Bury, Farnworth, Manchester, Oldham, Dukinfield, Stockport, Leeds, Bradford and Halifax	1 Jan.	All classes of workpeople in the spindle and flyer making trades ³¹	Decrease of 6 hours per week (53 to 47).
	Glasgow, Coatbridge and Airdrie	30 Jan.	Workpeople employed in tube manufacture ³¹	Uniform working week of 47 hours adopted, resulting in decreases of from 7 to 12 hours a week.
	Yorkshire and Lancashire	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in card clothing manufacture	Decrease of 6 hours per week (54 to 48).
	Accrington, Bury and Rochdale	1 Jan.	Spring and doffing comb makers and grinders	Uniform week of 47 hours adopted, resulting in a decrease of 6 hours per week at Accrington and Rochdale, and of 2½ hours per week at Bury.
Linen and Jute Industry	Arbroath	10 Jan.	Mill and factory mechanics	Decrease of 7 hours per week (54 to 47) in summer, and of 3 hours per week (55 to 47) in winter.
Clothing Trades	Bury, Denton, Hyde and Stockport Districts	1st week in Jan.	Felt hat makers	Decrease of 6½ hours per week (55½ to 49).
	Yeovil District and Sherborne	1st full pay after 9 Jan.	Glovmakers (time-workers) ³¹	Standard week of 50 hours adopted, resulting in decreases of 2 to 5 hours per week. (See Award on p. 70.)
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Yorkshire	Jan.	Boot and shoe repairers employed by private traders (excluding co-operative societies) ³¹	Standard week of 48 hours adopted.
Packing Case Trade	Manchester, Salford, Bolton and Bury	1st week in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the packing case trade	Decrease of 6 hours per week (53 to 47).
Printing	Isle of Thanet (including Broadstairs, Margate and Ramsgate)	1st pay day in Jan.	Compositors, machinemmen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper) ³¹	Standard week of 51 hours adopted, resulting in a decrease of 1½ or 2 hours per week.
Flour Milling	Various Districts in Ireland ²⁸	13 Jan.	Workpeople employed in flour mills ³¹	Standard week of 56 hours adopted. (See Award on p. 73.)

1 Exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, seamen, railway servants, police and Government employees.
 2 War bonuses and war increases have been so described where possible, but the information available is not, in all cases, sufficient to distinguish between these and increases not thus limited.
 3 Including Blyth, Gateshead, Hebburn, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Sunderland, and Wallsend.
 4 This rate is inclusive of the bonus of 12½ per cent. granted to men on munitions work.
 5 See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
 6 Viz., Bacup, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Nelson, and Rawtenstall.
 7 Including Alderley Edge, Altrincham, Ashton-on-Mersey, Ashton-under-Lyne, Atherton, Cheadle, Denton, Droylesden, Dukinfield, Eccles, Farnworth, Heywood, Hyde, Leigh, Littleborough, Marple, Middleton, Mossley, Patricroft, Pendleton, Prestwich, Ramsbottom, Radcliffe, Royton, Sale, Shaw, Stalybridge, Swinton, Tyldesley, Walkden, Whitefield, and Wilmslow.
 8 Including Aberdare, Abaravon, Barry, Cardiff, Ebbw Vale, East Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, Llanelly, Merthyr, Neath, Newport, Pontypridd, Port Talbot, Rhondda and Rhymney Valleys, and Swansea.
 9 These rates are exclusive of the bonus of 12½ per cent. granted to men on munitions work.
 10 A complete list of the towns is not yet available, but the change is known to have taken effect in London, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Bradford, Leeds, Harrogate, Dewsbury, Hull, Birmingham, Bristol, Leicester, Cardiff and Dundee.
 11 The rates quoted are subject to the current percentage additions and to the general war wage increase previously granted.
 12 These increases took effect from the date shown, under an Award issued in January.
 13 The bonus of 12½ per cent., or its equivalent, granted to time-workers is merged with this increase. In the case of straight tonnage men, the bonus of 7½ per cent., or its equivalent, has already been absorbed by previous increases under the scale.
 14 Except in certain cases, including ship-repairing firms at London, Liverpool, Cardiff, &c., where a working week of 47 hours or less was already in operation.
 15 The increase took effect under an Award to which the Engineering and National Employers Federations were parties, together with certain Trade Unions.
 16 The increase was to be paid on the first full pay day in January, in respect of the preceding pay period.
 17 These increases were granted under an Award issued in January, and were to be paid on the pay day in the week ending 7 December, in respect of the preceding pay period.
 18 These increases were granted under an arrangement made in January, and were to be paid on the pay day in the week ending 7 December, in respect of the preceding pay period.
 19 Any general advance given since 1 August was to be merged with the above increases, except the increase of 5s. to time-work wheelmen in September, 1918.
 20 Viz., Accrington, Ashton-under-Lyne, Barrow-in-Furness, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chester, Chorley, Colne, Darwen, Haslingden, Hyde, Lancaster, Leigh, Macclesfield, Morecambe, Nelson, Oldham, Preston, Rawtenstall, Rochdale, Rossendale, Stockport, Southport, Warrington, and Wigan.
 21 Including Bridgewater, Cinderford, Coleford, Dursley, Leominster, Ross, Sherborne, Stroud, Swindon, Torquay, Weston-super-Mare and Yeovil.
 22 Including Aldershot, Ashford, Aylesbury, Chesham, Dorking, Eton, Gravesend, Guildford, Hertford, Hitchin, Letchworth, Luton, Maidstone, Redhill, St. Albans and Windsor.
 23 Including Bangor, Carnarvon, Colwyn Bay, Conway, Llandudno, Mold, Rhyl and Wrexham.
 24 This increase took effect from the date shown under an arrangement made in January.
 25 The bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent., previously granted to time-workers and piece-workers respectively, are merged with this increase.
 26 These increases were to be payable on the pay day for the week ending 1 February.
 27 The increase took effect, under an arrangement made in January, from the pay day in the week ending 4 January in respect of the preceding pay period.
 28 Viz., Athy, Bagenalstown, Ballisodare, Ballymore, Belmont, Bennettsbridge, Buttevant, Caher, Carlow, Castletownroche, Clonakilly, Clonduane, Cork, Crookstown, Dublin, Galway, Kiltrush, Limerick, Lucan, Mallow, Maryboro', Naas, Navan, Portlinton, Portland, Sligo, St. Mullins, Thomastown and Wexford.
 29 The increases took effect, under an Award issued in January, from the first pay day in November, in respect of the preceding pay period.
 30 Including Batley, Bradford, Bridlington, Cleckheaton, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Goole, Hebden Bridge, Heckmondwike, Horbury, Hull, Ilkley, Leeds, Mirfield, Morley, Ossett, Otley, Pudsey, Rotherham, Scarborough, Sheffield, Shipley, Stanningley and Wakefield.
 31 See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

Increases during January 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:—
Shirtmaking Trade (Ireland).—From 1st January the minimum time-rate of wages for female workers was raised from 4d. per hour to 5d. per hour. The minimum time-rates of learners and the minimum piece-rates of home-workers were also raised. (See also LABOUR GAZETTE for January, p. 36.)
Paper Box Trade (Ireland).—From 1st January the minimum time-rates of wages fixed for workers (other than learners), were raised from 7d. per hour to 8d. per hour for males, and from 4d. per hour to 5d. per hour for females (including home-workers). The minimum time-rates for learners were also raised. (See also LABOUR GAZETTE for January, p. 36.)

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

The results of recent ascertainment of the selling prices of coal and iron are given below:—

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) of last Audit on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.
COAL.	1918	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<i>(Average of all classes of Coal at pit's mouth.)</i>				
Northumberland	Sept.—Nov.	23 3½	+ 1 1	+ 2½
Durham	Oct.—Dec.	20 0	+ 0 0½	+ 10
PIG IRON.				
Cleveland	Oct.—Dec.	118 6¼*	− 0 4¼	+ 9 3¼
<i>(No. 3 Pig Iron.)</i>				
MANUFACTURED IRON.				
North of England	Nov.—Dec.	310 9	+ 4 5½	+ 36 3½
Midlands	Nov.—Dec.	331 6½	+ 1 10¾	+ 21 6
<i>(Bars and angles.)</i>				
West of Scotland	Nov.—Dec.	318 7½	+ 1 9¼	+ 25 6¼
<i>(Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods.)</i>				

Coal.—No change in miners' wages was made in connection with the ascertainment for the above periods.
Pig Iron.—The reduction in the ascertained price of Cleveland pig iron involved a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the level of rates of wages above the standard of 1879. (See page 62.)
Manufactured Iron.—No change in wages resulted from the ascertained selling price in the Midlands. In the North of England and in the West of Scotland the wages of puddlers were increased by 3d. per ton and those of millmen by 2½ per cent. as a result of the ascertainment. The prices quoted are net selling prices without any addition on account of the subsidies granted to pig iron manufacturers.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

CASES REPORTED.

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

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Jan., 1918, on a	
	Jan., 1919.	Dec., 1918.	Jan., 1918.	Month ago.	Year ago.
RAILWAY SERVICE—					
Brakemen and Goods Guards	4	2	2	+ 2	+ 2
Engine Drivers	4	2	—	+ 2	+ 4
Firemen	1	—	3	+ 1	− 2
Guards (Passenger)	—	—	1	—	− 1
Permanent Way Men	6	9	18	− 3	− 12
Porters	2	2	8	—	− 6
Shunters	—	3	2	− 3	− 2
Mechanics	1	—	3	+ 1	− 2
Labourers	1	—	1	+ 1	—
Miscellaneous	4	6	9	− 2	− 5
Contractors' Servants	1	2	1	− 1	—
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	24	26	48	− 2	− 24
MINES—					
Underground	88	103	256	− 15	− 168
Surface	12	12	9	—	+ 3
TOTAL, MINES	100	115	265	− 15	− 165
Quarries over 20 feet deep	3	4	3	− 1	—
Factories and Workshops—					
Textile—					
Cotton	5	4	5	+ 1	—
Wool and Worsted	5	2	1	+ 3	+ 4
Other Textiles	1	3	2	− 2	− 1
Non-Textile—					
Extraction of Metals	4	2	6	+ 2	− 2
Founding and Conversion of Metals	14	20	16	− 6	− 2
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	3	2	7	+ 1	− 4
Ship and Boat Building	8	19	20	− 11	− 12
Gas	4	7	3	− 3	+ 1
Wood	5	4	1	+ 1	+ 4
Clay, Stone, &c.	1	3	6	− 2	− 5
Chemicals	11	4	13	+ 7	− 2
Laundries	3	—	4	+ 1	+ 1
Food	—	—	4	—	− 1
Drink	—	—	5	—	− 5
Paper, Printing, &c.	2	1	2	+ 1	—
Other Non-Textile Industries	30	35	43	− 5	− 13
TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	97	110	134	− 13	− 37
Accidents Reported under Factory Act, ss. 104-5—					
Docks, Wharves, and Quays	9	11	9	− 2	—
Warehouses	2	4	4	− 2	− 2
Buildings to which Act applies	11	5	6	+ 6	+ 5
TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5	22	20	19	+ 2	+ 3
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	—	3	—	− 3	—
TOTAL (excluding Seamen)	246	278	469	− 32	− 223

* Including Government subsidies.

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 January, 1919, was 25, of which 14 were due to lead poisoning and 11 to anthrax. In January, 1918, 13 cases of lead poisoning, 1 each of mercurial and phosphorus poisoning, 7 of toxic jaundice, and 6 of anthrax were reported.

The number of deaths reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during January, 1919, was 5, of which 4 were due to lead poisoning and 1 to anthrax, as compared with 7 deaths, 2 due to lead poisoning, 3 to toxic jaundice, and 2 to anthrax in January, 1918.

In addition, 1 case of lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office as compared with 2 cases of lead poisoning (including 1 death) in the corresponding period of 1918; but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

No cases of arsenic poisoning were reported in either of the periods covered by the Table.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	Jan., 1919.	Jan., 1918.	Jan., 1919.	Jan., 1918.
Lead Poisoning.				
AMONG OPERATIVES ENGAGED IN—				
Smelting of Metals	3	1	2	—
Brass Works	—	—	—	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	—	—	—	—
Plumbing and Soldering	2	3	—	—
Printing	2	—	—	—
File Cutting	—	—	—	—
Tinning of Metals	—	—	—	—
White Lead Works	—	—	—	—
Red Lead Works	—	—	—	—
Pottery	1	—	1	—
Glass Cutting and Polishing	—	—	—	—
Vitreous Enamelling	—	—	—	—
Electrical Accumulator Works	—	—	—	—
Paint and Colour Works	—	—	—	—
Couch and Car-Painting	1	1	1	1
Shipbuilding	—	1	—	—
Paint used in other Industries	1	4	—	—
Other Industries	4	3	—	1
TOTAL IN FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS	14	13	4	2
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING	1	2	—	1
Other Forms of Poisoning.				
MERCURIAL POISONING—				
Barometer and Thermometer Making	—	—	—	—
Furriers' Processes	—	—	—	—
Explosives Works	—	1	—	—
Other Industries	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	1	—	—
PHOSPHORUS POISONING	—	1	—	—
ARSENIC POISONING—				
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	—	—	—	—
Other Industries	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ARSENIC POISONING	—	—	—	—
TOTAL TOXIC JAUNDICE	—	7	—	3
TOTAL "OTHER FORMS OF POISONING"	—	9	—	3
Anthrax.				
Wool	11	5	1	2
Handling of Horsehair	—	—	—	—
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	—	1	—	—
Other Industries	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ANTHRAX	11	6	1	2
TOTAL REPORTED UNDER FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT	25	28	5	7
GRAND TOTAL	26	30	5	8

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 January, 1919, in the thirty-five selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 125 per 10,000 of population, showing no change on the previous month, but a decrease of 10 per 10,000 on a year ago. Compared with the previous month, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 605 (or 0.3 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers increased by 192 (or 0.2 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers increased by 413 (or 0.3 per cent.). Sixteen districts showed increases, eleven showed decreases, and eight showed no change; the most marked increases were in the Central Metropolitan, Newcastle, Paisley and Greenock, and Coatbridge and Airdrie districts (4 per 10,000), and the Bolton, Oldham, &c., district showed the largest decrease (3 per 10,000).

Compared with January, 1918, the total number of paupers decreased by 18,267 (or 7.3 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 13,894 (or 11.2 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 4,373 (or 3.4 per cent.). There were increases in the Newcastle district (3 per 10,000) and in the Barnsley district (8 per 10,000). Nottingham district showed no change, and every other district showed a decrease. The largest decreases were in the Central Metropolitan district (47 per 10,000) and in the East Metropolitan district (24 per 10,000). Fifteen districts showed decreases of 10 and under 20, per 10,000, and fifteen others showed decreases of under 10 per 10,000.

Selected Urban Areas.*	Paupers on one day in January, 1919.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	TOTAL.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.†						
Metropolis.						
West District	8,006	1,353	9,359	116	+ 2	- 12
North District	9,854	4,298	14,152	141	...	- 17
Central District	2,821	946	3,767	276	+ 4	- 47
East District	9,134	3,398	12,532	190	- 1	- 24
South District	16,037	8,570	24,607	129	+ 1	- 13
TOTAL, Metropolis	45,872	18,565	64,437	143	+ 1	- 16
West Ham	3,473	7,601	11,074	141	...	- 14
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District	1,835	3,379	5,214	105	+ 4	+ 3
Stockton & Tees District	834	1,948	2,782	108	- 4	- 10
Bolton, Oldham, &c.	9,069	2,453	11,522	67	- 3	- 7
Wigan District	1,440	4,084	5,524	123	+ 1	- 3
Manchester District	6,870	3,524	10,394	99	...	- 11
Liverpool District	7,773	8,036	15,809	136	+ 1	- 15
Bradford District	1,633	1,162	2,795	74	+ 1	- 3
Halifax & Huddersfield	940	1,779	2,719	70	+ 1	- 2
Leeds District	1,986	1,978	3,964	81	+ 1	+ 5
Barnsley District	636	2,658	3,294	112	- 1	+ 8
Sheffield District	3,193	2,051	4,144	83	+ 1	- 6
Hull District	1,478	4,374	5,852	180	+ 1	- 15
North Staffordshire	1,497	3,724	5,221	126	- 1	- 8
Nottingham District	1,672	3,391	5,063	106	+ 1	...
Leicester District	1,005	1,685	2,690	111	...	- 18
Wolverhampton District	2,482	4,119	6,601	96	...	- 5
Birmingham District	5,300	2,490	7,790	91	+ 1	- 11
Bristol District	2,382	2,508	4,890	121	- 2	- 8
Cardiff & Swansea	1,781	4,771	6,552	142	+ 1	- 4
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	46,866	60,344	107,210	105	...	- 7
SCOTLAND.†						
Glasgow District	2,529	14,265	16,794	175	...	- 10
Paisley & Greenock District	627	1,708	2,335	120	+ 4	- 4
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,034	3,682	4,716	117	...	- 15
Dundee and Dunfermline	532	1,685	2,217	110	- 2	- 5
Aberdeen	333	1,817	2,150	128	- 1	- 14
Coatbridge and Airdrie	241	1,271	1,512	144	+ 4	- 11
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	5,316	24,428	29,744	146	...	- 10
IRELAND.†						
Dublin District	3,867	7,004	10,871	261	...	- 3
Belfast District	2,169	768	2,937	67	- 2	- 5
Cork, Waterford and	2,618	3,691	6,309	254	- 1	- 14
Emmerick District	262	177	439	129	- 2	- 2
Galway District	262	177	439	129	- 2	- 2
TOTAL for the above Irish Districts	8,916	11,610	20,526	181	- 1	- 6
Total for above 35 Districts in Jan., 1919	110,443	122,578	233,021	125	...	- 10

* 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.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: ACT OUTSIDE SCOPE OF EMPLOYMENT: WORKMAN EXPOSING HIMSELF TO UNNECESSARY RISK.

A workman injured by accident is entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, only where the accident was one arising out of, as well as in the course of, the injured man's employment.

A man was employed in the sulphate house at the works of a gas company situated on the bank of the River Thames. The lavatories and latrines, provided for the use of the workmen employed at the sulphate house, were some 250 yards from the house, and the way to them was reasonably well lighted. A practice had, however, arisen by which the men who had occasion to evacuate their bowels used a pail for the purpose and then emptied it into the river. This was to save time and also (according to the men) to escape the parasites which infested the latrines. One night in April, 1918, the workman in question had occasion to follow the practice described. It was a dark night, and in emptying the pail he fell from the quay into the river, and in falling struck against a barge moored alongside and was injured. He was incapacitated for work for over two months and claimed compensation. The employers contended that the accident was not one which arose out of the employment, and that therefore the claimant was not entitled to compensation. The County Court Judge decided that the practice was certainly a risky one, though not so risky as to be unreasonable; but that the practice was not known to or acquiesced in by the company or by any officer in their employ; and that therefore the accident was not one arising "out of," as well as "in the course of," the claimant's employment. Compensation was therefore refused. The claimant appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that, as the workman had voluntarily exposed himself to a risk which it was no part of his employment to run, the Judge was right. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—*Horner v. Wadsworth, Wimbledon and Epsom Gas Co.*—Court of Appeal.—20th January, 1919.

CONTRACTING OUT OF ACT: INFANT WORKMAN: CERTIFIED SCHEME: COMMITTEE ADMINISTERING SCHEME: INJURED WORKMAN NOT HEARD BEFORE COMMITTEE: JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURT.

The Act provides that where the Registrar of Friendly Societies certifies that any scheme of compensation, benefit or insurance provides scales of compensation for workmen injured by accident not less favourable to the workman than the scales contained in the Act, and also fulfils certain other conditions, an employer may contract with any of his workmen that the provisions of the scheme shall be substituted for the provisions of the Act, and thereupon the employer shall be liable only in accordance with the scheme. No other contract that the Act shall not apply to any workman is binding; and no scheme may be certified which makes it obligatory upon any workman, as a condition of his hiring, to join such scheme.

By the Common Law an infant, or person under 21 years of age, is not bound by any contract which he makes which is not to his advantage.

A boy of 14 years of age entered the employment of a railway company as a van boy, and joined a duly certified scheme of compensation which was in force for the workmen of the company. The boy met with two accidents in the course of his employment in circumstances which would have entitled him to compensation under the Act, unless he was bound by his contract on joining the scheme. He, however, made a claim under the Act, and his claim was heard in the City of London Court. It was contended for the employers that the Court had no jurisdiction, as the claimant had contracted out of the Act. The Judge decided that the scheme was an excellent one and was for the benefit of the claimant, and that he would have agreed that he had no jurisdiction if the claimant had had any opportunity of appearing before the committee who administered the scheme and giving evidence on oath. As he had had no such opportunity the committee had not come to a proper decision, and therefore the claimant had a right to come to the Court and the Court had jurisdiction to make an award.

The Judge made an award accordingly. The employers appealed.

The appeal was allowed, the Court of Appeal deciding that the Judge had no jurisdiction to make an award, as the contract into which the workman had entered was binding on him, and the Judge had no power to ignore it.—*Dowling v. Great Eastern Railway Company.*—Court of Appeal.—20th January, 1919.

WHO ARE WITHIN BENEFITS OF ACT: "WORKMAN": EMPLOYMENT OF A CASUAL NATURE: TEMPORARY COOK.

No one is entitled to the benefits of the Workman's Compensation Acts unless he comes within the definition of "workman" contained in the Act of 1906. That definition excludes any person whose employment is of a casual nature and who is employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employers' trade or business.

A woman was engaged in a private house for 14 days as "temporary cook" during the absence on holiday of the regular cook. Her wages were 15s. a week with full board

and lodging. On the 10th day of the engagement she slipped and fell in the kitchen in the course of her employment and was somewhat seriously injured. In consequence she was in an infirmary for over three months. She claimed compensation under the Act; but her employer resisted the claim on the ground that she did not come within the definition of "workman" in the Act. The only question was whether her employment was casual within the meaning of the Act, and this question was decided in the employer's favour by the County Court Judge who heard the case and who refused the application for compensation.

The claimant appealed. The Court of Appeal said that there was a class of cases where the employment was clearly regular and not casual, and another class where it was as clearly casual. Between them lay a class which was debatable. In any case falling into this intermediate class it was a question of fact whether the employment was casual or was not casual. This question must be answered, not by considering alone the nature of the work, nor the period of time for which the employment lasted, nor the wages to be paid, but by considering all the facts of the case together. And when a judge has answered the question on proper grounds, his finding of fact should not be disturbed. It was not possible, or perhaps even desirable, to give an exhaustive definition of the word "casual," and when the question is reasonably debatable the Judge must decide on the facts of the case. In this case the Judge had so decided and his finding could not be disturbed. The appeal was accordingly dismissed.—*Stoker v. Wortham.*—Court of Appeal.—24th January, 1919.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

COURT OF ARBITRATION CONSTITUTED UNDER WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) ACT, 1918.

Building and Allied Trades.

Balfour, Beatty & Co., Ltd., and the War Office (Army Contracts Department) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—Time rates of men concerned employed at the Kimmel Park Camp, North Wales, to be advanced to 1s. 3d. per hour, as from the beginning of the first pay after 1st Dec., 1918. Issued 27th Jan., 1919. (175)

Mining and Quarrying.

Cornish Granite Merchants' and Quarry Masters' Association v. Operative Stone Masons' Society. Award—Granite masons concerned to receive an advance of 2d. an hour as from and including 22nd Nov., 1918, and a further ½d. an hour as from 10th Jan., 1919. Payments made since 22nd Nov., 1918, in respect of the advance to merge therein. Issued 10th Jan., 1919. (140)

Cumberland Coal Owners' Association v. Cumberland Colliery Association of Enginemen, Boilerfiremen and Electrical Workers. Award—Standard wages of winding enginemen to be advanced to 7s. per day, men other than winding enginemen to receive an increase of 6d. per day on their present basis rates. Apprentices 15 to 21 years of age, inclusive, to receive scale rates, varying from 1s. 4d. to 3s. 4d. per day. The rates provided for in the award to be subject to the following additions: 2½ per cent. on basis rates; 18 per cent war bonus on basis rates, plus percentage, and the daily war wage of 3s. for men and 1s. 6d. for boys. Claim for overtime payment not established, but men concerned to receive time and a quarter on the basis of a full shift for working week-end shifts. The award is to take effect as from the first making-up day in January, 1919, but is not applicable to classes of workpeople employed at the collieries affected except such as are represented through the Cumberland Colliery Association of Enginemen, etc., on the Board of Conciliation for enginemen and boilerfiremen and Grades Nos. 9 to 16. Other portions of claims not established should be subject of agreement between the parties. Issued 21st Jan., 1919. (164)

Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd. v. National Federation of Blastfurnacemen, Quarrymen, Ore-miners and Kindred Trades. Decision—Claim for advances to labourers and quarrymen employed by the firm at their Morlais Castle Limestone Quarries not established. Issued 24th Jan., 1919. (166)

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

Dalmellington Iron Co., Ltd. (Dunaskin) v. Associated Blacksmiths and Iron Workers' Society. Award—Hammermen to receive an advance of 1s. a week, as from the beginning of the first full pay following 22nd Nov., 1918. Issued 29th Jan., 1919. (180)

Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd. (Dowlais) (represented by the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Makers' Association) v. Workers' Union. Award—Loco. men concerned to receive payment of 1½ turns for the middle or overtime shift of three shifts worked in succession. The four men in question employed at the Ponds, Dowlais Works, and the Caeharris Brickyard to be paid at the rate of time and a half for Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night, in accordance with the terms of the award to blastfurnacemen, provided that the said men are working on a system of seven days a week and 12 hours a shift with a weekly minimum of

60 hours worked. Labourers employed on ordinary rails, &c., to receive an advance of 3d. per day on their basis rates. Some items of the claim were deferred and the remainder not established. This award is to take effect as from the beginning of the first full pay following 1st Dec., 1918. Issued 29th Jan., 1919. (181)

Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.

South Coast Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association v. Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades Joint Committee. Award—At Southampton double overtime rates to cease, and overtime rates to revert to the practice obtaining prior to Aug., 1914. Present payments for night shift to cease, and time and a quarter to be substituted as night shift rate for new work, and time and a half for repair work. Issued 1st Jan., 1919. (120)

Humber, Ltd. (Coventry) v. Workers' Union. Decision—Manufacturers' position, concerning munition contracts, having changed since the firm's application for a 25 per cent. reduction on present prices to women boring 4.5 in. shells and a reduction in piecework prices, the Court make no order in respect of the claim. Issued 6th Jan., 1919. (126)

Harland & Wolff, Ltd., and Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd., Belfast v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Award—Claim for an advance of 3s. 3d. per week to sawyers not established. Issued 6th Jan., 1919. (127)

Humber Graving Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., v. Grimsby General Workers' Friendly and Protective Society. Decision—Pre-war rate of boiler scalers and coverers employed at Immingham was 8d. per hour. Issued 8th Jan., 1919. (133)

Barclay, Curle & Co., Ltd., Shieldhall, Glasgow (represented by the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—Men concerned to receive an outworking allowance of 1s. a day while employed on vessel at Shieldhall Wharf from 1st to 3rd July, 1918, inclusive. Claim for ferry tickets not established. Issued 9th Jan., 1919. (136)

Vauxhall Motors, Ltd. v. National Federation of Women Workers. Award—The rates for women employed on work done on Herbert No. 9 turret lathes, on universal milling machines (Cincinnati Nos. 2 and 3) in tool-room, and wing making in the mounting department, shall be the rates provided for by Section 3 (c) and (d) of Order 546, instead of, and in substitution for, the rates obtaining on 11th Nov., 1918; claim in respect of women employed on other machines not established. Women employed on a premium bonus system to be paid as provided for by Section 7 of Order No. 546. The award is to take effect as from and including 21st Nov., 1918. Issued 10th Jan., 1919. (138)

James Pollock, Sons & Co., Ltd., London v. Workers' Union. Award—Labourers concerned, employed in connection with the concrete shipbuilding yard at Faversham, who are already in receipt of 10½d. per hour are to receive the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings provided for under Clause 6 of Award No. 1,815 of 10th July, 1918, as from the date named therein. Issued 13th Jan., 1919. (142)

James Pollock, Sons & Co., Ltd. (London) v. Workers' Union. Award—Men concerned who are employed at Faversham Shipyard as sawyers, bricklayers and joiners are to receive an advance of 1d. per hour. Issued 13th Jan., 1919. (143)

Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd. (Southampton) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Men concerned aged 18 years and over to receive 8s. 6d. and boys 4s. 3d. per week war advances. Issued 14th Jan., 1919. (147)

Ritchie, Graham & Milne, shipbuilders (Whiteinch, Glasgow) v. Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association. Award—Drillers concerned to be paid the rates as set forth in the Clyde Drillers' Piecework Price List, dated 4th Sept., 1918, together with any allowances for overtime, night work, &c., and additional war bonuses or war advances payable on 11th Nov., 1918, these rates to be paid as from and including 22nd Nov., 1918. In addition, they are to receive payment of 3d. an hour on actual hours worked from 22nd Nov., 1918, to 6th Jan., 1919. Issued 14th Jan., 1919. (151)

Mountford, Phillips & Co., Ltd. (Llantrisant) v. Workers' Union. Award—Claims for a minimum rate of 9d. per hour for foundry labourers and £2 15s. 6d. a week for the cupola man not established, the rate of the latter to be advanced by 1d. to a rate of 9d. per hour. Issued 15th Jan., 1919. (153)

Engineering and National Employers' Federation (representing Vickers, Ltd., Barrow) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Steam Engine Makers' Society. Award—The basis for determining the wages of the men concerned for the purposes of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918, is the basis rate of 46s. plus the oil boat allowances. The additional allowances paid to workmen when engaged on repair work on oil carrying vessels are therefore not applicable to the special war advances amounting to 21s. 6d. a week. Issued 17th Jan., 1919. (154)

Yorkshire Sheet Metal Workers Employers' Association v. National Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers and General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers. Award—Men, 18 years of age and over, to receive an advance of 5s. and boys 2s. 6d. a week from and included in pay

received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 21st Jan., 1919. (157)

Engineers and Shipbuilders Employers' Association (Cardiff, Newport, Barry and Penarth Districts) v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—Men concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 5s., and boys 2s. 6d. per week, from and including the period for which payment was made on the pay day in the week ended 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 21st Jan., 1919. (159)

Charles Hill & Sons, shipbuilders (Bristol) v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Decision—Claim by riveters, caulkers and platers for percentage advances on piece prices and allowance or lieu rates not conceded, the parties recommended to confer with a view to establishing a revised price list. Issued 21st Jan., 1919. (163)

Railway Executive Committee v. National Union of Railwaymen. Award—War advances of women concerned employed in railway workshops to be increased by such an amount as will bring their total advances during the war period (excepting merit advances or service increments) whether granted by way of addition to the basis rate, or as war advances, to the sum of 20s. per week. Issued 24th Jan., 1919. (167)

Aluminium Corporation, Ltd. (Dolgarrog, Tal-y-cafn, North Wales) v. National Federation of General Workers. Award—Men, aged 18 years and over, and youths to receive advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively, as from and including the period for which payment was made on the first pay day in December, 1918. Claim as regards women and girls not established. Issued 24th Jan., 1919. (168)

British Aluminium Co., Ltd. (Foyers, Lochness, Scotland) v. Workers Union. Award—The eight workmen concerned to receive the sum of £6 as agreed between the parties in satisfaction of any claim prior to the date of the hearing. Workmen concerned to receive from 15th Jan., 1919, similar war advances as others of the same grade employed at the company's works at Foyers. Issued 20th Jan., 1919. (169)

British Aluminium Co., Ltd. (Kinlochleven) v. Society of Amalgamated Toolmakers, Engineers and Machinists. Award—Men concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 5s., and boys 2s. 6d. a week from and including the period for which payment was made on the first pay day in Dec., 1918. Issued 24th Jan., 1919. (170)

British Aluminium Co., Ltd. v. National Federation of General Workers. Award—Men, aged 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 5s., and boys 2s. 6d. a week from and including the period for which payment was made on the first pay day in Dec., 1918. Other portion of claim not established. Issued 24th Jan., 1919. (171)

British Aluminium Co., Ltd. (Larne and Milton) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—Men concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 5s., and boys 2s. 6d. per week as from and including the period for which payment was made on the first pay day in Dec., 1918. Issued 24th Jan., 1919. (172)

British Aluminium Co., Ltd. (Milton, Stoke-on-Trent) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—The rates of the workers concerned shall be increased by 1s. per week from and including 22nd Nov., 1918. Other portions of the claim not established. Issued 24th Jan., 1919. (173)

Engineering and National Employers' Federation v. National Federation of Women Workers, National Amalgamated Union of Labour, National Union of General Workers, Amalgamated Society of Gas Workers, Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union and Workers' Union. Award—Women, aged 18 years and over, to receive a further war wage advance of 5s., and girls under 18 years 2s. 6d. per week. These advances are to be paid from and including in first pay in Jan., 1919. Issued 25th Jan., 1919. (174)

West of England Engineering Employers' Association (representing Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath) v. National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers. Decision—Claim that pipe fitters employed by the firm should receive 65s. 6d. per week, plus the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings not established. Issued 28th Jan., 1919. (177)

Engineers and Shipbuilders' Employers' Association (Cardiff, Newport, Barry and Penarth districts) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—Men concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 5s. per week, boys 2s. 6d., as from and including the period for which payment was made on the pay day in the week ended 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 28th Jan., 1919. (178)

London and District Association of Engineering Employers (representing Plenty & Sons, Newbury) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Steam Engine Makers' Society and the Ironfounders' Society. Award—Pre-war base rates of fitters and turners to be increased to 34s. per week (with a proportionate advance to machine hands), blacksmiths, copper-smiths and moulders to 34s., patternmakers to 36s., as from and including 22nd Nov., 1918. Issued 29th Jan., 1919. (179)

Aberdeen Employers' Association v. National Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers. Award—Men concerned, 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 5s. per week, boys 2s. 6d., from and including the pay period for which payment was made in the week ended 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 31st Jan., 1919. (182)

Coventry and District Engineering Employers' Association v. Workers Union. Award—Claim that plate and machine moulders be paid the sand moulders rate of wages not established. Issued 31st Jan., 1919. (185)

Halifax District Engineering Employers' Association (representing Woodhouse & Mitchell and Denham Pearson & Co., Ltd., both of Brighouse) and Bradly, Ltd. (Brighouse) v. Ironfounders' Society. Award—Claim that the Society's members employed by the firms named should be paid the Huddersfield rate not established. Issued 31st Jan., 1919. (186)

Textile Trades.

West Riding Spinners' Federation v. General Union of Textile Workers and the Bradford and District Wool Top and Noil Warehousemen's Union. Award—Men concerned, yarn warehousemen, to receive 53s. per week wages, inclusive of war allowances. Issued 2nd Jan., 1919. (121)

Dundee and District Spinners and Manufacturers' Trade Committee (representing the Dundee and District Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, Ltd., and the Non-Associated Jute Spinners and Manufacturers' Committee) v. Scottish Council of Textile Trade Unions. Award—The normal working week of 55 hours having been reverted to, the advances granted under the award 1605 are payable on a normal week of 55 hours in terms of the award No. 2911, as from the date when the normal week was reverted to. Issued 31st Jan., 1919. (187)

Clothing Trades.

Yeovil and District Association of Glove Manufacturers v. Amalgamated Society of Glovers and United Glovers' Mutual Aid Society. Award—Cutters on piecework or task work to receive an advance of 20 per cent. on their pre-war prices, men other than cutters 10 per cent. Men 18 years of age and over (other than elderly men) employed at time rates to receive an advance of 5s. and boys 2s. 6d. a week. These advances are to be payable as from the beginning of the first full pay following 21st Nov., 1918. Any general advances given since 31st Aug. to the workpeople concerned to merge in the advances granted except the 5s. advance to time-work wheelmen in September. Normal working week to consist of 50 hours; overtime at the rate of time and a quarter. Issued 9th Jan., 1919. (135)

Transport Trades.

Nevill's Dock and Railway Company, Ltd. (Llanely) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Decision—Claim for an advance in wages of 6s. per week not established. Working hours of men concerned to be reduced from 54 to 53 per week, to take effect on and from 2nd Dec., 1918. Issued 2nd Jan., 1919. (124)

Shropshire Union Railways and Canal Company v. Shropshire Union Railways and Canal Company's Employees' Union. Decision—Claim for certain rates of wages and conditions as obtain at Liverpool and Chester not established. Issued 4th Jan., 1919. (125)

North British Railway Co. (Silloth) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—Men concerned to receive an advance of 1½d. per hour. Extra payments made for overtime, &c., shall continue to be calculated according to the existing practice, but on the basis of the increased hourly rate fixed by this award instead of the existing rate. This award is to take effect as from the commencement of the day shift (6 a.m. or 7 a.m. as the case may be) on Monday, 8th Jan., 1919. Issued 13th Jan., 1919. (141)

Glasgow Subway Railway Co. v. Workers' Union. Award—Men concerned aged 18 years and over are to receive 3s. 6d. a week war advance and boys 1s. 9d. from the beginning of the first pay after 22nd Nov., 1918. Issued 14th Jan., 1919. (145)

Railway Executive Committee v. Electrical Trades Union, National Union of General Workers, Workers' Union and National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers. Award—Men concerned, aged 18 years and over, who are employed in electrical trades on the railways, to receive 5s. a week war advance, and boys 2s. 6d., from and including the pay period for which payment was made in the week ended 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 14th Jan., 1919. (149)

Port of London Authority and Association of Master Lightermen and Barge Owners v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers and Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—Dock tug drivers and stokers concerned to receive an advance of 5s. per week from the beginning of first pay after 1st Dec., 1918. Issued 21st Jan., 1919. (158)

Paper, Printing, and Bookbinding Trades.

Scottish Alliance of Masters in the Printing and Kindred Trades v. Scottish District Council of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers. Award—Bookbinders and machine rulers concerned to receive an advance of 1s. 6d. a week above the minimum rates at present obtaining. Issued 14th Jan., 1919. (148)

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

Admiralty v. National Association of Coopers. Award—The rates of time-workers employed at the Royal Victualling

yards to be increased by 2s. per week, and piece-work rates by 5 per cent. Other portions of claim not established—recommended to the parties' mutual consideration. Issued 21st Jan., 1919. (160)

Sheffield and District Saw Mill Proprietors' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Award—Men concerned to receive an advance of 4d. an hour, as from and including 1st Jan., 1919. Issued 31st Jan., 1919. (183)

Waring & Gillow, Ltd. (represented by the Liverpool Aircraft Manufacturers' Committee) v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Decision—The operation of gluing up propellers as carried out by the labourers concerned is not skilled work. Issued 31st Jan., 1919. (184)

Chemical, Explosives, Brick, Pottery and Glass Trades.

Staffordshire Potteries Manufacturers' Association (representing J. McIntyre & Co., Ltd., Bullers, Ltd., Vickers, Ltd., Doulton & Co., Ltd., Taylor, Tunnicliffe & Co., Ltd., and Mr. William Kent), Gaskell and Grocott, Longport; C. W. Outram & Co., Woodville; and the Park Hall Pottery Co., Longton, v. National Society of Pottery Workers. Award—Present war bonus of 16½ per cent. to be increased to 33½ per cent., making, with the percentage advances to wages, a total of 60 per cent. over pre-war rates, the bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent. to merge in this advance, to take effect from 14th Oct., 1918. Issued 2nd Jan., 1919. (122)

Staffordshire Potteries Manufacturers' Association v. Insulator, China Furniture and Electrical Appliances Turners' Union. Award—Present war bonus of 16½ per cent. to be increased to 33½ per cent., making, with wages advances, a total of 60 per cent., over pre-war rates, the bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent. on earnings to merge in this advance, to take effect from 14th Oct., 1918. Issued 2nd Jan., 1919. (123)

Ferris & Co., Ltd., Wholesale and Export Druggists and Surgical Instrument Makers (Bristol) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Decision—Claim by the employers to pay a lower rate than the agreed minimum of the drug and fine chemical industry not established. Issued 7th Jan., 1919. (129)

Chemical Employers' Federation v. United Operative Plumbers' and Domestic Engineers' Association. Award—Present rate of chemical plumbers employed in the Tees, Tyne, Manchester, Yorkshire, Widnes and Runcorn districts to be increased to 1s. 7d. an hour inclusive of the 12½ per cent. and other bonuses at present paid; to take effect as from and including 22nd Nov., 1918. Issued 13th Jan., 1919. (144)

Public Utility Services.

Gas Light and Coke Co., Ltd. (Beckton) v. the National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers. Decision—Claim for the recognised London rate to be paid to pipefitters in company's works at Beckton not established. Issued 8th Jan., 1919. (134)

Wolverhampton Corporation v. Gas, Municipal and General Workers' Union. Award—Men to receive 5s. per week war advance, boys and youths under 18 years of age 2s. 6d. per week from and including the week ended 26th Oct., 1918. Issued 10th Jan., 1919. (139)

Dartford Urban District Council, Leyton Urban District Council, St. Pancras Borough Council, Gravesend Corporation, Linton Corporation, Reigate Corporation, Chiswick Electricity Supply Corporation, Ltd., Hendon Electric Supply Co., Richmond (Surrey) Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd., Smithfield Markets Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Twickenham and Teddington Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Uxbridge and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd. (in respect of their Chelmsford undertaking), the Conference of Chief Officials of the London Electric Supply Companies (representing the following companies: Metropolitan Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Brompton and Kensington Electricity Supply Co., Ltd., Central Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Charing Cross, West End and City Electricity Co., Ltd., Chelsea Electricity Supply Co., Ltd., City of London Electric Lighting Co., Ltd., County of London Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Kensington and Knightsbridge Electric Lighting Co., Ltd., London Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., Notting Hill Electric Lighting Co., Ltd., St. James's and Pall Mall Electric Light Co., Ltd., South London Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., South Metropolitan Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd., and Westminster Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., London United Tramways, Ltd., Metropolitan Electric Tramways, Ltd., South Metropolitan Electric Tramways and Lighting Co., Ltd., North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., North Metropolitan Electric Power Distribution Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames Corporation, Hornsey Corporation, Croydon Corporation, East Ham Corporation, Wimbledon Corporation, the Borough Councils of Battersea, Bermondsey, Belling, Fulham, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Islington, Poplar, St. Marylebone, Shoreditch, Southwark, Stepney, Stoke Newington and Woolwich, and the Urban District Councils of Barking, Barnes, Beckenham, Epsom, Erith, Finchley, Heston and Isleworth, Ilford, Walthamstow, Watford and Willesden) v. Electrical Trades Union, National

Amalgamated Union of General Workers, Workers' Union and National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers. Award—Men concerned, 18 years of age and over, to receive war advance of 5s., boys 2s. 6d. a week, from and including the pay period for which

payment was made in the week ended 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 14th Jan., 1919. (150)

Weardale and Consett Water Co. v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Men concerned, aged 18 years and over to receive 3s. 6d. per week war advance, and boys 1s. 9d., as from and including 22nd Nov., 1918. Issued 14th Jan., 1919. (152)

Metropolitan Borough Council of Wandsworth v. Municipal Employees' Association. Award—Men concerned, 18 years of age and over, and women to receive 5s. per week war advance as from first pay after 1st Dec., 1918. Issued 21st Jan., 1919. (156)

Bury Corporation v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The advances granted in July, 1917, to employees in the Gas and Electricity Department by the corporation were war advances, and should merge in the advances granted under Clause 6 of Award No. 2070 of the Committee on Production of 9th Aug., 1918. Issued 21st Jan., 1919. (162)

London County Council v. National Union of General Workers. Award—War wage advance of 23s. 6d. per week paid to the able-bodied men concerned to be increased to 28s. 6d. per week, payable at the rate of 4s. 9d. per day or shift; war wage advance of 30s. paid to able-bodied men concerned, aged 21 years and over, to be increased to 35s. per week, payable at the rate of 5s. 10d. per day or shift. These advances are to take effect as from the beginning of the first full pay following 23rd Jan., 1919. Issued 22nd Jan., 1919. (165)

Newcastle-on-Tyne Electric Supply Co., Ltd., and Cleveland and Durham Electric Power, Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Women concerned to receive a war wage advance of 3s. 6d. a week from the beginning of the first pay after 1st Jan., 1919. Issued 27th Jan., 1919. (176)

Miscellaneous Trades.

Irish Hide Markets Association (representing Woodman, Wilson and Co., Irish Leather Co., Ltd., City Hide and Skin Co., Ltd., Central Hide and Skin Co., Ltd., and Judd Bros., Dublin) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Award—Claim for 44-hour week not established. Carters' minimum wage of 40s. to be increased to 44s. per week, and yardmen and labourers' wage of 37s. 6d. to be increased to 40s. per week. Overtime rate to be increased from 10d. to 1s. per hour from first pay after 22nd Nov., 1918. Issued 6th Jan., 1919. (128)

National Federation of Co-operative Laundries v. Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers. Award—Female workers aged 18 years and over on entering laundry to be paid 2s. per week less than existing scale for not longer than six months; other claims on behalf of female workers not established. Male workers, motormen and horsemen aged 18 years and over to be paid an advance of 30s. per week over pre-war rates, and 2s. extra for Sunday ostling; male employees inside laundry to receive the following weekly advances over pre-war rates: 21 years and over, 22s. 6d.; 18 years, 15s.; 16 years, 10s.; under 16 years, 8s. In the case of men aged 21 years and over the minimum rate is to be 57s. 6d.; those under 18 years of age not entitled to a larger immediate advance than 5s. a week; over minimum rates to continue as provided for in the agreement of 28th Feb., 1918. The Court recommend for further discussion between the parties the shortening of working hours. Time and a quarter to be paid for work done over normal working week, 12 noon to be stopping time on Saturday, 6 days' annual leave (and statutory and customary holidays) with pay to continue to time-workers but not piece-workers. The award to take effect from and included in pay received on first pay day in November, 1918. Issued 8th Jan., 1919. (130)

Co-operative Union, Ltd. (acting on behalf of certain retail co-operative societies in the West Riding of Yorkshire) v. Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers. The question submitted was for an interpretation of certain points rising out of the Award of the Committee on Production No. 2523. Decision—Branch and coal managers to be paid weekly war bonuses as follows: men aged 21 years and over 22s. 6d.; men and women aged 18 years and over, 16 to 18 years, and under 16 years, 15s., 10s., and 8s. respectively, as provided under clause 7 of the before-mentioned Award; departmental managers are not included therein. Tailors, tailoresses, cloggers and such employees concerned in special trades not peculiar to the co-operative industry are not covered by the Award in question since they participate in the advances given from time to time in the respective industries. Issued 8th Jan., 1919. (131)

Ministry of Munitions (on behalf of National Projectile Factory, Cardonald) v. Workers' Union. Award—Women aged 18 years and over employed in the canteen to receive an advance of 5s., and girls under 18, of 2s. 6d. a week, from the beginning of the first pay after 1st Sept., 1918. Issued 8th Jan., 1919. (132)

Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. (Grangemouth) v. Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers. Award—Claim for an advance of 10s. per week to workpeople under 18 years of age, and of 20s. to adults, employed in soap works at Grangemouth, not established. Issued 9th Jan., 1919. (137)

Aldershot District Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., v. Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employers and Allied Workers. Award—From first pay in December, adult workers, 18 years of age and over, to receive a war wage advance of 5s. a week, any general increases granted since September, 1918, to merge therein. Overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a quarter; double time for Sunday work. Other items of claim not established. The awards do not embrace clerks, bakers and transport workers. Issued 14th Jan., 1919. (146)

South Wales Patent Fuel Manufacturers' Association v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—Fuel workers concerned employed at Newport, Cardiff, Port Talbot and Swansea to be paid an increase of 15 per cent. on existing basis rates from and including 22nd Nov., 1918. Issued 20th Jan., 1919. (155)

Master Bone Brush Makers' Association (London) v. National Society of Brush Makers. Award—Women employed as tooth brush drawing hands, indoor and outdoor workers, to receive an advance of 3d., making a total bonus of 6d. in the 1s. on piece prices; women, other than drawing hands, employed as indoor piece-workers, and also time-workers, to receive an advance of 10 per cent. on total earnings from the beginning of the first pay after 1st Jan., 1919. Issued 21st Jan., 1919. (161)

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND COURTS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT, 1896.

Building and Allied Trades.

BUILDING OPERATIVES.—Glasgow and West of Scotland Master Plumbers' Association (representing Messrs. J. W. Houston & Co.) v. Glasgow and Suburbs District Committee of Operative Plumbers' Association. Claim—For travelling time as from 8th Oct., 1918, to men employed on work at Mossend. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Macdonald. Award—Claim not established. Issued 24th Jan., 1919. W.A. 819.

Mining and Quarrying.

QUARRYWORKERS, &c.—Penmaenmawr and Welsh Granite Co. v. Amalgamated Union of Quarryworkers and Settmakers. Claim—For additional war bonus of 10s. per week to men, and 5s. per week to boys under 18. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. Le Breton, K.C., O.B.E. Award—Men of 18 years of age and youths doing adults' work to receive 5s. war advance per week, other youths 2s. 6d. per week. The 10 per cent. given provisionally pending this arbitration shall merge in amounts hereby awarded. Effective as from 16th Sept., 1918. Issued 14th Jan., 1919. W.A. 627.

Iron and Steel Trades.

STEEL DRESSERS.—Renton and Fisher, Ltd. (Hopetown Steel Works, Bathgate) v. Associated Iron, Steel and Brass Dressers of Scotland. Claim—For 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings to piece-workers concerned as from 24th Sept., 1918, until termination of piece-work about end of following month. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Macdonald. Award—Claim established. Issued 14th Jan., 1919. W.A. 657.

FORGE ROLLERS; SHINGLERS.—Scottish Manufactured Iron Trade v. Shinglers and Forge Rollers in Scottish Malleable Iron Trade. Claim—To be paid on full output of the forge, less 30 cwt., each shift to stand for itself. Court of Arbitration—Sir T. F. Wilson, K.B.E. (chairman); Mr. G. Pate, O.B.E. (employers' representative); Mr. J. Gavin, J.P. (labour representative). Award—Court are of opinion that shinglers and forgers in each work require treating separately, and strongly recommend parties to meet and adjust equitable rate. Issued 20th Jan., 1919. W.A. 780.

IRON AND STEEL OPERATIVES.—Consett Iron Co., Ltd. (County Durham) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—For certain advances to men employed filling slag, scale, and ashes, and in plate, bar and angle-cogging mills. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) Rates of 2d. per ton, plus percentage, for filling slag and shale to be increased to 2½d. per ton, plus percentage, and of 6d., plus percentage, per wagon for ashes to be increased to 6½d. per wagon, plus percentage. Claim for flat rate without percentages not established. These increases to be effective as from commencement of first full pay in Jan., 1919. (2) Men employed at shears at certain plate mills to receive additional 7½ per cent., to bring them up to Consett sliding scale percentage, but claim for 1s. per day for ripping plates not established. (3) Men employed in plate and bar mills paid on tonnage rates to have benefit of agreements dated 15th Oct., 1918, and 11th Dec., 1918, which bring their war increases up to 28s. 6d. per week., plus 7½ per cent. bonus. (4) Men employed as sawmen at Nos. 1 and 2 bar mills who did not participate in 15 per cent. increase in percentage given by Committee on Production Award 2286 to receive such increase as from beginning of first full pay after 23rd Aug., 1918. (5) Heaters' helpers at the angle-cogging mill, in order to put them on same terms as employees covered by Committee on Production Award 2286, to be given increase of 10 per cent. in percentage, payable to them as from commencement of first full pay in Nov., 1918. Claim for payment as on average of 180 tons per shift when under that amount not established. Issued 21st Jan., 1919. W.A. 600.

MILLMEN AND SHEARERS.—Employers' and employees' sides of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for Manufactured

Steel Trade of West of Scotland. Claim—By employees of Glasgow Iron and Steel Co.'s works, Wishaw, for payment for waiting time when the mills were idle. Further claim by the shearsmen for compensation when ingots from outside producers are introduced and rolled in the works, but not sheared by them. Arbitrator—Mr. W. J. Dunnachie. Award—Claim for payment for waiting time not established. Issued 23rd Jan., 1919. W.A. 768.

BOX TRIMMERS.—South Wales Siemens Steel Association v. Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation (No. 6 Division). Claim—For increase of 2s. per day and double time for Sunday work to box trimmers employed at No. 2 melting shop at Port Talbot Steel Works. Arbitrator—Mr. W. J. Dunnachie. Award—Claim not established. Issued 23rd Jan., 1919. W.A. 767.

STEEL MELTERS.—Steel Ingot Makers' Association v. Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation. Claim—With regard to (1) amount of basis tonnage rates to be paid to steel melters employed at Normanby Park works of Lysaght, Ltd., in respect of the 90-ton furnace recently erected at Scunthorpe; (2) employment and payment of fourth hand thereon. Court of Arbitration—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. (chairman); Mr. D. M. Maclay (employers' representative); The Rt. Hon. W. Adamson, M.P. (labour representative). Award—(1) Rate of payment in respect of 90-ton furnace to be according to agreement dated 20th July, 1912. (2) Claim not established, as such request is covered by same agreement. Issued 28th Jan., 1919. W.A. 930.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

OPERATIVE HEATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS.—National Association of Master Heating and Domestic Engineers v. National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers. Claim—Revision of terms of national agreement as to working rules and conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—(1) Recognised rate of wages for each district to be observed. (2) Chargehands to receive such extra remuneration as is agreed. (3) Forty-seven hours per week on "one break" system, and weekly time rates prevailing on 18th Dec. to apply thereto. (4) Overtime for (a) first five week days, time and quarter for first two hours and time and half afterwards; (b) Saturdays, time and half; (c) no reduction for meal time, and each day to be reckoned separately. (5) Rate for Sunday and Christmas Day to be double time, Bank and other trade holidays to be time and half. (6) Night shift to be paid at rate of time and quarter for each hour worked, and overtime at time and quarter for first two hours, and thereafter time and half, at night shift rates. (7) Outworking allowances fixed for men working away from shop. (8) For exceptionally dirty work one shilling extra per day or part of day. (9) Payment of wages on Friday evenings, or by other mutual arrangement. (10) One hour's notice or pay to terminate engagement. (11) Employer or workmen need not necessarily be members of an association or union, but district rate of wages is to be observed. (12) Apprentices to be given special facilities, and to commence not later than at age of 16 years, and continue until 21 years of age; thereafter, until he is 22, he may be employed as an improver; and, according to age after he is 20, to receive 3d., 2d., or 1d. per hour under the standard fitter's rate. (13) Local and central conferences to deal with conciliation, and, failing settlement, dispute to be submitted to Ministry of Labour; pending a decision there shall be no stoppage of work. (14) Three months' notice by either side to alter these rules. Operative at the commencement of first full pay following date hereof. Issued 14th Jan., 1919. W.A. 507.

JIG AND GAUGE MAKERS.—Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—On behalf of members employed as jig and gauge makers at Close Works, Gateshead, that 2s. 6d. of 8s. paid over and above fitters' rates to these time-workers should not have been merged as a bonus in amount due under 12½ per cent. bonus. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Claim not established. Issued 21st Jan., 1919. W.A. 593.

TUBE OPERATIVES.—British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd. v. Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation. Claim—For terms of Committee on Production Awards 1920 and 2800. Arbitrator—Sir W. Robinson. Award—Advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 years, and 2s. 6d. per week to boys. Effective as from 2nd Dec., 1918. Issued 25th Jan., 1919. W.A. 884.

TUBE OPERATIVES.—British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—For terms of Committee on Production Awards 1920 and 2800. Arbitrator—Sir W. Robinson. Award—Advance of 5s. per week to men aged 18 years, and 2s. 6d. per week to boys. Effective as from 2nd Dec., 1918. Issued 25th Jan., 1919. W.A. 885.

MOULDERS, FITTERS, &c.—R. Hyde & Sons, Ltd. (Sheffield and Chesterfield) v. Certain workpeople. Claim—Concerning notice issued by firm intimating discontinuation of payment for 1 hour per day travelling time at data rate of wages to certain men travelling from Sheffield to Chesterfield. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—Claim established as long as the eleven men concerned are retained in the firm's employ, and the present conditions remained unchanged. Issued 25th Jan., 1919. W.A. 861.

FEMALE STOREKEEPERS AND CLOAK-ROOM ATTENDANTS.—Ministry of Munitions (Ailsa Craig Works, Chiswick) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—For advance of 5s. to women, and 2s. 6d. to girls. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—Cloakroom attendants to receive war advance of 2s.

per week, and storekeepers 1s. per week. Effective from commencement of first full pay in Jan., 1919. Issued 31st Jan., 1919. W.A. 1055.

Textile Trades.

WOOL WEAVERS, WARPERS, &c.—Convoy Woollen Co., Ltd. (Convoy, Co. Donegal, Ireland) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—(1) Minimum of 10s. per week for beginners (boys and girls), 14 years and over. (2) 15 per cent. advance on present rates for weavers. (3) 25 per cent. advance on present earnings to other time- and piece-workers. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Andrews, K.C. Award—(1) Claim established. (2) Piece-workers: 50 per cent. increase over pre-war statement to weavers; 60 per cent. over pre-war statement to warpers, darners and speckers; 15 per cent. increase on present earnings to teasers and finishers. (3) Advance of 12½ per cent. to time-workers over 18 whose present wage is not less than 27s. 6d. per week, 16½ per cent. where wage is between 20s. and 27s. 6d. per week, and 20 per cent. where wage is less than 20s. per week. Time-workers under 18 years to receive one-half of these advances. (4) By agreement working week to consist of 49½ hours, with one break for meals per day. Effective as from 4th Jan., 1919. W.A. 238.

WOOL OPERATIVES.—Kilkenny Woollen Mills, Ltd. (Kilkenny, Ireland) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—(1) Increases to men of 15s. per week to time-workers, 80 per cent. on pre-war statement to piece-workers. (2) Increase to women of 80 per cent. on pre-war statement to piece-workers; 8s. per week all round to winders, spinners, bankers, workers; 8s. per week time and a half to 12 mid- and handers-in. (3) Overtime: time and a half to 12 mid- and handers-in. (4) Double time to men from 6.30 p.m. to 6.30 a.m. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Andrews, K.C. Award—(1) 5s. per week advance to all male time-workers, except one man excluded by his contract; 4s. per week to all female time-workers. (2) 50 per cent. advance on pre-war statement to all male piece-workers (warpers) (40 per cent. in the case of a drawer) and to all female piece-workers, with merger of existing advances. Extra remuneration raised from 3d. to 4½d. per warp, but minimum wage for the payment of extra remuneration raised from 27s. 6d. to 40s. per week. (3) Overtime to all male time-workers at time and a half from stopping hour to midnight, and double time from midnight to starting hour. (4) Advances are war advances. Effective as from and including first pay day next after 28th Nov., 1918. Issued 4th Jan., 1919. W.A. 237.

WOOL WEAVERS, WARPERS, &c.—Spamount Woollen Co., Ltd. (Castlederg, Co. Tyrone, Ireland) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—15s. per week to time-workers, 75 per cent. on piece rates. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Andrews, K.C. Award—(1) Wages of time-workers to be advanced by 12½ per cent. on wage of not less than 27s. 6d. per week, by 16½ per cent. on wage between 20s. and 27s. 6d., and by 20 per cent. on wage less than 20s. per week. The wages of time-workers under 18 shall be advanced by one-half of these rates respectively. (2) Piece-workers: increase of 60 per cent. over pre-war statement to warpers, darners and speckers, 50 per cent. to weavers; increase of 15 per cent. on present earnings to teasers and finishers. (3) By agreement minimum wage for beginners to be 10s. per week; and overtime to be time and a quarter, except in cases (if any) of higher rates, which are to be continued. Effective as from and including date of resumption of work. Issued 4th Jan., 1919. W.A. 239.

MALE AND FEMALE CLERKS.—Hacking & Co., Ltd. (California Works, Bury) v. National Union of Clerks. Claim—For an advance of 35s. per week, plus 12½ per cent., to males of 21 years, and corresponding amounts to juniors and females. Arbitrator—Sir William Robinson. Award—Male clerks to be paid war advance of 6s. per week, female clerks 3s. per week. Effective as from beginning of first full pay following 24th Jan., 1919. Issued 29th Jan., 1919. W.A. 1063.

WOOLEN MILL OPERATIVES.—Hill & Sons, Ltd. (Dublin) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—For £1 per week over pre-war rates for time-workers, and equivalent increase to piece-workers. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Andrews, K.C. Award—(1) Wages of piece-workers to be advanced to total increase of 33½ per cent. on statements existing prior to publication of previous Award dated 13th Nov., 1917, subsequent advances to merge. (2) Wages of other workers of 18 years and over to be advanced by 3s. 6d. per week, and of workers under 18 years by 1s. 9d. per week. (3) These are war advances. Effective as from and including first pay day next after 1st Jan., 1919. Issued 31st Jan., 1919. W.A. 1082.

Clothing Trades.

CORSET OPERATIVES.—Waterhouse, Reynolds & Co. v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Claim—Increase of bonus from 3d. to 5d. in 1s. on total earnings. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—Bonus to be 4½d. in 1s. upon the first 25s. earned, any fraction in total weekly amount to be reckoned as a penny. Effective as from 7th Nov., 1918. Issued 10th Jan., 1919. W.A. 385.

CLICKERS.—Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for Boot and Shoe Trade of Leicester. Claim—For 6d. per dozen pairs extra on boots and 4d. on shoes cut from box calf, box hide and box kip leathers. Arbitrator—Alderman T. Smith. Award—Extra 3d. and 1½d. per dozen pairs on boots and shoes respectively cut from all box leathers, to be paid in addition to piece-work prices as set out in Leicester clickers' statement

dated 1903. Effective as and from working week commencing Monday, 30th Dec., 1918. Issued 15th Jan., 1919. W.A. 693.

Transport Trades.

MAIL CART DRIVERS, CARTERS, &c.—John Wallis & Sons (Dublin) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—(1) Increase of 6s. per week, overtime at rate of time and half, and a 10-hour day, with extra pay on Sundays, to Dublin mail cart drivers. (2) For employees at Waterford, Cork, Queenstown, Passage West and Limerick, increase of 10s. per week, extra for country work, delays and furniture packing, overtime at 1s. per hour, payment for holidays, and hours to be from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., with an hour for dinner. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) To Dublin mail cart drivers aged 21 years and over, advance of 5s. per week, but no definite hours can be fixed until a general scheme for Ireland is prepared. (2) To employees at Waterford, Cork, Queenstown, Passage West and Limerick being 21 years of age advance of 7s. per week. Carters engaged on country work till 9 p.m., and those absent from home overnight, to receive 3s. 9d. and 7s. 6d. per day extra respectively. Overtime on week days and Sundays to be 1s. per hour and 1s. 5d. per hour respectively. Holidays to be granted and paid for on Christmas Day, St. Stephen's Day, and St. Patrick's Day. When, owing to conditions of work, the dinner hour of a carter is postponed till 3 p.m., 9d. per day extra to be given. Other claims not established. No application for alteration in wages to be made for 6 months. Effective on and from 1st Jan., 1919. Issued 10th Jan., 1919. W.A. 649.

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

BURNERMEN.—United Alkali Co., Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—For 12½ per cent. bonus under Order 1061 to burnermen at St. Rollox Chemical Works. Arbitrator—Sheriff T. A. Fyfe. Award—Claim not established. Issued 23rd Dec., 1918. W.A. 8975/2.

CHEMICAL OPERATIVES.—Genatosan, Ltd., Mfg. Chemists (Penzance) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—(1) Increase of 5s. per week to males over 21 years and all females. (2) Boys of ages from 17 to 21 to receive £1 4s., £1 10s. and £2 per week, according to age. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—(1) Minimum rates to be increased by 4s. 8d. per week to males of 21 years and over, 4s. to males of 19 to 21 years, 3s. to females of 18 years and over. (2) Boys of 17 years to be paid not less than £1 4s. per week (11s. 6d. being war wage), and between 17 and 19 years to receive periodical advances as firm may determine individually. (3) Advances are war wages. (4) No notice to alter agreement as regards rates of pay shall be given before 1st May, 1919. Effective as from 1st Nov., 1918 (by consent). Issued 18th Jan., 1919. W.A. 579.

ENGINE DRIVERS, STOKERS, &c.—Ministry of Munitions (representing National Filling Factory, Quedgeley) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, and National Union of Railwaymen. Claim—For (1) extension of Committee on Production Awards 2035, 2795 and 2535; (2) in future awards men concerned to be treated as munition workers. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—(1) Men concerned are not "railwaymen," but should be treated as factory employees. (2) Men concerned should have received benefit of said Awards. (3) Outline of method for calculating any deficiency. Issued 20th Jan., 1919. W.A. 578.

FEMALES ENGAGED FILLING BAGS.—Thomas Owens & Sons, Ltd. (Forth Chemical Manure Works, Bo'ness) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—Advance as from 1st Sept., 1918, of 5s. per week to women of 18 years, 2s. 6d. per week to those under 18 years, in accordance with Statutory Rules and Orders 1073. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Macdonald. Award—Claim not established. Issued 21st Jan., 1919. W.A. 604.

Food and Drink Trades.

FLOUR MILL OPERATIVES.—Irish Flour Millers' Association v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—(1) Reduction in hours. (2) An all round increase of 12s. per week. (3) Overtime rate to be time and a half, double time on Sundays. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) As from 13th Jan., 1919, week to be 56 hours, until normal week is fixed for flour milling trade in Great Britain, when the same shall apply to Ireland. (2) As from 1st Jan., 1919, advance of 7s. 6d. per week to workmen over 21. (3) Overtime rate to be time and a quarter in country mills, time and a half in other mills. By agreement Sunday rate to be double time. (4) No application for alteration in wages or conditions to be made for six months from 1st Jan., 1919. Issued 8th Jan., 1919. W.A. 338.

ENGINE DRIVERS, &c.—Bannatyne & Sons, Flour Millers, (Limerick) v. Limerick Stationary Enginedrivers and Firemen's Society. Claim—(1) The equivalent of the 12½ per cent. bonus to time-workers. (2) Eight hour day for enginedrivers and firemen. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Men over 21 years to receive advance of 7s. 6d. per week. (2) Present normal working week to remain unaltered until a general alteration of hours in the flour milling trade is instituted in Ireland in sympathy with a similar alteration in Great Britain. Effective as from 1st Jan., 1919. Issued 10th Jan., 1919. W.A. 460.

TURNMEN, FLOURMILLING OPERATIVES.—Friday, Metford & Co., Ltd. (Gloucester) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General

Workers' Union. Claim as to whether 1d. per hour granted in Feb., 1918, is a war wage advance or whether for the purposes of the Committee on Production award to the milling trade it is an advance in wages other than war wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—(1) The general advance of 3d. per hour in which turnmen participated as well as day men shall be regarded as payment on account of war advance given by Committee on Production Award 1655. (2) Extra 3d. per hour to turnmen is not to be so regarded but they are entitled to receive this in addition. Issued 17th Jan., 1919. W.A. 714.

Public Utility Services.

GASWORKERS, &c.—The Haverfordwest Corporation v. National Amalgamated Labourers' Union. Claim (1) on behalf of gasworkers for extension of Committee on Production Award No. 1068 and agreement dated 1st Oct., 1918. (2) To all other workers increase of 14s. per week. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—(1) Men employed in gasworks to receive war advance of 8d. per shift or day worked, able-bodied men of 21 years, who are plain time-workers in gasworks to receive in addition to above increase a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings which shall not alter or become part of time rates. (2) Other men concerned to receive war advance of 5s. per week, payable at rate of 10d. per day or shift. (3) Any man who concurrently with employment by this Corporation is engaged and paid by any other person or persons shall not be entitled to this award except to the extent by which such payment by such person or persons falls short of benefit hereby awarded. Effective as on and from 21st Dec., 1918. Issued 7th Jan., 1919. W.A. 715.

CLERKS.—Warrington Corporation v. National Union of Clerks. Claim—Total war advance of 35s. per week, plus 12½ per cent. bonus to clerical staff in the electricity department. Arbitrator—Sir William Robinson. Award—Various war advances to different individuals. Effective in most cases from 1st Oct., 1918. Issued 11th Jan., 1919. W.A. 631.

CARTERS AND OTHER EMPLOYEES.—Ilkley Urban District Council v. Amalgamated Association of Carters and Motor-men. Claim for (1) award of Committee on Production granting 5s. per week advance as from 14th Sept., 1918, to be extended to transport section. (2) 5s. per week advance to other employees as from 16th July, 1918. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. Le Breton, K.C., O.B.E. Award—(1) Claim established. (2) As from first full pay day following 1st Oct., 3s. 6d. per week advance. (3) Half these advances to youths under 18 not doing adults' work. Issued 14th Jan., 1919. W.A. 628.

BRAKESMEN, SMITHS, &c.—London County Council Rolling Stock Conciliation Board. Claim—(1) Fitter's rate for four brakemen at Holloway car-shed, engaged since 1st Jan., 1916, on work previously done by skilled fitters. (2) Smiths and hammermen to be paid flat rate of 1s. per hour and 9d. per hour respectively. (3) Storekeepers, warehousemen and car washers to be paid advances given to the engineering and foundry trades by awards of Committee on Production of Aug. and Dec., 1918. (4) Car washers to have reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per shift and certain overtime rates. Court of Arbitration—Mr. J. B. Baillie (Chairman), Sir G. Watt Truscott (Employers' Representative), Mr. Frank Smith (Labour Representative). Award—(1) Claim not established. (2) Smiths and hammermen shall be paid existing rates applicable in London to general engineering smiths and hammermen. (3) Advance to storekeepers and warehousemen of 8s. 6d. per full ordinary week, 3s. 6d. to be payable on and after pay day of week ending 23rd Nov., 1918, and remaining 5s. on and after pay day of week ending 7th Dec., 1918. (4) Same advances to car washers as (3); shift of 9 hours to be reduced to 8 hours and same amount of work to be done as previously; reduction of hours to be effective from date to be agreed upon by parties; rest day to be paid at rate of double time; other claim not established. Issued 20th Jan., 1919. W.A. 771.

FEMALE ROPEWAY OPERATORS, STOKERS, LABOURERS, &c., AT POWER HOUSE.—Sheffield Corporation (Electricity Department) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—That Order S.R. and O. 1073 granting 5s. to women, 2s. 6d. to girls, should be granted to women and girls concerned. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—Claim not established. Issued 22nd Jan., 1919. W.A. 760.

ARMATURE WINDERS, &c.—Bradford Corporation Tramways v. Electrical Trades Union. Claim as to whether certain men who make or repair former wound field and armature coils for traction motors are entitled to the rate of 7½d. per hour, plus 30s. war bonus. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Whiting, C.B. Award—Claim established, payable under the 47 hour agreement. Issued 27th Jan., 1919. W.A. 981.

AGREEMENTS APPROVED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER SECTION 1 OF THE WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) ACT, 1918.

Building Trade.

BUILDERS.—Bradford Master Builders' Association and Bradford Operative Builders. Agreement—Increase of 1d. per hour to masons and bricklayers (15½d. to 16½d., plus 12½ per cent. bonus), joiners (15d. to 16d., plus 12½ per cent. bonus), and labourers (13d. to 14d., plus 12½ per cent. bonus). Effective

as from and including the first full pay following 1st January, 1919. Signed, 17th December, 1918.

Engineering and Foundry Trades.

STEEL DRESSERS.—The Atlas Steel Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Armadale, Messrs. Dickson and Mann, Ltd., Armadale, The North British Steel Foundry, Ltd., Bathgate, and Bathgate Foundry, Ltd., Bathgate, and the Associated Iron, Steel and Brass Dressers of Scotland. Agreement—Increase in rate of wages for steel dressers in this district by 1s. 7½d. per week, thus bringing the standard rate up to the standard rate in the West of Scotland area. Effective as from and including the first full pay in the New Year, payable on 18th January, 1919. Date of agreement, 24th December, 1918. W.A.(M.) 9834.

LABOURERS.—Ayrshire Founders' Association and Workers' Union Agreement—Same advance to labourers as has been awarded to the moulders and dressers by the C.O.P. Date of agreement, 10th December, 1918. W.A.(M.) 9834.

Chemical Trade.

JOINERS.—Chemical Employers' Federation (Western District) and National Associations of Carpenters and Joiners (Widnes and Runcorn Districts). Agreement—Rate to joiners of 1s. 6d. per hour, inclusive of the 12½ per cent. bonus, as from 1st December, 1918. The question of working hours generally to be considered by the Chemical Employers' Federation on 13th January, 1919. The Federation agree to follow whatever decision as to a further advance may be arrived at by the Builders' Association in Widnes. In future, however, the chemical firms will require to be parties to any negotiations for variations in wages or conditions. Signed, 7th January, 1919. I.C. 6042.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1918.

MUNITIONS OF WAR—TRIBUNALS

No. 1815

THE MUNITIONS TRIBUNALS (WAGES REGULATION) RULES, 1918, DATED 3RD DECEMBER, 1918, MADE IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 15 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915 (4 & 5 GEO. 5, c. 54), AS AMENDED BY THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, c. 99), AND THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1917 (7 & 8 GEO. 5, c. 45), AND IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 5 OF THE WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) ACT, 1918 (8 & 9 GEO. 5, c. 61), BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE AS FAR AS RELATES TO OFFENCES AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF ORDERS, AND BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AS FAR AS RELATES TO OTHER MATTERS.

1. The Local Munitions Tribunals shall have jurisdiction to deal with all complaints that an offence has been committed under the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918, hereinafter called "the said Act."

2. Any complaint against an employer under the said Act may, notwithstanding any rule of law to the contrary, be made by or on behalf of a Trade Union.

3. Any party to any proceedings under the said Act against an employer may appear by an officer of the Trade Union or Federation of employers to which he belongs.

4. In any proceedings under the said Act for failure to pay wages as required by the said Act—

(i) The Tribunal may, whether there is a conviction or not, and whether or not a fine is imposed, order the employer to pay to the workman by or on whose behalf the proceedings were taken such sum as appears to the Tribunal to be due to him on account of wages calculated at the prescribed or substituted rate.

(ii) If it appears to the Tribunal that any question arises as to whether there is a prescribed or substituted rate applicable to the class to which the workman belongs, or as to what is the prescribed or substituted rate for that class, the Tribunal shall report the question to the Minister of Labour.

5. Subject as aforesaid, the Munitions Tribunals Rules, 1917, shall apply, with the necessary modifications, to proceedings under the said Act, as if an offence under the said Act were an offence under the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 to 1917.

6. These Rules may be cited as the Munitions Tribunals (Wages Regulation) Rules, 1918, and shall come into force as from the 4th day of December, 1918.

Signed as far as relates to offences and the enforcement of orders by

Cave,

One of His Majesty's Secretaries of State.

Home Office,
Whitehall, S.W.1.

Signed as far as relates to other matters by
Winston S. Churchill,
Minister of Munitions.
Ministry of Munitions,
6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

No. 1816
S.83

THE MUNITIONS TRIBUNALS (WAGES REGULATION) (SCOTLAND) RULES, 1918, DATED 20TH DECEMBER, 1918, MADE IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 15 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915 (4 & 5 GEO. 5, c. 54), AS AMENDED BY THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, c. 99), AND THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1917 (7 & 8 GEO. 5, c. 45), AND OF SECTION 5 OF THE WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) ACT, 1918 (8 & 9 GEO. 5, c. 61), BY THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND AS FAR AS RELATES TO OFFENCES AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF ORDERS, AND BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AS FAR AS RELATES TO OTHER MATTERS.

1. A Local Munitions Tribunal shall have jurisdiction to deal with complaints that an offence has been committed under the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918, hereinafter called "the said Act."

2. Any complaint against an employer under the said Act may, notwithstanding any rule of law to the contrary, be made by or on behalf of a Trade Union.

3. Any party to any proceedings against an employer under the said Act may appear by an officer of the Trade Union or Federation of employers to which he belongs.

4. In any proceedings under the said Act for failure to pay wages as required by the said Act—

(i) The Tribunal may, whether there is a conviction or not, and whether or not a fine is imposed, order the employer to pay to the workman by or on whose behalf the proceedings were taken such sum as appears to the Tribunal to be due to him on account of wages calculated at the prescribed or substituted rate, and such order or a copy thereof certified by the Clerk shall be a sufficient warrant for the recovery by civil diligence of such sum, and such diligence may be executed in the same manner as if the proceedings were on an extract decree of the Sheriff's Small Debt Court.

(ii) If it appears to the Tribunal that any question arises as to whether there is a prescribed or substituted rate applicable to the class to which the workman belongs, or as to what is the prescribed or substituted rate for that class, the Tribunal shall report the question to the Minister of Labour.

5. Subject as aforesaid, the Munitions Tribunals (Scotland) Rules, 1917, as amended by any subsequent rules, shall apply, with the necessary modifications, to proceedings under the said Act, as if an offence under the said Act were an offence under the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 to 1917.

6. These Rules may be cited as the Munitions Tribunals (Wages Regulation) (Scotland) Rules, 1918, and shall come into force as from the 21st day of December, 1918.

Signed as far as relates to offences and the enforcement of orders by

Robert Munro,
Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office,
Whitehall, S.W.1.

Signed as far as relates to other matters by

Winston S. Churchill,
Minister of Munitions.

Ministry of Munitions,
6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

No. 1817

THE MUNITIONS TRIBUNALS (WAGES REGULATION) (IRELAND) RULES, 1918, DATED 21ST DECEMBER, 1918, MADE IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 15 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915 (4 & 5 GEO. 5, c. 54), AS AMENDED BY THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, c. 99), AND THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1917 (7 & 8 GEO. 5, c. 45), AND IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 5 OF THE WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) ACT, 1918 (8 & 9 GEO. 5, c. 61), BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AS FAR AS RELATES TO OFFENCES AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF ORDERS, AND BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AS FAR AS RELATES TO OTHER MATTERS.

1. The Local Munitions Tribunals shall have jurisdiction to deal with all complaints that an offence has been committed under the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918, hereinafter called "the said Act."

2. Any complaint against an employer under the said Act may, notwithstanding any rule of law to the contrary, be made by or on behalf of a Trade Union.

3. Any party to any proceedings against an employer may appear by an officer of the Trade Union or Federation of employers to which he belongs.

4. In any proceedings under the said Act for failure to pay wages as required by the said Act—

(i) The Tribunal may, whether there is a conviction or not, and whether or not a fine is imposed, order the employer to pay to the workman by or on whose behalf the proceedings were taken such sum as appears to the Tribunal to be due to him on account of wages calculated at the prescribed or substituted rate.

(ii) If it appears to the Tribunal that any question arises as to whether there is a prescribed or substituted rate applicable to the class to which the workman belongs, or as to what is the prescribed or substituted rate for that class, the Tribunal shall report the question to the Minister of Labour.

5. Subject as aforesaid, the Munitions Tribunals (Ireland) Rules, 1917, shall apply, with the necessary modifications, to proceedings under the said Act, as if an offence under the said Act were an offence under the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 to 1917.

6. These Rules may be cited as the Munitions Tribunals (Wages Regulation) (Ireland) Rules, 1918, and shall come into force as from the 21st day of December, 1918.

Signed as far as relates to offences and the enforcement of orders by

James H. Campbell,
J. O. Wylie,
Lords Justices and General
Governors of Ireland.

Dublin Castle,

21st December, 1918.

Signed as far as relates to other matters by

Winston S. Churchill,
Minister of Munitions.

Ministry of Munitions,
6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1911 to 1918.

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:—

508X. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of Wicker Crates, made of interlaced wooden wands and used for carrying earthenware.

(This may involve a reconsideration of decision A.1793X.)

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:—

2444X. Workmen employed by a colliery company or committee as whole time pick sharpeners at a weekly wage.

2447. Apprentices over 16 years of age employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour elsewhere than in Scotland in trades set out in Schedule VI. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, who have not signed the agreements purporting to bind them as indentured apprentices.

2448X. Apprentices over 16 years of age employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour elsewhere than in Scotland in trades set out in Schedule I. of the National Insurance (Part II) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, or in munitions work who have not signed the agreements purporting to bind them as indentured apprentices.

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

2443. Workmen chosen by a committee of the workmen to sharpen workmen's picks and remunerated by fees and not by a regular weekly wage.

2445. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the preparation of antitoxic serums which are not intended for use in war.

2446. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in distilling potable spirits or in manufacturing alcohol for industrial purposes not covered by decision A2121X (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1917).

NOTE.—Decisions in which the Umpire has decided that contributions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II) (Munitions 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 ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

LACE AND NET FINISHING TRADE.

VARIATION OF GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES AND GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES.

The Lace Finishing Trade Board have varied the general minimum time-rates of wages for certain processes in the lace and net finishing trade from 4d. to 4 1/2d. an hour, with corresponding increases in the minimum rates for learners, and also certain general minimum piece-rates of wages; and the Minister of Labour, in pursuance of his statutory powers, has made an Order, under Section 4 (2) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, dated 8th February, 1919, confirming these general minimum time-rates and general minimum piece-rates as varied, and specifying 14th February, 1919, as the date from which these rates shall 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 does not correspond with the beginning of the period for which wages are paid by the employer, the rates become effective as from the beginning of the first full pay-period following the date specified, but in no case later than the 20th February, 1919.

The penalty for paying wages at less than the above-mentioned minimum rates is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence; but in certain circumstances 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, Lace and Net Finishing Trade Board, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

LACE AND NET FINISHING TRADE.

PROPOSAL TO FIX, CANCEL AND VARY CERTAIN GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES OF WAGES.

The Lace and Net Finishing Trade Board having obtained the consent of the Minister of Labour, under Section 3 (5) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to the issue of a notice of proposal, have issued a Notice dated 23rd January, 1919, stating that they propose to fix, cancel and vary certain general minimum piece-rates of wages.

Objections to the proposed variations may be lodged with the Trade Board within two months from 23rd January, 1919. Objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Lace and Net Finishing Trade Board, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from whom further particulars with regard to the Trade Board's proposals can be obtained.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MAKE A SPECIAL ORDER WITH RESPECT TO THE AERATED WATERS TRADE.

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

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

3. Objections to the draft Special Order must be sent to the Minister of Labour at the above address within forty-two days from 24th January, 1919.

4. Every objection must be in writing, and must state:— (a) The specific grounds of objection; and (b) The omissions, additions or modifications asked for.

APPENDIX.

TRADE.

The Aerated Waters Trade, that is to say, the manufacture, wherever carried on, of mineral or aerated waters, non-alcoholic cordials, flavoured syrups, unfermented sweet drinks, and other similar beverages, and the manufacture in unlicensed premises of brewed liquors, including (a) the operations of bottle washing, bottling and filling, and all other operations preparatory to the sale of any of the aforesaid liquids in bottles, jars, syphons, casks or other similar receptacles; and including also (b) the operations of bottle washing, bottling and filling, and all subsidiary operations preparatory to the sale in bottles, jars or other similar receptacles of cider, ale, stout, porter and other alcoholic beers, where all or any of such last-mentioned operations are or is conducted or carried on in association with or in conjunction with all or any of the operations specified under (a) above, so as to form a common or interchangeable form of employment for workers, and whether the two sets of operations or any of them are or is carried on simultaneously or not.

SPECIAL ORDER MADE UNDER SECTION I. OF THE TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1918; WITH RESPECT TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.

THE Minister of Labour has, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, made a Special Order, dated 24th January, 1919, that from and after that date the following provision shall have effect. That is to say:—

Article 1.—The Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, shall apply to the trade specified in the appendix to this Order.

Article 2.—This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Tobacco) Order, 1919.

APPENDIX.

TRADE.

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

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

JANUARY, 1919.

Table with 3 columns: District, Certifying Surgeon, Place and time for Examination.*

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.

ANTHRAX: DISINFECTION OF MATERIAL

THE Home Secretary has appointed a Committee—

(1) To advise as to the arrangements to be made for the establishment of a trial disinfecting station as recommended in the Report of the Departmental Committee on Anthrax; (2) To carry out therein the disinfection of such infected materials as may be directed by the Home Office, and, subject to any instructions which may be given by the Home Office, to control the working of the Station; (3) To make recommendations as to the construction, equipment and working of the Stations to be erected for carrying out completely the disinfection of infected material as recommended by the Departmental Committee; and (4) To advise on any other matters which may be referred to them from time to time in connection with the scheme. The Chairman of the Committee is Sir William Middlebrook, M.P., and the Secretary is Mr. G. E. Duckering. Any communications on the subject should be addressed to the Secretary at 72, Bridge Street, Manchester.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR: APPOINTMENTS DEPARTMENT.

(CHANGE OF ADDRESS.)

THE Headquarters of the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour have been removed to St. Ermin's Hotel, Westminster, London, S.W.1, to which address all inquiries for the Headquarters of the Department should be directed. The London District Directorate of the Department will remain at Horrex's Hotel, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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.

NATIONAL FOOD JOURNAL.

THE National Food Journal is issued by the Ministry of Food on the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month and may be purchased, at the price of 2d., from the same sources as the LABOUR GAZETTE (see front page of cover).

The latest issue contains, inter alia, the Report of the Sub-Committee on Reforms appointed by the Consumers' Council and a complete list of Retail Maximum Prices.

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Supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE

for FEBRUARY, 1919.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

List of New Contracts, January, 1919.

WAR OFFICE.

Accountments, Leather, Preservative for: Swift Polish Mfg. Co., Hounslow.—Asbestos, Packing, &c.: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Badges, Embroidered: W. Franklin & Son, Coventry; G. Kenning & Son, London, E.C.; B. Laird & Co., Coventry; H. Moreau, London, N.; H. Spencer & Co., Coventry.—Badges, Metal: Bliss Bros., Birmingham; Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; W. Dowler & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Bags, Nose: Maple & Co., London, W.—Belted, Leather: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, E.C., and Rochdale.—Blankets: J. Ashworth, Ltd., Bacup, Lancs; Bankfoot Mill Co., Ltd., Batley, Yorks; J. Beaumont, Jr., Huddersfield; W. & J. Beveridge & Co., Kinross, N.B.; City of Galway Woollen Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Galway; Clough & Pickles, Bury, Lancs; Cooke Bros. (Kidderminster), Ltd., Kidderminster; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Littleborough; J. Crossley & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; C. Early & Co., Ltd., Witney; J. Fenton & Son, Dewsbury Moor; J. Fenton & Sons, Ltd., Batley; W. J. R. Fox & Sons, Ltd., Batley; J. France & Co., Dewsbury; Granville, Goodall & Co., Batley; Greatwich, Ltd., Kidderminster; J. Greenwood & Son, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; W. Greenwood & Sons, Earlshaton; T. Hardman & Sons, Ltd., Bury; Hepworths & Haley, Ltd., Dewsbury; W. Iredale & Co., Elland; J. B. Jubb & Co., Ltd., Batley; Kyle, Aitken & Gardiner, Dalry, N.B.; D. Lee & Sons, Earlshaton; T. Lee & Sons, Dewsbury; A. T. Maude, Son & Co., Guiseley; A. Murdoch & Co., Glasgow; T. & A. Naylor, Ltd., Kidderminster; Newsome & Spedding, Ltd., Dewsbury; Porritt Bros. & Anstin, Ltd., Ramsbottom; S. Porritt & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale; A. Preston & Sons, Dewsbury; R. Rawlinson, Waterfoot, Lancs; Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd., Belfast; R. Rostron, Ltd., Waterfoot, Lancs; C. Scarth & Sons, Morley; C. & J. Sharman & Co., Huddersfield; Smith Bros. & Co., Ltd., Paisley; W. Smith & Co. (Witney), Ltd., Witney; G. & J. Stubble, Batley; Sugden & Co., Morley; B. Taylor & Sons, Stainland, Halifax; J. T. & J. Taylor, Ltd., Batley; Taylor, Livesey & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Templeton & Co., Glasgow; J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield, Yorks; H. Wilson, Ltd., Elland; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury; Wright, Hamer & Sons, Greetland.—Bolts: Clarke, Hunt & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Wilkes, Ltd., Darlaston.—Boots, Ankle: R. Coggins & Son, Raunds.—Boxes, Wood: C. H. Glover & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Braces: Hookway, Sons, & Cook, Ltd., London, E.—Braid, Worsted: Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek.—Bricks, Fire: Sneyd Colliers, Ltd., Burslem.—Bridges, Portable and Parts: Kryn & Lahy Metal Works, Ltd., Letchworth; R. Maynard, Cambridge; Naylor Bros., Ltd., Golborne, Lancs; Power's & Deane, Ransomes, Ltd., London, E.—Brushes: Hamilton & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; I. S. Varian & Co., Dublin.—Candles: Kynoch, Ltd., Witton, Birmingham; J. Pickering & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; C. Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Bristol; J. L. Thomas & Co., Ltd., Exeter.—Canvas: Acheson & Smith, Ltd., Castlecaulfield; Ards Weaving Co., Ltd., Newtownards; R. Armstrong & Son, Belfast; Ballymena Weaving Co., Ltd., Ballymena; Bedford Street Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; J. H. & G. Bellis, Ltd., Ballymena; Bessbrook Spinning Co., Ltd., Bessbrook; Blackers Mill, Ltd., Portadown; Blackstaff Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast; J. & H. Boal, Ltd., Belfast; Boyne Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Drogheda; Broadway Damask Co., Ltd., Belfast; Brookfield Linen Co., Ltd., Belfast; County Down Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; Dicksons & Co., Dungannon; Dunlough Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast; Dundalk Linen Co., Dunlough Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast; W. Ewart & Sons, Ltd., Belfast; R. Ferguson & Co., Ballymena; G. Gray & Son, Glenties Co., Londonderry; Greenmount Spinning Co., Ltd., Dublin; Grove Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; Hazelbank Weaving Co., Ltd., Laurencetown; Hillsborough Linen Co., Ltd., Belfast; Island Spinning Co., Ltd., Lisburn; J. & S. Johnson, Belfast; Keady Linen Co., Ltd., Keady; Kilwaughter Weaving Co., Belfast; W. M. Kirk & Co., Darkley, Keady; W. M. Kirk & Partners, Ltd., Annvale, Keady; Larne Weaving Co., Larne; Lisburn Factory, Ltd., Lisburn; Lisnagarvey Linen Co., Ltd., Lisburn; Loop Bridge Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; S. McCord, Ballymena; Milfort Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; Milfort Weaving and Finishing Co., Ltd., Belfast; Newforth Weaving Co., Belfast; New Northern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; New Smithfield Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; Old Bleach Linen Co., Ltd., Randalstown; Phenix Weaving Co., Ltd.,

War Office—continued.

Ballymena, Co. Antrim; R. Pickles, Ltd., Belfast; Rosebank Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; J. Ross, Junr., Ballymena; T. Sinton, Ltd., Tandragee; Smyth's Weaving Co., Ltd., Banbridge; Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dungannon; Ulster Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; R. Usher & Co., Ltd., Drogheda; Walpole Bros., Ltd., Dublin; Watson, Armstrong & Co., Portadown; Whiteabbey Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast; Whitehouse Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast; York Street Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Capstans: British Electric Plant Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cases, Military Cross: J. Oliver & Sons, London, E.C.; G. Wheeler & Sons, London, E.C.; S. Wootten & Co., London, E.C.—Cases, Wood, Packing, &c.: Capjon & Hoare, London, E.; W. Lusty & Sons, London, E.; J. Ockenden & Son, Crawley; Southern & Derwent, Manchester; S. Wright, Northampton.—Chinaware: J. Aynsley & Sons, Longton; H. J. Colclough, Longton; Crown Staffordshire Porcelain Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; A. E. Jones & Sons, Longton; R. H. & S. L. Plant, Ltd., Longton; Star China Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Cloth (Piece Goods): G. A. Aked, Bingley; J. W. Appleyard & Sons, Ltd., Morley; Armitage Bros., Huddersfield; Ballantyne Bros., Innerleithen, N.B.; D. Ballantyne & Co., Ltd., Peebles; H. Ballantyne & Sons, Ltd., Walkerburn, N.B.; W. H. & J. Barber, Ltd., Huddersfield; A. Barker (Bradford), Ltd., Bradford; J. Barker, Morley; J. Baxter & Son, Apperley Bridge; J. Beaumont & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; Benn & Webster, Ltd., Morley; J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton; J. W. Best & Co., Hunstley; Blackburn, Tolson & Co., Ltd., Heckmondwike; Blenkhorn, Richardson & Co., Ltd., Hawick; Boardman & Smith, Bradford; J. Bower & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Boyd & Son, Jedburgh, N.B.; W. Boyes & Co., Leeds; J. Bradbury & Co., Oldham; H. Bradley, Morley; J. Bradley & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; E. Bradley's Successors, Ltd., Leeds; Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., Kendal; R. Brearley & Son, Ltd., Batley, Yorks; Briggs, Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bradford; C. B. Brook & Co., Drighlington; Brook & Woodhouse, Ltd., Huddersfield; W. Brown, Sons & Co., Ltd., Galashiels; Brown, Hepworth & Co., Morley; R. Byrom, Delph, Oldham; T. Calverley & Sons, Huddersfield; T. Casson & Bros., Elland; Charteries, Spence & Co., Ltd., Dumfries; J. Churchward & Sons, Ltd., Buckfastleigh; H. & S. Clay, Ltd., Halifax; J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot, Yorks; J. Clay & Sons, Sowerby Bridge; A. L. Cochran & Bros., Ltd., Galashiels; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; Colne Valley Tweed Co., Slaithwaite, Yorks; B. Crabtree, Shipley, Yorks; W. Crabtree & Co., Halifax; H. Crabtree & Briggs, Ltd., Shipley; Crowther Bros., Milnsbridge, Yorks; J. Crowther & Sons, Milnsbridge, Yorks; J. E. Crowther, Marsden, Yorks; W. & E. Crowther, Ltd., Slaithwaite, Yorks; Crowther, Bruce & Co., Ltd., Marsden, Yorks; Crowther & Nicholson, Ltd., Huddersfield; E. Denison, Ltd., Yeadon, Leeds; A. Dickson & Co., Ltd., Galashiels; D. Dixon & Son, Ltd., Leeds; J. Dyson & Sons, Ltd., Milnsbridge, Yorks; W. Edleston, Sowerby Bridge; G. Ellis, Dewsbury; Elworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som.; J. Emsley & Co., Bradford; S. & C. Firth, Marsden, Yorks; Fisher, Firth & Co., Marsden, Yorks; W. & Foster, Ltd., Bradford; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som; D. France & Co., Honley, Yorks; J. France, Ltd., Honley, Yorks; E. Gardiner & Sons, Selkirk; E. Gates & Co., Bradford; J. Gaunt, Bramley, Yorks; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, Leeds; Gibson & Lungair, Ltd., Selkirk; Gledhill Bros. & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; A. Glover & Sons, Morley; Greengates Worsted Co., Apperley Bridge; Grimshaw Bros., Calverley, Leeds; C. Grimshaw & Co., Bradford; A. W. Hainsworth & Son, Farsley, Leeds; B. Hall & Son, Milnsbridge, Yorks; Halstead & Co., Bradford; H. Hamer & Sons, Ravenssthorpe; Hamlyn Bros., Ltd., Buckfastleigh; Hargreaves & Nusseys, Ltd., Leeds; E. Harrison, Keighley; Hartley & Watson, Wibsey, Bradford; Hattersley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Haworth; Heather Mills Co., Selkirk; T. Helm & Sons, Rastrick, Yorks; A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Hinchcliffe & Co., Bradford; C. & J. Hirst & Sons, Ltd., Longwood, Yorks; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury and Batley, Yorks; Holdsworth & Clissold, Ltd., Cleckheaton; R. & J. Horsfall, Ltd., Morley; J. Hoyle & Son, Longwood, Yorks; W. H. Hudson & Co., Leeds; J. Ives & Co., Yeadon, Leeds; W. & E. Jackson, Morley; J. Johnson & Co., Elgin, N.B.; J. Kenyon & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Knox, Silsden, Yorks; Kyle, Aitken & Gardiner, Ltd., Dalry, N.B.; G. & G. Kynoch, Keith, N.B.; P. Laycock,

War Office—continued.

Ltd., Leeds; Laidlaw Bros., Jedburgh, N.B.; Learoyd Bros. & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Liddell & Brierly, Ltd., Huddersfield; Liversidge & Co., Huddersfield; J. Lockwood & Sons, Ltd., Milnsbridge, Yorks; Lockwood & Keighley, Ltd., Huddersfield; T. H. Longbottom, Sowerby Bridge; Macdonald & Gibb, Ltd., Hawick; G. Mallinson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; A. Marshall & Sons, Ltd., Morley; Marshall, Kaye & Marshall, Ltd., Dewsbury; Martin, Sons & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; G. T. Mason, Ltd., Keighley; Middlemore Bros. & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Mitchell Bros. (Bradford), Ltd., Bradford; A. Moon & Sons, Ltd., Guiseley; Moorhouse & Brook, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. H. Mortimer, Bingley, Yorks; F. Myers & Sons, Bingley; J. Newcome & Sons, Batley; R. Noble & Co., Hawick; J. Northrop & Sons, Thornton, Bradford; M. Oldroyd & Son, Ltd., Dewsbury; Ovens & Shaw, Galashiels; J. & D. Paton & Co., Ltd., Tili-country; Pearson Bros., Ltd., Slaithwaite, Yorks; W. Pearson & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Bramley, Leeds; J. J. L. & C. Peate, Ltd., Guiseley; F. Peckett & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Porteous & Co., Ltd., Alva, N.B.; J. W. & F. N. Priestley (1911), Ltd., Liversedge, Yorks; T. Priestley & Sons, Ltd., Great Horton, Bradford; Priestleys, Ltd., Idle, Bradford; J. Priestman & Co., Ltd., Bradford; W. Ramsden & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Rawdon, Briggs & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; J. & S. Rhodes, Ltd., Morley; F. Ripley & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Robinson Bros., Marsden, Yorks; C. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Batley; H. Sanderson & Son, Galashiels; R. & A. Sanderson & Co., Galashiels; T. A. & J. W. Sands, Leeds; C. Scarth & Sons, Ltd., Morley; D. Scholes, Ltd., Morley; Scon & Hood, Hawick; J. Scott & Sons, Langholm, N.B.; J. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; T. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Sime, Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Galashiels; Sime, Williamson & Co., Hawick; Simpson & Fairbairn, Ltd., Earlston, N.B.; J. Smith & Co., Greetland, Yorks; J. H. Smith & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Smith & Calverley, Huddersfield; Smith, Craven & Co., Cullingworth, Yorks; Smith & Hutton, Ltd., Bradford; Smith & Wood, Ltd., Longwood, Yorks; T. Snowden & Son, Bingley, Yorks; Standeven & Co., Ltd., Halifax; J. I. Stocks, Silsden, Yorks; Sugden & Briggs, Ltd., Bradford; E. Sykes & Sons, Huddersfield; J. Sykes & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; W. Sykes, Ltd., Huddersfield; B. Taylor & Sons, Stainland, Yorks; J. & S. Taylor, Ltd., Barksland, Yorks; J. T. & J. Taylor, Batley; Taylor & Lodge, Huddersfield; Taylor, Shackleton & Co., Shipley; J. Taylors, Ltd., Huddersfield; M. Tempest & Sons, Bradford; T. & J. Tinker, Ltd., Holmfirth, Yorks; Waddell & Turnbull, Sellkirk; Wade Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Halifax; Wade & Glyde, Bradford; J. Walton & Son, Calverley, Leeds; Ward & Henry Holroyd, Bradford; E. Waterhouse & Co., Huddersfield; D. Waterworth & Sons, Yeadon, Leeds; W. Watson & Sons, Hawick; Whitwam & Co., Golcar; B. & J. Whitwam & Sons, Ltd., Golcar; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; Wilson Bros., Alva, N.B.; J. Wilson & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. J. & W. Wilson, Ltd., Kendal; Wilson, Smith & Sutcliffe, Ltd., Leeds; J. Wood & Co., Allerton, Yorks; Wood & Grimshaw, Ltd., Leeds; J. Woodrow & Sons, Keighley; J. Wright, Keighley; Wright, Hamer & Sons, Greetland, Halifax; J. Wrigley & Sons, Netherton, Huddersfield. —Cloth, Re-dyeing of: J. E. Bentley & Co., Ltd., Halifax; T. Birkhead & Sons, Holmfirth, Yorks; T. Boyd (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds; T. Canby, Longwood, Yorks; Cliffe (Mirfield), Ltd., Mirfield, Yorks; Earnshaw & Bannister, Leeds; W. Greenwood & Son, Holmfirth, Yorks; J. Haigh, Ltd., Huddersfield; Hemingway & Bindshadler, Dewsbury; S. Hirst, Milnsbridge, Yorks; Holroyds, Ltd., Leeds; W. T. Johnson, Huddersfield; J. & J. A. King, Leeds; W. Kitchen & Co., Leeds; J. & J. Lancaster, Huddersfield; J. & J. Longbottom, Leeds; Longwood Finishing Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Lowden & Co., Leeds; Marsden Bros., Leeds; C. Midgley & Co., Huddersfield; W. H. Murgatroyd, Huddersfield; T. A. Nichol & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Pearson & Basnett, Ltd., Longwood, Yorks; H. Roberts, Keighley; J. Robinson & Sons, Huddersfield; H. Sagar, Ltd., Halifax; Scott & Rhodes, Yeadon; Shaw & Co. (Shipley), Ltd., Shipley; N. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Elland, Yorks; A. Thornton & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Threapleton Bros., Leeds; E. Turner, Halifax; C. W. Wade, Rawdon, Leeds; J. L. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; W. Walker & Co., Leeds; Wood Macmaster & Co., Leeds; Yeadon Dyeing Co., Denholm, Yorks. —Clothing, Plain Clothes: Albion, Ltd., Leeds; H. & A. Alvarez, London, E.; Anderson & Thompson, Aberdeen; Arthur & Co., Ltd., Dublin; Atkinson & Co., Leeds; Bainbridge Bros. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds; Bairdson & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Barnes & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Benjamin & Towe, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. L. Beresford, Croydon; W. Blackburn & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Booth & Co., Leeds; J. R. Bowsfield & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Briggs, Jones & Gibson, Ltd., Manchester; Britannia Clothing Co., Leeds; Broda, Jenkins & Co., London, E.C.; E. Broderick & Co., Ltd., Bristol; R. B. Brown & Sons, Leeds; Brown & Haig, Wigan; Buckley & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Chorlton Bros., Ltd., Manchester; City Woollen Co., London, E.C.; R. Clarke & Co., Bristol; Clifton Clothing Co., Leeds; J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Coop & Co., Ltd., Wigan; Dickie, Parsons & Co., Bristol; Dixon & Gaunt, Ltd., Leeds; Dolan & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; B. Eastwood & Co., Leeds; A. England, Manchester; Fainer Bros., Ltd., Leeds; Firth & Carr, Huddersfield; L. Fox & Co., Leeds; Fraser & Co., London, W.; H. Freedman & Co., Leeds; L. Freeman & Sons, Leeds; Gardam & Sons, Leeds; Gerrish, Ames & Simpkins, Ltd., London, E.C.; Goldberg, Long & Co., Leeds; J. S. Goldstein, London, E.; L. Goldstein, London, E.; Goswell Clothing Works, Ltd., London, E.; Grainger & Smith, Ltd., Dudley; Haigh's (Huddersfield), Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Hammond & Co., Newcastle, Staffs; J. Harding,

War Office—continued.

Son & Co., Ltd., Nantwich; Hipps, Ltd., Leeds; Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Hogg & Hurlley, Ltd., Leeds; Hollingdale Bros., London, E.; J. Holmes & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Horne Bros., London, W.; P. Horsfield & Co., Leeds; Huggins, Son & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Hunter, Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; M. Hyam Wholesale Clothing Co., Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Co., Ltd., London, W.; H. Josselson, London, E.C.; Josselson & Beskin, London, E.C.; Kettering Clothing Manufacturing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Kettering; Kingsland Manufacturing Co., London, E.; M. Kruszinski & Co., London, E.; H. Leaning & Co., Ltd., Colchester; Lee & Whatmore, Leeds; Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., Limerick; Linder Bros., London, E.; D. Little & Co., Leeds; Lloyd, Attree & Smith, London, E.C.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; D. Lubelski & Sons, Leeds; S. H. Lyons, Leeds; Maister, Cooper & Grevler, London, E.; J. Mares, Ltd., Basingstoke; G. J. Mason, Glasgow; I. & J. J. Mendes, London, E.; L. Michels & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Miars Bros., Leeds; A. H. Mills & Co., Leeds; H. Mindelsohn, Leeds; Mitchell, Walker & Co., Leeds; Morton & Joynt, Ltd., Leeds; W. Mumby & Sons, Ltd., Newark; D. Murie, Ltd., Bradford; Murray & Co. (Bristol), Ltd., Bristol; Newby, Riley & Hartley, Leeds; J. Pick & Co., Leeds; Pilling Bros. & Noar, Manchester; Preston, Broke & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Proudfoot, Willis & Sons, London, E.; Rawson & Coop, Ltd., Wigan; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, E.; J. Rhodes & Co. (Clothiers), Ltd., Leeds; J. Roberts & Co., Leeds; M. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; J. L. Rowse & Co., London, E.; Samuel Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.; J. Shannon & Son, Ltd., Walsall; M. & R. Silman and M. & L. Reuben, Leeds; H. Smith & Co., London, E.C.; J. Snook, Nottingham; Southern Bros., Wolverhampton; M. Steingold & Co., London, E.C.; S. Stone & Co., Manchester; Strachan, Crerar & Jones, Glasgow; Sunderland & Sons, Glasgow; S. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Thorneloe & Clarkson, Leicester; Todd & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Trevelyan & Allen, Ltd., Kettering; F. J. Trippe & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff; Vardy & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Wallace, Webb & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Walsh & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Walton Bros., London, N.E.; Wathen, Gardiner & Co., Bristol; C. & J. Webb, Ltd., London, E.; J. H. Webb & Co., Ltd., Dublin; Wilson Bros. & Knowles, Manchester; Wrigley & Tinker, Huddersfield. —Clothing, Uniform: E. S. Cartledge, London, W.; J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., London, E., and Swindon; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; F. W. Harmer & Co., Norwich; M. Hyam Wholesale Clothing Co., Colchester; G. H. Leavey & Co., London, W.C.; Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., Limerick; Numb & Co., London, E.C.; J. & B. Pearce & Co., London, E.; Proudfoot, Willis & Sons, London, E.; D. Smith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; C. & J. Webb & Co., Ltd., London, E. —Clothing, Women's: Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., London, W. —Cloths, &c.: Table: Broadway Damask Co., Belfast; J. Matthewson & Co., Ltd., Dunfermline; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; J. Wilson & Son (Belfast), Ltd., Belfast. —Cordage, Lines and Twines: H. P. Cooper, Burnley; Webster Bros. & Co., Arbroath; S. Whetham & Sons, Ltd., Bridport. —Covers, Water-bottle: Long Meadow Mills Co., Ltd., Kidderminster; H. Smith, Kidderminster. —Cranes and Winches: Naylor Bros., Ltd., Golborne, Lancs; Royce, Ltd., Manchester; J. H. Wilson & Co., Birkenhead. —Disinfectants: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.; Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Killgerm Co., Ltd., Cleckheaton; McDougall Bros., Ltd., Manchester; Mykrol Co., Queensferry; Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe; Phoenix Sanitary Co., Preston; Quibell Bros., Ltd., Newark; Sanitas Co., Ltd., London, E.; R. Young & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. —Disinfectors: Grampian Engineering Co., Ltd., Stirling. —Dynamo, Spares for: Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley, Glos. —Engines, Oil, and Parts: Crossley Bros., Ltd., Manchester; Petters, Ltd., Yeovil. —Extractors: Tredgars, Ltd., London, E. —Felt, Sheet, &c.: Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield & Co., Ltd., Waterfoot, Lancs. —Flags: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Coubro & Scrutton, London, E.; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.; F. Lane, London, E.C.; E. W. Perrett, London, E. —Flannel: R. R. Buck & Sons, Carlisle; J. Crawford & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; F. Dickinson & Son, Morley; Hunt & Winters botham, Ltd., Dursley, Glos.; Kaye & Stewart, Huddersfield; J. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale; T. B. McLennan & Son, Paisley; Matthers Greenless & Son, Ltd., Paisley, N.B.; Palmer & Mackay, Trowbridge, Wilts; H. Sanderson & Son, Galashiels; R. Schofield, Rochdale; Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud, Glos.; Tennant & Rodley, Ltd., Ossett; A. C. Watson, Morley; D. Wilson & Co., Glasgow; J. Wyllie & Sons, Kilmarnock. —Halyards: Brake Bros., Tollesbury. —Head-dresses: E. Day (St. Albans), Ltd., St. Albans. —Hessian: H. Smith & Co., Dundee. —Hides: H. Gilling & Sons, Barnet; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.; Nobes & Hunt, Ltd., London, S.E.; Sextys, Ltd., Winchcombe, Glos.; Vassie & Co., Lanark. —Holdalls: F. Lane, London, E.C. —Hosiery: H. Allsop & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Armstrong, Bradbury & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Atkins Bros., Hinckley; Baines, Leicester; H. Bates & Co., Ltd., Wigston, Leicester; A. Baum, Ltd., Leicester; Belvoir Manufacturing Co., Leicester; G. Bott & Son, Hinckley; J. Bradshaw & Co., Leicester; S. Brocklehurst, Hinckley; H. Bryon & Co., Huddersfield; H. Carrier & Sons, Ltd., Ilkerton; J. Clarke & Co. (Arnold), Ltd., Nottingham; A. Clay & Co., Kegworth, Derby; Cook & Hurst, Ltd., Leicester; Cooke & Cook, Ltd., Loughborough; Cooper & Roe, Ltd., Nottingham; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Huthwaite; N. Corah & Sons, Leicester; Corbett & Davies, Nottingham; R. Currie & Son, Selkirk; S. Davis & Sons, Derby and Leicester; Derwent Hosiery Co., Ltd., Belper; H. L. Driver, Ltd., Leicester; H. Edgar & Co.,

War Office—continued.

Nottingham; Fielding & Johnson, Leicester; A. Foister, Leicester; H. E. Godkin & Co., Ltd., Loughborough; J. Haines & Co., Leicester; Hanford & Miller, Loughborough; T. W. Hardy & Co., Nottingham; S. Herbert, Countesthorpe; A. E. Hill, Wigston, Leicester; H. Hill, Leicester; Hodgkinson & Gillibrand, Bolton; G. Hogg & Sons, Hawick; W. & H. Howe, Leicester; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth; Johnson & Barnes, Ltd., Leicester; B. Jones & Co., Swansea; A. Kemp, Leicester; Kilgour & Walker, Ltd., Aberdeen; Krenkrow & Almond, Leicester; Langley & Tory, Leicester; Lawrie & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Leicester Jersey Co., Ltd., Leicester; J. B. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham; Lyle & Scott, Ltd., Hawick; R. Mackie & Co., Stewarston, N.B.; Manx Industries Association, Ltd., Douglas; Mason & Blakesley, Hinckley; C. J. Miles & Co., Leicester; Moore, Eady & Murrcott Goode, Ltd., Leicester; I. & R. Morley, Nottingham and Leicester; Newby, Groves & Meakin, Ltd., Leicester; G. Padmore, Leicester; J. Partridge & Son, Leicester; D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinckley; G. Peck, Leicester; R. Pringle & Son, Hawick; Pudan & Burridge, Ltd., Leicester; W. Raven & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Reeve & Hubberd, Leicester; S. Resdaile & Co., London, W.; R. Rowley & Co., Ltd., Leicester; B. Russell & Sons, Leicester; Salmon & Welch, Ltd., Leicester; S. H. Smith, Syston; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Toller & Lankester, Leicester; J. Toon & Sons, Hinckley; Trafford Hosiery Co., Leicester; Turner & Jarvis, Ltd., Leicester; Turner, Rutherford & Co., Hawick; R. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Wooding & Teasdale, Leicester. —Knives, Clasp: J. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield. —Lace, Silk and Worsted: J. Perkins & Sons (1909), Ltd., Coventry. —Lamps, Acetylene: Imperial Light, Ltd., London, S.W.; Thorne & Hoddle Acetylene Co., London, S.W. —Lamps, Oil: Rippingilles Albert Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Sherwoods, Ltd., Birmingham. —Locks: H. & T. Vaughan, Ltd., Willenhall. —Machines, Chaff-Cutting: E. H. Bentall & Co., Ltd., Maldon, Essex; R. Hunt & Co., Ltd., Earls Colne, Essex. —Machines, Laundry: J. Armstrong & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. —Matting, Coconut: Ashley, Atkins & Co., Braintree. —Medicines: Howards & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; T. Kerfoot & Co., Bardsley, Lancs. —Methylated Spirit: B. Biggs & Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Burroughs, Ltd., London, S.E.; Jones & Co., London, E.; Sutton, Carden & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Waters & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. —Nails, Brass: F. Shaw & Co., Birmingham; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. —Oils: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Purfleet; F. How & Co., London, E.; London Lubricants, Ltd., London, E. —Ovens and Parts: A. Hunt, Ltd., Leicester. —Paints, &c.: J. Foster & Co., Gravesend. —Paper, Waterproof: Willesden Paper and Canvas Works, London, N.W. —Photographic Stores: A. Kershaw & Son, Ltd., Leeds; Newton & Wright, Ltd., London, N. —Pins, Keep, Split: T. P. Hawkins & Sons, Birmingham; Premier Woven Wire Mattress Co., Ltd., Birmingham. —Pumps: Beck & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. —Puttees: Archer, Ritchie & Co. (1914), Ltd., Horbury, Yorks; R. Brearley & Son, Ltd., Batley; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som.; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Hall, Tankard & Co., Batley; T. & J. Tinker, Holmfirth, Yorks; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot. —Ribbon, Silk: Beresfords, Ltd., Congleton; Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek; J. & J. Cash, Ltd., Coventry; Cliff & Tong, Ltd., Manchester; J. Cox, Nuneaton; Craddock & Co., London, E.C.; Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., Coventry; W. Franklin & Sons, Ltd., Coventry; G. Kenning & Son, London, E.C.; B. Laird & Co., Ltd., Coventry; Lester & Harris, Coventry; H. Spencer & Co., Coventry; T. Stevens (Coventry), Ltd., Coventry. —Ropes, &c.: Gowan & Co., Tollesbury; J. Hawley & Co., Ltd., Walsall; Heppburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E. —Scissors: C. Johnson & Co., Sheffield; Maleham & Yeomans, Sheffield; G. Platts & Son, Sheffield; W. & S. Ramsbottom, Ltd., Sheffield; Royse Bros., Sheffield. —Sewings: J. & P. Coats, Ltd., Paisley; J. Dewhurst & Sons, Ltd., Skipton, Yorks. —Sheets, &c., Cotton: T. Johnson & Sons, Manchester. —Shirts, Flannel: Bertish, Mothersill & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; V. Booth & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Bullock & Co., Belfast; E. J. Caldicott & Co., Ltd., St. Albans; A. B. Dobell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; R. E. Hallett & Co., Manchester; Lewis, Williams & Co., London, E.C.; Salisbury Manufacturing Co., London, E.; J. Samuel, London, E. —Shoes, Leather: S. Collier, Ltd., Northampton. —Soap: T. H. Harris & Sons, London, E.; J. Knight Ltd., London, E. —Spoons: Cooper Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Deakin & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Harrison, Fisher & Co., Sheffield; R. F. Mosley & Co., Sheffield. —Steelwork, Constructional: Clyde Structural Iron Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Frodingham Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe, Lincs.; A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, and London, E. —Tanks: Davis Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. —Tape, Puttee, &c.: Berisford, Birchenall & Co., Ltd., Manchester; D. Fraser & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath; A. Green, Ltd., Derby; Patent Loom and Tape Co., Ltd., Manchester; T. Webster, Wirksworth, Derby. —Tar, Dehydrated: East Grinstead Gas and Water Co., East Grinstead; Faversham Gas Co., Faversham; Folkestone Gas Co., Folkestone; Isle of Thanet Gas Co., Margate; Ramsgate Corporation Gas Depot, Ramsgate. —Tinware: Froggatt & Tyler, Ltd., Bilston; Hancock & Corfield, Ltd., Mitcham; Pinson & Evans, Ltd., Wolverhampton. —Towels: J. Ainsworth & Co., Ltd., Bolton; W. Lumsden & Son, Frenchie, Fife. —Varnish: Langston-Jones & S. Smith, Ltd., London, E.; Meredith & Co., Birmingham; Naylor Bros. (London), Ltd., Southall. —Woodware, Miscellaneous: F. Troy & Co., London, N.W. —Yarn: R. Bealand Holdsworth & Co., Halifax; J. H. Beaver, Bingley, Yorks; J. H. B. Priestman & Co., Bradford; W. M. Rennie & Co., Stanningley, Leeds; J. Smithies & Sons, Elland; J. Sutcliffe & Sons,

War Office—continued.

Wibsey, Bradford; W. & J. Whitehead, Laisterdyke, Yorks. —Works Services: Erection of Buildings, T. Croft, Preston. Maintenance of W.D. Buildings, W. S. Barton & Co., London, W.C.; L. T. Dadds, Canterbury; T. O'Mahoney, Fermoy. Miscellaneous, Hill, Richards & Co., Ltd., London, W.; G. Kemp & Co., Aldershot.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Miscellaneous: 50 Leather Attaché Cases; 50 Rexine Attaché Cases; M. & A. Hess, London, E.C. 800 Millboard Boxes; 150 Boxes: A. E. Walker, Ltd., Canonbury, N. 750 Charts: W. Clowes & Son, London, S.E. 10,000 Portfolios: Straker Bros., Ltd., Bishopton, E.C. 3,000 Forms: H. R. Danford, London, E.C. 630 Reams D'ble Foolscap; 20,000 Books: J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C. 10,000 Portfolios; 600 Postmen's Attendance Books; 250 Making Books: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C. 400 Books: G. Hargreaves, Manchester. 10,000 Volumes of Leaflets: J. Truscott & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 70 Leather Pouches; Weeks & Sons, Ltd., London, E. 7,250 Assessment Books: Suttley & Silverlock, Ltd., London, S.E. 225,000 Crown Sheets: Palmer, Newbould & Co., West Norwood. 7,500 Duplicate Books: Roberts & Leete, Bermondsey, S.E. 20,000 Books: Dow & Lester, London, E.C. 1,250,000 Manila Labels: Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Ltd., London. 640,750 Posters: J. Weiner, Ltd., Acton, W. 375,000 Forms: Howard & Jones, Holborn, W.C. 100,000 Royal 4tos: Roberts & Leete, Bermondsey, S.E. 10,000 Books: Howitt & Sons, Nottingham. 40,000 Books: Kiteat, Ltd., London, E.C. 2,550 Books; 750 Cases: Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., Herne Hill, S.E. 6,200 S.O. Books: Rutland Printing and Binding Co., Ltd., London, E.C. 400 L/L Metals; 250 L/L Metals: British Loose Leaf Metals, London, S.E. 400 L/L Binders: Presswork, Ltd., London, W. 200,000 Books: Hugh Howarth, Manchester. 300,000 Books: R. Johnson & Son, Manchester. 8,000 Memo Books: T. Shackleton, Manchester. 100,000 Books: McMillan & Co., Ltd., Manchester. 300,000 Books: Abel Heywood, Manchester. 12,000,000 Pads Telegram Forms: Manifoldia Ltd., West Bromwich. 100,000 Books No. 136 A: S. Brighthouse, Manchester. 300,000 Books No. 136 A: Cartwright & Rathray, Hyde. 13,000,000 Pads Telegram Forms: Nicholls & Co., Manchester. 1,500 Books D.4; 25,000 Books D.4; 200,000 Exercise Books: Clements, Newling & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. 576 L/L Metals: C. H. Hare & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. 2,000 Guard Books; 250 L/L Binders: Burrup, Mathieson & Sprague, Ltd., London, S.E. 5,000 Covers: Hazel, Watson & Viney, Ltd., London, W.C. 500,000 Exercise Books; 1,400 Books; 5,000 Memo Books; 1,000 Letter Copying Books: Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C. 150,000 Pamphlets: Harrison, Jehring & Co., London, W.C. 10,000 Copies; 2,000 Books; 300 Books: J. Adams, London, E.C. 3,000 Books; 500 Books; 400,000 Books; 5,000 Books: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. 200,000 Exercise Books; 250,000 Exercise Books; 20,000 Memo Books; 1,050 Books; 1,000 Reams Double Foolscap: Willmott & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 200,000 Exercise Books; 250,000 Exercise Books; 3,000 Books: Tee & Whitten & Hodge, Ltd., London, E.C. 1,000 Books; 4,995 Books; 4,300 Books: A. W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Cambridge Heath, E. 100,000 Books: Pirie, Appleton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. 5,000 Making Books: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks. 10,000 Books; 1,160 Books: Harrison & Sons, London, W.C. 1,250 Posters: The Grosvenor Press, Penge. —Paper, Various Descriptions: John Allen & Sons (Ivybridge, Ltd.), Ivybridge; Jas. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., Kings Norton; Caldwell & Co., Ltd., Fife; E. Collins & Sons, Ltd., Mary Hill, Glasgow; Cooke & Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich, Lancs; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik, N.B.; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Culter Mills Paper Co., Ltd., Aberdeenshire; Y. Duxbridge & Sons, Ltd., Bury, Lancs; Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Sunderland; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Cullumpton; Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland; T. Hook & Co., Ltd., Kent; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; London Paper Mills, Ltd., Dartford; Northfleet Paper Mills; Northfleet; A. Pirie & Sons, Ltd., Buckburn, Aberdeenshire; Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Manchester; Reed & Smith, Ltd., Cullumpton; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., St. Neots, Hunts; Smith, Anderson & Co., Ltd., Leslie, Fife; Spicer Bros., Ltd., Eynsford; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston; R. Sommerville & Co., Ltd., Taunton; London Paper Mills, Dartford; T. H. Saunders & Co., High Wycombe; Ford Paper Works, Hylton, nr. Sunderland; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Withnell Fold, Lancs; J. B. Green, Maidstone; West & Partners, London, S.W.; Hele Paper Co., Cullumpton, Devon; H. Hodgkinson, S.W. Waterproof Paper: Packing Material, Ltd., Manchester; Crusader Manufacturing Co., Walthamstow, E. Cards (Cloth Lined): J. Dickinson & Co., Hemel Hempstead; Smith & Young, London, E.C. Cutting S.O. Cards: A. E. Walker, Ltd., Canonbury, N.; Spicer Bros., Ltd., London, E.C. Carbons: Ellams, Ltd., London, E.C. Stencil: Silkate, Ltd., London, S.E.; Lion Typewriters Supplies Co., London, E.C.; Ellams, Ltd., London, E.C.; P. & J. Arnold, Ltd., Holloway, N.; Star Paper Mills, Fencisowles Mill; W. Baldwin, London, E.C.; Y. Duxbury & Sons, Bury; W. & R. Balston, Maidstone; P. Garnett & Son, Yorks; Smith, Stone & Knight, Bristol; The Hyde Paper Co., Denton, Lancs; Olive & Partington, Glossop; T. Chalmers & Sons, Linlithgow; A. Cowan & Sons, Penicuik; H. & L. Slater, Ltd., Bollington, Lancs; J. Baldwin & Sons, Birmingham; Cooke & Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich, Lancs; C. T. Hook &

H.M. Stationery Office—continued.

Co., Snodland, Kent; J. Brown & Co., Esk Mills, Penicuik; J. A. Weir, Ltd., Forth Mills, Alloa; Caldwell & Co., Inverkeithing, Fife; W. & R. Balston, Maidstone, Kent; London Paper Mills, Dartford; Ford Paper Works, Sunderland; Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Cullompton, Devon. Millboards: Jackson, Ltd., Bourne End, Bucks. Ferro Prussiate Paper; Tracing Cloth: B. J. Hall & Co., London, S.W. Waterproof Paper: Lloyds Packing Warehouses, Manchester. Carbons: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Leyton, E. Cutting, &c., from S.O. Cards: J. Parry & Co., London, E.C.; A. E. Walker, Ltd., Canonbury, N. Strawboards: Thames Paper Co., Essex. Pasteboards: J. English & Co., London, E.C.

POST OFFICE.

Boots: J. Cooper & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Leicester.—**Boxes, Battery:** W. Duncan Tucker & Sons, Ltd., London, N.—**Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic:** Connolly Brothers, Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Candles:** Prices Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cells, Dry:** Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Covers, Tyre:** D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Ardwick, Manchester.—**Ducts:** Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville, Derbyshire; Sharp, Jones & Co., Parkstone, Dorset.—**Jars, Glass:** South Wales (Siemens Patent) Glass Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—**Lamps, Telephone:** Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Plugs, Cable, Distribution:** British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Screws:** Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sleeves, Jointing:** C. M. Powell Brothers, Birmingham.—**String:** Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; I. N. Lyons, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tape:** Bole Hall Mill Co., Tamworth.—**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 the London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd.; Salford, Manchester.—**Zincs, Battery:** Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Conveyance of Mails:** Central Motor Co., Leicester.—**Laying Conduits in Huddersfield and Dalton:** O. C. Summers, London, N.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Glasgow Central Employment Exchange, Sauchiehall Street, Adaptation: Dick & Benzie, Glasgow.—**Engineering Services:** Australian Headquarters, Temporary Building, Extra Floor, Monck Street, Extension to Heating Apparatus: Palowkar & Sons, London, E.C.—**Furniture:** Boxes, Filing: E. Bean, Ltd., London, E.C. Cabinets, Card-filing: G. E. Gray, Ltd., Forest Gate, E. Chairs, Windsor: B. North & Sons, High Wycombe; W. Barrett, High Wycombe. Presses, Bookcases and Cupboards: Frazer's Joinery Co., Ltd., Norwich.—**Miscellaneous:** Cardiff Grain Stores, Making of New Roads: Barnes, Chaplin & Co., Cardiff. Counters and Backstands: Davies Bros. (Walthamstow), Ltd., Walthamstow. Linen: Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; J. Wilson & Son (Belfast), Ltd., Belfast; W. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast. Linoleum and Cork Carpet: Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy. Oil, Kerosene: Bowring Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Refrigerators: The Smithfield Refrigerator Co., London, E.C. Stock

H.M. Office of Works—continued.

Pots, &c.: T. & C. Clark & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. Wash-hand Stand Tops (enamelled): Griffiths & Browett, Ltd., Birmingham.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

Axleboxes: W. Shaw & Co., Middlesbrough; Wycliffe Foundry Co., Lutterworth.—**Axles:** W. Beardmore & Co., Glasgow; John Brown & Co., Sheffield.—**Boiler Tubes:** Birmingham Battery, &c., Co., Selly Oak; Muntz's Metal Co., French Walls, Birmingham; Elliott's Metal Co., Selly Oak; Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Birmingham.—**Boilers:** North British Locomotive Co., Glasgow.—**Brass Bolt:** Elliott's Metal Co., Selly Oak.—**Buffers:** P. & W. Maclellan, Glasgow.—**Cloth:** Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Manchester; R. Clay, Ltd., Cheadle.—**Copper Plates:** Neville, Druce & Co., London, E.C.; Williams, Foster & Co. & Pascoe, Grenfell & Son, London, E.C.; Vivian & Sons, Walbrook, E.C.—**Copper Bolt:** Delta Metal Co., E. Greenwiche.—**Copper Tubing and Wire:** T. Bolton & Sons, Cheadle.—**Copper Wire:** R. Johnson & Nephew, Manchester; Elliott's Metal Co., Selly Oak; Shropshire Iron Co., Hadley, Salop.—**Crossings and Switches:** T. Summerson & Sons, Darlington; R. White & Sons, Widnes.—**Crucibles:** Morgan Crucible Co., Battersea.—**Distributors:** Elliott Bros., Lewisham.—**Electrical Fittings:** Stone & Co., Deptford.—**Expanded Metal:** Walls, Ltd., Fazeley St., Birmingham.—**Files:** W. Spencer & Co., Sheffield.—**Fishbolts:** G. Cooper & Sons, Sheffield.—**Fishplates:** Workington Iron, &c., Co., Workington.—**Hoists:** Thwaites Bros., Bradford.—**Iron Firebar:** Darlington Rolling Mills, Co., Darlington.—**Joists:** Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough.—**Lathes:** J. Lang & Sons, Johnstone, nr. Glasgow; Bramley Engineering Co., Leeds.—**Motors:** Lancashire Dynamo Co., Trafford Park, Manchester.—**Pans:** Fisher & Ludlow, Birmingham.—**Paper:** Ellam's Duplicator Co., London, E.C.; C. Morgan & Co., London, E.C.—**Pipes:** Stanton Ironworks Co., Nottingham.—**Planing Machine:** J. Buckton & Co., Leeds.—**Rails:** Cargo Fleet Iron, &c., Co., Middlesbrough.—**Rails and Fishplates:** Workington Iron, &c., Co., Workington; Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough.—**Road Roller:** Marshall, Sons & Co., Gainsborough.—**Rolls:** G. Jones, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Springs:** J. Brown & Co., Sheffield; Turton Bros. & Matthews, Sheffield; Nicholson & Fieldsend, Sheffield; S. Fox & Co., Deepcar, Sheffield; T. Turton & Sons, Sheffield; Turton, Platts & Co., Sheffield.—**Steel Sheet:** Steel Co. of Scotland, Glasgow.—**Steel Sheet and Plate:** Smith & McLean, Glasgow.—**Steel, Cast:** Edgar Allen & Co., Sheffield; Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Sheffield.—**Steel Plates:** J. Lysaght, Ltd., Newport (Mon); Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton le Willows; D. Colville & Son, Motherwell.—**Transmitters:** Creed & Co., Croydon.—**Tubes:** British Mannesmann Tube Co., Landore; Talbot Stead Tube Co., Walsall.—**Tyres:** Taylor Bros. & Co., Leeds; Patent Shaft, &c., Co., Wednesbury.—**Wire:** Shropshire Iron Co., Hadley, Salop; Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough; R. Johnson & Nephew, Manchester; Whitecross Co., Warrington.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, DUBLIN.

Building Supplies, Belfast District: Robb Brothers, Belfast.—**Building Works and Supplies, Belfast District:** Wm. Cochrane, Belfast.—**Ironmongery Works and Supplies, Belfast District:** Riddels, Ltd., Belfast.—**Painting Supplies, Belfast District:** Joseph McManus, Belfast.—**Sand and Gravel Supplies, Dublin District:** John Clifton, Dublin.