

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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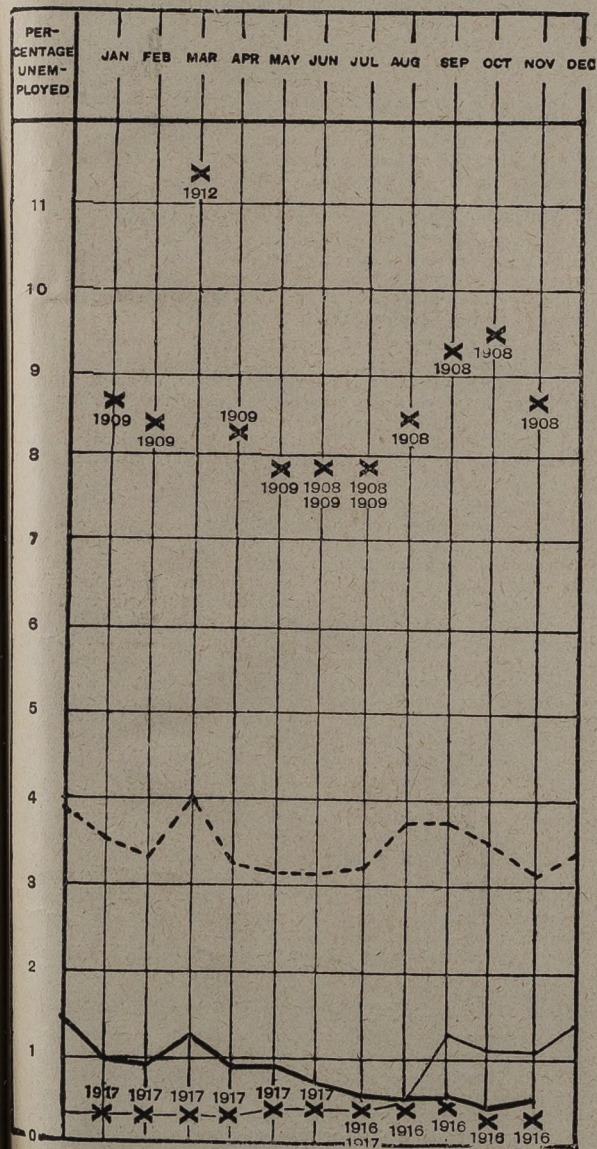
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

## EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

## THE LABOUR MARKET IN NOVEMBER.

In November employment remained good on the whole, and there was a large unsatisfied demand for skilled labour. The signing of the armistice resulted in a slackening in the engineering trades, though employment was still good; in other metal trades, in the shipbuilding trades, and in the building trades there was a reduction in the amount of overtime worked. There was also a slight decline in employment in the textile industry, but the woollen and worsted and hosiery trades remained busy. A shortage of materials, most generally of fuel, was reported in several industries, but in most cases it would not appear to have resulted in any appreciable degree of unemployment.

Trade Unions, with a net membership of 1,140,761, excluding those serving with the Forces, reported 0.5 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 0.4 per cent. at the end of October, and 1.1 per cent. a year ago.

Of the 3,686,556 male and female workpeople insured under the National Insurance Acts of 1911 and 1916, the number unemployed at the 22nd November was 33,634 (or 0.91 per cent.), compared with 0.66 per cent. in the previous month, and 0.82 per cent. a year ago. For males and females separately the percentages unemployed at the end of November were 0.40 and 2.11.

Employment at coal mines continued good. A decline in the number of days worked, from 5.77 per week in October to 5.23 in November, was due to the fact that the fortnight taken for the purpose of the November returns included holidays in celebration of the signing of the armistice. The number of workpeople employed at the pits from which returns are received was 0.5 per cent. less than in October and 4.8 per cent. less than a year ago. The number of men at work in certain districts was affected by the influenza epidemic.

Employment continued very good at iron and shale mines and was good at lead and tin mines. At quarries it was fairly good, but was interrupted by wet weather.

In the pig-iron industry employment continued good; at iron and steel works it remained very good. The engineering trades were very busy up to the date of the armistice; during the following few days many works stopped, and on subsequent resumption there was a large transfer from war work to other engineering work. At the end of the month the state of employment was good. In the shipbuilding trades employment continued good; there was some reduction in overtime. In tinsplate and steel sheet mills it was fairly good, and in most of the other metal trades it was still good on the whole, though overtime had diminished and short time had been introduced in some cases.

In the cotton trade employment was good in spinning and fair to moderate in weaving. In the woollen and

worsted trade and in the hosiery trade it continued good. There was a further decline in the linen trade in Ireland, employment continuing slack, with much short time; in Scotland the position generally showed little change. In the jute trade employment showed some improvement. It continued fairly good in the silk trade and fair in the lace and carpet trades, but these three trades all showed a decline as compared with a month earlier. In the bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades employment continued moderate on the whole; with cotton dyers, however, it was bad, and with bleachers it was usually slack.

In the leather and boot and shoe trades employment continued good; the bespoke tailoring trade showed some decline as compared with October, the state of employment showing marked variations at different centres. With ready-made tailoring it was fairly good, this branch also showing a decline. Employment continued fair with dressmakers and milliners in London. In the wholesale mantle, costume and blouse trades it was fairly good in London and Manchester and good at Glasgow. In the corset trade it continued good, and in the shirt and collar trade and the felt hat trade it was fairly good.

In the brick, pottery and glass trades employment continued good. Men remaining in the building trade continued to be well employed, but there was less overtime in November than in October. In the woodwork and furnishing trades employment continued good on the whole, but showed a decline in some cases, especially with coachbuilders at Coventry and Birmingham, where large numbers of men had been employed on war work. In a few paper mills there was some short time owing to lack of raw material; in the printing and bookbinding trades employment continued good, much overtime being worked. Employment remained good in the food preparation trades, except where it was affected by shortage of sugar and other materials.

The supply of agricultural labour was generally deficient. With fishermen and with dock labourers employment was fairly good on the whole. The supply of seamen and firemen was generally equal to the demand.

Detailed reports and statistics as to employment in the various trades are given on pages 489-496.

**Employment Exchanges.**—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Employment Exchanges for the four weeks ended 8th November, 1918, was 38,200, as compared with 40,266 in the previous five weeks and with 43,284 in the four weeks ended 9th November, 1917. The average weekly number of vacancies filled for the same period was 28,418, 30,697, and 32,166, respectively. The number of workpeople remaining on the live register at 8th November, 1918, was 24,231 men, 36,999 women, 6,376 boys, and 5,906 girls—a total of 73,512.

**Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The principal changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported to the Department as having occurred during November were increases of 3s. per week for men and women, and 1s. 6d. per week for boys and girls, engaged in the railway service in the manipulation of traffic; and increases to woollen and worsted spinners and weavers in Yorkshire, raising the total war advance, in the case of time-workers, to 104½ per cent., and, in the case of most of the piece-workers, to 83½ per cent. for men and boys and 89 per cent. for women and girls. Other important changes affected workpeople in the textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., trades, flax-workers in Ireland, workpeople in the employment of tram and omnibus undertakings in Great Britain, and those employed in the manufacture of brick, tiles, pipes, etc.

**Trade Disputes.**—The number of trade disputes beginning in November was 43, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 54,600, as compared with 67,900 in the previous month, and 239,300 in November, 1917. The estimated total aggregate duration of all industrial disputes during the month was 251,500 days, as compared with 282,400 days in October, 1918, and 997,900 days in November, 1917.

**DEMOBILISATION AND RESETTLEMENT.**

Four of the official announcements of most general interest which have been made since the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE are printed below.

Of these the first was published on 27th November, and is as follows:—

**RELEASE OF MEN SERVING WITH THE FORCES.**

1. The Admiralty, the War Office and the Air Ministry have issued announcements reminding the public that general demobilisation has not yet begun, and that the naval and military situation does not admit of any general release of men from the forces. A large number of applications for immediate release from the Forces are, however, being sent in, and in view of the general misunderstanding which appears to exist on the subject, the Ministry of Labour, with the concurrence of the other Government Departments concerned, issue the following statement of the procedure which has been laid down for regulating the order of release of men serving with the Forces; this statement supersedes all previous announcements made on this subject.

**General Demobilisation.**

2. When general demobilisation begins, priority of release will be given to officers and men who have definite employment awaiting them. An employer who has definite vacancies for individual officers and men now serving with the Forces should take the following steps to secure that they are noted for early release when general demobilisation begins.

**(a) Officers.**

- (i) Employers who have definite appointments for officers should obtain Form R.C.V. from the local District Director, Appointments Department, Ministry of Labour, enter on it the required particulars and return it to him.
- (ii) A University, Scientific or Technical Institution, or employer, expecting the return of an officer to enter on or complete a course of training, articles, &c., should obtain Form R.C.T.V. from the local District Director of the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour, and should complete and return it in the same way as Form R.C.V.

**(b) Men other than Commissioned Officers.**

Employers should obtain from the local Employment Exchange a specially printed postcard E.D. 406, enter upon it the man's name, regimental number, and the name and number of his unit, with, if possible, his home address, and return it to the Employment Exchange.

**Note.**—In the case of men of high educational attainments serving in the ranks, an employer who has a definite vacancy to offer such a man, or an institution or employer who expects the return of such a man to complete a course of training, should fill up Form R.C.V. or R.C.T.V. and return it to the local District Director, instead of sending the postcard E.D. 406 to the Employment Exchange.

The addresses of the District Directors are printed below.

3. All officers and men in the Forces will be provided with a "Civil Employment Form" on which they may state whether an employer has promised them work or whether they wish their names to be submitted to a particular employer, or giving other information as to their intentions. These forms when filled up will be transmitted by Commanding Officers through the Headquarters of the Department to the local District Director of the Appointments Department or to the Employment Exchange, as the case may be, and will there meet the postcards E.D. 406 or Forms R.C.V. or R.C.T.V. filled up by the employer; the employer will be communicated with, if he has not sent in a postcard or form for the man in question. Men for whom it is thus ascertained that vacancies are waiting will be termed "slip-men," and, subject to naval and military considerations, will receive priority of release when general demobilisation begins. It will not be possible to give information as to the date of release of individual officers or men.

It will be seen that no good purpose is served by personal applications from individual officers or men or their relatives direct to the Ministry of Labour or other Government Departments.

The Civil Employment Form makes special provision for officers and men who are their own employers.

**Release of Pivotal Men in advance of General Demobilisation.**

4. Arrangements are being made for a strictly limited number of men to be released in advance of general demobilisation. These releases will be confined to "pivotal" men, that is to say, men whose early release will be of immediate national value for purposes of reconstruction, or to facilitate the absorption of the returning soldiers and of unemployed labour.

Even among men who can be rightly described as "pivotal" it is necessary to make a selection, on account of the very limited number who can be released at this stage.

5. The Ministry of Labour have therefore been compelled to make a selection of the industries, businesses, and professions which are entitled to a share in this limited pool of men. In each case the selection of individuals will be carried out by a definite body or authority established after

consultation with the industry, &c., concerned, and conversant with its special conditions. The list of industries, &c., selected is given below, with the addresses to which applications for pivotal men should be made. An employer whose business is not covered by this list but who considers that he is justified in claiming exceptional treatment for an officer or man on the ground that he is "pivotal" as defined in paragraph 4, should fill up Form D.F.2, which can be obtained from the Ministry of Labour, Demobilisation and Resettlement Department (D.F. Branch), 8, Richmond Terrace, London, S.W.1. Persons applying for Form D.F.2 must state (i) the precise nature of their business, industry, or profession; (ii) the capacity in which they propose to employ the men whom they claim as "pivotal," and (iii) his rank or rating in the Forces.

**ADDRESSES OF DISTRICT DIRECTORS.**

Counties	Address
District No. 1.—Perth, Inverness, Argyll, Aberdeen, Forfar, Elgin, Fife, Clackmannan, Kincardine, Ross and Cromarty, Caithness, Sutherland, Nairn, Banff, Kinross, Stirling, The Isles.	Queen's Hotel, Leonard Street, Perth.
District No. 2.—Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, Roxburgh, Berwick, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Wigtown, Ayr, Renfrew, Lanark (with all Glasgow area), Selkirk, Peebles.	Balmoral Hotel, Princes Street, Edinburgh.
District No. 3.—Cumberland, Westmorland, Cheshire, Lancashire, E. Lancashire (Isle of Man).	77, Shudehill, Manchester.
District No. 4.—Denbigh, Carnarvon, Merioneth, Flint, Montgomery, Brecknock, Cardigan, Radnor, Monmouth, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Pembroke, Anglesey.	6, Bank Buildings, St. Mary Street, Cardiff.
District No. 5.—Northumberland, Durham, N. Riding, Yorks, E. Riding, Yorks, W. Riding, Yorks.	16, Blenheim Terrace, Leeds.
District No. 6.—Derby, Lincoln, Nottingham, Leicestershire, Rutland.	5, Talbot Street, Nottingham.
District No. 7.—Worcester, Warwick, Gloucester, Buckingham, Oxford, Berkshire, Herefordshire, S. Staffordshire, N. Staffordshire, Shropshire.	41, Church Street, Birmingham.
District No. 8.—Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Dorset.	Mansion House, Cathedral Yard, Exeter.
District No. 9.—Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Northampton, Huntingdon, Bedford, Hertford, Essex.	1, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
District No. 10.—London, Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Aldershot Command.	99, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
District No. 11.—All Ireland	45, Molesworth Street, Dublin.

**FOR APPLICANTS WISHING TO PROCEED TO—**

District No. 12.—Outer British Empire	Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.
District No. 13.—Foreign Countries	Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

**LIST OF INDUSTRIES, &c. (See paragraph 5).**

I.—INDUSTRY.	Address to which applications should be sent.
Agricultural Machinery	Agricultural Machinery Department, Ministry of Munitions.
Agriculture (England and Wales)	County Agricultural Executive Committees.
Agriculture (Scotland)	District Agricultural Executive Committees.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	(To be announced).
Bricks, Building	Building Material Supply Committee, 6A, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1. (To be announced).
Cement	(To be announced).
Building Materials, Other (except timber, glass, stone and steel)	Building Material Supply Committee, 6A, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.
Building and Construction	Local Advisory Committee at the nearest Employment Exchange.
Canals (other than railway-owned)	Canal Control Sub-Committees. (1) Dock Street, Leeds. (2) Norwich Union Chambers, Congreve Street, Birmingham. (3) 21, Surrey Street, W.C.2.
China Clay	Joint Standing Industrial Council, China Clay Industry, The Old House, St. Austell.
Coal Mines	(Special arrangements are being made in conjunction with the Coal Controller).

I. INDUSTRY.—cont.	Address to which applications should be sent.
Docks and Wharves (excluding clerical and administrative staff)	Port Labour Committee.
Docks and Wharves (clerical and administrative staff, including that of Port Labour Authorities)	(To be announced).
Food, Manufacture and Distribution of (except in City of London)	T.L.M. Branch, Ministry of Food, Palace Chambers, London, S.W.1. Vic. 8240.
Glass	O.M.G. Department, Ministry of Munitions, 117, Piccadilly, W.
Iron and Steel Manufacture (primary processes only, excluding stampings and forgings)	Iron and Steel District Release Committees.
Paper Making	(To be announced).
Paints, Colours and Varnishes	Joint Industrial Council (Paints, Colours and Varnishes), Exchange Buildings, Bowalley Lane, Hull.
Railways	Railway Executive Troops Sub-Committee, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.
Railway Wagon Repairs	Wagon Repairs Association, Wages Board, 22, Moorgate Street, Rotherham.
Shipbuilding	(Special arrangements are being made in conjunction with Ministry of Shipping).
Steel, Sheet (Staffordshire mills)	(To be announced).
Stone Quarrying	Ditto.
Textiles:—	
(a) Cotton	(To be announced).
(b) Wool (including hosiery and carpets)	
(c) Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing	
(d) Flax	
Timber	(To be announced).
Tinplate (including Welsh Sheet Mills)	Central Tinplate Executive Committee, Swansea.
Wire (Iron and Steel)	Joint Secretaries, Wire Trade Resettlement Committee, 10, South Parade, Manchester.

**II.—COMMERCE AND FINANCE.**

i.e. Firms engaged in commerce as distinct from industry; owing to the limitation of numbers, applications from retail firms cannot be considered.

Overseas Agents and Representatives of British Commercial Houses. Department of Overseas Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.2.

City of London (Firms dealt with for Recruiting purposes by the City Tribunal). Advisory Committee, City Tribunal, Salters' Hall.

Shipowners and Shipbrokers (Clerical and Administrative Staff). (To be announced).

London: Other Commercial Firms not covered by authorities set out above. London Chamber of Commerce.

Commercial firms outside London not covered by authorities set out above. Chamber of Commerce to which firm belongs, or nearest Chamber if firm is not a member of any Chamber.

**III.—PROFESSIONAL, &c.**

Accountants (Practising Professional). Institute of Chartered Accountants, Moorgate Place, E.C.2.

Architects (England and Wales). Architectural Association, 35, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

Engineers, Civil Engineers, Mechanical Engineers, Mining Engineers, Local Education Officials. (To be announced).

Members of the Society of Auditors should apply direct to the Secretary of the Society, at 50, Gresham Street, Bank, E.C.2.

Other whole time officials of Municipal and other Local Authorities (England and Wales). Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Do. (Scotland). (To be announced).

Solicitors. Law Society, 113, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

Surveyors. Surveyors' Institution, 12, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

The following announcement was issued on 7th December:—  
The Admiralty, the Army Council, and the Air Ministry have issued special instructions as to the immediate filling in

of Civil Employment Forms, A.F.Z.15 and 16 (for the Army) and S.1299 and S.1300 (for the Royal Navy) by officers and men. The forms mentioned are those which are filled up by officers and men, giving particulars of their civil occupation and desires for the future. When filled, they are sent to the Ministry of Labour for action.

In the cases of those officers and men who have promises of employment, the forms are sent to the employers named, and, when those employers have confirmed the statements made, the men concerned at once become "slip" men for an early release on general demobilisation. The receipt of a "slip" by a ship or unit is not an order for the dispersal of the individual, but only an indication that his future employment is assured. Orders for release by Trade Groups will be issued through official channels in due course.

In the cases of those who have no employment promised them or who desire training, the particulars on the forms will assist the Ministry of Labour in meeting the needs of the officers or men.

It has been pointed out to the Forces that the order for the filling in of the forms must not be interpreted as an indication that general demobilisation is imminent, and this is being explained to all concerned.

The object of the forms is to enable the Ministry of Labour to prepare for the resettlement of officers and men in civil life to take place as quickly and as satisfactorily as possible when general demobilisation is ordered.

The only men being demobilised at present are: (a) Coal-miners; (b) certain classes of men for shipyard work; (c) demobilisers and pivotal men.

An announcement with regard to the speeding-up of demobilisation was published on 12th December, in the following terms:—

#### SPEEDING-UP DEMOBILISATION.

1. One of the guiding principles in the Government's scheme for the demobilisation of the Forces is that the men demobilised first for return to civil life shall include those who have been ascertained to have definite employment awaiting them, and that among such men those shall be given highest priority who are pivotal men and whose return will be of the greatest immediate value in creating employment for others and in reconstructing industrial, business and professional life.

2. The schemes of selection of pivotal men have been announced and are in operation, and the first batches of men are being released. As it may now be possible to release men from the Forces more rapidly and sooner than was at first anticipated, the Government desires to accelerate the process of identifying the men in the Forces who, though they cannot be treated as pivotal, have definite work awaiting them.

3. The Government have therefore decided to afford the opportunity to employers of securing, by direct communication with their employees in the Forces in the manner explained below, that those who were in their employment on or before 4th August, 1914, and to whom they can now offer employment shall be registered for demobilisation. Such a definite offer of employment in writing, if produced to his Commanding Officer by the officer or man concerned, will be accepted as evidence that employment is awaiting him, and the man will be registered by his Commanding Officer to be demobilised in the same way as a "slip man" under the Civil Employment Form procedure and ranking for priority after a "pivotal" man.

4. The offer must be in the following form:—

I/We (full name and postal address of employer) hereby declare that (full name and naval or military number and address of employee) was in my/our employment before 4th August, 1914, and that I/We are prepared to offer him employment as a (name occupation) immediately on his return to civil life (or give the date after which the employment will be available).

5. The offer must first be taken or sent, in the case of officers to the local District Director of the Appointments Department, in the case of other ranks to the local Advisory Committee attached to the nearest Employment Exchange, who, without guaranteeing in any way the offer of employment, will do their best to eliminate spurious or collusive offers. The District Director or Local Advisory Committee, where they are in a position to endorse the offer, will forward it to the officer or man at the address given by the employer, but will assume no responsibility for the correctness of the address.

6. If the officer or man desires to accept the employment offered, he will hand the statement to his Commanding Officer, who will then register him for demobilisation.

7. This procedure is additional to (1) the selection of pivotal men now in progress, and (2) the use of the Civil Employment Form, which is now being filled up by members of the Forces, and the postcards (E.D.406) and R.C.V. forms which employers have been invited to fill up. It is designed to hasten the identification for demobilisation of those members of the Forces who have pre-war employment awaiting them.

8. The actual date of demobilisation will depend partly on naval and military exigencies and partly on the transport and other accommodation available, but no other formalities will be required. The naval and military authorities are

anxious to release as quickly as possible officers and men required for reconstruction, but it will be understood that some individuals are so essential to the Forces that they cannot be released immediately; for example, such men as the personnel of military railways overseas, hospital attendants, farrriers, mechanical transport, and officers or men in the Regular Army serving on pre-war attestations.

9. Offers of employment to pre-war apprentices should be made by their former employers in the same way as offers to other pre-war employees.

10. (a) Officers and men on leave in this country from overseas who wish to accept offers of re-employment by the local pre-war employers must (i) get the offer endorsed by the local District Director or Local Advisory Committee (see para. 5), if it has not been so endorsed, (ii) take or send the endorsed offer to the following authorities, who will arrange for them to be demobilised, unless they are indispensable for the present to the Forces.

*Navy*.—Officers to Admiralty (C.W. Branch), London, S.W.1.; other ranks and ratings to their depots, or if they are not attached to one, to the nearest depot.

*Army*.—Officers to the War Office; other ranks to their Military Record Office.

*Air Force*.—Officers to the Air Ministry; other ranks to the Record Office, Blandford.

(b) Army officers and other ranks on leave from units in the United Kingdom will act in accordance with paragraph 6. They must return to their units to be demobilised if they can be spared.

11. It is not necessary for offers of employment to be sent to officers or men of the following classes:—

(a) Individuals for whose release as "pivotal" men application has already been made to the Demobilisation and Resettlement Department, or to a body authorised by them to select "pivotal" men, unless the applicant has been informed that his application cannot be approved or has reason to believe that the naval or military address given was incorrect or has changed. Men approved by the Demobilisation and Resettlement Department as pivotal men will receive the highest priority in demobilisation.

(b) Officers and men who have notified their commanding officers that their civil occupation is that of a student or teacher, and are accordingly classified in Industrial Group 43 in their naval and military documents. Instructions as to the demobilisation of such individuals are being sent to the Forces.

(c) Officers or men serving in the Forces who in civil life practise a profession or are their own employers—such as barristers or proprietors of one-man businesses—can secure their registration for demobilisation most rapidly by filling up the Civil Employment Form, which all members of the Forces can obtain from their commanding officers.

(d) Special arrangements are being made with Port Labour Committees about men employed before the war in docks, wharves, and harbours.

12. Employers are warned that owing to the re-grouping of divisions and smaller units consequent upon military movements and the partial demobilisation of the Forces, numerous transfers of officers and other ranks from one unit to another are taking place; similar changes are taking place to a less extent in the Navy and Air Force. It is, therefore, essential that employers should take every possible precaution to secure the latest correct details as to the unit and address of the individual employee whom they are addressing. In some cases the relatives of the employee will know his naval or military address. The Admiralty and naval depots and the Military Record Offices, owing to congestion of work, are not able to give this information to the public. The provision of the D.O.R.A. Regulations prohibiting communications with members of the Forces as to their release or inquiries on the subject are in abeyance.

13. Anyone writing to a member of the Forces should put his own name and postal address on the back of the envelope in order that the letter may be returned to him if it cannot be delivered.

The following details are required for naval and military addresses: (a) Regimental or official number. (b) Rank or rating. (c) Christian names (if possible) and surname. (d) Ship or establishment and branch of service (Navy) or unit (Army or Air Force). The precise description of the unit must be given (for Army and Air Force). (e) Place where stationed if at home, or theatre of war (France, East Africa, &c.) if abroad.

The following communiqué was issued on 10th December:—

#### OUT OF WORK DONATION.

The Government have decided to increase the rate of out-of-work donation to men and women by 5s. a week, men to receive 29s. and women 25s. a week, the dependents' allowance remaining unaltered. Boys and girls between 15 and 18 will receive an increase of 2s. 6d. a week, boys to receive 14s. 6d. and girls 12s. 6d. a week respectively. The new scale will be payable as from Thursday, 12th December, for the period covered by the scheme.

### MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN 1917.

As the result of inquiries made by the Department of Labour Statistics, particulars are now available respecting the membership of Trade Unions, both registered and unregistered, at the end of 1917. The total membership of the 1,133 Trade Unions known to the Department was about 5,288,000, showing an increase of 19.1 per cent. on the previous year, and being the highest figure yet recorded. The increase in male members was 617,000, or 15.8 per cent., and in female members 233,000, or 43.0 per cent.

The membership by trades, and the percentage increase or decrease in each trade compared with 1916,\* are shown in the following Table:—

Groups of Trades.	No. of Unions at end of 1917.	Membership † at end of		Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Membership compared with 1916.
		1917.	1916.	
Building:				
Carpenters and Joiners ... ..	2	113,605	102,387	+ 11.0
Builders' Labourers ... ..	14	38,240	26,255	+ 45.6
Others ... ..	47	105,449	100,630	+ 4.8
Mining and Quarrying:				
Coal Mining ... ..	85	918,737	851,262	+ 7.9
Other Mining and Quarrying ... ..	9	30,383	26,432	+ 14.9
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding:				
Iron and Steel Manufacture ... ..	16	118,221	89,201	+ 32.5
Ironfounding ... ..	9	64,034	54,165	+ 18.2
Engineering ... ..	58	483,684	390,720	+ 23.8
Shipbuilding ... ..	14	127,494	114,203	+ 11.6
Miscellaneous ... ..	71	53,769	47,058	+ 14.3
Textile:				
Cotton ... ..	148	379,220	354,889	+ 6.9
Other Textile ... ..	92	161,176	100,066	+ 61.1
Textile Printing, Dyeing, Warehousing, &c. ... ..	37	87,523	75,456	+ 16.0
Clothing:				
Boot and Shoe ... ..	12	80,937	72,027	+ 12.1
Tailoring and other Clothing ... ..	23	68,819	49,629	+ 38.7
Transport:				
Railway ... ..	7	498,263	424,960	+ 17.2
Tramway and other Land Transport ... ..	16	110,010	93,509	+ 17.3
Seamen ... ..	11	123,197	124,852	— 1.3
Dock, Canal, and Riverside Labour ... ..	24	171,639	160,251	+ 7.1
Printing and Allied Trades ... ..	31	109,596	97,669	+ 12.2
Woodworking and Furnishing Trades ... ..	75	83,369	69,403	+ 20.1
Shop Assistants, Clerks, &c. ... ..	15	153,089	121,415	+ 26.1
Other Trades ... ..	203	248,120	195,896	+ 26.7
General Labour ... ..	12	719,579	509,083	+ 41.3
Employees of Public Authorities ... ..	102	239,377	188,229	+ 28.5
TOTALS ‡ ... ..	1,133	5,287,522	4,437,947	+ 19.1

As in 1915 and 1916, the increase was greatest in the "general labour" group, and in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding group. In the "general labour" group, the principal increases for individual unions were in the National Union of General Workers (104,000), National Amalgamated Union of Labour (38,000), Workers' Union (33,000), and National Warehouse and General Workers' Union (20,000). In the metal, engineering and shipbuilding group, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers accounted for an increase of 43,000 out of a total increase of 152,000.

In the building, mining and quarrying, and cotton industries the rate of increase in 1917 was below the average increase for all trades, but in the "other textile" group there was an increase of 61,000, or 61.1 per cent., the General Union of Textile Workers (woollen, &c., trades) accounting for 28,000. In the other groups, the largest individual increases were shown by the National Union of Railwaymen (61,000), Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union (15,000), Amalgamated Union of Co-operative, &c. Employees (15,000), and National Union of Clerks (14,000).

The total membership of Trade Unions shown in the above Table is inclusive of female members numbering about 774,000 in 1917 compared with 541,000 in 1916, an increase of 233,000, or 43.0 per cent. Of this increase the cotton industry accounted for 21,000 (or 9.3 per cent. of its female membership in 1916), the woollen and hosiery trades for 28,000 (or 12.1 per cent.), and other textile trades, including textile printing, &c., for 26,000, or 61.3 per cent., a total increase for the textile trades of 75,000, or 26.0 per cent. on their female membership of 290,000 in 1916. The female membership of other groups of trades increased in 1917 from 251,000 to 409,000, the increase being made up as follows: clothing

\* The figures for 1916 have been revised in accordance with the latest information received by the Department. The figures for 1917 are provisional, and may be subject to slight revision when further information is available.

† The total membership (all trades) includes members in colonial and foreign branches to the number (in 1917) of 48,857, of whom 19,317 belonged to the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners, and 28,895 to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

‡ Exclusive as usual of a few Unions (generally unimportant) from which complete returns have not been received.

trades 23,000 (or 60 per cent.), transport trades 36,000 (or 101 per cent.), miscellaneous trades 41,000 (or 58 per cent.), "general labour" Unions 34,000 (or 43 per cent.), and employees of public authorities 24,000 (or 87 per cent.). The female membership stated in the returns received by the Department is partly estimated, many Unions being unable to state exactly the numbers of males and females, respectively.

In comparing the total membership (male and female) of Trade Unions in 1917 with that for pre-war years, it should be mentioned that while most Unions include in their returns of membership men serving with H.M. Forces, there are many exceptions to this rule, especially in the case of Unions of less skilled workers. The figures for each of the years 1913 to 1917 are shown in the following Table:—

Groups of Trades.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Building ... ..	247,894	235,884	232,571	229,272	257,286
Mining and Quarrying ... ..	915,884	862,260	844,102	877,694	949,120
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding ... ..	543,571	562,092	640,066	695,347	847,202
Textile ... ..	520,061	499,833	512,290	530,411	627,919
Clothing ... ..	103,075	102,288	113,925	121,656	149,756
Railway Service ... ..	326,369	337,082	384,534	424,960	498,263
Other Transport (land and water) ... ..	374,831	366,137	365,833	378,912	404,846
Other Trades ... ..	431,026	448,052	453,365	484,383	594,174
General Labour ... ..	330,300	364,581	452,629	509,083	719,579
Employees of Public Authorities ... ..	169,771	174,652	173,819	186,229	239,377
Total ... ..	3,965,782	3,952,661	4,163,134	4,437,947	5,287,522

The most marked changes in membership since 1913 have been increases in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding group (304,000), general labour (389,000), and railway service (172,000).

### WAGES AND ARBITRATION.

The Ministry of Labour calls attention to the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act which passed through Parliament recently. The Act, which repeals Part I. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, renders necessary certain alterations in the procedure hitherto adopted for the settlement of differences as to wages. The main purpose of the new Act is to secure the maintenance for a period of six months of the minimum wages generally applicable at the date of the signing of the armistice in each trade or branch of a trade or district to each class of workmen, except in so far as these minimum wages are varied by arbitration or by agreement. "Workmen" includes men and boys, women and girls, and the wage elements dealt with by the Act are the recognised time rate or other basis for determining wages (e.g. in the various trades, a shift rate, or piece-work price list, or scale of tonnage rates, etc.), the usual allowances for overtime, night-work, week-ends or holidays when any of these are worked, and the general war bonuses or war advances where these are paid in addition to the time-rate or other wage basis. The wage resulting from these elements, ascertained with regard to classes of, as distinct from individual workmen, is called "the prescribed rate of wages." Other elements in wages are not dealt with by the Act, nor are the wages of individuals. Such matters are for arrangements between the parties concerned.

The Act contains special provisions in the case of wages of women and girls.

During the six months period for which the Act provides, the prescribed rate of wages may be varied either as the result of arbitration or an agreement or settlement approved by the Minister of Labour. The Act provides for the establishment of a Court of Arbitration which will deal with differences referred to it by the Ministry of Labour in cases where the parties have been unable to settle as to what the prescribed rate should be.

It will be observed that the Wages Act alters in important respects the wages position under the Munitions of War Acts. Minimum rates of wages being provided for, it leaves all other questions as to wages open to free negotiation. The Minister of Labour trusts that this freedom to negotiate will be generally exercised in a conciliatory spirit so that satisfactory wage arrangements of a permanent character may be established in each trade before the Act expires.

Questions which do not come under the Wages Act and which cannot be settled satisfactorily by the employers and workpeople concerned, or by the Employers' Associations and the Trade Unions, may, with the consent of both parties, be referred to arbitration through the Ministry of Labour under the Conciliation Act, 1896. Requests for arbitration under this Act should, if possible, be made jointly by the parties concerned. Under this Act the Ministry of Labour can appoint an arbitrator only with the consent of both sides.

The Minister of Labour has established a Wages and Arbitration Department (under Mr. H. J. Wilson, C.B.E., Assistant Secretary) to deal with questions relating to wages, etc., under the Wages Act and the Conciliation Act, 1896. Correspondence arising out of these Acts should be addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W.1.

RETAIL PRICES—LATEST STATISTICS.

UNITED KINGDOM: PRICES AT 2ND DECEMBER.

Retail prices of the principal articles of food showed a slight average decline during November, their general level on 2nd December being 129 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, as compared with 133 per cent. a month earlier. During November the chief movements were decreases in the prices of margarine (14 per cent.), fresh eggs (12 per cent.), and potatoes (6 per cent.), partly counteracted by a rise of 4 per cent. in the price of milk. These changes followed upon measures of Food Control under which the maximum price of margarine was reduced from 1s. 2d. to 1s. per lb., and that of milk was raised from 9d. to 10d. per quart, while fresh eggs were brought into the list of controlled articles at a maximum price of 5½d. each. The further fall in the price of potatoes was partly due to the fact that the maximum prices in force from 1st November were not in full operation at that date. 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 2nd December in relation to the normal price of July, 1914:—

Article.	Percentage Increase from July, 1914, to 2nd December, 1918.		
	Large Towns (populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
<b>Beef, British—</b>	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ... ..	100	105	105
Thin Flank ... ..	132	120	126
<b>Beef, Chilled or Frozen—</b>			
Ribs ... ..	178	173	175
Thin Flank ... ..	215	198	206
<b>Mutton, British—</b>			
Legs ... ..	103	102	102
Breast ... ..	117	96	106
<b>Mutton, Frozen—</b>			
Legs ... ..	216	195	206
Breast ... ..	224	211	217
<b>Bacon (streaky) ... ..</b>	146	138	141
<b>Fish ... ..</b>	187	145	166
Flour ... ..	50	54	52
Bread ... ..	58	52	55
Tea ... ..	78	69	73
Sugar (granulated) ... ..	252	231	241
Butter—			
Fresh ... ..	104	110	107
Salt ... ..	112	112	112
Cheese ... ..	183	128	130
Margarine ... ..	76	62	69
Eggs (fresh) ... ..	353	342	348
Potatoes ... ..	61	36	50

The foregoing Table shows the average percentage rise in the price of each article. When it is desired to obtain the combined effect of all these increases it is necessary to assign a certain relative importance to each of the articles in accordance with the quantities consumed. For the purpose of a continuous record of the movement of prices it must be assumed that this relative importance has been the same throughout the whole period during which these statistics have been published. The quantities consumed of the several articles have, however, undergone important changes, and when allowance is made for such changes in dietary as are estimated by the Ministry of Food to have taken place, the increase in the average expenditure on the above articles is less than three-quarters the rise in prices. This is brought out in the following Table, which compares the general percentage increase in (1) prices and (2) expenditure. The prices percentages (1) are based on the same quantities now as in July, 1914, a basis which affords a measure of the increased cost of maintaining a pre-war standard of living, so far as the articles included in the statistics are concerned; and the expenditure percentages (2) are based on the consumption of the same articles, so far as ascertained, in recent months in comparison with pre-war consumption. They are, therefore, subject to the fluctuations in the quantities of food available, and this point should be borne in mind when comparing the course of prices and the course of expenditure.

	Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914.		
	Large Towns.	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
(1) Level of retail prices of foregoing articles of food, assuming same quantities at both dates	133	125	129
(2) Expenditure on such articles of food, allowing for changes in consumption	94	87	90

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, etc.) between July, 1914, and 2nd December, 1918, is estimated at about 120 per cent., taking for this calculation the same quantities and, as far as possible,

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

It is not possible to supplement this comparison of the level of prices generally by a comparison of expenditure similar to that given above with regard to food. Combination of the average increase in expenditure on the specified principal articles of food with the average increase in retail prices of other items (including rents) yields a resultant increase of about 95 per cent. It is, however, a matter of general knowledge that there have been considerable reductions in the quantities purchased of some commodities other than foodstuffs, and this increase would therefore be somewhat in excess of the average increase in family expenditure since the beginning of the war.

ITALY.

In June retail food prices in Italy as a whole were 40.2 per cent. higher than those of the corresponding month in the preceding year,\* and 139.5 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. These percentages are computed from index numbers published in the issue of the *Bollettino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro* (the journal of the Italian Labour Department) for 16th November, 1918, and are based on returns from forty towns in Italy. The Table shows the increase in the case of seven important articles of food, the prices of which are taken as the basis for the foregoing calculations:—

Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in June, 1918, as compared with	
	June, 1917.*	July, 1914.
Wheat bread ... ..	+ 21.3	+ 60.0
Wheat flour ... ..	+ 18.8	+ 47.1
Macaroni, &c. ... ..	+ 6.3	+ 74.4
Beef ... ..	+ 108.7	+ 371.2
Bacon ... ..	+ 40.4	+ 225.5
Olive oil ... ..	+ 21.5	+ 124.5
Milk ... ..	+ 51.1	+ 110.7
ALL ABOVE ARTICLES (PERCENTAGE INCREASE)	+ 40.2	+ 139.5

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 September, 1918, was about 241 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 278 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 149 per cent. The expenditure upon food showed an increase of 130 per cent., while, in the case of clothing, fuel, lighting and rent no economy in expenditure was recorded, notwithstanding reduced standards of consumption.

CANADA.‡

The estimated weekly expenditure upon food alone by a family of five in September, as computed from returns of retail prices prevailing in sixty towns in the Dominion, shows a decrease amounting to 0.7 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 1.79 per cent. as compared with July, 1914, assuming the family dietary to have been maintained at the same standard throughout. If the total expenditure on food, fuel, lighting and rent be taken, the September figures show a decrease of 0.4 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 1.49 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, according to the Canadian statistics, has undergone a slight decrease (0.2 per cent.).

NEW ZEALAND.§

The index number of retail prices of food in August, based on returns relating to twenty-five representative towns in New Zealand, shows an increase of 1.0 per cent. when compared with the corresponding figures for the previous month. Groceries and meat rose in price by 2.8 and 0.2 per cent. respectively, while dairy produce showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. As compared with July, 1914, all three groups of articles were dearer, the combined index number for August being 40.7 per cent. above the pre-war level. In the computation of the index numbers regard is had to the relative importance of the various groups of commodities in household consumption before the war, and it is assumed that in this respect no change has since taken place.

\* Data relating to May, 1918, have not been received in the Department, and in consequence the usual comparison with the preceding month cannot be made.  
† *Bollettino Municipale Mensile della Città di Milano*, October 31st, 1918.  
‡ *The Labour Gazette*, October, 1918. Issued by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.  
§ *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, September, 1918. Wellington, New Zealand.

SOUTH AFRICA.\*

Data furnished by the Cost of Living Commission of South Africa enable the particulars concerning the increases in the retail prices of foodstuffs and other household necessities (candles, coal, paraffin, soap, clothing) to be brought up to a later period. In July the estimated cost of the standard budget for the typical family of five persons in Cape Town was 0.1 per cent. higher than in the preceding month and 43.7 per cent. higher than before the war; if rents be also taken into consideration the latter figure becomes 36.4 per cent. At other principal centres the corresponding increase (including rents) in July amounted to 25.3 per cent. at Kimberley, 26.8 per cent. at Pretoria, 27.1 per cent. at Johannesburg, 28.2 per cent. at Bloemfontein, 33.5 per cent. at East London, 34.9 per cent. at Port Elizabeth, 37.0 per cent. at Durban, 38.5 per cent. at Pietermaritzburg. It is assumed in the foregoing computations that no change has taken place in the standard of living between the various periods.

EMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

GERMANY.†

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

“As far as the German Statistical Office is able to judge from information received, the industrial position in October continued practically unaltered as compared with the preceding month. The principal groups of trades were still well employed, or fairly so. As compared with the preceding year, however, some decline in industrial activity was observable. According to the statistics furnished by the Sick Insurance Societies the number of persons employed again decreased, while the data upon which calculations are based show that the general level of employment was markedly lower than at the beginning of the year.”

*Returns from Trade Unions.*—Returns relating to employment during October were furnished by 30 Trade Unions, the membership covered being 1,135,653. Of these 7,900, or 0.7 per cent., were out of work on the last day of the month, as compared with 0.8 per cent. in the preceding month and with 0.7 per cent. in October, 1917.

*Returns from Employment Exchanges.*—Returns relating to the operations of Employment Exchanges during October show, in the case of women, a slight decline in the number of applications for employment per 100 situations offered, being 70, as compared with 73 in the preceding month; in the case of men the number of applications was 46 both in October and September. In October, 1917, the applications numbered 98 and 54 respectively.

HOLLAND.‡

*Employment in July.*—Returns relating to employment in July were received by the Dutch Statistical Office from Trade Union and other employment funds with a total insured membership of 187,321. Of these 20,422 were performing military service, or were on strike, locked out, sick, etc., leaving 166,899 as the number concerning whom returns could be utilised. The percentage of such members out of work during the month was 9.2, as compared with 8.7 in the preceding month and with 8.8 in July, 1917.

Group of Trades.	Number of Members insured against Unemployment in July, 1918.	Percentage Unemployed.			Average Days Lost per Week per Member Unemployed.		
		July, 1918.	June, 1918.	July, 1917.	July, 1918.	June, 1918.	July, 1917.
All Unions paying Unemployment Benefit, and Municipal Unemployment Funds making Returns	166,899	9.2	8.7	8.8	4.3	4.6	3.8
Do. do. excluding Diamond Workers	156,613	8.5	8.0	6.0	4.1	4.4	2.5
Working in diamonds, &c.	10,286	20.2	20.5	40.1	5.6	5.6	5.9
Printing, lithography, &c.	12,665	0.7	0.7	0.6	5.6	5.9	5.7
Building (including road-making)	40,876	5.1	4.7	2.5	5.0	5.0	4.3
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	30,312	7.6	7.7	4.9	3.2	3.2	2.5
Textile	12,842	20.2	21.7	29.3	4.8	4.4	2.0
Food, drink, and tobacco	22,471	21.4	16.4	1.3	3.6	5.0	4.2
Woodworking, &c.	8,113	2.3	2.2	1.4	5.7	5.7	5.1
Leather, oilcloth, &c.	2,940	7.0	8.9	6.3	1.0	1.6	1.5

Information on a somewhat different basis is available for August—a month later than the date to which the foregoing

\* The increases per cent. 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 1913 are taken.  
† *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger*, November 27th, 1918.  
‡ *Maandbericht van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, October 31st, 1918. The Hague.

figures relate. Returns furnished by Trade Unions only (irrespective of whether they pay unemployment benefit or not) and, further, from Unions making returns for both months, show the percentage of members unemployed to be 9.0 per cent. in August as compared with 8.9 in July. Among the members of these Unions the average number of working days lost owing to unemployment was in August 6.6 per cent., and in July 6.4 per cent. of the total number of days that might have been worked in the respective months.

NORWAY.\*

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

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	Sept. 30th, 1918.	Aug. 31st, 1918.	Sept. 30th, 1917.	Sept. 30th, 1918.	Aug. 31st, 1918.	Sept. 30th, 1917.
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania)	808	805	884	2.6	2.7	2.0
Carpenters, &c.	1,871	1,821	2,152	0.2	0.2	...
Painters (Christiania)	571	562	601	0.3	0.3	0.3
Metal workers	9,826	9,817	10,181	1.2	1.3	0.7
Boot and shoe makers	1,040	1,017	960	0.3	0.5	0.3
Printers	2,336	2,325	2,205	1.1	0.5	2.0
Bookbinders (Christiania)	849	824	762	1.4	2.9	0.4
Cabinetmakers	670	670	660	...	...	...
Bakers (Christiania)	433	425	475	5.3	5.2	4.4
TOTAL	18,504	18,266	18,870	1.1	1.2	0.9

UNITED STATES.

New York State.†

*Employment in Manufacturing Industries in September.*—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 payroll of over £2,700,000: “Reports from manufacturers in New York State show that in September there were slightly fewer workers employed than in August. Of the eleven industry groups, but three had more employees—namely, the metals, food and liquors, and light and power. The gain in the most important group, the metals, was fractional; in food and liquors the gain was 3 per cent., and in light and power 2 per cent. The most pronounced declines in the number of employees were: wood manufacturers, 4 per cent., and textiles and printing each 3 per cent.

“The record pay-roll of August was surpassed by that of September by 5 per cent. Every industry group contributed to this result, with gains ranging from a fractional amount in paper and paper goods to 7 per cent. in the food and liquors group. The metal industries had a 6 per cent. larger pay-roll, as did also food, leather and rubber goods.

“Comparing September, 1918, with September, 1917, one finds that total employees have increased 3 per cent. The most marked advance occurred in the metals, where 15 per cent. more workers were employed; and in furs, leather and rubber goods, where the gain was 6 per cent. For the same twelve-month period five groups reported a falling-off in employees. These groups, with their percentages of decline, were: stone, 19 per cent.; clothing, 11 per cent.; wood manufacturers and printing, each 8 per cent.; and textiles, 4 per cent. The pay-rolls in every instance were larger than in September a year ago, the aggregate gain for all industries being 36 per cent.

“The continued expansion of manufacturing in New York State is clearly seen when September, 1918, is contrasted with the same month in previous years. The gains in employees and wages over September, 1916, were, respectively, 5 and 57 per cent. Since 1915, employees increased 21 per cent. and wages 110 per cent., and since 1914 the number of workers rose 27 per cent. and aggregate wages 128 per cent. These figures are for all industries combined. If those manufactures that have been especially affected by the war were examined in this manner, the increases in employees and wages would, of course, be much more striking.

“September is the seventh consecutive month to establish a new high level for average weekly earnings per employee. The figure for September is £4 13s., which is an increase of 4s. 6d. over the similar figure in August, and marks the largest gain from one month to another that has taken place since 1914, when these statistics were first collected. In the computation of average wages no distinction is made between men and women or between shop and office employees. The corresponding averages as reported in September, 1917, 1916, 1915, and 1914, were £3 10s. 9d., £3 2s., £2 13s. 7d., and £2 12s. These figures show an increase of 79 per cent. in average weekly earnings since September, 1914.

\* Information supplied by the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour.  
† *The Bulletin*, October, 1918. Issued by the New York State Industrial Commission, Albany, N.Y.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING NOVEMBER.

(1) SUMMARY TABLES.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED" TRADES.

(a) The following Table shows the number insured and percentage unemployed among workpeople covered by the National Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1916:

Table showing unemployment in insured trades. Columns include Trade, Males, Females, Total, Percentage Unemployed, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a Month ago and Year ago.

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

Table showing percentages of workpeople unemployed by trade, separated by gender. Columns include Trade, Males, Females, and various percentage and change indicators.

\* Exclusive of those serving with H.M. Forces.

† Excluding workpeople insured under the National Insurance Act, 1911.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE UNIONS with a net membership of 1,140,761 reported 5,324 (or 0.5 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of November, 1918, compared with 0.4 per cent. at the end of October, 1918, and 1.1 per cent. at the end of November, 1917.

Table showing trade union percentages of unemployed. Columns include Trade, Membership at end of Nov., 1918, Unemployed at end of Nov., 1918, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage unemployed.

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Table showing employers' returns for mining and metal trades. Columns include Trade, Workpeople included in Returns for Nov., 1918, and Days worked per week by mines.

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

Table showing employers' returns for textile and other trades. Columns include Trade, Number employed, Wages paid, and various percentage and change indicators.

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

(2) EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during November. There was a decrease of 2,441 (or 0.5 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed at the collieries making Returns, as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 25,797 (or 4.8 per cent.) on a year ago. Of the 508,218 workpeople included in the Returns for November, 276,585 (or 54.4 per cent.) worked eleven\* or more days in the fortnight to which the Returns relate, while 209,776 (or 41.3 per cent.) worked nine or ten days. The decline in the number of days worked, as shown in the following Table, is mainly attributable to the armistice having been celebrated by a holiday. The number of men at work in certain districts was affected by the influenza epidemic.

Table showing coal mining employment by district. Columns include District, No. of Workpeople employed, Average number of days worked per week, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1918, on a Month ago and Year ago.

The following Table gives the particulars classified according to the principal kind of coal raised:

Table showing coal types and employment. Columns include Description of Coal, No. of Workpeople employed, Average number of days worked per week, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1918, on a Month ago and Year ago.

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING.

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

MINING.

Iron.—Returns received relating to the same mines and open works show that 16,258 workpeople were employed in November, 1918, a decrease of 322 (or 1.9 per cent.) on the previous month, and of 737 (or 4.3 per cent.) on a year ago. The figures given in the Table below relating to days worked in November are affected by armistice celebrations, but they show a net gain on a month ago, as the figures for October were affected by a dispute.

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

Table showing workpeople employed in principal industries. Columns include District, Workpeople employed in Nov., 1918, Average number of days worked per week, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1918, on a Month ago and Year ago.

Shale.—The Returns show that 4,980 workpeople were employed in the fortnight ended 23rd November, 1918, compared with 5,030 workpeople in October, and with 5,098 in November, 1917. Nearly all mines worked 6 days per week at all three periods, the average being 6.00 days in November, 1918 and 1917, and 5.99 days in October, 1918.

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

Lead.—Employment was good in Weardale and Flintshire.

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

Table showing quarrying employment by district. Columns include District, Number of workpeople employed, Average number of days worked per week, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1918, on a Month ago and Year ago.

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

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

Slate.—Employment in North Wales was fairly good, and somewhat better than a month ago.

Sandstone.—In grindstone, paving stone, &c., quarries employment continued good; in building stone quarries it was fairly good.

Basalt and Whinstone (Road Material).—Employment was good at basalt and whinstone quarries, showing some improvement on a month ago.

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

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during November. There was a general shortage of labour, all classes of men being in demand, though insufficient supplies of fuel and ore were frequently reported.

Table showing pig iron industry employment by district. Columns include District, Number of Furnaces included in Returns, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1918, on a Month ago and Year ago.

\* See note in previous column. † Time was lost on account of holidays due to armistice celebrations. ‡ Time was lost on account of a dispute.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good at iron and steel works, with a deficiency of labour. According to Returns relating to 117,079 workpeople, the number of shifts worked during the week ended 23rd November was 668,979, showing a decrease of 3,833 (or 0.6 per cent.) on the previous month and a decrease of 7,279 (or 1.1 per cent.) on 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.			
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.		Year ago.
				Per cent.	Per cent.	
<b>DEPARTMENTS.</b>						
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	12,743	- 1.2 + 1.7	74,781	- 2.2 + 1.2		
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Northumberland & Durham*	13,854	- 0.5 + 1.2	78,434	- 0.7 + 1.0		
Cleveland*	11,472	- 0.6 + 3.3	66,856	- 0.6 + 4.6		
Sheffield and Rotherham	31,717	+ 1.1 - 0.1	185,920	+ 1.0 - 0.1		
Leeds, Bradford, &c.	3,819	- 0.8 + 1.1	20,743	- 0.6 - 2.0		
Cumberland, Lancashire & Cheshire	9,598	+ 0.6 + 0.2	53,673	+ 0.9 + 0.6		
Staffordshire...	8,588	- 0.3 + 0.6	47,814	+ 0.6 + 1.2		
Other Midland Counties	4,761	- 3.8 - 5.5	27,051	- 4.9 - 5.4		
Wales and Monmouth	12,534	- 0.3 - 1.1	71,503	- 0.7 - 1.6		
England & Wales	96,641	- 0.0 - 0.6	551,984	- 0.1 - 0.9		
Scotland	20,438	- 1.8 + 0.2	116,985	- 2.9 - 1.9		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>117,079</b>	<b>- 0.3 - 0.4</b>	<b>668,979</b>	<b>- 0.6 - 1.1</b>		

ENGINEERING TRADES.

UNTIL the declaration of the armistice with Germany these trades continued to be extremely busy, a great amount of overtime being worked. Upon news of the armistice a large number of works were idle for a few days. Subsequently, overtime was continued in some cases, in others it was curtailed or stopped, in others again short time was worked. A considerable number of women were discharged from munition works, and many men were transferred to other engineering work. At the end of the month employment on the whole was good, especially with skilled men. Trade Unions with 330,925 members (mostly in skilled occupations) reported 0.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, compared with 0.1 per cent. a month ago and 0.1 per cent. a year ago. The following Table relates to workpeople (skilled and unskilled) who were insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act:—

Division.	Number Insured.	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Nov., 1918, on a	
		22nd Nov., 1918.	25th Nov., 1918.	30th Nov., 1918.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>DEPARTMENTS.</b>						
London ...	186,346	1.41	1.00	1.43	+ 0.41	- 0.03
Northern Counties	110,432	0.47	0.35	0.33	+ 0.12	+ 0.14
North-Western	239,898	1.35	1.05	1.11	+ 0.30	+ 0.24
Yorkshire ...	161,104	0.66	0.40	0.43	+ 0.26	+ 0.23
East Midlands	67,542	0.58	0.41	0.59	+ 0.17	- 0.01
West Midlands	184,287	0.49	0.34	0.52	+ 0.15	- 0.03
S. Midlands and Eastern S.E. Counties	84,000	0.77	0.54	0.78	+ 0.23	- 0.01
South-Western	47,513	0.52	0.37	0.52	+ 0.15	...
Wales	57,805	0.66	0.51	0.54	+ 0.15	+ 0.12
Scotland	80,785	0.58	0.45	0.24	+ 0.13	+ 0.34
Ireland	187,395	0.50	0.44	0.45	+ 0.05	+ 0.05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,386,833</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>+ 0.17</b>	<b>+ 0.06</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM—Males</b>	<b>970,069</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>+ 0.11</b>	<b>+ 0.04</b>
<b>Females...</b>	<b>416,764</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>+ 0.31</b>	<b>- 0.02</b>

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good. There was, however, a reduction in the amount of overtime worked. Trade Unions of iron and steel shipbuilders and shipwrights with 86,405 members reported 0.1 per cent. of the members

\* Figures relate to the week ended 30th November.

as unemployed at the end of November, compared with 0.1 per cent. a month ago and 0.3 per cent. a year ago. The following Table relates to workpeople (skilled and unskilled) who were insured under Part II. of the National Insurance Act:—

Division.	Number Insured.	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Nov., 1918, on a	
		22nd Nov., 1918.	25th Nov., 1918.	30th Nov., 1918.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>DEPARTMENTS.</b>						
London ...	10,504	0.81	0.60	0.95	+ 0.21	- 0.14
Northern Counties	64,444	0.21	0.20	0.29	+ 0.01	- 0.08
North-Western	87,896	0.27	0.20	0.15	+ 0.07	+ 0.12
Yorkshire ...	6,604	0.59	0.20	0.35	+ 0.39	+ 0.24
East Midlands	2,580	0.08	0.06	0.09	+ 0.02	- 0.01
West Midlands	887	0.43	0.12	...	+ 0.36	+ 0.48
S. Midlands and Eastern S.E. Counties	2,986	0.23	0.17	0.27	+ 0.06	- 0.04
South-Western	5,339	0.28	0.21	0.33	+ 0.07	- 0.05
Wales	28,591	0.12	0.08	0.24	+ 0.04	- 0.12
Scotland	18,497	0.21	0.18	0.37	+ 0.03	- 0.16
Ireland	78,438	0.14	0.14	0.13	...	+ 0.01
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>277,474</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>+ 0.05</b>	<b>- 0.03</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM—Males</b>	<b>268,368</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>+ 0.05</b>	<b>- 0.03</b>
<b>Females...</b>	<b>9,106</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.51</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>- 0.01</b>	<b>- 0.81</b>

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole, and a scarcity of labour was commonly reported. A shortage of steel affected employment in some cases. The following Table shows the number of tinplate and steel sheet mills in operation at the end of November, 1918, at the works covered by the Returns received:—

Works.	Number of Works open.		Number of Mills in operation.	
	At end of Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	At end of Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Tinplate ...	74	+ 1	258	+ 3
Steel Sheet ...	12	+ 1	60	+ 1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>+ 4</b>

The number of tinplate mills working at the end of November showed an increase of 3 on the previous month and an increase of 8 on a year ago. The number of mills making steel and galvanised sheets working at the end of November showed a decrease of 1 as compared with October, and an increase of 5 on a year ago.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in these trades, but a less amount of overtime was worked, and in some cases short time was resorted to owing to the stoppage of Government work. Trade Unions with 55,647 members had 0.2 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of November, compared with 0.1 per cent. in the previous month and 0.2 per cent. in November, 1917. Brasswork.—Employment was still very good, but showed a decline on a month ago. Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment continued good on the whole, but in some districts a decline was reported. Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—Employment continued good in the cutlery and file trades at Sheffield; with edge tool makers it was fair at Birmingham, and moderate and showed a decline at Wednesbury. Harness and saddlery furniture makers at Walsall reported it as fair, but with a shortage of materials. Tubes.—Employment continued good, except at Wednesbury, where it was reported as quiet. Chains, Anchors, &c.—Employment continued good in the Black Country with cable chain makers, block chain makers, anchor smiths, shackle and shipping tackle makers, anvil and vice makers and axle and spring makers. It was good with anchor smiths on the Tyne and Wear. Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment was good, but showed a decline with a month ago, less overtime being worked. Wire.—Employment continued good on the whole. Locks, Hollow-ware, &c.—Employment in the Wolverhampton and Willenhall lock trade continued good for those remaining in the industry. Employment continued good in the Midlands galvanised hollow-ware trade, but was not so good as a month ago, some short time being worked for lack of material. It continued good in the tin and enamelled and cast iron hollow-ware trades. Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment in England was very good on the whole. At Falkirk it was reported as moderate.

COTTON TRADE.

In this trade employment showed a decline as compared with a month ago; it was still good in the spinning section, but only fair to moderate in the weaving department. The decline was partly due to the fact that whereas, in spinning mills, full time had been temporarily permitted by the Control Board up to 26th October, the maximum weekly hours allowed in the American section were then reduced to 50 in spinning mills, and were only 46 in weaving sheds, until 23rd November. After that date full time was generally sanctioned, but the proportion of machinery permitted to run was still limited, the maximum permitted in the American section (except under special licence) being 55 per cent. of spindles and 65 per cent. of looms. A shortage of labour was reported by about one-third of the firms covered by the Returns. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.		Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	12,387	- 0.1	- 1.5	19,323	- 3.6	+ 37.2
Spinning ...	24,080	- 1.2	- 2.2	39,085	- 4.0	+ 27.2
Weaving ...	50,524	+ 0.7	- 11.7	72,538	- 6.2	+ 0.5
Other ...	9,804	- 1.0	- 8.5	19,701	- 2.7	+ 15.0
Not specified ...	9,721	- 0.8	- 11.0	16,928	- 3.2	+ 18.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>106,616</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>- 8.2</b>	<b>167,625</b>	<b>- 4.7</b>	<b>+ 12.9</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Ashton	4,821	- 5.8	- 10.2	7,580	- 11.0	+ 11.4
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	6,389	+ 0.5	- 7.8	9,798	- 3.5	+ 10.8
Oldham	8,523	- 1.1	- 2.5	15,838	- 7.0	+ 36.2
Bolton and Leigh	18,462	+ 5.9	- 5.6	28,324	- 0.4	+ 25.9
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden	9,174	- 1.3	- 2.4	15,117	- 5.5	+ 21.6
Manchester and Darwen	9,681	- 2.0	- 9.7	14,100	- 3.6	+ 14.7
Preston and Chorley	7,160	- 0.7	- 9.0	11,413	- 2.2	+ 9.2
Blackburn, Accrington and Nelson	16,888	- 1.9	- 11.4	26,627	- 6.0	+ 4.4
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson	12,708	- 0.5	- 14.2	20,693	- 6.8	- 5.6
Other Lancashire Towns	2,908	+ 2.2	- 3.6	4,008	- 2.5	+ 19.7
Yorkshire Towns...	4,274	+ 0.4	- 8.0	6,473	- 1.2	+ 17.2
Other Districts ...	5,728	- 2.5	- 11.7	7,624	- 11.0	+ 3.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>106,616</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>- 8.2</b>	<b>167,625</b>	<b>- 4.7</b>	<b>+ 12.9</b>

In the Oldham district employment in the spinning department was reported as good. Full time was worked in the Egyptian section and 50 hours per week in the American section until the last week of the month, when general full time was permitted, subject to the continuance of certain restrictions on the amount of machinery allowed to run. In the weaving section employment continued moderate. In the Bolton district employment continued good in the spinning section, but 25 to 30 per cent. of the machinery was standing owing to shortage of labour. In the weaving and card-room sections employment was reported as fair. In the Preston district employment with weavers was fair; in the Burnley district it was slack with weavers and worse than a month ago, while in the Blackburn district there was also a decline as compared with a month ago.

JUTE TRADE.

In this trade employment showed some improvement as compared with a month ago. A considerable number of the workpeople, however, still worked short time (generally five hours per week) instead of resuming full time working as proposed by the employers. A shortage of labour in most of the principal occupations was reported. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.		Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	2,211	+ 0.4	- 11.5	2,896	+ 7.0	- 8.3
Spinning ...	2,588	+ 0.5	- 8.3	3,137	+ 6.8	- 8.6
Weaving ...	3,368	- 2.3	- 7.7	4,647	+ 4.5	- 7.6
Other ...	1,681	- 4.2	- 8.6	3,196	- 3.9	- 1.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,848</b>	<b>- 1.3</b>	<b>- 8.7</b>	<b>13,876</b>	<b>+ 3.4</b>	<b>- 6.8</b>

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

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

In this trade employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. About 64 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns were working 55½ hours per week during the month, and about 5 per cent. were on overtime. Of the remainder (about 30 per cent.) about two-thirds were in Scotland, where in a number of cases about 49½ hours is the normal full time week. A shortage of labour was reported by nearly two-thirds of the firms covered by the Returns, and about two-fifths reported a shortage of materials, principally wool and coal. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.		Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting ...	270	- 2.9	- 8.5	£ 571	+ 2.1	+ 15.3
Spinning ...	4,194	- 0.7	- 3.8	8,615	+ 6.0	+ 22.2
Weaving ...	6,760	+ 0.1	- 4.6	12,246	+ 5.5	+ 21.4
Other Departments	4,717	+ 0.4	- 4.6	9,420	+ 3.8	+ 17.9
Not specified ...	1,008	- 0.9	- 4.4	2,017	+ 3.3	+ 20.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,949</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>- 4.4</b>	<b>32,869</b>	<b>+ 4.9</b>	<b>+ 20.4</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Huddersfield District	2,074	- 1.5	- 4.9	4,898	+ 7.0	+ 21.6
Leeds District	1,657	- 1.4	+ 0.3	3,666	+ 5.8	+ 33.5
Dewsbury & Batley District	1,395	- 0.9	- 3.4	2,971	+ 5.2	+ 18.6
Other Parts of West Riding	1,876	- 0.5	- 2.2	4,253	+ 13.5	+ 28.2
<b>TOTAL, WEST RIDING</b>	<b>7,002</b>	<b>- 1.1</b>	<b>- 2.7</b>	<b>15,788</b>	<b>+ 8.0</b>	<b>+ 25.3</b>
Scotland ...	4,660	+ 1.0	- 4.6	8,311	+ 1.1	+ 12.0
Other Districts ...	5,287	+ 0.4	- 6.4	8,770	+ 3.3	+ 20.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,949</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>- 4.4</b>	<b>32,869</b>	<b>+ 4.9</b>	<b>+ 20.4</b>

WORSTED TRADE.

During November employment in this trade continued good, and was better than a year ago. About 90 per cent. of the operatives covered by the Returns were working 55½ hours per week during the month, and about 2 per cent. were on overtime. A shortage of labour was reported by about 70 per cent. of the firms covered by the Returns, and about two-thirds reported a shortage of materials, principally wool and coal. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.		Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting and Combing	3,394	- 2.4	- 9.5	7,964	+ 4.7	+ 18.0
Spinning ...	12,331	- 1.9	- 6.2	17,594	+ 4.7	+ 27.5
Weaving ...	6,329	- 2.0	- 8.4	12,201	+ 1.8	+ 19.9
Other Departments	2,851	- 3.8	- 8.2	6,216	+ 0.8	+ 17.0
Not specified ...	1,743	- 2.8	- 14.9	2,991	+ 7.5	+ 20.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,648</b>	<b>- 2.2</b>	<b>- 8.0</b>	<b>46,963</b>	<b>+ 3.6</b>	<b>+ 21.9</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						

About one-third of the firms from whom Returns were received reported some demand for labour, the shortage being chiefly in Scotland; a shortage of materials, principally raw flax and linen yarns, was also reported by about one-third of the firms; the shortage in this case was more marked in Ireland.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing	5,520	- 1.3	- 7.1	6,697	+ 0.3	+ 5.4
Spinning	10,105	- 0.8	- 9.1	10,636	- 0.8	+ 7.7
Weaving	10,914	- 2.3	- 2.6	13,941	- 0.0	+ 11.7
Other	4,510	- 2.3	- 10.6	6,951	- 4.5	+ 5.1
Not specified	2,315	- 3.3	- 7.1	2,914	- 5.3	+ 9.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33,394</b>	<b>- 1.9</b>	<b>- 6.8</b>	<b>41,139</b>	<b>- 3.4</b>	<b>+ 8.3</b>
DISTRICTS.						
Belfast	14,440	- 2.5	- 7.9	16,973	- 5.7	+ 8.7
Other places in Ireland	9,112	- 3.3	- 6.0	10,548	- 3.1	+ 12.9
<b>TOTAL IRELAND</b>	<b>23,552</b>	<b>- 2.8</b>	<b>- 7.2</b>	<b>27,521</b>	<b>- 4.7</b>	<b>+ 10.3</b>
Fifehire	2,468	- 0.6	- 5.6	3,033	+ 1.4	+ 11.2
Other places in Scotland	7,077	+ 0.6	- 5.3	10,225	- 0.2	+ 3.1
<b>TOTAL SCOTLAND</b>	<b>9,545</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>- 5.4</b>	<b>13,261</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>+ 4.9</b>
England	297	- 2.6	- 18.4	357	- 3.0	- 4.8
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<b>33,394</b>	<b>- 1.9</b>	<b>- 6.8</b>	<b>41,139</b>	<b>- 3.4</b>	<b>+ 8.3</b>

**SILK TRADE.**

In this trade employment continued fairly good, but showed a decline as compared with a month earlier. Rather more than half the firms reported a shortage of certain classes of labour and an insufficient supply of materials, including raw silk, artificial silk, and machinery, or parts thereof.

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

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Throwing	941	- 6.9	- 9.2	815	- 8.2	+ 13.3
Spinning	2,304	- 1.1	- 2.3	3,536	+ 0.1	+ 17.9
Weaving	2,416	- 3.5	- 5.4	3,038	- 5.5	+ 19.6
Other	1,504	- 5.9	- 8.1	2,082	- 3.7	+ 23.3
Not specified	414	- 3.9	- 8.4	693	+ 1.8	+ 18.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,579</b>	<b>- 3.7</b>	<b>- 4.5</b>	<b>10,164</b>	<b>- 3.0</b>	<b>+ 19.4</b>
DISTRICTS.						
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	2,479	- 1.2	- 4.1	4,082	- 0.7	+ 18.4
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	1,955	- 5.5	- 0.3	2,419	- 5.8	+ 21.1
Eastern Counties	1,984	- 5.0	- 6.8	2,602	- 3.5	+ 26.8
Other Districts, including Scotland	1,161	- 3.9	- 8.2	1,061	- 4.2	+ 4.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,579</b>	<b>- 3.7</b>	<b>- 4.5</b>	<b>10,164</b>	<b>- 3.0</b>	<b>+ 19.4</b>

**LACE TRADE.**

In this trade employment on the whole continued fair during November, but showed a decline as compared with a month ago. In the levers section employment was very irregular in both the Nottingham and Long Eaton districts, and worse than a month ago. In the plain net section employment on the whole continued good, and in the curtain section it continued fair, but was not so good as a month ago. A shortage of certain classes of labour was reported by about 60 per cent. of the firms covered by the Returns, and about 25 per cent. reported a shortage of materials, coal being especially in demand.

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

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Levers	1,706	- 2.4	- 4.3	2,982	- 8.1	+ 1.2
Curtain	1,357	- 3.9	- 17.8	2,184	- 4.8	- 11.3
Plain Net	2,734	+ 0.4	- 13.9	4,118	- 0.7	- 2.8
Others	981	- 3.8	- 10.4	1,135	- 4.5	- 1.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,778</b>	<b>- 1.8</b>	<b>- 12.0</b>	<b>10,399</b>	<b>- 4.1</b>	<b>- 3.5</b>
DISTRICTS.						
Nottingham City	2,271	- 4.4	- 9.8	3,577	- 6.2	+ 1.0
Long Eaton and other out-lying Districts	1,079	- 4.2	- 9.6	1,940	- 11.0	+ 5.0
Other English Districts	2,592	+ 1.3	- 13.6	3,841	+ 0.1	- 2.4
Scotland	836	- 0.6	- 15.6	1,241	+ 0.3	- 14.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,778</b>	<b>- 1.8</b>	<b>- 12.0</b>	<b>10,399</b>	<b>- 4.1</b>	<b>- 3.5</b>

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

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Levers	1,706	- 2.4	- 4.3	2,982	- 8.1	+ 1.2
Curtain	1,357	- 3.9	- 17.8	2,184	- 4.8	- 11.3
Plain Net	2,734	+ 0.4	- 13.9	4,118	- 0.7	- 2.8
Others	981	- 3.8	- 10.4	1,135	- 4.5	- 1.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,778</b>	<b>- 1.8</b>	<b>- 12.0</b>	<b>10,399</b>	<b>- 4.1</b>	<b>- 3.5</b>
DISTRICTS.						
Nottingham City	2,271	- 4.4	- 9.8	3,577	- 6.2	+ 1.0
Long Eaton and other out-lying Districts	1,079	- 4.2	- 9.6	1,940	- 11.0	+ 5.0
Other English Districts	2,592	+ 1.3	- 13.6	3,841	+ 0.1	- 2.4
Scotland	836	- 0.6	- 15.6	1,241	+ 0.3	- 14.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,778</b>	<b>- 1.8</b>	<b>- 12.0</b>	<b>10,399</b>	<b>- 4.1</b>	<b>- 3.5</b>

**HOSIERY TRADE.**

In this trade employment on the whole continued good, and showed little change compared with a month ago. Nearly half the firms covered by the Returns reported a shortage of labour. A shortage of materials, principally of yarns and needles, was reported by nearly 60 per cent. of the firms.

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

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Leicester	11,401	+ 0.9	- 3.5	17,406	+ 2.8	+ 15.3
Leicester Country District	1,668	+ 1.4	- 8.1	2,398	+ 3.7	+ 13.0
Notts and Derbyshire	4,026	- 2.8	+ 0.6	4,736	- 8.4	+ 14.4
Scotland	2,925	+ 0.9	- 1.8	4,314	+ 1.8	+ 21.4
Other Districts	1,041	+ 0.9	- 10.4	1,269	+ 0.2	+ 15.7
<b>TOTAL, United Kingdom</b>	<b>21,061</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>- 3.3</b>	<b>30,123</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 15.7</b>

**BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.**

In these trades employment on the whole during November continued moderate and was not so good as a year ago. Nearly half the firms reported an insufficient supply of labour, the shortage being chiefly in the dyeing and finishing sections. More than half the Returns received reported a scarcity of materials, especially of coal, dyes and acids.

In the bleaching section employment continued slack, with few exceptions, owing largely to curtailed production in the cotton trade. In the printing section employment continued fairly good in England and fair in Scotland. With woollen and worsted dyers and finishers employment showed a further slight decline as compared with a month ago; about 18 per cent. of the Trade Union operatives worked overtime during the month, and about 10 per cent. were on short time. With cotton dyers employment continued bad.

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

TRADES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Bleaching	2,241	- 0.8	- 13.2	4,145	+ 3.4	- 1.4
Printing	650	+ 1.2	- 2.7	1,761	+ 8.6	+ 16.4
Dyeing	10,600	- 3.9	- 10.9	30,709	- 0.3	+ 11.2
Trimming, Finishing and other Departments	6,411	- 0.7	- 8.8	13,530	+ 3.5	+ 12.3
Not specified	1,474	+ 3.2	- 5.9	3,118	+ 1.5	+ 10.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,376</b>	<b>- 2.0</b>	<b>- 10.0</b>	<b>53,263</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>+ 10.5</b>
DISTRICTS:						
Yorkshire	10,492	- 3.1	- 11.0	30,769	- 0.2	+ 11.5
Lancashire	6,669	- 0.7	- 10.3	14,519	+ 6.0	+ 10.2
Scotland	1,651	+ 0.1	- 7.9	2,985	+ 3.6	+ 6.4
Ireland	476	- 5.2	- 11.9	673	- 4.1	+ 12.9
Other Districts	2,088	- 1.6	- 4.7	4,317	- 4.1	+ 6.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,376</b>	<b>- 2.0</b>	<b>- 10.0</b>	<b>53,263</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>+ 10.5</b>

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

**CARPET TRADE.**

In this trade employment on the whole continued fair, but showed a decline compared with a month ago. The great majority of the Returns received reported an insufficient supply of certain classes of labour, and there was a general shortage of yarns. Returns from firms employing 5,693 workpeople in the week ended 23rd November and paying £9,078 in wages showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 5.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 8.8 per cent. in the numbers employed, and an increase of 15.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

**LEATHER TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, with a scarcity of labour, and in certain districts overtime was worked. In some branches, however, employment declined, in consequence of the completion of Government orders.

Trade Unions with 8,358 members reported 0.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, compared with 0.2 per cent. in October and 1.4 per cent. a year ago.

**BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.**

In this trade employment on the whole continued good during November and showed little change compared with a month ago. A large number of firms reported a shortage of labour, and the supply of leather was not equal to the demand.

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

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>						
London	1,882	+ 0.3	- 9.4	4,123	+ 0.6	+ 18.3
Leicester	9,861	+ 0.4	- 8.8	21,023	+ 3.8	+ 12.5
Leicester Country District	2,424	- 0.2	- 6.8	4,691	- 0.7	+ 15.1
Northampton	7,093	+ 0.6	- 4.2	13,963	+ 4.4	+ 14.0
Northampton Country District	7,042	- 1.8	- 7.2	13,068	- 2.9	+ 11.2
Kettering	2,836	- 1.9	- 6.0	5,416	+ 0.4	+ 13.3
Stafford and District	2,160	- 3.4	- 10.5	3,862	- 4.4	+ 9.9
Norwich and District	3,106	- 3.4	- 9.5	5,207	- 4.7	+ 13.0
Bristol and District	1,292	- 0.2	+ 0.5	2,395	- 1.4	+ 20.8
Kingswood	1,541	- 1.2	- 7.1	2,921	- 2.4	+ 7.6
Leeds and District	1,732	- 2.5	- 12.2	3,206	- 2.7	+ 1.1
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	3,836	+ 0.7	+ 0.2	6,375	+ 0.4	+ 26.1
Birmingham and District	741	+ 2.2	- 8.5	1,253	+ 0.5	+ 10.2
Other parts of England and Wales	1,233	- 0.8	- 9.7	2,618	- 0.7	+ 5.4
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>46,784</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>- 6.9</b>	<b>89,539</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>+ 13.2</b>
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>- 10.9</b>	<b>4,081</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 13.4</b>
<b>IRELAND</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>- 13.9</b>	<b>+ 28.3</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<b>49,479</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>- 7.0</b>	<b>94,496</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 13.3</b>

**TAILORING TRADE.**

**BESPOKE.**

London.—Employment during November showed a decline as compared with a month ago, and was on the whole fair. The supply of labour was insufficient. Returns from firms paying £7,308 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor workers) in the four weeks ended 23rd November showed a decrease of 9.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 7.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—On the whole employment in the provincial centres showed a decline as compared with a month ago; it was reported as good at Birmingham, Sheffield and Edinburgh, as fairly good at Nottingham, as fair at Cork, and as quiet at Liverpool, Glasgow and Belfast.

**READY-MADE**

In this branch employment was fairly good, but not so good as a month ago, partly owing to the termination of war contracts and partly owing to illness.

Over 50 per cent. of the firms covered by the Returns reported a shortage of certain classes of labour. Overtime was worked by about 3 per cent. of the workpeople during the month as compared with about 13 per cent. during October.

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.

**Indoor Workpeople.**

District.	Number Employed.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leeds	5,378	+ 0.9	- 7.0	8,149	- 8.8	- 2.8
Manchester	3,217	- 1.5	+ 13.0	5,133	- 10.5	+ 26.1
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire	3,605	- 0.9	+ 1.2	4,980	- 6.6	+ 19.8
Bristol	1,362	- 1.1	- 5.6	1,841	- 4.4	+ 11.6
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	1,609	+ 3.9	- 3.5	2,267	+ 12.0	+ 22.8
South Midland and Eastern Counties	2,364	- 3.5	- 7.8	3,516	- 11.9	+ 17.3
London	5,182	+ 1.0	+ 2.4	10,464	- 12.5	+ 11.6
Glasgow	1,947	- 0.6	- 5.3	3,314	- 1.2	+ 18.6
Rest of United Kingdom	1,636	- 0.3	- 1.3	2,104	- 3.2	+ 26.4
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<b>28,800</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>	<b>41,768</b>	<b>- 8.1</b>	<b>+ 13.1</b>

**SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.**

DURING November employment continued fairly good, but showed on the whole a slight decline compared with a month ago. Nearly two-thirds of the firms covered by the Returns reported a shortage of certain classes of labour.

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

District.	Workpeople.</		
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cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 2.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month continued fairly good.

At Glasgow firms employing 2,020 workpeople in the week ended 23rd November showed an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 1.1 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month continued good. A shortage of machinists, &c., was reported by more than one-third of the Returns received from London firms, and by nearly one-half of those received from Manchester and Glasgow.

**CORSET TRADE.**

Returns from firms (mainly in England) employing 4,871 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 23rd November showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 1.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month continued good on the whole, and the supply of labour was not equal to the demand.

**BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.**

MEN remaining in the building trade were generally well employed, partly owing to Government requirements, but during the second half of the month there was a decline in the amount of overtime worked. Private building work (except maintenance and repairs) continued to be restricted. The following Table shows the general percentages unemployed of workpeople who were insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act:—

Occupations.	Number Insured at 22nd Nov., 1918.	Percentage Unemployed at 22nd November.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Carpenters ... ..	91,971	0.22	+ 0.04	- 0.15
Bricklayers ... ..	40,119	0.51	+ 0.23	+ 0.22
Masons ... ..	19,047	0.61	+ 0.05	- 0.11
Plasterers ... ..	9,850	0.75	+ 0.21	- 1.10
Painters ... ..	67,671	0.84	+ 0.36	- 0.49
Plumbers ... ..	25,245	0.42	+ 0.08	+ 0.10
Other skilled occupations ...	29,154	0.49	+ 0.30	+ 0.02
Navvies ... ..	84,370	0.77	+ 0.09	+ 0.32
Labourers ... ..	187,453	0.84	+ 0.13	+ 0.14
<b>ALL OCCUPATIONS ...</b>	<b>554,210</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>+ 0.14</b>	<b>...</b>

Division.	Number Insured at 22nd Nov., 1918.	Percentage Unemployed at 22nd November.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
London ... ..	107,765	1.04	+ 0.42	- 0.07
Northern Counties ... ..	30,785	0.44	+ 0.13	+ 0.35
North Western ... ..	69,203	0.53	+ 0.16	+ 0.13
Yorkshire ... ..	39,456	0.28	+ 0.12	+ 0.07
East Midlands ... ..	23,603	0.26	+ 0.11	+ 0.01
West Midlands ... ..	40,635	0.17	+ 0.11	+ 0.07
S. Midlands and Eastern Counties ... ..	49,378	0.13	+ 0.05	...
S. Eastern Counties ... ..	29,790	0.34	+ 0.14	+ 0.01
South Western ... ..	53,152	0.22	+ 0.03	- 0.23
Wales ... ..	25,090	0.15	- 0.02	- 0.02
Scotland ... ..	53,667	0.09	+ 0.03	- 0.02
Ireland ... ..	92,266	4.31	+ 0.63	+ 0.49
<b>United Kingdom ...</b>	<b>554,210</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>+ 0.14</b>	<b>...</b>

**WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.**

*Mill Sawing and Machining.*—Employment was good on the whole, but showed a slight decline. In some districts overtime was still being worked. The percentage unemployed at the end of November among workpeople engaged in saw milling and insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 0.57, as compared with 0.50 in October and 0.49 a year ago.

*Furnishing.*—With cabinetmakers, upholsterers and french polishers employment continued good generally, with a scarcity of men, and overtime was frequently worked.

*Coach Building.*—Employment was good, but with less overtime than formerly, while in some places, notably at Coventry and Birmingham, short time was worked.

*Coopers.*—Employment continued good, the scarcity of labour resulting in overtime being worked at some centres.

*Miscellaneous.*—With brushmakers employment continued good generally. With wheelwrights and smiths it was again reported as moderate, but with practically no Trade Union member out of employment. With packing-case makers it was fairly good on the whole, but showed a decline, attributed to shortage of timber. With skip and basket makers it was good.

**BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.**

**BRICK TRADE.**

EMPLOYMENT continued good for those remaining in the industry, and in several cases overtime was worked. There was

a scarcity of labour, especially of clay getters, kilnmen and brick drawers and setters. In a number of cases shortage of fuel and of engine parts was reported.

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire	2,396	- 0.4	- 5.6	5,537	- 5.5	- 1.7
Midland and Eastern Counties	1,320	- 3.2	- 1.7	2,632	- 4.7	+ 12.4
S. and S.W. Counties and Wales	768	- 3.5	- 11.0	1,811	- 4.0	+ 7.9
Other Districts ... ..	563	+ 2.0	- 10.6	1,360	+ 1.7	+ 5.8
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>5,047</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>	<b>- 6.1</b>	<b>11,340</b>	<b>- 4.3</b>	<b>+ 3.7</b>

**CEMENT TRADE.**

Returns from firms employing 5,058 workpeople in the week ended 23rd November, 1918, showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 8.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with October. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and of 21.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

**POTTERY TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, with a general shortage of labour, and overtime was worked in some departments. There was, however, scarcity of coal and other materials, and some short time was reported from this cause. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Ceramics Manufacture ...	1,604	- 0.3	- 1.6	3,168	- 5.9	+ 13.3
Earthenware Manufacture ...	11,022	+ 0.4	- 1.9	18,968	- 3.4	+ 15.4
Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,212	+ 2.6	- 4.2	3,274	+ 9.1	+ 9.3
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Potteries ... ..	11,293	+ 0.5	- 1.8	17,577	- 3.5	+ 16.9
Other Districts ... ..	3,545	+ 1.1	- 3.4	7,831	+ 0.6	+ 10.8
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>14,838</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>- 2.2</b>	<b>25,408</b>	<b>- 2.3</b>	<b>+ 15.0</b>

**GLASS TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT remained good on the whole, with much scarcity of labour. There was, however, a pronounced shortage of coal, and in some cases additional men will not be required until larger supplies of coal are available.

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

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Glass Bottle ... ..	5,868	- 2.9	- 12.0	13,611	- 10.1	- 5.7
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,659	+ 1.1	+ 1.5	3,901	- 2.0	+ 24.1
Other Branches ... ..	788	+ 5.1	- 13.9	1,401	+ 7.2	+ 6.7
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
North of England ... ..	763	- 4.0	- 11.9	1,711	- 10.1	- 3.6
Yorkshire ... ..	3,893	- 3.8	- 12.3	8,414	- 13.2	- 9.1
Lancashire ... ..	776	- 2.8	- 7.8	1,486	- 2.7	+ 2.4
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	788	+ 2.7	- 21.4	1,727	- 2.6	- 4.2
Scotland ... ..	739	+ 5.0	- 14.6	1,675	+ 1.2	- 4.3
Other Parts of the United Kingdom	1,416	+ 1.9	+ 11.5	3,900	+ 4.9	+ 36.6
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>8,315</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>	<b>- 9.8</b>	<b>18,913</b>	<b>- 6.7</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>

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

**PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT continued good for those remaining in these trades. There was a general scarcity of men, and a good deal of overtime was worked, especially in London. In a few paper mills some short time was worked owing to the continued shortage of wood pulp and other materials.

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

Trade.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Nov., 1918.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Nov., 1918.	Oct., 1918.	Nov., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Paper ... ..	4,574	0.9	1.1	0.2	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Printing ... ..	42,556	0.2	0.3	0.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Bookbinding ... ..	9,091	0.1	0.1	0.2	...	- 0.1
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>56,221</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

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

Trade.	Workpeople.			Wages.		
	Week ended 26th Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Paper ... ..	9,993	- 0.3	- 1.9	19,750	+ 1.3	+ 21.3
Printing ... ..	8,653	- 0.9	- 3.3	22,106	+ 2.1	+ 30.4
Bookbinding ... ..	6,427	+ 0.7	- 0.9	11,583	+ 2.2	+ 32.3
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>25,073</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>- 2.2</b>	<b>53,444</b>	<b>+ 1.8</b>	<b>+ 27.4</b>

**FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.**

In the chocolate and sugar confectionery trades employment continued to be restricted owing to the shortage of sugar and other materials, but was fair on the whole, and better than a month ago, though some short time was still worked. In the other trades employment remained good, with a deficiency of labour, though affected in some cases by shortage of materials.

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

Trade.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Sugar Refining, &c. ...	5,370	+ 4.0	+ 0.8	14,571	- 1.1	+ 13.5
Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery	15,586	+ 0.7	- 1.2	23,084	+ 4.4	+ 13.3
Biscuits, Cakes, &c. ...	11,034	+ 1.7	- 11.3	18,846	+ 1.7	+ 9.2
Jams, Marmalade, &c. ...	7,004	- 2.3	- 5.9	10,888	- 4.3	+ 13.3
Bacon and Preserved Meats	6,141	+ 1.7	+ 0.6	10,191	+ 4.1	+ 22.9
Pickles and Sauces, &c. ...	567	+ 3.5	- 7.0	757	+ 4.1	+ 9.6
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>48,202</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>- 4.1</b>	<b>83,337</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>	<b>+ 13.4</b>

**AGRICULTURE.†**

**ENGLAND AND WALES.**

THE weather during November was fairly favourable for autumn work, though less so upon the eastern side of the country. In many districts part of the arrears have been made good, but the general position was still backward for the time of year. In certain parts the wet weather interfered with ploughing, and frosts checked germination. The potato harvest has been practically completed in most parts of the country, though prolonged in some districts by wet weather. The greater part of the mangold crop has been got in, and turnip lifting is in progress. Labour was still short, but the situation was, if anything, slightly easier than a month ago; assistance was rendered in several districts by women, children, soldiers and prisoners of war.

**SCOTLAND.**

In the northern, north-eastern and south-eastern districts the weather during November was generally very favourable, and good progress was made with ploughing and wheat sowing. In the central parts the conditions were not quite so good, and in the western districts there was much rain. Throughout the north-eastern and eastern districts cultivation was gener-

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

ally more forward than in the other districts; in the south-western districts it was generally in arrears. Mangold lifting was further advanced than in the case of turnips and swedes and in some districts was practically completed. There has been so far very little change in the supply of labour. Casual labour was unobtainable in many districts, and the shortage in the regular farm staff was generally very pronounced.

**FISHING INDUSTRY.**

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

Fish (other than shell):	Quantity of fish landed.		Value.	
	Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Nov., 1917.	Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Nov., 1917.
England and Wales ...	682,134	+ 324,772	1,488,041	+ 429,202
Scotland ... ..	163,964	+ 48,651	301,917	+ 58,785
Ireland ... ..	66,315	+ 349	78,185	+ 11,732
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>912,413</b>	<b>+ 373,772</b>	<b>1,868,143</b>	<b>+ 559,719</b>
Shell Fish ... ..	...	...	46,973	+ 10,862
<b>TOTAL VALUE ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,915,116</b>	<b>+ 570,581</b>

*East and South Coasts.*—Employment at the Hartlepoons was fair, and better than a month ago. It was fairly good at Hull and Grimsby. At Great Yarmouth it continued good, and was better than a year ago; there was also an improvement on a year ago at Lowestoft. Off the coasts of Devon and Cornwall fishing operations were hindered to some extent by fog, but good catches were made, and packers, carters and curers were busy.

*Scotland.*—Employment was good generally at Aberdeen, and fair at Macduff. At Fraserburgh it was fair and better than a year ago with fishermen, but bad and worse than a year ago with fish dock labourers and fish curers.

**DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.**

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.*				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended Nov. 2nd	5,233	1,922	7,155	5,743	12,899
" " " 9th	4,993	2,138	7,136	5,310	12,446
" " " 16th	5,301	2,256	7,557	5,312	12,869
" " " 23rd	5,309	2,215	7,524	5,362	12,886
" " " 30th	5,196	1,993	7,189	5,999	13,188
<b>Average for 5 weeks ended 30th Nov., 1918</b>	<b>5,207</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>7,312</b>	<b>5,845</b>	<b>13,157</b>
<b>Average for Oct., 1918</b>	<b>5,051</b>	<b>1,704</b>	<b>6,755</b>	<b>5,976</b>	<b>12,731</b>
" " Nov., 1917	4,419	2,432	6,851	5,508	12,359

*London.*—There was no marked change as compared with a month ago in London, and employment continued fair on the whole, though only moderate in some occupations.

*Tilbury.*—The mean daily number employed at the docks during November was 1,544, compared with 1,418 in October, and 1,707 in November, 1917.

*East Coast.*—Employment was generally good on the Tyne, fair at Hartlepool, and fairly good at Middlesbrough; at Sunderland, Hull and Grimsby it was moderate. On the whole the position on the East Coast was about the same as a month ago.

*Southern and Western Ports.*—Employment was dull at Plymouth and fair at Falmouth; at Bristol it continued to decline. It improved to moderate at Swansea, to good at Liverpool, and to fair at Manchester.

*Scottish and Irish Ports.*—At Glasgow and Dundee employment continued good. It was fair at Leith and Ayr, and slack at Greenock. Employment was moderate at Belfast, fair at Cork and Waterford, and bad at Londonderry and Limerick.

\* Sundays and Holidays are omitted.



SEAMEN.

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped at the principal ports on British registered foreign-going vessels during November. The supply of seamen was usually equal to the demand, except on the North-East Coast:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in Nov., 1918.					
	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Eleven months ended			
	Nov., 1918.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov., 1917.	Nov., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1918.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:</b>						
<i>East Coast—</i>						
Tyne Ports ...	1,162	- 263	- 669	18,647	17,693	- 954
Sunderland ...	251	- 23	- 47	2,141	3,159	+ 1,018
Middlesbrough ...	251	- 22	- 4	3,575	2,875	- 700
Hull ...	53	- 532	- 166	9,206	9,586	+ 380
Grimsby ...	51	- 3	- 27	438	915	+ 477
<i>Bristol Channel—</i>						
Bristol ...	488	+ 36	- 103	8,400	6,413	- 1,987
Newport, Mon. ...	825	+ 17	+ 276	10,416	7,860	- 2,556
Cardiff ...	3,571	+ 330	+ 434	45,006	35,618	- 9,388
Swansea ...	282	- 28	- 41	4,020	3,294	- 726
<i>Other Ports—</i>						
Liverpool ...	9,011	- 4,071	+ 156	110,207	116,310	+ 6,103
London ...	4,610	- 829	+ 271	61,041	53,291	- 7,750
Southampton ...	838	+ 95	- 76	9,063	9,192	+ 124
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>						
Leith ...	296	-	+ 26	3,715	2,624	- 1,092
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	169	- 137	+ 52	849	1,506	+ 657
Glasgow ...	1,835	- 601	+ 94	23,403	23,188	- 220
<b>IRELAND:</b>						
Dublin ...	45	+ 32	- 120	1,059	664	- 395
Belfast ...	258	- 137	+ 48	2,751	3,183	+ 432
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>24,496</b>	<b>- 6,275</b>	<b>+ 112</b>	<b>313,978</b>	<b>300,341</b>	<b>- 13,637</b>

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN NOVEMBER.

The number of claims to unemployment benefit made at Employment Exchanges and other local offices of the Unemployment Fund during each of the four weeks ended 22nd November, 1918, was 1,846, 2,019, 5,705 and 9,140, a total of 18,710 claims, of which 9,189 were made in the trades insured under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Act, 1911, and 9,521 were made in the trades insured under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916. The weekly number of claims during the period for direct payment of benefit to workpeople insured under the Insurance Act of 1911 was 1,834, and for payment through associations of workpeople claiming under Section 105 of the Act was 463. The corresponding claims by workpeople insured under the Act of 1916 were 2,346 and 34 respectively.

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

Division.	Males.		Females.		Total.		
	Nov., 1918.	Oct., 1918.	Nov., 1918.	Oct., 1918.	Nov., 1918.	Oct., 1918.	Nov., 1917.
	Under the Act of 1911.						
London ...	345	166	110	68	455	234	471
South-Eastern ...	22	8	12	13	34	21	35
South-Western ...	25	26	21	24	46	50	72
West Midlands ...	151	31	60	20	211	51	76
South Midlands and Eastern ...	24	17	86	73	110	90	114
East Midlands ...	41	27	37	39	78	66	81
Yorkshire ...	68	31	117	67	185	98	141
North-Western ...	206	113	315	252	521	365	431
Northern ...	23	12	60	56	83	68	59
Scotland ...	21	13	125	73	146	86	135
Wales ...	14	18	17	7	31	25	25
Ireland ...	335	296	12	16	397	312	356
<b>United Kingdom...</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>2,297</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>1,993</b>
Under the Act of 1916.							
London ...	94	67	291	256	385	323	431
South-Eastern ...	3	2	24	14	27	16	30
South-Western ...	9	4	27	16	36	20	60
West Midlands ...	57	9	81	18	138	27	63
South Midlands and Eastern ...	8	1	60	20	68	21	76
East Midlands ...	10	5	15	14	25	19	28
Yorkshire ...	32	13	120	50	152	63	104
North-Western ...	46	28	190	153	236	180	412
Northern ...	4	5	85	66	99	71	56
Scotland ...	1	3	81	32	82	35	74
Wales ...	3	2	8	8	11	10	24
Ireland ...	26	24	13	13	39	37	27
<b>United Kingdom...</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>2,087</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>1,338</b>

\* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.  
 † Including Avonmouth and Fortishead.  
 ‡ Including Barry and Penarth.  
 § The percentages unemployed in the Insured Trades will be found on page 488

The weekly amounts paid to workpeople under the Acts of 1911 and 1916 respectively were £658 and £538. The corresponding payments made through associations were £97 and £7.

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

Industry.	Males.		Females.		Total.		
	Nov., 1918.	Oct., 1918.	Nov., 1918.	Oct., 1918.	Nov., 1918.	Oct., 1918.	Nov., 1917.
	Under the Act of 1911.						
Building ...	£ 139	£ 114	£ 4	£ 5	£ 143	£ 119	£ 139
Construction of Works	16	22	1	1	17	23	10
Shipbuilding ...	32	30	12	7	44	37	43
Engineering ...	183	118	376	320	509	438	371
Construction of Vehicles	23	18	15	5	38	23	30
Sawmilling	2	2	1	...	3	2	2
Other Insured Industries	1	2	...	...	1	2	3
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>598</b>
Under the Act of 1916.							
Ammunition and Explosives	£ 10	£ 13	£ 265	£ 84	£ 275	£ 97	£ 298
Chemicals ...	9	5	23	30	32	35	32
Metals ...	12	13	53	42	65	55	74
Leather ...	4	4	6	7	10	11	28
Brick, Tile, &c. ...	...	...	2	2	2	2	4
Sawmilling and Machined Wood-work	11	12	30	23	41	35	44
Rubber ...	3	2	17	16	20	18	14
Other Workers in Non-scheduled Trades	8	7	92	95	100	102	75
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>569</b>

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

I.—GENERAL REGISTER.

The number of workpeople on the register of the Employment Exchanges (396 in number) at some time or other during the four weeks ended 8th November, 1918, was 292,015 (men 102,092, women 142,505, boys 25,150, and girls 22,268). These figures comprise workers in professional, commercial and clerical, as well as in industrial occupations, but exclude casual occupations.

The number of vacancies notified during the period was 152,800, and the number filled was 113,670. Of the 44,106 vacancies filled in uninsured trades, 2,917 were known to be for less than a week's employment, and of the 16,397 vacancies filled by boys and girls, 23.2 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

The total number of workpeople remaining on the register at 8th November, 1918, was 73,512 (men 24,231, women 36,999, boys 6,376, and girls 5,906).

The average daily registrations, vacancies notified and vacancies filled during the four weeks were 8,600, 6,367 and 4,736 respectively. Compared with the previous four weeks, the daily average of registrations, vacancies notified and vacancies filled, showed percentage decreases of 15.4, 5.1 and 7.4 respectively. Compared with a year ago, there were percentage decreases of 25.1, 11.7 and 11.7 in the daily average of registrations, vacancies notified and vacancies filled respectively. A chart showing the fluctuations since February, 1917, and a statistical Table giving more detailed particulars of the work of the Exchanges during the four weeks ended 8th November, are given on the following page.

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

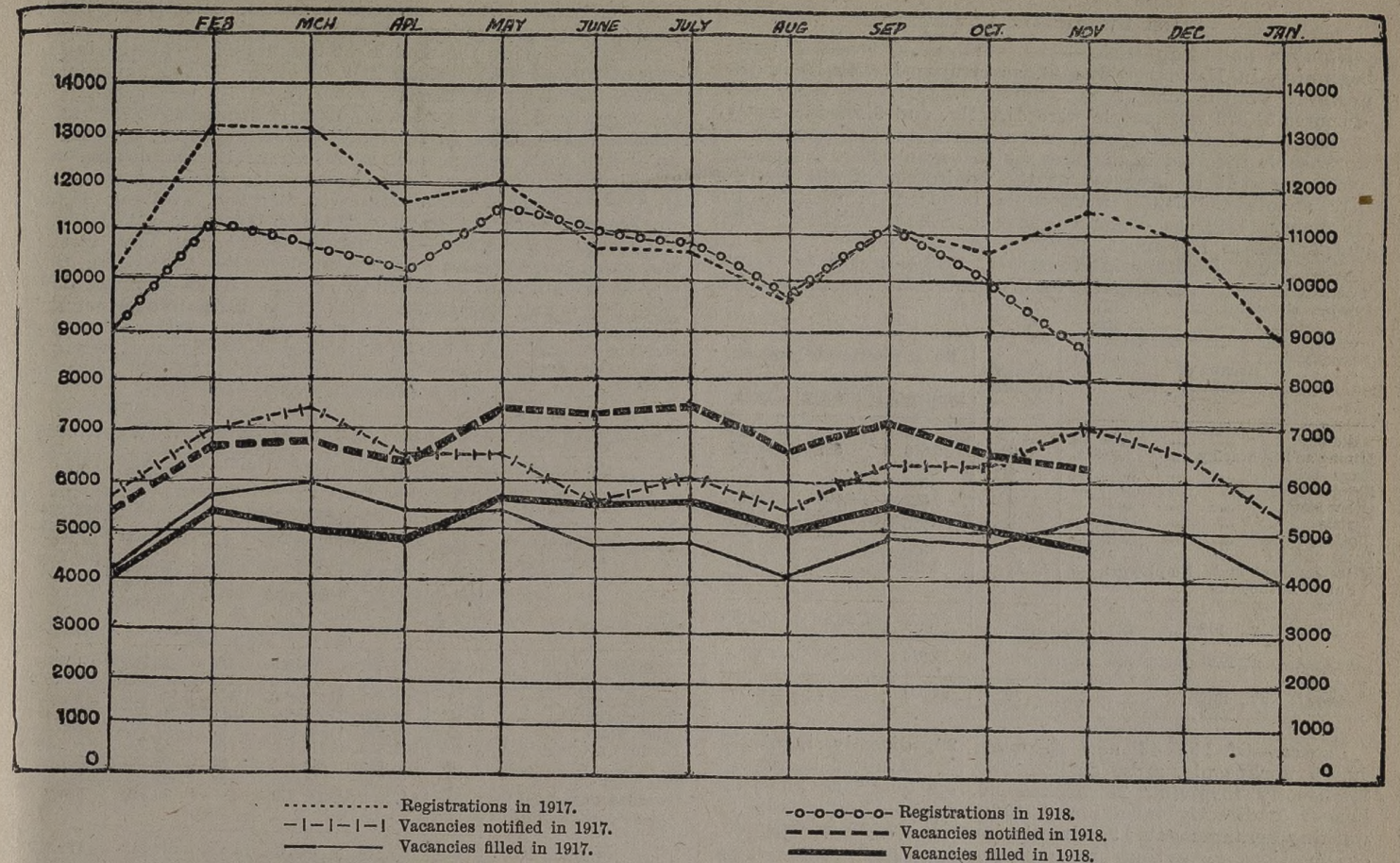
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Insured Trades ...	73.2	93.5	85.4	82.7	80.3
Uninsured Trades ...	59.5	68.4	75.4	68.9	66.7
<b>All Trades ...</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>74.4</b>
Do. a month ago ...	70.3	82.1	83.1	74.5	76.3
Do. a year ago ...	64.2	85.8	82.4	76.9	74.3

II.—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 3,755, a daily average of 156, compared with 153 in the preceding five weeks, and 532 in the four weeks ended 9th November, 1917. During the four weeks there were also 200 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.  
 - . - . - Vacancies filled in 1917.  
 - - - - - Registrations in 1918.  
 - . - . - Vacancies notified in 1918.  
 - . - . - Vacancies filled in 1918.

INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED, VACANCIES FILLED AND VACANCIES NOTIFIED IN THE FOUR WEEKS ENDED 8th NOVEMBER, 1918.

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.
<b>A.—INSURED TRADES. ‡</b>														
Building ...	4,077	570	13,372	781	3,709	318	13,803	823	9,308	816	454	37	352	30
Works of Construction ...	2,303	56	6,679	29	2,007	11	7,262	2	6,252	2	16	...	16	...
Sawmilling ...	329	563	825	870	285	410	4,697	185	3,693	180	319	143	309	128
Shipbuilding ...	908	195	4,281	326	899	155	4,697	185	3,693	180	319	143	309	128
Engineering ...	6,089	9,821	20,954	16,299	5,461	6,514	20,053	11,647	14,541	10,789	3,491	744	2,384	585
Construction of Vehicles ...	215	165	548	308	189	129	603	147	313	137	56	22	50	9
Cabinet Making, &c. ...	96	66	167	109	60	55	171	83	73	49	32	39	61	25
Precious Metals, &c. ...	393	778	1,458	1,514	397	636	2,053	975	1,284	825	368	423	232	310
Bricks and Cement ...	43	132	128	327	37	84	167	307	82	270	99	112	91	70
Chemicals, &c. ...	14	81	60	45	13	17	151	44	58	21	31	3	14	1
Rubber and Waterproof Goods ...	231	516	703	697	239	325	890	778	663	675	126	259	129	214
Ammunition and Explosives ...	1,237	12,783	2,447	18,845	906	7,578	225	494	193	390	30	68	35	46
Leather—Excluding Boots & Shoes	62	211	139	339	53	178	139	194	69	140	74	101	54	80
<b>TOTAL, INSURED TRADES ...</b>	<b>16,098</b>	<b>26,251</b>	<b>52,425</b>	<b>41,108</b>	<b>14,307</b>	<b>16,699</b>	<b>52,887</b>	<b>25,615</b>	<b>38,721</b>	<b>23,963</b>	<b>5,816</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>4,968</b>	<b>1,907</b>
<b>B.—UNINSURED TRADES.</b>														
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c. ...	5	48	19	56	2	23	60	34	13	31	30	24	33	22
Domestic ...	698	7,397	1,366	16,468	709	5,792	1,301	19,700	630	12,113	412	1,731	289	783
Commercial and Clerical ...	1,808	5,285	2,795	10,454	1,594	4,612	5,008	854	4,385	807	1,516	518	1,295	783
Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c. ...	3,239	1,272	7,323	2,121	3,209	876	5,003	1,254	2,996	966	2,303	999	1,669	607
Agriculture ...	356	337	806	1,064	305	230	814	1,465	451	1,135	413	75	375	67
Mining and Quarrying ...	117	17	334	23	98	16	458	7	179	8	17	1	14	2
Brushes and Brooms, &c. ...	4	9	8	61	5	6	14	5	2	2	19	19	15	11
Pottery and Glass ...	26	101	63	222	16	103	158	105	40	63	76	73	57	31
Paper, Prints, Books & Stationery	50	155	181	382	48	118	212	340	62	233	149	375	120	266
Textile ...	208	801												

TRADE DISPUTES.\*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.

**Number and Magnitude.**—The number of trade disputes beginning in November was 43, as compared with 79 in the previous month, and 72 in November, 1917. In these new disputes 31,379 workpeople were directly, and 6,102 indirectly, involved, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 54,629 workpeople involved in disputes in November, 1918, as compared with 67,893 in October, 1918, and 239,253 in November, 1917.

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

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building ... ..	7	163	...	163
Mining and Quarrying ... ..	6	12,670	557	13,227
Engineering ... ..	4	4,571	...	4,571
Shipbuilding ... ..	3	1,345	286	1,631
Other Metal ... ..	3	8,327	5,000	13,327
Textile ... ..	2	936	98	1,034
Clothing ... ..	2	567	58	625
Transport ... ..	2	350	...	350
Miscellaneous and Employees of Public Authorities	12	2,450	105	2,555
<b>TOTAL, NOV., 1918</b> ... ..	<b>43</b>	<b>31,379</b>	<b>6,102</b>	<b>37,481</b>
<b>TOTAL, OCT., 1918</b> ... ..	<b>79</b>	<b>53,646</b>	<b>6,754</b>	<b>60,400</b>
<b>TOTAL, NOV., 1917</b> ... ..	<b>72</b>	<b>98,931</b>	<b>132,317</b>	<b>227,278</b>

**Causes.**—Of the 43 new disputes, 23, directly involving 10,495 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 2, directly involving 21 workpeople, on questions affecting hours; 3, directly involving 9,915 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 9, directly involving 7,939 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 5, directly involving 1,829 workpeople, on ques-

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN NOVEMBER.

Occupations and Locality.†	Number of Workpeople Involved		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡				
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING:—</b> Coal miners and hauliers, surface workers and repairers—Nottingham (near)	1,180	453	6 Nov.	4	For withdrawal of summonses issued against certain men for having struck work without notice.	Men in question fined and work resumed.
Underground and surface workers—Mansfield (near)	3,890	...	18 Nov.	6	For the installation of electric lamps throughout the pits.	Electric lamps to be installed by 31st March, 1919.
Underground and surface workers—Newport (near)	1,030	104	2 Nov.	...	For dismissal of certain examiners and overmen.	No settlement reported.
Colliery workpeople—Tredgar (near)	6,000	...	5 Nov.	7	For the right of men at a certain pit to leave the pit at any time when there is no coal waiting to be wound up.	Claim allowed.
<b>METAL, ENGINEERING &amp; SHIPBUILDING:—</b> Steelworkers, &c.—North East Coast	13,000	...	18 Nov.	5	Dispute arising out of demand for advance in wages by steel sample passers, &c.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Fitters, turners, &c.—Derby	4,200	...	4 Nov.	3	Against extension of "dilution of labour" to fitting operations.	Extension accepted.
Platers, riveters, holders-on, caulkers, &c., platers' helpers and hammermen—Barrow-in-Furness	994	237	20 Nov.	2	Against employment of drillers on work claimed by riveters.	Work resumed pending negotiations between representatives of the workpeople concerned.
<b>AIRCRAFT:—</b> Aircraft workers, &c.—Oldham	600	...	7 Nov.	5	Against alleged breach of Trade Union working rules by the management, and for recognition of Shops Committee.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
<b>TEXTILE:—</b> Enginemen, firemen, finishers, boys, &c., weavers, &c. (flax)—Drogheda	700	...	21 Oct.	19	For advance in wages	Modified advance granted as offered prior to strike.
<b>TAILORING:—</b> Clothing operatives—Walsall	204	46	9 Nov.	13	For reinstatement of certain machine pressers.	Machine pressers reinstated.
Tailors, tailoresses, &c., cutters, trimmers, &c.—Paisley	186	12	18 Nov.	...	For advance in wages	No settlement reported.
<b>PRINTING:—</b> Printing and paper workers—Belfast	600	...	18 Nov.	13	For advance in wages and recognition of Trade Union.	Agreement arrived at between associations of employers and workpeople involving certain advances in wages.
<b>FOOD, &amp;c.:—</b> Margarine factory labourers, coopers and packers—Waterford	129	44	11 Nov.	8	Refusal to work with two non-unionist foremen, and demand for advance in wages.	Foremen joined Trade Union; demand for advance in wages waived.
<b>OTHER TRADES:—</b> Gas workers—Reading	200	...	27 Nov.	1	Refusal to work with a non-unionist	Non-unionist joined the Trade Union.
<b>EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES:—</b> Municipal employees and contractors' carters—Belfast	433	41	30 Sept.	38	Against altered conditions of working, resulting from amalgamation of house and street cleansing services.	The new system to be given a month's trial, and any points of difference then remaining to be submitted to arbitration.

**DISPUTES STILL IN PROGRESS.**—At the time of going to press, a dispute was in progress directly involving about 100,000 cotton spinners and cardroom workers, arising out of a demand for an advance of 40 per cent. on current rates of wages; 41 other disputes, involving in all about 9,000 workpeople, were also in progress at the same date.

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e. number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, &c.) exceeded 100 days.

† The figures for 1917 have been revised in respect of the dispute which occurred in May in the engineering trades.

‡ In making up the totals in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e. thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

tions of Trade Union principle; and 1, directly involving 1,180 workpeople, in sympathy with another dispute.

**Results.**—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 20 new disputes, directly involving 17,606 workpeople, and 14 old disputes, directly involving 1,372 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 7, directly involving 6,721 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople, 6, directly involving 5,829 workpeople, in favour of the employers, and 21, directly involving 6,423 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 14 other disputes, directly involving 11,619 workpeople, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

**Aggregate Duration.**—The number of working days lost in November by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 232,000. In addition 19,500 working days were lost owing to disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total aggregate duration in November of all disputes, new and old, was 251,500 days, as compared with 282,400 days in October, 1918, and 997,900 days in November, 1917.

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

Groups of Trades.	Jan. to Nov., 1917.†			Jan. to Nov., 1918.‡		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building...	48	5,597	80,400	176	54,838	443,400
Mining and Quarrying...	124	273,453	1,168,000	152	368,880	1,189,800
Engineering ... ..	33	310,817	2,398,000	126	100,870	457,600
Shipbuilding ... ..	46	36,539	295,500	160	48,910	365,800
Other Metal ... ..	35	28,084	138,600	77	64,267	566,400
Textile ... ..	63	62,665	645,100	61	142,796	683,500
Clothing... ..	40	12,915	144,200	65	23,258	307,300
Transport ... ..	39	26,716	168,000	62	52,698	261,700
Miscellaneous and Employees of Public Authorities	164	47,063	331,900	343	90,629	764,200
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>642</b>	<b>803,839</b>	<b>5,350,700</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>946,548</b>	<b>5,629,700</b>

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.†

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

Wages.

The changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported as having been granted during November, in the trades for which the numbers of workpeople affected by such changes are ascertained by the Department, resulted in an aggregate increase of nearly £130,000 per week, in the weekly wages of over 500,000 workpeople.

The principal change reported was a further advance in the wages of woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire, raising the increase over normal pre-war rates from 81½ per cent. to 104½ per cent. for workpeople in the worsted spinning section, and for time-workers in the woollen spinning and the woollen and worsted weaving sections, and from 65½ per cent. (males) or 69½ per cent. (females) to 83½ per cent. (males) and 89 per cent. (females) in the case of piece-workers in the woollen spinning and the woollen and worsted weaving sections.

Increases were also granted to workpeople in the textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, &c., trades in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Scotland (the total war advance to time-workers in these trades in Yorkshire now standing at 104½ per cent. over pre-war rates, while in Lancashire and Scotland the total advance for men and women is 30s. 1½d. and 18s. 10d. per week respectively), and to flax workers in Ireland, raising the total war advance for the majority of adult time-workers in the Belfast district to 24s. per week in the case of men and 18s. per week in the case of women.

Workpeople in the employment of tramway and omnibus undertakings in Great Britain received a general increase of 5s. per week, making a war advance of 30s. per week for men and for women replacing men, and paid at men's rates; and increases of 5s. per week for men and 4s. per week for women were given to workpeople employed in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, pipes, &c. Under a decision of the Joint Industrial Council for the Baking Trade in Scotland, the war wage advance of bakers was raised to a minimum of 32s. per week over pre-war rates, and the minimum rate was fixed at 60s. per week, while the maximum number of hours was fixed at 51 per week.

The above figures are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, seamen, railway servants, police and Government employees. Among these, railway servants en-

gaged in the manipulation of traffic were granted a further war wage, amounting to 3s. per week for men and women over 18 years of age (raising the total war advance for men to 33s. per week), and 1s. 6d. per week for youths and girls under 18.

CHANGES IN JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1918.

The following Table summarises the changes for which particulars are available:—

Groups of Trades.	No. of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week.
Building ... ..	885,000	233,000
Coal Mining ... ..	900,000	410,400
Iron and Other Mining... ..	33,500	11,700
Quarrying ... ..	22,500	7,700
Pig Iron Manufacture ... ..	34,500	18,400
Iron and Steel Manufacture ... ..	115,000	32,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding ... ..	1,311,000	394,200
Other Metal ... ..	394,000	112,600
Textile ... ..	797,000	284,000
Clothing ... ..	326,000	100,500
Transport ... ..	201,000	146,500
Printing, Paper, &c. ... ..	95,500	64,400
Glass, Brick, Pottery, Chemical, &c. ... ..	266,000	90,400
Other Trades ... ..	529,000	214,300
Local Authority Service ... ..	147,000	78,200
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>5,557,000</b>	<b>2,138,900</b>

Hours.

Changes which were made during November in the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work affected nearly 20,000 workpeople, whose aggregate working time was reduced by about 75,000 hours per week. Building trade operatives in South Wales and Monmouthshire obtained an average reduction of nearly 5 hours per week, the hours in summer being reduced to 47; the hours of engineers at Newark and Gainsborough were decreased to 50 weekly; and for boot and shoe operatives in the Kingswood district the hours were decreased from 52½ per week to 49½.

In the eleven completed months of 1918 nearly 100,000 workpeople have had an aggregate reduction of about 350,000 hours per week. Of these workpeople, about 40,000 were employed in the engineering trades, 20,000 in the building trades, and 10,000 in the clothing trades (including boot and shoe manufacture).

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN NOVEMBER, 1918.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.‡
<b>NORTHERN COUNTIES:—</b>				
Carlisle ... ..	...	Nov.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers and labourers	Bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, previously granted to men on munitions work, extended to men on other work. Rate after change for tradesmen, 1s. 2d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
<b>YORKSHIRE:—</b>				
...	...	1st full pay after 14 Nov.	Masons and bricklayers	Standard rate reduced by ¼d. per hour, and bonus of 12½ per cent. added to earnings. Rate after change, 1s. 8d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
Batley and Birstall	...	18 Nov.	Slaters and plasterers	Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 5d. 3).
...	...	1st full pay after 14 Nov.	Labourers	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. 3).
Batley, Cleckheaton, Dewsbury, Harrogate, Heckmondwike, Morley, Ossett, Pudsey and Wakefield	...	4 Nov.	Painters	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 1d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Rotherham and Shipley	...	4 Nov.	Painters	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 3d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
Bridlington	...	18 Nov.	Painters	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 1d. per hour, plus 5 per cent.
Brighouse	...	Nov.	Masons and bricklayers	Increase, as war wages, of 1¼d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 3d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
...	...	...	Carpenters and joiners	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 3d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
Dewsbury	...	1st full pay after 29 Oct.	Masons and bricklayers	Standard rate reduced by ¼d. per hour, and a bonus of 12½ per cent. added to earnings. Rate after change, 1s. 3d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
Doncaster	...	4 Nov.	Labourers	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. 3).
...	...	...	Painters	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 1d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
Halifax	...	1 Nov.	Carpenters and joiners	Increase of 1¼d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 8d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
Holmfirth	...	1 Nov.	Masons and bricklayers	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 3d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
Hull	...	18 Nov.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, labourers and navvies	Increase of 1¼d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons (banker hands), carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers and plasterers, 1s. 5¼d. 3; masons (fixers), 1s. 6d. 3; labourers and navvies, 1s. 3¼d. 3.
Leeds	...	4 Nov.	Painters	Increase of 2¼d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 3d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
...	...	...	Bricklayers and masons	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 3¼d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
Morley	...	14 Nov.	Carpenters and joiners	Increase of 1¼d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 3d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
Scarborough	...	4 Nov.	Painters	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 1d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN NOVEMBER, 1918—(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)', 'Building and Allied Trades (continued)', and 'Midland and Eastern Counties'.

For Notes see p. 506.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN NOVEMBER, 1918—(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)', 'Building and Allied Trades (continued)', 'Iron and Steel Manufacture', and 'Engineering, Boiler-making and Shipbuilding'.

For Notes see page 506.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Tinplate Manufacture, Light Castings Manufacture, Cutlery Trades, Chain and Anchor Making, Wireworking, Farriery, Woolen and Worsted Industry, and Flax Industry.

For notes see page 506.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, etc., Trades, and Clothing.

For notes see page 506.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Tramway and Omnibus Undertakings, Other Transport Trades, Printing and Allied Trades, and Glass Manufacture.

For Notes see page 506.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Brick, Tile, Pipe, &c., Manufacture; Pottery Manufacture; Furniture Trades; Coachbuilding; Sawmilling; Other Wood-working Trades; Basket Manufacture; Baking and Confectionery Trades; Electricity Supply; and Local Authority Services.

For Notes see page 506.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change. <sup>2</sup>
<b>Changes in Hours of Labour.</b>				
Building and Allied Trades	Stockport and District ...	1 Nov.	Bricklayers and slaters <sup>29</sup> ... ..	Decrease of 5 hours per week in summer (54½ to 49½), and varying decreases in winter hours, making an average decrease for the year of about 3¼ hours per week.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire <sup>30</sup> ...	1 Nov.	Masons and machinists <sup>29</sup> ... ..	Decrease of 2½ hours per week in summer (52 to 49½), and an average decrease for the year of nearly 3 hours per week.
Engineering Trades	Gainsborough ... ..	11 Nov.	All classes of workpeople in the engineering industry	Decreases (usually of 4 hours per week) to a standard week of 50 hours. Decrease of 3 hours per week (52½ to 49½).
	Newark ... ..	14 Nov.		
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Kingswood District and Okehampton ... ..	16 Nov.	Boot and shoe operatives ... ..	Decreases of 6 to 8½ hours per week in summer to a standard week of 47 hours, and varying decreases in winter hours, making an average decrease for the year of about 5 hours per week.
	Belfast ... ..	1 Nov.	Dock labourers employed on foreign-going vessels	Decrease of 5 hours per week (50 to 45) for 4 winter months. (See Award on p. 521.)
Baking and Confectionery Trades	Various towns in Scotland <sup>31</sup>	1-4 Nov.	Bakers and confectioners <sup>29</sup> ... ..	Decreases, where the hours previously exceeded 51 per week, to a maximum week of 51 hours.

1 Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen, railway servants, police and Government employees.  
 2 War bonuses and war increases have been so described where possible, but the information available is not, in all cases, sufficient to distinguish between these and increases not thus limited.  
 3 This rate is inclusive of the bonus of 12½ per cent. granted to men on munitions work.  
 4 Including Bacup, Haslingden, Nelson, Padiham, Rawtenstall, Rishton, and Whalley.  
 5 Including Altrincham, Eccles, Farnworth, Heywood, Middleton, Prestwich, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Sale, and Whitefield.  
 6 This rate is exclusive of the bonus of 12½ per cent. granted to men on munitions work.  
 7 Including Heywood, Littleborough, Middleton, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Royton, Saddleworth, Shaw, and Whitefield.  
 8 See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."  
 9 This increase took effect from the date shown, under an Award issued in November.  
 10 This increase took effect from the date shown, under an arrangement made in November.  
 11 Any increases on the pre-war lists granted during the war, except the increase of 10 per cent. granted in April, 1916, are to be merged with these increases.  
 12 These increases were not to apply to existing Government contracts until after 31 December.  
 13 These increases took effect under an Award issued in November, from the pay day in the week ending 1 November, and were to include the pay week preceding that day.  
 14 In the Saddleworth district, where previous increases had differed in amount from those in other districts, it was arranged that the increases should be on an equivalent scale.  
 15 These increases were to take effect from the pay day in the week ending 2 August, and to include the pay week preceding that day.  
 16 The increases are to apply to a week of 50 hours or over, and to be paid *pro rata* where less than 50 hours are worked.  
 17 At certain towns, including Manchester and Liverpool, some of the workpeople received these increases, but others received a different increase, of which full particulars are not yet available.  
 18 These increases were in lieu of the increases awarded by the Committee on Production in October. (See p. 469, the LABOUR GAZETTE for November.)  
 19 The undertakings which were parties to the Arbitration as a result of which these increases were granted are specified on pp. 517-18.  
 20 Viz., Barnsley, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Halifax, Harrogate, Hebden Bridge, Huddersfield, Hull, Keighley, Mexborough, Scarborough, Todmorden, Wakefield, and York.  
 21 Including Beccles, Bungay, Fakenham, and Wisbech.  
 22 Including Aldershot, Ashford, Aylesbury, Bedford, Canterbury, Chatham, Chesham, Dorking, Eton, Guildford, Hertford, Hitchin, Letchworth, Luton, Maidstone, Portsmouth, Reading, Redhill, St. Albans, Southampton, Watford, and Windsor.  
 23 Including Bangor, Carnarvon, Colwyn Bay, Conway, Holywell, Llandudno, and Rhyll.  
 24 These increases took effect under an Arbitration award to which the Employers' National Council for the Clay Industries were parties with the National Federation of General Workers and the Welsh Artizans' United Association.  
 25 Including Accrington, Blackburn, Brierfield, Burnley, Church, Clayton-le-Moors, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Great Harwood, Nelson, Oswaldtwistle, Padiham, Rishton, Rossendale Valley, and Trawden.  
 26 These increases were the result of an agreement framed by the Scottish Bakers' Industrial Council, covering the principal districts of Scotland.  
 27 Including Airdrie, Barrhead, Blantyre, Cleland, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Hamilton, Johnstone, Larkhall, Motherwell, Newmains, Overtown, Paisley, Renfrew, Uddingston, and Wishaw.  
 28 This increase was granted under an Award of the Committee on Production dated 8 November to take effect from the date shown.  
 29 See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."  
 30 Including Aberavon, Barry, Aberdare, Cardiff, Ebbw Vale, East Glamorgan and Monmouthshire Valleys, Llanelli, Merthyr, Maesteg, Neath, Newport, Pontypridd, Port Talbot, Rhondda district, and Swansea.  
 31 Among the towns affected were:—Alyth, Annan, Ardrossan, Auchincleek, Ayr, Bathgate, Blairgowrie, Broxburn, Buchhaven, Burntisland, Carnoustie, Coupar Angus, Dalkeith, Dalmellington, Dalry, Dumfries, Dysart, Fraserburgh, Glasgow, Galashiels, Gorebridge, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Kirkcaldy, Kirriemuir, Leslie, Leven, Markinch, Maybole, Methil, Peebles, Perth, Peterhead, Saltcoats, Stevenston, Troon, Wemyss, and Wick.  
 32 Including Airdrie and Coatbridge, Ayr, Dumbarton, Falkirk, Galashiels, Hamilton and District, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Perth, Peterhead, Renfrew and Stirling.

**Increases in Minimum Rates under the Trade Boards Act.**—From 22nd November the minimum time rate of wages fixed under the Trade Boards Act for female workers (including homeworkers) in the shirtmaking trade in Great Britain was raised from 5d. per hour to 6d. The minimum time rates for learners were also raised (see p. 524).

**NOTE.**—Particulars of the following important changes in rates of wages which have been arranged to come into operation in December will be included in the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE:—  
**Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, Chemical and Explosives Trades, and Aircraft Woodworking Trades.**—Increases of 5s. per week to men and 2s. 6d. per week to boys, youths, and apprentices.  
**Cotton Weaving.**—An increase of 50 per cent. on the standard piece rates.  
 The principle of an eight-hour day has also been agreed upon for the wages staff in the railway service, to come into operation as from 1st February, 1919.

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. (Average of all classes of coal at pit's mouth.)	1918	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	Durham ... ..	July-Sept. 19 11¼	+ 0 4¼	+ 11
MANUFACTURED IRON. North of England (Plates, bars and angles.)	Sept.—Oct.	306 3¼	+ 14 5¼	+ 30 11½
	Midlands ... ..	Sept.—Oct. 329 7¼	+ 8 6	+ 22 5¼
West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods.)	Sept.—Oct.	316 9¼	+ 12 8¼	+ 26 1¼

**Coal.**—No change in the wages of Durham miners was in connection with the ascertainment of the average selling price of Durham coal for the above period, wages remaining at 107½ per cent. above the standard plus the war wage of 3s. per day to men 16 years of age and over and 1s. 6d. per day to boys under 16.  
**Manufactured Iron.**—In the Midlands and in the West of Scotland the wages of puddlers were increased by 6d. per ton and those of millmen by 5 per cent.; whilst in the North of England wages were increased by 9d. per ton and 7½ per cent. respectively, as a result of the ascertainment. The increases in the North of England and in the West of Scotland took effect from 2nd December and the increase in the Midlands from 9th Dec. Full particulars of these increases will appear in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1919. The prices quoted are net selling prices, without any addition on account of the subsidies granted to pig iron manufacturers; but increases in wages have been granted to the workmen, earlier in 1918, in respect of the equivalents of these subsidies.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

CASES REPORTED.

[Based on Home Office and Board of Trade Returns.]  
 THE Table below shows the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during November in comparison with the numbers for the previous month and for November, 1917.

The number reported as killed in November, 1918, was 233, a decrease of 19 on a month ago and of 46 on a year ago. The mean number in November during the five years 1913-1917 was 286, the maximum being 316 and the minimum 270.  
 Fatal accidents in the railway service during November, 1918, numbered 25, compared with 18 in October, 1918, and 35 in November, 1917. The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 82, a decrease of 12 on a month ago and a decrease of 21 on a year ago. There were 3 fatal accidents at quarries, compared with 8 a month ago and 4 a year ago.  
 The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in November, 1918, was 123, a decrease of 8 on October, 1918.

ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER, 1918.

During the eleven months ended November, 1918, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment was 3,097, as compared with 3,077 in the corresponding period of 1917, an increase of 20.  
 The total number of fatal accidents in the railway service was 322, as compared with 350 in the eleven months ended November, 1917.  
 The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 1,251, as compared with 1,198 in 1917. There were 61 fatal accidents at quarries, compared with 45 in the corresponding period of 1917.  
 The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in 1918 was 1,449, as compared with 1,461 in the corresponding period of 1917.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1918, on a	
	Nov., 1918.	Oct., 1918.	Nov., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>RAILWAY SERVICE—</b>					
Brakemen and Goods Guards	4	—	1	+ 4	+ 3
Engine Drivers	1	—	—	—	+ 1
Firemen	—	2	—	- 2	- 2
Guards (Passenger)	—	—	1	—	- 1
Permanent Way Men	—	3	—	- 3	- 3
Porters	5	4	3	+ 2	- 2
Shunters	—	—	—	—	- 2
Mechanics	4	3	6	+ 3	- 2
Labourers	—	3	2	- 3	- 2
Miscellaneous	—	—	1	—	- 1
Contractors' Servants	9	4	11	+ 5	- 2
	1	—	—	+ 1	+ 1
<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>+ 7</b>	<b>- 10</b>
<b>MINES—</b>					
Underground	74	86	86	- 12	- 12
Surface	8	8	17	—	- 9
<b>TOTAL, MINES</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>- 12</b>	<b>- 21</b>
<b>QUARRIES OVER 20 FEET DEEP</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>- 5</b>	<b>- 1</b>
<b>FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—</b>					
<b>Textile—</b>					
Cotton	2	6	2	- 4	—
Wool and Worsted	—	2	2	+ 3	+ 3
Other Textiles	2	1	3	+ 1	- 1
<b>Non-Textile—</b>					
Extraction of Metals	10	9	7	+ 1	+ 3
Founding and Conversion of Metals	11	15	15	- 4	- 4
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	10	7	2	+ 3	+ 8
Ship and Boat Building	3	18	14	- 15	- 11
Gas	—	2	—	—	—
Wood	2	2	—	—	—
Clay, Stone, &c.	3	1	5	+ 2	- 2
Chemicals	4	2	3	+ 2	+ 1
Laundries	10	8	6	+ 2	+ 4
Food	—	1	—	- 1	—
Drink	—	2	3	- 2	- 3
Paper, Printing, &c.	—	3	2	- 2	- 2
Other Non-Textile Industries	4	3	5	+ 1	- 1
	32	36	45	- 4	- 13
<b>TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>- 17</b>	<b>- 18</b>
<b>ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5—</b>					
Docks, Wharves, and Quays	17	10	12	+ 7	+ 5
Warehouses	1	1	1	—	—
Buildings to which Act applies	7	5	7	+ 2	—
<b>TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>+ 9</b>	<b>+ 5</b>
<b>Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>- 1</b>	<b>- 1</b>
<b>TOTAL (excluding Seamen)</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>- 19</b>	<b>- 46</b>

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during November, 1918, was 29, of which 11 were due to lead poisoning, 1 to mercurial poisoning, 2 to arsenic poisoning, 7 to toxic jaundice, and 8 to anthrax. One death due to lead poisoning, 1 to toxic jaundice, and 1 to anthrax were reported. In addition 6 cases of lead poisoning (including 4 deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER, 1918.

During the eleven months ended November, 1918, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 243, compared with 623 in the corresponding period of 1917. The number of deaths in 1918 was 25 compared with 79 in 1917. In addition 35 cases of lead poisoning (including 20 deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during the eleven months ended November, 1918, compared with 53 cases (including 17 deaths) during the corresponding period of 1917.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	Month of Nov., 1918.	Eleven months ended Nov., 1918.	Month of Nov., 1918.	Eleven months ended Nov., 1918.
<b>Lead Poisoning.</b>				
AMONG OPERATIVES ENGAGED IN—				
Smelting of Metals	1	15	45	1
Brass Works	—	1	3	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	—	—	—	—
Plumbing and Soldering	1	14	34	—
Printing	—	11	6	1
File Cutting	—	—	3	—
Finishing of Metals	—	2	2	—
White Lead Works	—	—	16	—
Red Lead Works	1	2	13	—
Pottery	1*	11	14	—
Glass Cutting and Polishing	—	—	1	—
Vitreous Enamelling	—	—	—	—
Electrical Accumulator Works	1	14	26	—
Paint and Colour Works	1	3	9	—
Coach and Car-Painting	1	9	20	—
Shipbuilding	—	9	18	—
Paint used in other Industries	—	15	20	—
Other Industries	4	21	69	—
<b>TOTAL IN FACTORIES &amp; WORKSHOPS</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Other Forms of Poisoning.</b>				
MERCURIAL POISONING—				
Barometer and Thermometer Making	1	4	2	—
Furriers' Processes	—	—	—	—
Explosives Works	—	4	3	—
Other Industries	—	1	12	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>—</b>
PHOSPHORUS POISONING	—	3	3	—
ARSENIC POISONING—				
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	—	—	—	—
Other Industries	2†	2	28	—
<b>TOTAL ARSENIC POISONING</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>TOTAL TOXIC JAUNDICE</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL "OTHER FORMS OF POISONING"</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Anthrax.</b>				
Wool	7	47	52	1
Handling of Horsehair	—	4	3	—
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fell-mongers, &c.)	1	14	27	—
Other Industries	—	1	4	—
<b>TOTAL ANTHRAX</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL REPORTED UNDER FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>7</b>

\* The person affected in the Pottery Industry was a female.  
 † One was caused by arseniuretted hydrogen gas.

## PAUPERISM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in November, 1918, in the thirty-five selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 125 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 2 per 10,000 on a month ago, and a decrease of 10 per 10,000 on a year ago. Compared with a month ago, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 3,193 (or 1.4 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers increased by 127 (or 0.1 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers increased by 3,066 (or 2.6 per cent.). Twenty-five districts showed increases, six showed decreases, and four showed no change; the most marked increases were in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (14 per 10,000), and in Ireland.

Compared with November, 1917, the total number of paupers decreased by 17,847 (or 7.1 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 9,511 (or 7.8 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 8,336 (or 6.5 per cent.). There were increases in the Nottingham district (3 per 10,000), Coatbridge and Airdrie district (9 per 10,000), Dublin district (1 per 10,000), and Galway district (5 per 10,000). Bradford district showed no change, and every other district showed a decrease. The largest decreases were in the Central Metropolitan district (33 per 10,000), Leicester district (21 per 10,000), and Hull district (20 per 10,000). Fourteen districts showed decreases of 10 and under 20 per 10,000, and thirteen others showed decreases of under 10 per 10,000.

Selected Urban Areas.*	Paupers on one day in November, 1918.			Rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.†</b>						
<i>Metropolis.</i>						
West District ...	8,168	1,351	9,519	118	- 1	- 9
North District ...	10,056	4,295	14,351	143	- 3	- 35
Central District ...	2,885	959	3,844	282	- 2	- 19
East District ...	9,497	3,296	12,793	194	- 1	- 19
South District ...	16,632	8,484	25,116	132	+ 2	- 10
<b>TOTAL, Metropolis ...</b>	<b>47,238</b>	<b>18,385</b>	<b>65,623</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>- 1</b>	<b>- 14</b>
<b>West Ham ...</b>	<b>8,623</b>	<b>7,505</b>	<b>11,128</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>- 16</b>
<i>Other Districts.</i>						
Newcastle District ...	1,913	3,211	5,124	103	+ 1	- 2
Stockton & Tees District ...	861	2,016	2,877	111	+ 6	- 9
Bolton, Oldham, &c. ...	3,101	2,492	5,593	68	+ 1	- 6
Wigan District ...	1,448	4,050	5,498	123	+ 4	- 3
Manchester District ...	7,125	3,384	10,509	100	+ 3	- 11
Liverpool District ...	7,615	8,055	15,700	135	- 1	- 16
Bradford District ...	1,691	1,137	2,798	75	+ 4	- 5
Halifax & Huddersfield ...	963	1,702	2,665	69	+ 1	- 6
Leeds District ...	1,951	1,896	3,847	79	+ 1	- 8
Barnsley District ...	693	2,729	3,422	106	- 1	- 8
Sheffield District ...	2,155	2,003	4,158	82	- 1	- 9
Hull District ...	1,436	4,367	5,783	178	+ 2	- 20
North Staffordshire ...	1,500	3,592	5,092	123	+ 1	- 12
Nottingham District ...	1,752	3,311	5,063	106	+ 4	+ 3
Leicester District ...	1,026	1,624	2,650	111	- 1	- 21
Wolverhampton District ...	2,780	3,777	6,557	93	+ 3	- 10
Birmingham District ...	5,439	2,323	7,762	91	+ 2	- 11
Bristol District ...	2,291	2,535	4,826	122	+ 2	- 8
Cardiff & Swansea ...	1,776	4,635	6,411	139	+ 3	- 6
<b>TOTAL, "Other Districts" ...</b>	<b>47,516</b>	<b>58,829</b>	<b>106,345</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>- 9</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.†</b>						
Glasgow District ...	2,497	14,278	16,775	174	+ 4	- 16
Falsley & Greenock District ...	580	1,653	2,233	115	- 1	- 10
Edinburgh & Leith District ...	1,020	3,710	4,730	117	- 1	- 16
Dundee and Dunfermline ...	517	1,659	2,176	108	+ 3	- 10
Aberdeen ...	351	1,796	2,147	127	+ 3	- 17
Coatbridge and Airdrie ...	231	1,269	1,500	142	+ 14	+ 9
<b>TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts</b>	<b>5,196</b>	<b>24,315</b>	<b>29,511</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>+ 3</b>	<b>- 14</b>
<b>IRELAND.‡</b>						
Dublin District ...	4,006	6,884	10,870	261	+ 9	+ 1
Belfast District ...	2,267	739	3,006	69	+ 5	- 2
Cork, Waterford and Elmerick District ...	2,774	3,615	6,389	257	+ 11	- 8
Galway District ...	266	182	448	131	+ 8	+ 5
<b>TOTAL for the above Irish Districts ...</b>	<b>9,313</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>20,713</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>+ 9</b>	<b>- 2</b>
<b>Total for above 35 Districts in Nov., 1918 ...</b>	<b>112,886</b>	<b>120,434</b>	<b>233,320</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>- 10</b>

\* 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.

## (1) WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: CONCURRENT CONTRACTS OF SERVICE: MINER: TRADE UNION DELEGATE: INSPECTOR OF MINE ON BEHALF OF WORKMEN: AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION.

FOR the purpose of computing the weekly compensation payable to an injured workman the Act provides that where the workman had entered into concurrent contracts of service with two or more employers under which he worked at one time for one such employer and at another time for another, his average weekly earnings before the accident are to be computed as if his earnings under all such contracts were earnings in the employment of the employer for whom he was working at the time of the accident.

By the Coal Mines Act, 1911, the workmen employed in any coal mine may, at their own cost, appoint any two experienced working miners to inspect the mine, its shafts, roads, machinery, &c., in the interests of the workmen and their safety. By the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, it is provided that any workman to which that Act relates shall forfeit his right to wages at the minimum rate if he fails to comply with certain conditions as to regularity and efficiency of work, except in cases where such failure is due to a cause outside his control. Amongst such causes it is recognised that in a mine there may be abnormal working places or parts of the pit where the work is so difficult that the amount of coal which can be got must be smaller than the average. Under rules made for the various districts men representing the workmen in a mine are appointed to inspect such abnormal working places.

A miner employed by a colliery company was elected a delegate to represent the local branch of the trade union and as such to attend certain committee meetings and other meetings. He was also appointed inspector of the mine for the workmen under the Act of 1911, and inspector of abnormal working places under the Act of 1912. He was injured by accident and claimed compensation. The only question was as to the basis of assessment of such compensation.

It was proved in the County Court that his average weekly earnings as a miner were £1 9s. 10d. He was, however, paid for the time he spent on the business of the Union as delegate, and for his inspection of the mine and of abnormal working places. If these payments were taken into account his average weekly earnings were £2 2s. 10d. It was contended for the claimant that these payments should be taken into account, but this contention was resisted by the employers on the ground that the payments were not made under any contracts of service and that therefore concurrent contracts of service did not exist. The County Court Judge, however, decided that the claimant's various employments as miner, delegate and inspector were employments under concurrent contracts of service, and he made an award of compensation on this footing. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal. They held that the claimant's appointment as delegate did not make him the servant either of the union or of his branch, and his payment as such delegate was not made under a contract of service. Neither did his election as inspector under the Act of 1911 or under the Act of 1912 make him the servant of his fellow workmen or constitute any contract of service. It had been held, as in the case of a railway porter or of a waiter, that a man's earnings under a contract of service are not limited to the money received from the employer, and that he could take into account sums received for his services from other persons in computing his average weekly earnings. But in these cases the services were performed under the contract of service with the employers. In the case under appeal there were no concurrent contracts of service, and the extra amounts which the claimant earned were not received by him for his services under his contract of service with the colliery company, but were paid to him for work which he did in time when he was not working for his employers. He was therefore entitled to compensation only on the basis that his average weekly earnings were £1 9s. 10d.—*Wild v. John Brown & Co., Limited.*—Court of Appeal.—4th November, 1918.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT: RISK NOT INCIDENTAL TO EMPLOYMENT: COKE FIRE MADE BY WORKMAN IN CONFINED SPACE: WORKMAN SUFFOCATED BY FUMES.

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

A workman in the employ of a dock company was employed in copper work on board a ship lying in dock. He was a member of a shift which worked continuously for twenty-four hours, beginning about 8 A.M., and then had twenty-four hours off. Certain fixed times were allowed for meals, one of them being a period of half an hour between 3 A.M. and 4 A.M. for what was called the "short breakfast." One morning during this half-hour the man was found dead in a part of the ship where he had made himself a fire of coke in an open iron vessel to keep himself warm. The hatch was closed, and he had made himself comfortable near the fire with some sacks to lie on and a newspaper to read. His death was caused by inhaling carbonic oxide produced by the coke fire. The fire was not in any way required for his work, and he was not authorised to make it. He had taken coke without permission

which was the property of his employers, and had himself constructed the vessel in which he had made the fire. The men often used the coke in this way, and the managers were aware of it. It was very dangerous to use the coke fire with a closed hatch.

The dependants of the deceased workman claimed compensation under the Act; but the County Court Judge refused to make an award in their favour on the ground that the accident was not one arising out of and in the course of the deceased's employment. The Judge held that the workman had added an unnecessary peril to his employment, a peril of his own choosing and one which his employers had not sanctioned. The claimants appealed.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal. They held that the workman having made a coke fire entirely for his own comfort, in a place closed by a hatch, had taken upon himself an added and unnecessary peril of his own selection which his employers did not sanction; and therefore the accident was not one arising out of the employment.—*Armitstead v. Humber Graving Dock Company, Ltd.*—Court of Appeal.—5th November, 1918.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT: RISK NOT INCIDENTAL TO EMPLOYMENT: ATTEMPT TO BOARD MOVING TRAMCAR.

A man employed as a steward on board a steamship then lying in port went ashore one evening in April, 1917, on the business of the ship accompanied by another member of the crew. A tramcar came along with two trailing cars, three tramcars coupled together and moving together. The steward's companion, not waiting for the cars to stop, jumped safely on to the leading car whilst it was in motion. The steward, following his example, attempted to board the second car in motion, but fell and was seriously injured by the third car. He claimed compensation under the Act, but his employers contended that they were not liable as the accident did not "arise out of" his employment, even though it did arise "in the course of" that employment. The County Court Judge, however, decided in favour of the claimant and made an award in his favour. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal. They held that the accident had not happened in consequence of any risk which his employers had required the claimant to run; that he had done an act which was obviously improper, and had incurred a risk which was not incidental to his employment; it was, therefore, impossible to say that the accident arose out of as well as in the course of the employment, and the claimant was not entitled to compensation.—*Byrne v. Larrinaga & Co.*—Court of Appeal.—6th November, 1918.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASE: BEAT HAND: CLAIM BY WORKMAN NOT A MINER.

When a workman is disabled from earning full wages by an "industrial disease" due to the nature of his employment he is entitled to compensation under the Act (subject to certain conditions), as if the disease were a personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment. Only certain diseases are "industrial diseases" within the meaning of the Act, and they are named in a Schedule printed in two columns, the first column being headed "Description of Disease," and the other "Description of Process." Amongst these diseases is the well-known miner's complaint of "beat hand," which is described in the first column as "Subcutaneous cellulitis of the hand (beat hand)," and opposite these words in the second column is the word "Mining."

A man who had been employed for over two years by a shipbuilding company as a riveter's holder-up in October, 1917, became incapacitated from earning wages through having contracted beat hand in the course of his work. He was completely disabled until January, 1918, when he began work again at his old wages. He claimed compensation for the time of his incapacity, but the employers resisted his claim on the ground that compensation was only payable under the Act for beat hand when the workman affected with that disease was a miner and had contracted it in the process of mining, and that this was borne out by the word "Mining" inserted in the Schedule opposite the description of the disease. The County Court Judge refused to adopt this view, and made an award in favour of the workman. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the description of a disease in the Schedule was not intended to be limited to the case of a workman employed in the particular process specified in the second column opposite to the description of the disease in the first column; and a workman contracting beat hand in some process other than mining is equally entitled with miners to the benefit of the Act. The appeal was accordingly dismissed.—*Wilson v. Blyth Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.*—Court of Appeal.—29th October, 1918.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT: BASIS OF COMPUTATION: MANNER BEST CALCULATED TO GIVE RATE AT WHICH WORKMAN REMUNERATED.

Where total or partial incapacity for work results from an injury to a workman in circumstances giving him a right to compensation, the amount of compensation is a weekly payment, during incapacity, not exceeding 50 per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, if he has been so long employed, or otherwise for any less period during which he has worked for the same employer,

such payment not to exceed £1. The Act further directs that the "average weekly earnings shall be computed in such manner as is best calculated to give the rate per week at which the workman was being remunerated."

A maltster's labourer in November, 1917, was injured by accident in circumstances entitling him to compensation under the Act and made a claim for such compensation. The only question between the parties was on what basis the weekly payment should be computed. At the time of the injury his wages were £1 16s. a week with 3s. for overtime, and he contended that he was entitled to compensation on the basis of a wage of £1 19s. a week. It was shown, however, that his employment was seasonal. His employers were a firm who carried on the business of maltsters only during part of the winter half of the year. The claimant had been employed by them as a maltster's labourer for fourteen years, the employment generally beginning in October and ending in March, but in some years being very much shorter, and sometimes not commencing till after Christmas. During the rest of each of the years in question the claimant did not work for any maltster, but worked usually as an agricultural labourer for various employers. During the winter 1916-1917 he did not begin to work for the firm till 5th Jan., 1917, and he worked till 15th March. He then worked for other employers as an agricultural labourer at 25s. a week, with higher earnings for four weeks in harvest. On 22nd Oct., 1917, he returned to the firm and was injured about four weeks later. The firm resisted his claim to compensation on the basis of weekly earnings of £1 19s. on the ground that this amount was in excess of his average weekly earnings.

The County Court Judge decided on the facts that the claimant's average weekly earnings were 30s., and made an award in his favour for 18s. 9d. a week, being 15s. together with 3s. 9d., the 25 per cent. war addition.

The claimant appealed. The Court of Appeal held that the manner of computing the average weekly earnings contended for by the claimant was not the manner best calculated to give the rate per week at which he was being remunerated; that the Judge, having all the facts before him, had taken into account the circumstances of the particular case and had made the fairest estimate in his power of the claimant's average earnings; on this basis he had assessed the compensation, and his mode of proceeding was correct and could not be interfered with. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—*Calver v. Groom & Symonds.*—Court of Appeal.—4th November, 1918.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: MINER'S NYSTAGMUS: DEDUCTION OF SUM PAID BY MINER FOR BLASTING POWDER: MANNER BEST CALCULATED TO GIVE RATE AT WHICH WORKMAN REMUNERATED.

The disease known as "miner's nystagmus" is an "Industrial Disease" within the provisions of the Act. The Coal Mines Act, 1911, allows employers to require miners to purchase from them the blasting powder necessary for the work of getting coal.

In March, 1916, a miner was certified to be suffering from nystagmus, and being totally incapacitated received full compensation until September, 1916, and then partial compensation until March, 1918. In May, 1918, he obtained a situation as caretaker at 30s. a week with a war bonus of 6s. He then claimed an award of compensation, and the question arose on what basis his average weekly earnings before he contracted the disease should be assessed. It was proved that his average wages amounted to £3 2s. 2d. a week, but that he had to pay 6s. 6d. a week to his employers for blasting powder. The County Court Judge decided that as the 6s. 6d. was a sum which the claimant had to pay to cover special expenses entailed on him by the nature of his employment, that sum should be deducted from the wages in order to arrive at the claimant's average weekly earnings. That was, in the Judge's opinion, the manner best calculated to give the rate per week at which the claimant was being remunerated. He accordingly made an award on the basis of the claimant's average weekly earnings having before March, 1916, been £2 15s. 8d.—the difference between £3 2s. 2d. and 6s. 6d. The claimant appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the Judge's method of computation was correct and dismissed the appeal.—*Jones v. International Anthracite Collieries Co., Ltd.*—Court of Appeal.—7th November, 1918.

## RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

## COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION.

## Building and Allied Trades.

Smith Bros. (Burnley), Ltd. (Montrose), Ministry of Munitions, and the Air Ministry v. Operative Bricklayers' Society, Workers' Union, and the workpeople of the firm. Award—From the 6th Sept., 1918, 1 hour's walking time to be paid to men employed on extension of Montrose Aerodrome, a similar claim for employees working on extension of Panmure Barracks not established. Issued 4th Nov. (2716)

Loughborough Building Trades Association v. National Federation of Building Trades Operatives. Award—Following advances: Bricklayers, 1d. per hour; joiners, plumbers, woodcutting machinists, painters, 2d. per hour; labourers, 1½d. per hour. Issued 5th Nov. (2722)

J. Lewis, Son & Co., C. M. Moxham & Co., and Walters & Johns (Swansea) v. United Trade Committee of Carpenters

and Joiners. Award—Men concerned to receive bonus of 12½ per cent. in accordance with terms of award 1152 from the first full pay after 11th April, 1918. Issued 7th Nov. (2742)

Ministry of Munitions v. Burton-on-Trent Building Trade Operatives' Joint Committee and the National Machine-Gun Factory Works' Committee. Decision—Claim for advance of 4d. per hour to all building trade operatives and labourers employed at the factory not established. Issued 7th Nov. (2762)

Birmingham Building Trades Employers' Association v. Birmingham and District Allied Building Trades. Award—Men concerned to receive 1¼d. per hour advance on and from 4th Oct., 1918. Issued 8th Nov. (2783)

National Federated Electrical Association v. Electrical Trades Union. Award—Men concerned to receive 5s. advance per week, boys under 18 years 2s. 6d. per week from and included in pay received in the week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 15th Nov. (2831)

Birmingham and District Master House Painters' Association v. National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators. Award—Rate of men concerned raised to 1s. 4½d. per hour inclusive of 12½ per cent. bonus. To take effect from beginning of first full pay following 30th Sept., 1918. Issued 18th Nov. (2843)

Air Ministry, Trollope & Sons, and Colls & Sons, Ltd. v. General Union of Carpenters and Joiners, and Workers' Union. Award—Tradesmen (except painters) to be paid 1s. 3d. per hour, painters 1s. 1½d. per hour, labourers 11½d. per hour, all exclusive of the 12½ per cent. bonus, from first pay in September, 1918. Issued 19th Nov. (2850)

Peerless, Dennis & Co., Ltd., Eastbourne Master Builders' Association, Admiralty, and the Air Ministry v. the Operative Bricklayers' Society and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—Men concerned to receive 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings over and above their present rates, to be paid retrospective from 1st March, 1918. Issued 19th Nov. (2857)

Wolverhampton and District Building Trades Employers' Association v. Wolverhampton and District Branch of the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives. Award—Men concerned to receive 2¼d. per hour advance, 1¼d. of same to be paid on and from 4th Oct., 1918, and 1d. from the first full pay in Dec., 1918. Issued 20th Nov. (2893)

Scottish Building Trades (Employers) Wages Board, Ministry of Munitions, Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry, H.M. Office of Works, Local Government Board (Scotland), Ministry of National Service, Largs Master Wrights' Association, Greenock and District Master Masons' and Builders' Association, Falkirk and District Master Plumbers' Association, Kilmarnock Master Joiners' Association, and the Building Trades of Scotland Standing Committee. Award—War advances granted to men concerned to be made to total 6¼d. an hour excluding any payment in respect of the 12½ per cent. or 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings; in cases where the present general advances paid amount to less than 4¼d. over pre-war rates a further advance of 2d. an hour, the respective payments to be made from and included in payment made in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 21st Nov. (2926)

#### Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

Coltress Iron Co., Ltd. (Newmans, Lanarkshire) v. Clerical Employees of the Company. Decision—Claim for payment of bonus of 12½ per cent. not established. Issued 6th Nov. (2738)

Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Co., Ltd. v. British Roll-turners' Trade Society. Decision—Whether men should belong to a particular Union is outside the jurisdiction of the Committee. Issued 7th Nov. (2757)

John Summers & Sons (Shotton, Chester) v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers. Decision—Claim by boiler firemen employed on No. 2 Steel Plant of the Hawarden Bridge Steel Works for 8-hour shift basis, in common with other workmen employed on this plant, not established. Issued 14th Nov. (2828)

Tredegar Iron and Coal Co., Ltd. (Tredegar) v. Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation. Award—Men aged 18 years and over to receive 3s. 6d. per week advance from the pay day in the week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued Nov. 18. (2840)

Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd. (Cardiff) v. National Union of General Workers. Decision—Loco drivers and firemen to receive same amount of wages for five nights as they now receive for six days; other portions of the claim not established. Issued 18th Nov. (2841)

Scottish Steel Makers' Wages Association v. Scottish Steel Trades Joint Committee. Award—Men concerned, boiler-makers, engineers, pattermakers, joiners and blacksmiths, to receive 5s. per week war advance, boys under 18 years 2s. 6d. per week, from and included in pay received in the week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 21st Nov. (2905)

National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation, Scottish Steel Founders' Wages Association, Scottish Employers' Federation of Iron and Steel Founders v. Associated Iron-moulders' of Scotland, and Central Ironmoulders' Association. Award—Men to receive 5s. per week war advance. Boys under 18 years of age to receive 2s. 6d. a week. To take effect from pay day in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Claim for general raising up of low-paid shops or districts to Glasgow and West of Scotland level not established. Issued 21st Nov. (2907)

Carron Co. v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Decision—Claim of man concerned for standard rate of wage as paid at Falkirk and district not established. Issued 21st Nov. (2931)

Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Co., Ltd. v. National Union of Clerks. Claim that membership of the above Union to be a condition of employment not established. Issued 21st Nov. (2935)

Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd. (Parkhead, Glasgow) v. Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers. Decision—Claim for an advance of 3s. per day on datal rate of men concerned employed in armour shop not established. Issued 21st Nov. (2940)

#### Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.

Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Engineers (Renfrew) v. Workers' Union. Decision—Claim that assistant pipe benders should be paid a piece rate similar to the pipe benders whom they help not established. Issued 1st Nov. (2710)

Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd. (Birmingham) v. Workers' Union. Award—Advance of 3s. 6d. per week to men; to youths and apprentices under 18 years of age, 1s. 9d. per week. Issued 1st Nov. (2711)

Walkers Parker & Co., Ltd., Dee Bank Lead Works (Bagillt, N. Wales) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Men from first pay after 1st Oct., 1918, to receive advance of 3s. 6d. per week; youths and apprentices under 18 years of age, 1s. 9d. Issued 1st Nov. (2712)

Aluminium Corporation, Ltd. (N. Wales) v. National Union of General Workers. Decision—Claim for walking time and payment when men cannot work through wet weather not established. Issued 2nd Nov. (2713)

Pott, Cassels & Williamson, Engineers and Founders (Motherwell) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—Employees concerned to receive total weekly war bonuses over rates paid to them on 1st Jan., 1917, as follows: Males, aged 21 years and over, 22s.; males, aged 18 years but under 21, 15s. 6d.; males, aged 16 years and over but under 18, 8s. 3d.; females, aged 18 years and over, 12s. 6d.; girls, aged 16 and over but under 18 years, 6s. 3d. Issued 4th Nov. (2714)

Ministry of Munitions v. Workers' Union. Award—Hand and machine grinders concerned employed at the National Projectile Factory, Cardonald, shall receive starting rate of 8½d. an hour, rising after 6 months' service to 8¾d. and after 12 months' service to 9¼d. an hour. The present system of grading otherwise to be continued. Issued 4th Nov. (2715)

Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association v. The Cutlery Union. Award—Men concerned to receive advance of 13½ per cent., making total advance of 33½ per cent. on present list prices; advance in poundage of 7½ per cent., making 12½ per cent. to 20 per cent. according to material used. Price of Admiralty knife to be increased to 2s. 7d. To take effect from first pay after 7th Oct., 1918, except in the case of work on existing Government contracts up to 31st Dec., 1918, at which latter date advances to apply. Issued 5th Nov. (2719)

British Construction Co. (Barnstaple) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—Claim for increase of 6d. per hour not established. Men concerned to receive advance of 3s. 6d. per week from first pay after 1st Oct., 1918. Issued 5th Nov. (2720)

H. W. Smith & Co., Ltd., Electric Wire and Cable Manufacturers (Lydbrook, Gloucester) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—Wages: men 18 years and over to receive 3s. 6d. war advance per week; youths to receive 1s. 9d. per week. Bonus; men 21 years and over and plain time-workers to receive 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings and piece-workers 7½ per cent. Issued 5th Nov. (2721)

William Beardmore & Co., Ltd. (Paisley) v. Workers' Union. Claim for increase from 7½d. to 8½d. an hour on behalf of filers, typers and rectifiers not established. Issued 5th Nov. (2727)

Saver Clutch Co., Ltd. (Altrincham) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers and United Machine Workers' Association. Claim for 7½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 5th Nov. (2728)

J. Samuel White & Co., Ltd. v. Boiler-makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders. Award—Increase on base prices to riveters by 35 per cent. plus 2½ per cent. to holders up, to caulkers by 20 per cent., and to platers and angle smiths by 10 per cent. To take effect from first pay after 29th Aug., 1918. Issued 5th Nov. (2729)

Stratford Small Tool Works v. Workers' Union. Award—Men aged 18 years and over to receive 3s. 6d. per week advance, boys 1s. 9d. per week, from beginning of first pay after 17th Oct., 1918. Issued 6th Nov. (2732)

West of England Light Shipbuilders' Association (representing J. Crichton & Co., Ltd. and Abdela & Mitchell) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners. Award—Claim for adoption of working rules affecting joiners not established. Joiners employed by Crichton & Co., Ltd., to receive, exclusive of 12½ per cent. bonus, 64s. for week of 53 hours. Issued 6th Nov. (2733)

Manchester Dry Docks Co., Ltd. v. Boiler-makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—Piece day rate workers to receive on pre-war rates 20 per cent. advance, 4d. per hour granted by company in 1915 and 1916 to merge therein; 20 per cent. advance on all closed-in tanks as awarded therein; 20 per cent. advance on 30th Jan., 1918, the money by the Committee on Production on 30th Jan., 1918, the money also in respect of work in tank with one plate off; if more than one plate off the 20 per cent. to be payable in respect

of closed-in area. Men refitting plates on tanks to receive 10 per cent. for the first and succeeding plates up to the last, for which shall be payable the 20 per cent. Issued 6th Nov. (2734)

Federated Admiralty Contractors v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim for 1s. per hour plus 16s. 6d. war bonus plus 12½ per cent. on earnings on behalf of Union's members employed at Rosyth Dockyard not established. Issued 7th Nov. (2739)

National Association of Master Heating and Domestic Engineers v. National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers. Decision—Claim for an increased out-working allowance of 3s. 6d. per day not established. Issued 7th Nov. (2741)

North Staffordshire Master Wheelwrights and Motor Body Builders' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Smiths and Motor Body Makers. Claim for increase as granted by award (2216) 3rd Sept., 1918, not established. Issued 7th Nov. (2744)

Engineering and the National Employers' Federations (Timber Trade Section) v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, and the Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers. Award—Men aged 21 years and over to be paid 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings to time- and piece-workers respectively from first pay after 1st Aug., 1918. Issued 7th Nov. (2745)

Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd. (Govan) (represented by the Clyde Shipbuilding Association) v. Ship-constructors and Shipwrights' Association. Decision—The 5 per cent. time-keeping bonus ceased when the new piece-work price list came into operation. Issued 7th Nov. (2749)

Bo'ness Iron Co., Ltd., and A. Ballantine & Sons v. Associated Ironmoulders' Association and the Central Ironmoulders' Association. Award—Moulders in the above firm's employ to be paid the rate paid by the two neighbouring firms referred to. Issued 7th Nov. (2752)

Aberdeen Shipbuilders' Association v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Award—The Committee record its sanction of revised price list submitted for certain items of blacksmiths' work on trawlers. Issued 7th Nov. (2753)

Derby District Engineering Trades Employers' Association v. Ironfounders' Society. Claim of aluminium moulders employed by Rolls-Royce, Ltd., for same rates of wages as those received by iron moulders in Derby not established. Issued 7th Nov. (2754)

Ministry of Munitions (representing the Royal Gun Factory, Woolwich) v. Workers' Union. Claim for increase of 2d. per hour not established. Issued 7th Nov. (2755)

Harvey Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. v. Barge Builders' Trade Union. Award—Terms of agreement between the Associated Master Lightermen and Barge Owners and the Barge Builders' Trade Union of 31st Aug., 1918, to be applied to men concerned. To take effect from week ending 26th Oct., 1918. Issued 7th Nov. (2756)

Sheffield Snips and Shears Manufacturers' Association v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—Men concerned (piece-workers) to be paid 10 per cent. advance on existing prices and list. Male datal workers and women engaged as datal or piece-workers on productive work advance of 5s. a week, and girls under 18 years of age similarly employed 2s. 6d. per week. Women and girls in warehouse advance of 3s. and 1s. 6d. respectively. The amounts to be paid from first pay after 28th Oct., 1918. Issued 7th Nov. (2758)

Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—Men concerned (piece-workers) to be paid 10 per cent. advance on existing prices and list. Male datal workers and women engaged as datal or piece-workers on productive work advance of 5s. a week, and girls under 18 years of age similarly employed 2s. 6d. per week. Women and girls in warehouse advance of 3s. and 1s. 6d. respectively. The amounts to be paid from first pay after 28th Oct., 1918. Issued 7th Nov. (2759)

Woodhouse & Rixson v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The three clerks concerned in time office and works department to receive war bonus of 22s. a week above rate paid to them on 1st Jan., 1917, and the clerk on the office staff 17s., from first pay after 18th Oct., 1918. Issued 7th Nov. (2761)

P. Chant & Son (Salcombe), Dornom & Sons (Salcombe), A. Jackman & Sons (Brixham), J. W. & A. Upham (Brixham), T. Hawke, W. A. Lucas, Gerry Bros. (all of Plymouth), and E. Cove (Salcombe) v. Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association. Award—Apprentice shipwrights and boat builders 18 years and over to receive total war wage advance of 16s. 6d. per week, and under 18 years 8s. 3d. per week. Issued 7th Nov. (2764)

Harland & Wolf, Ltd. (Southampton) v. Boiler-makers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Decision—The firm and the men's representatives to effect such facilities as will make possible the fixing of piece-work prices for repair work. Issued 8th Nov. (2776)

Engineering and the National Employers' Federation v. National Union of Operating Heating and Domestic Engineers. Decision—Claim of sash and casement fitters for a special war advance of 13s. per week not established. Issued 8th Nov. (2777)

London and District Association of Engineering Employers v. National Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers.

Claim of sheet metal workers employed by Vickers, Ltd. (Weybridge) for piece-work to be substituted in place of premium bonus system is not established. Issued 8th Nov. (2780)

Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd. (Middlesex) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Men aged 18 years and over to receive advance of 3s. 6d. per week, youths 1s. 9d. per week from first pay after 3rd Aug., 1918. Men aged 21 years and over to be paid 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings in the case of time-workers, and piece-workers 7½ per cent. bonus from beginning of first pay after 14th Aug., 1918. Issued 8th Nov. (2781)

William Muir & Co., Ltd. (Manchester) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the United Machine Workers' Association. Decision—Claim of piece-workers for 7½ per cent. bonus, irrespective of the present co-operative bonus scheme not established. Issued 8th Nov. (2782)

British Construction Co. (Barnstaple), concrete ship builders v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Labourers, scaffolders, steel-benders, blacksmiths, chargehands and foremen to receive 3s. 6d. per week war advance; sliding scale for boys approved; also code of working rules referred to so far as they are applicable to the men concerned; the award to take effect from first full pay after 1st Oct., 1918. Issued 8th Nov. (2785)

Master Silversmiths' Association (Sheffield) v. National Union of Gold, Silver and Allied Trades. Award—Men aged 18 years and over, time- and piece-workers, to receive 3s. 6d. per week war advance; youths 1s. 9d. per week; to be included in pay from the week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 8th Nov. (2786)

Harland and Wolf, Ltd., and Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd. (Shipbuilding and Engineering Works, Belfast) v. Joint Committee of the Upholsterers', Polishers' and Painters' Societies. Award—Men aged 18 years and over to receive 5s. per week advance; youths 2s. 6d. a week; to be included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 9th Nov. (2787)

Harland & Wolf, Ltd., and Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd. (Belfast) v. Boiler-makers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society, Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association, Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, and National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—Men aged 18 years and over to receive 5s. per week advance; youths 2s. 6d. a week; to be included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 9th Nov. (2788)

Harland & Wolf, Ltd., and Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd. (Belfast) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—Men aged 18 years and over to receive 5s. per week advance; youths 2s. 6d. a week; to be included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 9th Nov. (2789)

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation v. Sheet Iron Workers' and Light Platers' Society. Award—Men to receive 5 per cent. advance on piece prices. Issued 9th Nov. (2790)

Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation and Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool v. Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades. Award—Men 18 years and over to receive 5s. per week advance; boys, youths and apprentices to receive 2s. 6d. advance; chargehand upholsterers to receive 1s. addition to their rate; the advances to be paid from and included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 9th Nov. (2793)

Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation and Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool v. Joint Committee of Engineering Societies. Award—Men 18 years and over to receive war advance of 5s. per week; boys, youths and apprentices to receive 2s. 6d. per week; from and included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 9th Nov. (2798)

National Association of Master Heating and Domestic Engineers v. National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers. Award—Men aged 18 years and over to receive 5s. per week war advance; youths to receive 2s. 6d. a week. Claim for rate of 2s. an hour for heating and domestic engineers in all districts not established. Issued 9th Nov. (2799)

Engineering Employers' Federation v. Trade Unions in the Engineering and Foundries Trades who are parties to the agreement dated February, 1917, in pursuance of which periodical consideration of the question of wages advances is given by the Committee on Production. Award—In addition to the special general advances of 5s., 3s., 5s., and 3s. 6d. per week given under the awards of 1st March, 14th July, 6th Nov., 1917, and 24th July, 1918, respectively, the men concerned, aged 18 years and over, shall receive 5s. per full ordinary week, making the total special advances 21s. 6d. per week since the beginning of 1917, which, in conjunction with previous awards given, establishes a total advance over pre-war rates of 28s. 6d. To boys and youths and apprentices under 18 years of age there shall be paid an advance of 2s. 6d. per full ordinary week. Boys and youths and apprentices on attaining the age of 18 shall receive a further advance of 2s. 6d. a week. In the case of piece-workers, premium bonus workers, and other men working on systems of payment by results, the amount is to be paid by the firms at the rate of 5s. per full ordinary week over and above the week's earnings of the men concerned, calculated on the present basis. The advances are to be paid on the pay day in the week ending 7th Dec., 1918, and are to be payable in respect of the pay period for which payment is made on that pay day. Issued 9th Nov. (2800)



Shipbuilding Employers' Federation v. Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, and National Federation of General Workers. Award—In addition to special general advances of 5s., 3s., 5s. and 3s. 6d. per week given by previous awards, men concerned aged 18 years and over to receive 5s. per week, making total advances of 21s. 6d. per week, which, in conjunction with previous awards given, establishes a total advance over pre-war rates of 28s. 6d. Boys, youths and apprentices to receive advance of 2s. 6d. per week. Piece-workers, premium bonus workers, &c., to receive 5s. over and above week's earnings. The advances to be paid from and included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 9th Nov. (2801)

Railway Executive Committee v. Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, and Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—Men aged 18 years and over to receive 5s. per week advance. Boys, youths and apprentices under 18 years an advance of 2s. 6d. per week. Piece-workers, premium bonus workers, &c., to receive 5s. per week over and above week's earnings. The advances to be paid from and included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 9th Nov. (2802)

River Thames Dry Dock Proprietors and Shiprepairers' Federation v. Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades and National Federation of General Workers. Award—Men aged 18 years and over to receive 5s. per week advance. Boys, youths and apprentices under 18 years to receive 2s. 6d. advance per week, and on attaining the age of 18 to receive further advance of 2s. 6d. per week. Piece-workers, premium bonus workers, &c., to receive 5s. per week advance over and above week's earnings. The advances to be paid from and included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 9th Nov. (2803)

Thomas W. Ward, Ltd. (Sheffield) v. Workers' Union. Award—Men concerned employed as scrapworkers and burners of scrap to receive 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings from first pay after 1st June, 1918. Issued 12th Nov. (2805)

Laurence Scott & Co., Ltd. (Norwich) (electrical department) v. Employees of the firm. Award—Day rate of skilled men augmented by 4s. per week, semi-skilled 3s. per week, apprentices 2s. per week in lieu of output bonus. Men aged 21 years and over to be paid 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings, to be superimposed. The award to take effect from beginning of first pay after 21st Oct., 1918, and not applicable to shell department. Issued 12th Nov. (2806)

Harland & Wolff, Ltd., and Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd. (Belfast) v. Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association. Decision—Claim for special advance of 4s. 6d. per week to shipwrights for tools not established. Issued 12th Nov. (2807)

East Anglian District Association of the Engineering Employers' Federation (representing Lake & Elliot, Ltd. (Braintree), and the Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Braintree)) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners, Operative Bricklayers' Society, and the United Order of General Labourers. Decision—Claim on behalf of carpenters, joiners, bricklayers and labourers for 2d. per hour advance on present rates not established. Issued 13th Nov. (2813)

Jones & Attwood, Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—Claim for alteration of rates and working conditions obtaining not established. The 16s. 6d. per week previously awarded to be taken into account in the calculation of overtime. Issued 14th Nov. (2815)

W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd. (Coatbridge and Airdrie) v. Workers' Union. Claim for 1s. night allowance to men in shell departments instead of 6d. as heretofore not established. Issued 14th Nov. (2816)

Vickers, Ltd. (Barrow-in-Furness) v. United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers. Decision—Claim for increased time rates to strikers, backhanders, and hammerdrivers not established. Issued 14th Nov. (2820)

Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Shipbuilders (Govan) v. Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association. Decision—Claim for advance of 20 per cent. to be added to piece-work price list from date specified in award (1600) to drillers and hole-cutters not established. Issued 14th Nov. (2821)

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation (acting on behalf of the East of Scotland Employers' Association) v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Award—Blacksmiths and Hammermen (time-workers) to receive 3d. per hour on repair work, but not for work on new parts for old vessels. Those already receiving a larger increase than now to continue to do so. Claim for 20 per cent. allowance above price of job on vessels under repair not established. Issued 14th Nov. (2825)

Claudius Ash, Sons & Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Instrument Makers' Association. Award—Men aged 21 years and over to receive 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings from first pay after 6th July, 1918. Issued 14th Nov. (2827)

Sanderson & Robinson, Ltd., J. Maude & Co., and Sansom Bros. & Co. (all of Mansfield) v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Award—Fully skilled coremakers to receive standard wage of 2s. less than that of moulders. Issued 14th Nov. (2830)

London and District Association of Engineering Employers v. National Federation of Building Trade Operatives. Award—Men employed on bona-fide constructional work to be paid standard rates of wages applicable to building operatives in the building trade. Similar claim for men on maintenance work not established. Issued 15th Nov. (2832)

William Comyns & Sons, Manufacturing Silversmiths

(London) v. National Union of Gold, Silver, and Allied Trades. Award—Men concerned aged 18 years and over engaged in manufacturing copper ammunition cases and aeroplane petrol tanks to receive 3s. 6d. per week advance. Boys 1s. 9d. a week. Men aged 21 years and over plain time-workers to receive 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings, and piece-workers the 7½ per cent. bonus from the first pay in Oct., 1918. Issued 15th Nov. (2833)

Williams, Harvey & Co., Ltd., Tin Ore Smelters (Hayle, Cornwall) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—Men aged 21 years and over all plain time-workers to receive 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings from first pay after 22nd Oct., 1918. Issued 15th Nov. (2834)

Engineering and National Employers' Federation (representing Samuel Thompson & Sons (Millfields), Ltd.) v. Amalgamated Society of Gas Municipal and General Workers. Award—Men concerned to receive 3d. per gross for hand-grenades from first pay after 10th Oct., 1918. Issued 15th Nov. (2835)

Tyne and Wear Shipbuilders' Association and the Tees and Hartlepool Shipbuilders' Association v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—Caulkers engaged on preparing and testing tanks to be paid 1s. 2d. per hour, plus 30 per cent. plus 16s. 6d. per week plus 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings from the first pay after 4th July, 1918. Claim of caulkers for average piece-work earnings when required to leave their piece-work for tank-testing, &c., not established. Issued 16th Nov. (2837)

Cork Harbour Commissioners v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—Men concerned to receive 2s. per week advance. Men aged 21 years and over plain time-workers to be paid 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings from first pay after 1st Sept., 1918. Issued 16th Nov. (2839)

Southampton Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association v. Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—Pre-war piece-work prices in the case of riveting and caulking to be increased by 20 per cent.; in the case of platers 20 per cent. increase on net earnings; a percentage advance of 20 to men employed on "lieu" rates that have not undergone any advances other than the general wages advances since outbreak of war. The award is to take effect from the first pay in Sept., 1918. Issued 18th Nov. (2844)

Leeds and District Engineering Employers' Association v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers. Decision—Claim for a 53-hour week to various firms covered by above Association and engineers' rates for overtime, &c., same as that in Leeds district, not established. Issued 19th Nov. (2846)

Darlington Engineers Employers' Association, on behalf of following firms: Whessoe Foundry Co., Ltd., Darlington Railway Plant and Foundry Co., Ltd., Summerson & Sons, Ltd., and Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Decision—Claim for different rates of overtime submitted recommended as a question of mutual discussion between all employers and Unions in the district. Issued 18th Nov. (2848)

Railway Executive Committee v. National Foremen's Association. Decision—Claim on behalf of foremen for payments of the 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 19th Nov. (2855)

Leeds and Bradford Boiler Co., Ltd. v. Leeds and District Engineering and Allied Trades Joint Committee. Award—The following weekly rates of four men concerned, including war wage advances, to be: A. Nicholson, 61s. 6d.; A. Dowgill, 60s. 6d.; J. Dowgill, 56s. 6d.; J. H. Pickup, 53s. 6d. Issued 19th Nov. (2859)

James Keith & Blackman Co., Ltd., Engineers, &c. (London) v. Workers' Union. Decision—Claim for retrospective payment of 7½ per cent. bonus from 1st Jan. to 27th July, 1918, not established. Issued 19th Nov. (2864)

Harland & Wolff, Ltd., and Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd. (Belfast) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—Men concerned in the case of piece-workers only who follow the piece-work rates of skilled tradesmen to receive 10 per cent. advance on their piece prices from the first pay after 25th Oct., 1918. (2865)

Clyde Shipbuilders' Association v. Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association. Award—15 per cent. to be added to the drillers' prices of new work fixed by agreement, but not to be added in cases where time or lieu rates for new or repair work cannot be agreed upon. To take effect from the date the Clyde drillers' price list came into operation. Issued 19th Nov. (2867)

National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation v. General Ironfitters' Association. Award—The full 4s. 6d. per week bonus to be paid in foundries working 5 days and over per week. Men working under 5 days, bonus to be paid at the rate of 9d. per day. To take effect from and including 1st Nov., 1918. Issued 19th Nov. (2868)

Butterley Co., Ltd. v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Decision—Claim on behalf of sand and loom moulders for an advance to equalise their rates with moulders in Sheffield district not established. Issued 19th Nov. (2869)

Ministry of Munitions v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers. Decision—Claim for men concerned, loco drivers, shunters, firemen, &c., employed at H.M. Factory, Queen's Ferry, for advance in wages not established. Issued 19th Nov. (2871)

Board of Conciliation for the Ironfounding Industry of Lancashire and District (Employers' Side) v. Workmen's Side.

Decision—Difference between rates of moulders in engineering and textile shops existed prior to the war, and is a matter upon which the parties should confer between themselves. Issued 20th Nov. (2874)

British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd. (Rugby) v. Workers' Union. Decision—Claim for advance of 3s. per week for millwrights' assistants not established. Issued 20th Nov. (2875)

Vosper & Co., Ltd. (Portsmouth) v. Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—Terms of award (2342) shall apply to workmen concerned temporarily engaged on work where it is impossible to fix a price; time-workers to receive 5s. per week advance. Overtime rates same as in award of Mr. Ashton, K.C., 4th Oct., 1918. To take effect from date that Mr. Ashton's award came into operation. Issued 20th Nov. (2876)

Fraser & Chalmers (represented by the London and District Association of Engineering Employers) v. Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Decision—Claim for 20 per cent. allowance to platers, riveters and holders-up, for double time for overtime after 5 p.m., and 13s. 6d. for men on welding repairs, not established. Issued 20th Nov. (2879)

Southampton Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association v. Electrical Trades Union. Decision—Claim for an advance of 10s. per week not established. Issued 20th Nov. (2882)

Ministry of Munitions (representing Newlay National Ordnance Factory, Leeds) v. Workers' Union. Decision—Claim on behalf of grinders for bonus paid to other workers in the factory not established. Issued 20th Nov. (2883)

Medway Steel Co. (Rochester) v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Decision—Claim for 4s. per week advance to moulders not established. Issued 20th Nov. (2884)

North of Ireland Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—Men concerned to receive 2s. per week advance providing their rates do not exceed those prevailing in Belfast yards. Issued 20th Nov. (2885)

Southampton Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association v. National Union of General Workers. Claim of platers' helpers for 10 per cent. increase on their basic rates from 1st May, 1918, not established. Issued 20th Nov. (2886)

Southampton Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Decision—Claim by smiths and hammermen for 10 per cent. advance on piece and 20 per cent. on lieu prices not established. Issued 20th Nov. (2890)

George Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Hall & Stells, Ltd., Prince, Smith & Son v. Amalgamated Machine, Engine and Iron-grinders and Glaziers' Society. Award—Men to receive 3s. advance per week from and included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 21st Nov. (2897)

Bristol, Avonmouth and Portishead Association of Shipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Employers v. United Trade Committee of Carpenters and Joiners. Decision—Claim of joiners for a rate of £1 per day not established. Issued 21st Nov. (2900)

Clement Talbot (North Kensington) v. Employees of the Firm. Award—Claim of labourers for a minimum rate of 10d. per hour plus war wage of 23s. 6d. per week and 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Men concerned to receive increase from time and a quarter to time and a half for night shift. Issued 21st Nov. (2902)

Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd. (Coatbridge) v. Workers' Union. Decision—Claim of men turning up furnaces in the Clyde Works, Coatbridge, for increase on present "pluck" allowances not established. Issued 21st Nov. (2903)

Scottish Tube Co., Ltd. v. Workers' Union. Decision—Claim of men turning up furnaces for an increase on present "pluck" allowances not established. Issued 21st Nov. (2904)

Dundee Association of Engineers and Ironfounders v. Associated Iron, Steel and Brass Dressers of Scotland. Award—Metal dressers concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive 5s. per week advance, boys 2s. 6d. a week, from and included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 21st Nov. (2906)

National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation v. General Ironfitters' Association. Award—Men, aged 18 years and over, to receive 5s. per week advance, boys 2s. 6d. per week, from and included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 21st Nov. (2908)

Atlas Steel Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Dixon & Mann, Ltd., Renton & Fisher, Ltd., Bathgate Foundry Co., Ltd., North British Steel Co., Kirkealdy and District Engineering Masters' Association, West of Scotland Iron and Steel Founders' Association, Ayrshire Founders' Association, Scottish Steel Founders' Wages Association, National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation v. Associated Iron, Steel and Brass Dressers of Scotland. Award—Metal dressers concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive 5s. per week advance, boys 2s. 6d. per week, from and included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 21st Nov. (2917)

Lenaerts et Dolphens (Barnes) v. Workers' Union. Decision—Overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for first two hours, then time and a half until starting time next day. Other portions of claim not established. Issued 21st Nov. (2922)

W. J. Tranter's Boiler Appliance Co. (Tipton) v. Workers' Union. Award—Men concerned, boiler and pipe coverers,

aged 18 years and over, to receive 3s. 6d. per week advance, boys 1s. 9d. per week, any advances received since 1st Aug. to merge therein, from and including pay received in week ending 10th Aug. Issued 21st Nov. (2923)

Chain Manufacturers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Anchor Smiths, Shackle and Shipping Tackle Makers. Award—Increased prices as specified in the schedule submitted to be paid to anchor smiths from first pay after 19th Nov., 1918. Issued 21st Nov. (2924)

Goole Shipbuilding and Repairing Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—Ship plumbers concerned to be paid recognised plumber's rate now paid in Hull district from beginning of first pay following 29th Oct., 1918. Issued 21st Nov. (2929)

Carron Co. (Falkirk) v. Central Ironmoulders' Association. Decision—Claim by ironmoulders for 1s. 4d. per box, or 4d. a shell, on making 18-pounder C1 chemical shells not established. Issued 21st Nov. (2932)

File Manufacturers' Association v. National Union of General Workers. Decision—Osborne & Co., Ltd., Sheffield, to continue to pay war wage advances in accordance with those paid to engineering and foundry trades. Issued 21st Nov. (2933)

Crossley Bros., Ltd., Engineers (Manchester) v. Inspectors employed by the firm. Decision—Claim for 10s. advance per week of 53 hours not established. Issued 21st Nov. (2934)

East of Scotland Association of Engineers and Ironfounders v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Decision—Claim on behalf of carpenters' labourers for same extra rates as paid to carpenters engaged in docking and undocking ships before starting time and after stopping time not established. Issued 21st Nov. (2936)

Gnome and le Rhone Engine Co. (Peter Hooker, Ltd.) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—Employees concerned to receive following weekly advances over the rates paid on 1st Jan., 1917. Men, 21 years and over, to receive from 21st Oct., 1918, 22s., and from first full pay in Dec., 1918, 27s.; men, 18 years and over, but under 21 years, to receive from 21st Oct., 1918, 15s. 6d., and from first full pay in Dec., 1918, 20s. 6d.; boys, 16 years and over to receive from 21st Oct., 1918, 8s. 3d., and from first full pay in Dec., 1918, 10s. 9d.; women, 18 years and over, to receive from 21st Oct., 1918, 12s. 6d., and from first full pay in Dec., 1918, 16s. 6d.; girls, 16 years and over, but under 18, to receive from 21st Oct., 1918, 6s. 3d., and from first full pay in Dec., 1918, 8s. 3d. Issued 21st Nov. (2937)

East of Scotland Association of Engineers and Ironfounders v. United Patternmakers' Association of Edinburgh. Decision—Claim for district advance of 35 per cent. on present rates not established. Issued 21st Nov. (2938)

#### Aircraft Manufacture.

National Aeroplane Factory (Crossley Motors, Ltd.), Heaton Chapel, Stockport v. Workers' Committee. Claim for bonus equal to average percentage over and above day rate earned by piece-workers not established. Issued 5th Nov. (2718)

Engineering and the National Employers' Federations v. Bristol Woodworkers Aircraft Committee and Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—2s. bonus per week granted in Oct., 1915, and which Parnell & Sons, Bristol, merged in the 12½ per cent. bonus, is not to be so merged. Issued 8th Nov. (2778)

Engineering Employers' Federation, National Federation of Building Trade Employers, London Master Builders and Aircraft Industries Association, North Western Federation of Building Trade Employers, South Western Master Builders' Federation, Northern Counties Federation of Building Trade Employers, National Federation of Vehicle Trades, National Furniture Manufacturers' Association, Scottish Furniture Manufacturers' Association, London Cabinet Trades' Federation, Yorkshire Aircraft Employers' Association, Aircraft Manufacturers' Association, and the Pianoforte Manufacturers' Association v. National Woodworkers' Aircraft Committee. Award—Skilled woodworkers, including painters, polishers, dopers, upholsterers and wiremen, aged 18 years and over, to receive 5s. per week advance, youths under 18 years 2s. 6d. per week, from and to be included in pay for week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 9th Nov. (2794)

Parkstone Joinery Co. v. Bournemouth and District United Building Trades Committee and Workers' Union. Decision—Claim for advance in wages of 5d. per hour not established. Issued 12th Nov. (2804)

Vickers, Ltd. (Weybridge) v. W. G. Mead, an employee of the firm. Decision—Claim for 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings, or, alternatively, the 7½ per cent. bonus, not established. Issued 18th Nov. (2847)

A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd. (Hamble, Southampton) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and Joint Engineering Trades. Decision—Agreement submitted for ratification (a proposal to apply to an aircraft establishment rules applying to a shipyard) not sanctioned. Issued 19th Nov. (2863)

John Dawson & Co. (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Ltd., aircraft manufacturers (Cheltenham) v. Employers' Works Committee. Decision—The Cheltenham branch having closed and the men transferred elsewhere, no order given. Issued 20th Nov. (2870)

F. Sage & Co., Ltd. (Walton) v. Peterborough Aircraft

Workers' Committee. Award—Joiners, joiner erectors and propeller shapers to receive 1s. 1d. per hour plus war wage advance of 13s. 6d. per week; spindle hands, &c., to be paid 1s. 2d. per hour plus war wage advance of 13s. 6d. per week, from pay day in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 20th Nov. (2873)

Collins & Godfrey (builders, Tewkesbury) v. Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers. Award—The aircraft labourers concerned to receive 10d. per hour plus 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings from the first pay after 1st Nov., 1918. Issued 20th Nov. (2881)

W. Lawrence & Co., Ltd. (Nottingham) v. Nottingham Branch of the Aircraft Woodworkers' Committee. Decision—Claim for benefits of award No. 980 and for 1s. war bonus discontinued in March, 1918, not established. Issued 21st Nov. (2909)

William Hutton & Sons, Ltd. v. Workers' Union. Award—Men concerned making various parts of aeroplanes aged 18 years and over to receive 3s. 6d. per week war advance, boys 1s. 9d. per week, from pay received in the week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 21st Nov. (2918)

#### Textile Trades.

Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers v. National Union of General Workers. Decision—Claim that terms of Award (1920), 24th July, 1918, should be extended to workpeople not established. Issued 4th Nov. (2717)

J. & D. Wilkie, Ltd., and Ogilvy Bros. (linen manufacturers, Kirriemuir) v. Kirriemuir Factory Workers' Union. Decision—Claim on behalf of dressers, calendar workers and lappers for 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings and 2s. war bonus to be converted into wages, not established. Issued 7th Nov. (2751)

Woollen and Worsted Trades Federation v. National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade representing the following Unions: General Union of Textile Workers, Yeaton and District Factory Workers, Saddleworth and District Weavers and Woollen Textile Workers' Association, Yorkshire Blanket Raisers' Society, Bradford and District Power Loom Overlookers, Yorkshire Warp Twisters' Association, Bradford and District Warp Dressers' Association, Huddersfield and District Dewsbury Power Loom Tuners, Huddersfield and District Wappers' Association, Huddersfield and District Healders and Twisters, Leeds and District Warp Dressers' and Twisters' Association, Keighley and District Power Loom Overlookers, Leeds Power Loom Overlookers, Halifax Power Loom Overlookers, Leeds and District Willeyers' and Fettleys' Society, and Textile Day Men's Union. Award—Present percentage to be increased to 104½ per cent. in the case of time-workers, not to exceed 31s. 5d. per week, 83½ per cent. for male piece-workers, 89 per cent. for female piece-workers, and 62½ per cent. for blanket raisers. To take effect from the week ending 18th Nov., 1918; fair equivalents to these advances to be made in the case of the firms in the Saddleworth District. Issued 8th Nov. (2765)

Woollen and Worsted Trades Federation (Huddersfield District) v. National Society of Dyers and Finishers. Award—Workpeople concerned, burlers, menders and knotters, shall be paid according to terms of award (No. 2768) of Committee on Production. Issued 8th Nov. (2766)

Rochdale Flannel Manufacturers' Association v. Workers' Union. Award—Present percentage advance to be increased to 104½ per cent. in the case of time-workers, not to exceed 31s. 5d. per week, 83½ per cent. for male piece-workers, 89 per cent. for female piece-workers, and 62½ per cent. for blanket raisers. The Committee record as their finding the settlement arrived at by the parties with regard to working conditions and to the following rates of wages: Hoist-tenters and unclassified men, 23s.; willeyers, scourers, wool warehousemen, bobbin carriers and warp carriers, 24s.; dressers, piece-lookers, packers, piece-warehousemen, spinners and sizers, 25s.; takers-in, 26s. Adult female workers aged 22 years and over, 17s. The award to take effect from first pay in week ending 1st Nov., 1918. Issued 8th Nov. (2767)

Welsh Textile Manufacturers' Association v. Workers' Union and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Decision—Sanction given to agreement previously arrived at between the parties whereby certain revisions to wages advances granted under awards Nos. 1752 and 1889 are conceded. Issued 8th Nov. (2768)

Woollen and Worsted Trades Federation (Leeds and Huddersfield District, Apperley Bridge, Keighley and Morley District) v. National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade (representing the workpeople employed in dyeing, milling, scouring and finishing departments). Award—Percentage advances increased as follows: Time-workers, 104½ per cent.; piece workers, 83½ per cent.; Pressers, 62½ per cent. To take effect from pay day in week ending 1st Nov., 1918. Issued 8th Nov. (2769)

West Riding Spinners' Federation v. National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade. Award—Present war wage advance to be increased to 104½ per cent. for male time-workers, not to exceed 31s. 5d. per week. To take effect from week ending 1st Nov., 1918. Issued 8th Nov. (2770)

West Riding Spinners' Federation and the Woolcombing Employers' Federation v. National Society of Woolcombers and Kindred Trades and the Bradford District Wool Top and Noil Warehousemen's Union. Award—6s. per week increase to workpeople rated at or above 45s. 6d. per week and 4s.

below 45s. 6d. To take effect from pay in week ending 8th Nov., 1918. Issued 8th Nov. (2774)

West Riding Spinners' Federation v. National Society of Woolcombers and Kindred Trades. Award—The workpeople to be paid in accordance with the minimum wages set out in schedule submitted, which was agreed with the Woolcombing Employers' Federation (and has been in operation amongst their employees since 2nd Aug., 1918), from the pay day in week ending 1st Nov., 1918. Issued 8th Nov. (2775)

British Wool Federation v. National Society of Wool-sorters and the Bradford and District Wool Top and Noil Warehousemen's Union. Award—Advances of 6s. and 4s. a week respectively to warehousemen rated above and below 45s. 6d. a week. Woolsorters' (time-workers) advance on rates of 23 per cent., not to exceed 6s. 11d. a week, and (piece-workers) the 65½ parts war wages advanced to 83½ parts. Payments from and included in pay received in week ending 1st Nov., 1918. Issued 12th Nov. (2808)

Bradford Merchants' Association and the Bradford Master Makers-up and Packers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Stuff and Woollen Warehousemen. Award—The rates paid (to male and female) deemed to consist as to 100 parts wages and as to 81½ parts war wages. The 81½ parts of workpeople's war wages increased to 104½, such increase not to exceed 6s. 11d. a week, from pay received in week ending 1st Nov., 1918. Issued 12th Nov. (2809)

Bleachers and Finishers' Association and the Irish Dyers and Finishers' Association v. Irish Textile Trades Federation. Award—Claim for overtime not established. Adults aged 18 years and over to receive 5s. per week advance, and youths 2s. 6d. per week of 50 hours or pro rata to hours actually paid for. Advances to date from 7th Oct., 1918. Issued 13th Nov. (2811)

Irish Dyers and Finishers' Association (representing Nicholson, Templeton & Co., Ltd., and Kirkpatrick Bros., Ltd.) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—Adults aged 18 years and upwards to receive 5s. advance per week flat rate. Juniors to receive 2s. 6d. per week. These advances to be paid for a week of 50 hours or over pro rata to the hours worked and paid for each week. To take effect from week ending 7th Oct., 1918. Claim with regard to overtime not established. Issued 13th Nov. (2812)

Midland Master Hosiery, Bleachers, Dyers and Finishers' Federation v. Midland Counties Bleachers, Dyers, Scourers, Trimmers and Auxiliary Workers' Federation. Award—Dyers and scourers aged 18 years and over to receive advance of 2½d. in the 1s. on time and 2d. in the 1s. for either time or piece. Under 18 years to receive 1½d. in the 1s. for either time or piece. Trimmers aged 18 years and over to receive 2d. in the 1s. on time and 1½d. in the 1s. on piece, under 18 years to receive 1d. in the 1s. for either time or piece. Auxiliary workers aged 18 years and over to receive 2½d. in the 1s., and under 18 years 1½d. in the 1s. earned. Vanmen aged 18 years and over to receive 6s. a week, under 18 years 3s. per week from 21st Sept., 1918. Issued 20th Nov. (2878)

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—A 40-hour week is the basis upon which award No. 1605 is made. Same advances to be payable in the event of hours being increased to 55-hour week as that of a 40-hour week. Issued 21st Nov. (2911)

Ivy Weaving Co., Ltd., J. & S. Johnson, Lambeg Weaving Co., Ltd., Ligoniel Weaving Co., Ltd., and the Parkside Weaving Co., Ltd. v. Power Loom Tenters' Trade Union of Ireland. Award—Adults aged 18 years and over to receive 5s. per week advance for week of 50 hours; young persons 2s. 6d. per week; when less hours worked advance to be paid pro rata to hours actually paid for. To take effect from beginning of first pay after 1st Oct., 1918. Issued 21st Nov. (2912)

Irish Power Loom Manufacturers' Association and Flax Spinners' Association v. Textile Operatives' Society of Ireland and Portadown Textile Operatives' Society, Irish Textile Trades Federation and Power Loom Tenters' Trade Union of Ireland. Award—Advances to the workpeople concerned, winders and weavers, warpers, drawers-in, odd hands, &c., employed at Belfast and district and the Portadown group of factories, whereby the equivalent of 5s. a week is paid, the amount granted by the Committee as a war advance in satisfaction of the claims from first pay after 1st Oct., 1918. The parties mutually agreed to the form in which the award is to be applied. Claim for overtime not established. Issued 21st Nov. (2913)

Irish Power Loom Manufacturers' Association v. Ulster Weavers and Winders' Trade Union. Award—Weavers, winders, warpers, drawers-in and odd hands doing adult work to receive a flat bonus of 5s. per week for 50 hour week. Young persons not doing adult work, 2s. 6d. per week; when less hours worked advance to be paid pro rata to hours actually paid, and to take effect from first full pay after 1st Oct., 1918. Issued 21st Nov. (2914)

Flax Spinners' Association Ltd. v. Irish Textile Trades' Federation. Award—War advance of 5s. a week to adults (male and female) and to young people doing adults' work, and machine boys over 18 years of age; other young people and doffers and layers, 2s. 6d. a week. Reelers, bundlers and driers 5s. per week added to present war bonus; 5d. per cent. advance on piece rates to roughers and 5s. a week added

to sorters' piece rates from first pay after 1st Oct., 1918. Issued 21st Nov. (2915)

Linen Merchants' Association v. Irish Textile Trades' Federation. Award—From beginning of first full pay after 1st Oct., 1918, lappers, packers, warehousemen, and women aged 18 years and over, and piece-workers, 5s. per week advance for 50 hours week; young persons 2s. 6d. per week. When less hours worked advances to be paid pro rata to hours actually paid for. Claim in respect of overtime not established. Issued 21st Nov. (2916)

Dundee and District Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, Ltd. v. Dundee and District Union of Jute and Flax Workers. Decision—The work of spinning, shifting, and piecing shall not be treated as women's full work. In weaving, girls (except learners and apprentices) in full charge of a loom are to be regarded as doing women's full work. In the spinning department piece-workers, cop and spool winders and reelers in full charge of a machine or such part of a machine as is usually attended to by a young adult worker shall be regarded as doing women's full work. The bonus of 25 per cent. payable under the local agreement in respect of the working of short time shall not be calculated on the war advances granted under the award of 15th June, 1918. To take effect from the date when the award of 15th June, 1918, came into operation. Issued 21st Nov. (2920)

Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers v. Dundee and District Union of Jute and Flax Workers. Decision—Women employed in place of men to receive 7s. per week from and including 12th July, 1918, and advances given since 15th June, 1918, to merge in this amount; other matters in alternative claim not established. Issued 21st Nov. (2921)

#### Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

Plymouth Employers' Association, Plymouth and Preston Timber Company (Plymouth), Curtis, Locksbrook Timber Wharf (Locksbrook, Bath), Ralph Hodge & Co. (Herberts, Newport), John Bland (Cardiff), Watsons (Cardiff), Meggitt & Jones (East Moor, Cardiff), Denny, Mott & Dickson (Cardiff), F. W. Morgan (Cardiff), Cardiff Boat Building Co. (Cardiff), Gibbon & Sons (Cardiff), Western Counties Timber Trades' Association, Ashton & Sons (Worcester), Barnes & Fryer (Derby), Holmes, coachbuilders (London Road, Derby), A. Hingley (Duffield, near Derby), Oates, Ltd. (Station Sawmills, Worksop), W. Beddows (Wolverhampton), J. Nicholls & Sons (Wolverhampton), R. Dickenson (Dudley), Boys & Boden (James Bridge Sawmills, Darlston), Brooks & Orton (Hatherton Street Sawmills, Walsall), Cartwright (Old Wharf Sawmills, Stourbridge), T. W. Hall (Walsall), J. Boys & Sons (Walsall), J. Parker & Sons (Green Lane Sawmills, Walsall), G. W. Turner, timber merchant (Bloxwich), Ginder & Son (Walsall), Brewer & Yates (Walsall), A. Wooton (Bridgeton, near Cannock), J. Foster & Sons (Vernon Sawmills, Stoke-on-Trent), J. Cadman (Newcastle Sawmills, Newcastle, Staffs.), S. Meir (Longton, Staffordshire), Owen & Sons (Tunstall, Staffordshire), N. Cones & Sons (Hanley, Staffordshire), A. Bailey & Sons (Stone, Staffordshire), Cartwright (Sawmills, Foleshill Road, Coventry), Falconer & Sons (Grimsby), Harrison & Lewin (Timber Merchants, Boston), Musgrave & Son (Chester), J. Hebberts (Chester), J. Mayers, Sons & Co., Ltd. (Chester), M. M. Brown (Chester), W. Broune & Sons (Chester), William Vernon (Chester), A. Semmence & Sons (Brush Turners, Wymondham), C. W. S., Ltd., (Brush Works, Wymondham), King & Son (Worth Mills, Wymondham), Frazers' Joinery Co., Ltd. (Norwich), Jensen & Sons (Norwich), James Porter & Sons (Norwich), J. Brett & Son (Norwich), Jensen & Sons (Timber Merchants, Southtown, Great Yarmouth), William Crane (Great Fransham), Hobbies, Ltd. (East Dereham), Norman Smith (East Dereham), Springalls (All Saints' Street, King's Lynn), R. J. Latten, Ltd. (Lowestoft), English Brothers (Bedford), Holsons (St. Mary's, Bedford), National Box Factory (Luton, Bedfordshire), Wigan Coal and Iron Co. (Wigan), W. Kays (Bolton), Welsters (Spa Road, Bolton), Norris (Farnworth, near Bolton), Dickensons (St. George's Road, Bolton), Hodgkins (Farnworth, near Bolton), Squire, Ashton & Sons (Oldham), G. Whittaker, Ltd. (Bury), Charles Schofield (Bury), B. & T. Smith (Bury), Samuel Ashton (Bury), Samuel Smethurst (Builder, Royton, Oldham), Jonathan Partington (Middleton Junction, near Oldham), J. Atherton (Buckley Wells, Bury), J. Thorp (Wood Turner, Bury), J. Rothwell (Shuttle-maker, Bury), J. Ridyard & Sons, Ltd. (Railway Saw Mills, Ashton-under-Lyne), W. Storms & Co., Ltd. (Builders and Contractors, Stalybridge), R. Fielding & Son (Blackpool), K. J. Cartmell & Sons (Preston), Thomas Bradford (Crescent Iron Works, Salford), Clegg & Bailey (Cheggill Mills, Paddock, Huddersfield), Wright & Co. (Brush-Works, Huddersfield), J. & T. Ellis (Moldgreen, Huddersfield), Fawcette (Dewsbury), Alfred Green & Co. (Midland Sawmills, Skipton), W. Sykes (Yorkshire Athletic Works, Horbury, Wakefield), Wilson Brothers, Bobbin Company, Ltd. (Cornholme Mills, Todmorden), D. Burrows (Leeds), Creighton & Co. (Caldewgate, Carlisle), Messrs. Rogers & Sons (Watford), The Stevenage Educational Supply Association (Stevenage), E. C. Hughes (Builder and Sawmill Proprietor, Wokingham), Wokingham Timber Co. (Wokingham), J. Wood & Co. (Ham Mills, Newbury, Berkshire), Purfleet Wharf and Sawmills, Ltd. (Purfleet, Essex), J. Wright & Sons (Grays, Essex), G. E. Wallis, Ltd. (Maidstone), Corbin & Sons (Maidstone), Bachelors (Penryn Wharf, Maidstone), S. Slater (Southsea), Fagart, Morgan & Coles (Southampton), Stephen, Son & Byers (Mile End, London) v. Amalgamated Society of Wood-

cutting Machinists. Award—Men concerned 21 years and over, paid as plain time-workers, to receive 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings, and piece-workers 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings, from first pay after 1st Aug., 1918. Issued 7th Nov. (2746)

National Box Factory v. Amalgamated Society of Wood-cutting Machinists. Award—Men concerned to receive 1d. per hour advance. Issued 8th Nov. (2779)

Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Hoffman Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Crompton & Co., Ltd., electrical engineers and contractors, and Munion Bros., carriage and motor body builders v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners, and General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners. Claim for 1s. 3d. per hour advance plus 16s. 6d. per week plus 12½ per cent. bonus to men employed by engineering firms, not established. Issued 14th Nov. (2826)

Ministry of Munitions (on behalf of the National Cartridge and Box Repair Factory, Newport) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—The general labourers concerned to receive 4d. an hour advance on their rate and a further advance of 3s. 6d. per week in addition to 5s. bonus already paid; 12½ per cent. bonus to be calculated on total earnings of men aged 21 years and over from first full pay after 1st Oct., 1918. Issued 16th Nov. (2838)

H. Muckle, general woodworker and turner v. Employees of the firm. Award—Workmen concerned to receive 5s. per week advance; men aged 21 years and over to be paid 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings (without restrictions on time-keeping) from first full pay in August, 1918. Issued 20th Nov. (2888)

Messrs. Mumford & Sons v. United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers. Decision—Claim of men concerned for the 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 20th Nov. (2892)

Messrs. John Waddell & Sons (representing the Great Mountain Collieries Co., Ltd., Llanelly) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—Time-workers, being competent wagon repairers, aged 18 years and over to receive 36s. plus war advance of 21s. 6d. per week. Other time-workers to receive 3s. 6d. per week advance, those under 18 years of age 1s. 9d. Plain time-workers aged 21 years and over to receive 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Piece-workers to receive 7½ per cent. bonus. To take effect from first full pay in August, 1918. Issued 21st Nov. (2925)

Bath Cabinet-makers Co., Ltd., Bath Aircraft Co., and W. & T. Lock v. Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers. Award—Men concerned to receive 4s. advance per week from and included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 21st Nov. (2927)

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

Ministry of Munitions v. Employees' General Works Committee. Award—The men concerned employed at National Fuse Factory, Tipton, to be paid bonuses earned in any one week for hours of overtime computed on an hourly basis. Other items of claim not established. Issued 5th Nov. (2723)

Ministry of Munitions (Explosives Department) representing H.M. Factory, Queensferry v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The following advances over the rates paid to the clerks concerned at 1st Jan., 1918: (a) Males, aged 21 years and over, 9s.; (b) males, aged 18 years and over but under 21, 3s. 6d.; (c) males, aged 16 years and over but under 18, 1s. 9d.; (d) females, aged 18 years and over, 2s. 6d.; (e) girls, aged 16 years and over but under 18, 1s. 6d. Issued 5th Nov. (2726)

British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Men 18 years and over, time-workers, to receive 1d. per hour war advance. Piece and tonnage workers to receive 1d. per hour over and above week's earnings. Issued 6th Nov. (2735)

Potters' Federation, Ltd. v. National Society of Pottery Workers. Award—Claim for the fixing of new prices is not established. Men 18 years and over shall receive an advance of 1½d. per hour; women 18 years and over shall receive an advance of 1d. per hour; boys and girls under 18 years shall receive an advance of ¾d. an hour. For piece-workers amounts to be paid at the rate of 1½d., 1d. and ¾d. an hour respectively over and above week's earnings. Claim for payment on overtime at rate of time and a half on piece or time rates not established. Issued 6th Nov. (2737)

British Carbide Factories, Ltd. (Clayton) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The firm to be classed as a chemical works. Overtime on Sunday paid at rate of time and a half. Claim for retrospective payment of 3s. 6d. per week advance not established. To take effect from beginning of first pay following 31st Oct., 1918. Issued 7th Nov. (2747)

Langloan Iron and Chemical Co., Ltd. (Coatbridge) v. Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers. Claim for increase in piece-work rate of pitch workers not established. Issued 7th Nov. (2748)

Ellison & Mitchell, Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—Men 18 years and over to receive 3s. 6d. per week subject to maximum advance of 23s. 6d.; youths under 18 years to receive advance of 1s. 9d. per week from week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 7th Nov. (2760)

Ministry of Munitions (representing H.M. Factory, Sutton Oak, St. Helens, Lancashire) v. National Union of General Workers. Decision—The claim for advances in wages, double pay for Sunday, and reduction in hours not established. Issued 7th Nov. (2763)

J. Fison & Co., Ltd. (Bramford), Ed. Packard & Co., Ltd. (Bramford), Prentice Bros., Ltd. (Stowmarket) v. National Union of General Workers. Decision—Agreement arrived at between the parties with respect to overtime, holidays and working conditions approved. Issued 7th Nov. (2771)

B. Laporte, Ltd. (Chemical Manufacturers, Luton) v. United Builders' Labourers' Union. Award—Labourers concerned to receive 1d. per hour advance. Issued 8th Nov. (2784)

Soap and Candle Trades Employers' Federation v. Joint Committee of Salt and Chemical Workers. Award—Men 18 years and over to receive war advance of 5s. a week, youths 2s. 6d. per week, from and to be included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 9th Nov. (2791)

Soap and Candle Trades Employers' Federation v. National Federation of General Workers. Award—Men 18 years and over to receive war advance of 5s. a week, youths 2s. 6d. per week, from and to be included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 9th Nov. (2792)

Employers' Association for the Explosives Trade v. National Federation of General Workers and Scottish Union of Dock Labourers. Award—Men to receive 5s. per week war advance, youths under 18 years 2s. 6d. per week, from and included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 9th Nov. (2795)

Chemical Employers' Federation v. National Federation of General Workers. Award—Men to receive 5s. war advance per week, and youths under 18 years 2s. 6d., from and included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 9th Nov. (2796)

Chemical Employers' Federation v. Joint Committee of Salt and Chemical Workers. Award—Men to receive 5s. war advance per week, and youths under 18 years 2s. 6d. per week, from and included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 9th Nov. (2797)

Ministry of Munitions v. Workers' Union. Award—Labourers concerned employed at Inspection Bond No. 1907 Glasgow to receive 2s. 6d. per week advance from first pay after 4th Nov., 1918. Issued 14th Nov. (2822)

Royal Ordnance Factory (Woolwich) v. Labour Protection League and Workers' Union. Decision—Interpretation of Award No. 1831 of 11th July, 1918; the 1d. per hour to count as increasing "occupation" rate and the base rate on which payment for overtime is computed. Issued 14th Nov. (2829)

Ship Canal Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—Men concerned shall receive such sum as will bring their war advances to a total of 23s. 6d. per week, from first pay after 16th Oct., 1918. Issued 18th Nov. (2845)

Employers' National Council for Clay Industries v. National Federation of General Workers (on behalf of the Unions affiliated thereto) and Welsh Artisans' United Association. Award—Men and women aged 18 years and over to receive war advance of 5s. and 4s. per week respectively; boys and girls 2s. 6d. and 2s. respectively. Issued 19th Nov. (2854)

Doulton & Co., Ltd. (Lambeth) v. Workers' Union, United Order of General Labourers, National Society of Pottery Workers, and National Union of General Workers. Award—Men concerned aged 21 years and over, engineers' labourers, stokers, and drivers, to receive advance of 4s. per week but not to exceed total war advance of 29s., and other men concerned 9s. to total of 29s. Men aged 18 to 21 years, advance of 3s. 6d. per week to total of 23s. 6d., and youths 1s. 9d. per week. Issued 20th Nov. (2877)

Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacturers' Association v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Award—Men aged 18 years and over to receive 5s. per week, boys 2s. 6d., to take effect from the week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Claim for foremen for £2 per week war advance over pre-war wage not established. Issued 20th Nov. (2891)

#### Food and Drink Trades.

Hudson Bros., Ltd., provision merchants (London) v. National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks. Award—Men and women aged 18 years and over to receive advances of 6s. and 4s. per week respectively from pay day in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Claim with respect to working hours and overtime not established. Issued 12th Nov. (2810)

British and Argentine Meat Co., Imperial Cold Stores, Lancashire Cold Storage Co., North-Western Cold Stores, Sansens Meat Co., Union Cold Storage Co., Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, and Mechanics. Decision—Claim by enginemen, firemen, &c., for alteration in standard rates and working conditions and for maximum week of 56 hours not established. Issued 14th Nov. (2817)

Liverpool and District Flour Millers' Association v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen, and Electrical Workers. Award—Men concerned to receive 1d. per hour advance, to take effect from first full pay following 30th Oct., 1918; other items of claim not established. Issued 18th Nov. (2842)

Peter Keevil & Sons, Ltd., provision merchants (London) v. National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks. Award—Men and women aged 18 years and over to receive 4s. and 3s. per week advances respectively; boys and girls aged 16 years and under 18 years, 2s. per week. Time and a quarter for overtime. Other items of claim not established. Issued 20th Nov. (2880)

Raw Sugar Association of Greenock, Ltd. v. Greenock General Porters Labourers' Benefit Society. Decision—Men concerned to receive 1d. an hour advance from beginning of first full pay following 19th Nov., 1918. Issued 21st Nov. (2941)

#### Leather Trades.

Charles Case & Son, leather manufacturers (Westbury, Wiltshire) v. Workers' Union. Award—Men aged 21 years and over to receive 3s. per week advance; youths aged 18 years but under 21 years, and women 18 years and over, to receive 2s. per week. Either sex under 18 years of age to receive 1s. per week. Male piece-workers 3s. per week, and women piece-workers 2s. To take effect from first pay after 12th Sept., 1918. Issued 6th Nov. (2731)

Lycett Saddle and Motor Accessories Co., Ltd. v. Workers' Union. Award—Men aged 21 years and over to receive 5s. per week advance; men aged 18 years and under 21 to receive 2s. 6d.; boys under 18 years to receive 1s. 6d. a week; women aged 18 years and over to receive advance of 4s. per week, and girls under 18 years 2s. a week. Issued 7th Nov. (2740)

Joseph Clark & Sons (Doncaster) v. Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—Men concerned to receive 6s. per week war advance. Issued 19th Nov. (2849)

#### Rubber Trade.

India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd. (Silvertown) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—Men aged 18 years and over an advance of 3s. 6d. per week, boys 16 years and under 18 1s. 9d., women aged 18 years and over 2s. 6d., girls 16 years and under 18 years 1s. 3d. per week advances. Issued 19th Nov. (2851)

India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd. (Silvertown) v. Workers' Union. Decision—Men concerned are covered by terms of award 4th Dec., 1917 last. Claim is therefore not established. Issued 19th Nov. (2860)

Beldam Tyre Co., Ltd. (Brentford) v. Workers' Union. Decision—Claim of men concerned that 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings is payable on their rates plus the 1d. given by the employers in consideration thereof not established. Issued 19th Nov. (2862)

#### Transport Trades.

Ross & Marshall, Ltd., A. McLean & Co., and Greenock Stevedore Co., Ltd. v. Greenock and District Dockers' Union. Award—Any period of work not exceeding half a shift shall be paid for as a half shift at the day or night shift rate appertaining to the job, as the case may be, and any period of work exceeding half a shift shall be paid for as a whole shift at the day or night shift rate appertaining to the job, as the case may be. Provided that this arrangement shall not apply to cases in which men are prevented from working owing to weather conditions, to cases in which the probable period of the work is within the knowledge of the men at the time when they are engaged for such work, and to cases in which the men are transferred to other work or work on another ship in the employment of the same employer so as to enable them to work the full half shift, or the full shift as the case may be. The men concerned shall receive a war advance of 1d. an hour. Men employed in unloading sugar at night shall be paid 3d. an hour over their ordinary day rate. The claim for extra payment to men employed in unloading timber has not been established. Issued 7th Nov. (2750)

Clyde Navigation Trustees v. Scottish Union of Dock Labourers. Award—Men concerned aged 18 years and over to receive 3s. 6d. per week advance, and boys under 18 years 1s. 9d., from and including pay period of week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Not to apply to workmen benefitting under award (2411). Issued 14th Nov. (2823)

London Shipowners' Dock Labour Committee v. National Transport Workers' Federation. Decision—War advance payable to dock labourers for tea interval when worked to be 1s. 1d. Issued 15th Nov. (2836)

Cork Harbour Commissioners v. National Sailors' and Firemen's Union. Award—Men aged 18 years and over to receive 5s. a week, the total war advance not to exceed 18s. over pre-war rates. Men aged 21 years and over, plain time-workers, to receive 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings from first pay after 1st Sept., 1918. Issued 19th Nov. (2853)

London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Co. v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union. Award—Men concerned to receive further advance of 1d. per hour and extra payment for overtime to be calculated on basis of existing rates at each port. To take effect from and including 21st Oct., 1918. Issued 19th Nov. (2856)

London Master Stevedores' Association v. National Transport Workers' Federation. Decision—Meal hours to be calculated without altering pre-award method with regard to war bonus; ordinary rates to be payable for overtime between 12 a.m. and 4 p.m. Saturdays; price of wood cargoes to be increased by 2d. per standard (i.e., 9d.—11d.); other cargoes increased by 1d. ton (4d.—5d.) to take effect from date Award 2567 came into operation. Issued 19th Nov. (2872)

London Shipowners' Dock Labour Committee v. National Union of Ships' Clerks, Grain Weighers and Coal Meters. Decision—Claim for an advance to tally clerks of 3s. per day on pre-war wage of 7s. not established. Issued 21st Nov. (2899)

London Shipowners' Dock Labour Committee v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Decision—Claim for increase in daily rates to tally clerks from 7s. to 10s. not established. Issued 21st Nov. (2901)

Barry Railway Co. v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Decision—No part of the increased rate of 2s. paid to men when working under refrigeratory temperature on steamers to merge in advance granted under the Award No. 2061. Issued 21st Nov. (2910)

Joseph Rank, Ltd., millers (Birkenhead) v. Liverpool and District Carters' and Motormen's Union. Award—Men concerned, carters and motormen, to be paid in accordance with the district overtime rates. Issued 21st Nov. (2930)

Dundee Shipowners' and Shipbrokers' Association v. Scottish Union of Dock Labourers. Decision—Overtime to be continued on the basis of time and a half, being the existing practice in the port of Dundee when Award 2567 was issued. Issued 21st Nov. (2939)

Tees Wharf Owners' Association v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—the hatchway winders, slingers and tippers: present war wage of 20s. per week, plus 12½ per cent. bonus to cease, and in lieu of same men to receive 7d. per hour war advance. Daily and weekly workers shall receive a proportionate advance, but not to apply to piece-workers, etc. The new rates to be paid from first pay after 28th October, 1918. Issued 5th November, 1918. (2725)

Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers. Claim of steam crane drivers employed by White Star, Leyland and Moss Steamship Companies for increased wages and pay for Bank holidays not established. Issued 6th November, 1918. (2730)

#### Public Utility Services.

Plymouth Corporation (Water Department) v. Municipal Employees' Association. Award—Men concerned to receive retrospective payment of 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings from 2nd Sept., 1918. Issued 5th Nov. (2724)

Incorporated Municipal Electrical Association (representing the following local authorities: Urban District Councils of Dartford, Epsom, Ilford and Leyton, Metropolitan Borough Council of St. Pancras, and London County Council); West Ham Corporation; Conference of Chief Officials of the London Electric Supply Companies (representing the following Companies—Metropolitan Electric Supply Co., Brompton and Kensington Electricity Supply Co., Ltd., Central Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Charing Cross, West End and City Electricity Supply Co., Ltd., Chelsea Electricity Supply Co., 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.; the following six suburban Electric Supply Companies, represented by Mr. K. A. Scott-Moncrieff (Chiswick Electricity Supply Corporation, Ltd., Hendon Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Richmond (Surrey) Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd., Smithfield Markets Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Twickenham and Teddington Electric Supply Co., Ltd., and Uxbridge and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd.); Incorporated Association of Electric Power Companies (representing North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., and North Metropolitan Electric Power Distribution Co., Ltd.); Conference of Local Authorities on Wages (representing the following local authorities—Corporation of Croydon, Ealing, East Ham, Hornsey, Wimbledon, and Kingston-on-Thames; Metropolitan Borough Councils of Battersea, Bermondsey, Fulham, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Islington, Poplar, St. Marylebone, Shoreditch, Southwark, Stepney, Stoke Newington, and Woolwich; and Urban District Councils of Barking, Barnes, Beckenham, Erith, Finchley, Heston and Isleworth, Walthamstow, Watford, and Willesden) v. Electrical Trades Union, National Union of General Workers, Workers' Union, and National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers. Award—Sanction given to agreement arrived at in conference between the various parties concerned setting out a code of working conditions relating to basic rates, hours of labour, payment for holidays, overtime, &c., applicable to the workpeople concerned employed in electricity undertakings engaged in the generation, transmission, and distribution of electrical energy and in the maintenance of plant and cables in connection therewith, to take effect from the first full pay after 19th Aug., 1918. Issued 8th Nov. (2772)

Spalding Urban District Council v. National Union of General Workers. Award—All men except stokers to receive 4s. per week advance. Men aged 21 years and over paid as plain time-workers to receive 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings; piece-workers to receive 7½ per cent. bonus, from first pay after 1st July, 1918. Issued 7th Nov. (2743)

Railway Executive Committee (representing the following Railway Companies—London Electric Railway Co., Central London Railway Co., City and South London Railway Co., Great Central Railway Co., Great Eastern Railway Co., Great Northern and City Railway Co., Great North-

ern Railway Co., Great Western Railway Co., London and North-Western Railway Co., London and South-Western Railway Co., London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Co., London, Tilbury and South Coast Railway Co., Metropolitan Railway Co., Midland Railway Co., Southern Railway Co., Eastern and Chatham Railway Co., Underground Electric Railway Companies of London, Ltd., and Whitechapel and Bow Railway Co.) v. Electrical Trades Union, National Union of General Workers, Workers' Union, and National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers. Award—Sanction given to agreement arrived at in conference between representatives of the parties effected setting out a code of working conditions relating to rates of pay (shift work and day work), payment in respect of holidays, overtime, and for dirty work, &c., and the rates to be paid to assistants and probationers. The award to take effect from first pay after 19th Aug., 1918. Claim for payment to railway company employees for the rates obtaining in general electricity undertakings in London area not established. Issued 8th Nov. (2773)

Oakengates Urban District Council v. Workers' Union. Award—Able-bodied men 18 years and over to receive 3s. 6d. per week advance from pay day in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 14th Nov. (2818)

Camberwell Metropolitan Borough Council v. National Union of Vehicle Workers. Award—War advances are payable on the pre-war rate of 30s. per week, and an extra 3s. is payable from the date of operation of Sir G. Askwith's award of 8th Jan., 1918. Issued 14th Nov. (2819)

Post Office Stores Department v. Post Office Amalgamated Engineers and Stores Association and the Amalgamated Instrument Makers' Society. Men concerned employed at the Post Office munitions establishments at Holloway (London) and Birmingham to receive a proportion of the 16s. 6d. war wage for all hours worked beyond the 48 hours. Issued 14th November, 1918. (2824)

Stockport Corporation (Tramways Department) v. Electrical Trades Union. Decision—Claim for 3s. 6d. per week granted to engineering and foundry trades not established. Issued 19th November, 1918. (2852)

Willesden Urban District Council v. London and Provincial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers. Award—War wage to be increased to 30s. per week; boys and youths under 18 years of age to receive increase of 2s. 6d. a week. Issued 19th November, 1918. (2858)

Glasgow Corporation (Tramways Staff) v. Municipal Employees' Association. Award—Merit advances or service increments not to be reckoned as war advances; able-bodied men aged 18 years and over to receive war advance of 3s. 6d. per week; boys under 18 years 1s. 9d. per week, from the first pay in November, 1918. Issued 19th November, 1918. (2861)

Metropolitan Electric Tramways, Ltd., and London United Tramways, Ltd. v. Electrical Trades Union. Award—Men concerned under award (Electrical Undertakings, London, 6th Sept., 1918) to receive 3s. 6d. a week advance, in addition to advances they were then receiving. Issued 19th Nov., 1918. (2866)

Ayr Corporation v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Men concerned engaged in repair to tramway track to receive advances to bring their wages up to 20s. a week over pre-war rates, from and included in pay received in the week commencing 4th March, 1918. Issued 20th November, 1918. (2887)

Birkenhead Corporation (Electricity Department) v. Electrical Power Engineers' Association. Decision—Claim for 12½ per cent. bonus to senior officials concerned engaged in Electricity Department not established. Issued 20th November, 1918. (2889)

Norwich Corporation (Electricity Department) v. Electrical Trades Union. Award—Men concerned to receive 3s. 6d. per week advance; boys under 18 years to receive 1s. 9d. per week, from and included in pay received in first pay after 10th August, 1918. Issued 20th November, 1918. (2894)

Doncaster Corporation (Electricity Department) v. Electrical Trades Union. Award (in lieu of present advances)—Men concerned, aged 21 years and over, to receive 20s. advance over pre-war rates, plus 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 20th November, 1918. (2895)

The Municipal Tramways Conference (representing the Corporations of Bradford, Manchester, Leeds, Huddersfield, Rawtenstall, Bolton, Birmingham, Cardiff, Nelson, Ipswich, Preston, Newport (Mon.), Wolverhampton, Rochdale, Birkenhead, Stockport, Chester, Walsall, Burton-on-Trent, Stalybridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Blackpool, Leith, Wigan, Wallasey and Blackburn and the Pontypridd Urban District Council), the Tramways and Light Railways Conference (representing the following Traction Undertakings: The London United Tramways, Ltd.; Metropolitan Electric Tramways, Ltd.; Birmingham District Power and Traction Co.; Dudley, Stourbridge and District Electric Traction Co.; South Staffordshire Tramways (Lessee) Co., Ltd.; Wolverhampton District Electric Tramways, Ltd.; Birmingham and Midland Motor Omnibus Co., Ltd.; Shropshire, Worcester and Staffordshire Electric Power Co.; Halesowen Lighting and Traction Co., Ltd.; Yorkshire (West Riding) Electric Tramways Co., Ltd.; Potteries Electric Traction Co.; Barnsley and District Electric Traction Co.; Yorkshire (Woolen District) Electric Tramways, Ltd.; Peterborough Electric Traction Co., Ltd.; Jarrow and District Electric Traction Co., Ltd.; British Electric Traction Co., Ltd.; Oldham, Ashton and Hyde Electric Tramway,

Ltd.; Airdrie and Coatbridge Tramways Co., Ltd.; Croydon Corporation; Southampton Corporation; Gateshead and District Tramways Co.; Cardiff Tramways Co., Ltd.; Dundee, Broughty Ferry and District Tramways Co., Ltd.; London General Omnibus Co., Ltd.; National Steam Car Co., Ltd. (London Undertaking), and Thomas Tilling, Ltd. (London Undertaking) v. National Transport Workers' Federation. Award—Men aged 21 years and over, and women who by agreement are to receive the rates of men whose places they have filled, to receive advance as will give 30s. a week over pre-war rates, and men 18 to 21 years an advance to 25s.; other women to receive advance of 5s., subject to a maximum of 30s., and juniors half the amount, from first pay in November, 1918. Other items of claim not established. Issued 21st November. (2896)

Calder Valley Wages Advisory Board (representing the Corporations of Brighouse and Todmorden and Urban District Councils of Elland, Greetland, Hebden Bridge, Hipperholme and Sowerby Bridge) v. Workers' Union and National Union of General Workers. Award—Men concerned aged 18 years and over to receive 3s. 6d. per week war advance. Issued 21st Nov. (2898)

Lancaster Corporation v. Electrical Trades Union. Decision—Claim of meter reader and storekeeper not established. Men concerned paid as plain timekeepers to receive the 12½ per cent. bonus retrospective payment from beginning of first pay after 13th Oct., 1917, up to date they were paid the bonus by the Corporation. Issued 21st Nov. (2919)

Leek Urban District Council v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Men concerned to receive 3s. 6d. per week war advance. Issued 21st Nov. (2928)

#### Miscellaneous Trades.

Aberdeen Granite Association v. United Operative Masons and Granite Workers' Union. Award—The monumental granite workers concerned to receive 5s. per week war advance. Issued 6th Nov. (2736)

Buttons, Ltd., buttonmakers v. Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers. Decision—Claim for award 1920 (Engineering and Foundry Trades) and Statutory Rules and Orders No. 1073 to be applied to males and females respectively not established. Issued 13th Nov. (2814)

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

#### Iron and Steel Trades.

South Wales Siemens' Steel Association v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Decision—Claim of the men concerned for conversion of the hourly and percentage rates not established. Issued 30th Nov. (16)

#### Engineering Trades.

London and District Association of Engineering Employers (representing Vickers, Ltd.) v. Workers' Union. Decision—Claim for 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Men on police duty at Erith to receive 5s. per week advance on same terms and conditions as granted to those on a similar duty at Crayford by award (1436) to be payable from first pay after 29th Aug., 1918. Similar men at Crayford to receive 5s. per week advance from and including pay received in the week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 26th Nov. (2)

Engineering and the National Employers' Federations (representing also Walter Scott, Ltd., Pearson & Knowles Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., C. Akkrill & Co., Ltd., Monks, Hall & Co., Ltd., and Toplock Iron Works), Sheffield and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association (representing also T. H. Firth, Midland Iron Co., Ltd., Thomas Firth & Sons, Ltd., C. Meadows & Co., Ltd., W. Cooke & Co., Steel, Peach & Tozer, Ltd., Parkgate Iron and Steel Co., W. Burrows & Sons, Ibbotson Brothers & Co., Ltd., Ambrose Firths & Co., J. H. Moorwood, and Frodingham Iron and Steel Co.), North of England Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association, Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Co., Ltd., Scottish Steelmakers' Wages Association, R. B. Tennent, Ltd., Wigan Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., and Shelton Iron, Steel and Coal Co., Ltd. v. British Rollturners' Trade Society. Decision—Men concerned aged 18 years and over to receive 3s. 6d. per week advance, any advances in excess of 20s., exclusive of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings, to merge therein from and including pay received in the week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 26th Nov. (3)

London and South Western Railway v. Amalgamated Society and General Union of Carpenters and Joiners. Decision—Claim for double time overtime rates for those employed on the engineering side of the railway docks not established. Issued 26th Nov. (4)

Sidewelding Employers' Association and Endwelding Employers' Association v. Chainmakers' and Strikers' Association. Decision—Men concerned, making sidewelded chains, shackles, &c., to receive an advance equal to 12½ per cent. on present prices. Men making endwelded chains to be paid advance equal to 15 per cent. on piece prices from the beginning of first pay after 30th Sept., 1918. Issued 27th Nov. (5)

National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation v. Light Metal Trades Joint Committee. Decision—Claim for overtime benefits under award 1464 of the Committee on Production to be extended to light castings trade in England not established. Issued 28th Nov. (6)

British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., electrical engineers (Rugby) v. Rugby and District Allied Engineering Trades Federation. Decision—Claim for increase of 30 per cent. on earnings to skilled plain time-workers not established. Issued 28th Nov. (7)

Bertrams, Ltd., engineers and millwrights (Edinburgh) v. Employees of the firm. Decision—Claim for an advance to make the rate paid comparable with other firms in the district not established. Issued 28th Nov. (9)

East of Scotland Association of Engineers and Ironfounders v. National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers. Decision—Claim on behalf of plater's helpers for increased rates, payment for dirty work, wet time and other working conditions not established. Issued 29th Nov. (13)

#### Aircraft Manufacture.

A. H. D. McIntosh & Co., Ltd. (Kirkcaldy) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners. Decision—Claim of men concerned employed in the aviation department for an advance in wages to 2s. per hour not established. Issued 28th Nov. (10)

Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough Cabinet Manufacturing Co., and Jacob Smith (all of Loughborough) v. National Woodworkers' Aircraft Committee. Decision—Claim on behalf of skilled aircraft woodworkers and woodcutting machinists for 4d. per hour advance not established. Issued 29th Nov. (15)

#### Textile Trades.

Bradford and District Manufacturers' Federation v. Bradford and District Warp Dressers' Association. Decision—Parties shall meet to consider a piece price list, especially such prices as may be unduly low; in the event of no agreement the matter to be referred again to the Court of Arbitration. Issued 25th Nov. (1)

#### Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

Northumberland and Durham Furnishing Trades Employers' Association v. Northumberland and Durham Furnishing Trades Employees' Association. Decision—Claim for 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings from 15th July, 1918, to those on munition work not established. Issued 29th Nov. (14)

Aston Cabinet Co. (Birmingham) v. Birmingham Furnishing Trades Federated Committee. Decision—The terms of Committee on Production award 1876 of 18th July, 1918, to apply to the classes of men employed by the company to whom that award applied. Issued 30th Nov. (17)

#### Chemical Trades.

Rowe Brothers & Co., Ltd. (White Lead Works, Liverpool) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Decision—Claim for 12½ per cent. bonus to time-workers and 7½ per cent. to piece-workers not established. Issued 28th Nov. (8)

D.P. Battery Co., Ltd. v. Workers' Union. Award—Male indoor and outdoor workers 18 years and over and piece-workers to receive 6s. per week advance. Claim for minimum hourly rate of 9d. for outdoor workers not established. Issued 28th Nov. (12)

#### Public Utility Services.

Pontypridd Urban District Council v. National Association of Local Government Officers. Decision—Men concerned aged 21 years and over to receive 5s. per week advance from the beginning of first pay following 20th Nov., 1918. Issued 28th Nov. (11)

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

#### Building and Allied Trades.

LABOURERS, &c.—Thomas & Edge and H.M. Office of Works v. Workpeople in the Firm's Employ. Claim—Application with regard to certain working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. H. Courthope Munroe, K.C. Award—Claims not established. Issued 6th Nov. I.C. 8731/2.

PAINTERS AND OTHER BUILDING OPERATIVES.—Lincoln Master Builders' Association v. National Building Trades' Federation. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Painters concerned shall receive 2½d. per hour advance, and other persons concerned 2d. per hour. Issued 8th Nov. Effective as from 1st Oct., 1918. I.C. 7456/2.

PAINTERS.—Blackpool Master Plumbers' and Painters' Association v. National Amalgamated Society of House and Ship Painters and Decorators. Claim—Application for an advance in wages to 4s. 4d. per hour. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Employees concerned shall receive increase of 2½d. per hour, making new rate 1s. 2½d. per hour. Issued 18th Nov. Effective as from pay day of week commencing 4th Nov., 1918. I.C. 8384/2.

LABOURERS, PAINTERS, BRICKLAYERS, &c.—Norris & Co. (Sunningdale) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Sir W. Robinson. Award—(1) Wages of labourers and painters concerned shall be advanced 1½d. per hour. (2) Other claims not established. Issued 19th Nov. Effective as from beginning of first full pay following date hereof. I.C. 8132/3.

#### Mining and Quarrying.

QUARRYMEN AND SETTMAKERS.—Pwllheli Granite Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Union of Quarrymen and Settmakers. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. Le Breton, K.C., O.B.E. Award—As from 1st Sept., 1918, men concerned, of 18 years and over, and boys under that age, shall receive advance of 2s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. respectively per full week. Issued 9th Nov. I.C. 7671/2.

SHALE MINERS.—Scottish Mineral Oil Association (on behalf of Oakbank Oil Co., Ltd.) v. Scottish Shale Miners' Association. Claim—Application for payment of 6 days war wage for 5 days work for men concerned. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Claim not established. Issued 20th Nov. I.C. 7340/2.

MARL-GETTERS.—Marl Owners' Association (North Staffs) v. Navvies, Builders' Labourers and General Labourers' Union. Claim—Application with regard to certain clause in arbitration award dated 29th July. Conciliator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Agreement made by which (1) all-round advance of 1d. per hour shall come into operation as from first making-up day from 19th Nov.; (2) other matters affecting interests of employers and men engaged in the local marl trade were discussed and agreed upon. Issued 25th Nov. I.C. 3810/3.

#### Pig Iron Manufacture.

BLASTFURNACEMEN.—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd. (Cupola Dowlais Works) v. National Federation of Blastfurnacemen. Claim—Application that men concerned working on night shift are entitled to benefit of award of 3rd Jan., 1918. Arbitrator—Mr. T. J. C. Tomlin, K.C. Award—Claim not established. Issued 11th Nov. I.C. 144/9.

#### Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

BOYS AND APPRENTICES IN WORKSHOPS.—Harrison McGregor & Co. (Leigh) v. Apprentices in their Employment. Claim—Application for payment of 1s. per week bonus granted by the firm in February, 1917, in addition to advance of 8s. per week given by the Committee on Production. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Award—Claim established, and this 1s. per week deducted by the firm shall be paid to youths concerned as from date when the last general advance was paid. Issued 30th Oct. I.C. 7124/2.

MOULDERS.—North-West Ironfounders' Association and Ironfounders' Association of Ireland v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages to men concerned. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Andrews, K.C. Award—Claim not established. Issued 2nd Nov. I.C. 6805/2.

ENAMEL WATER-BOTTLE OPERATIVES.—Anglo Enamel Ware, Ltd., Stourport (represented by the Engineering and National Employers' Federation) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Proposal on part of firm to reduce piece-work price paid for seaming Army water-bottles from 1s. to 7d. per gross. Arbitrator—Mr. P. Bright. Award—Piece-work price in question shall be reduced to 8d. per gross as from commencement of day shift on 18th Oct. Issued 4th Nov. I.C. 8335/2.

TINSMITHS.—Whitehead Torpedo Works, Ltd. v. Joint Committee of Allied Engineering Trades. Claim—Application with regard to piece-work prices for men concerned on certain specified work. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Whiting, C.B. Award—Price shall be 12s. 6d. for 21-inch Wey Mark II\* Collision Head, 9s. 6d. for 21-inch Wey Mark II short, 5s. 7d. for 21-inch Wey Mark II short for conversion by adding side ballast, and 4s. 9d. for 21-inch Wey Mark II long for conversion by adding side ballast. Issued 7th Nov. I.C. 3494/2.

WIRE ROPE OPERATIVES.—John Stevens & Son, Ltd. (Ashfield) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for payment of arrears at 3s. per week from 7th March, 1918. Arbitrator—Mr. R. L. G. Willoughby. Award—Arrears shall be paid as from first pay day after 10th May, 1918. Issued 7th Nov. I.C. 4531/3.

SHIP'S TACKLE OPERATIVES, &c.—Rowley Regis and District Forging Manufacturers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Anchorsmiths, Shackle and Ship Tackle Makers. Claim—Application for sanction for prices for making ships' tackle, &c., as set forth in the Mutually Arranged Workers' Factory Wages Lists. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Whiting, C.B. Award—Claim established. Issued 7th Nov. Effective as from 12th Aug., 1918. I.C. 6985/2.

PLANE OPERATIVES.—Plane Manufacturers' Association (Birmingham) v. United Operative Plane Makers' Trade Society. Claim—Application for an advance of 15 per cent. war bonus on wages, making 40 per cent. in all. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Whiting, C.B. Award—Claim established. Issued 7th Nov. Effective as from 14th Oct., 1918. I.C. 7665/2.

REFINERY WORKERS.—British Aluminium Co., Ltd. (Kinlochleven) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application made by the company for a change of working hours in the refinery department. Arbitrator—Sir T. F. Wilson, K.B.E. Award—Claim not established. Issued 8th Nov. I.C. 4775/4.

SHELL OPERATIVES.—Barry, Henry & Co., Ltd. (Aberdeen) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application that new price of 7d. per 6-inch H.E. shell is, under the circumstances, inadequate. Arbitrator—Mr. P. Bright. Award—Claim established. New price of boring (including rough and finish boring) each 6-inch H.E. shell shall be 7½d. Issued 11th Nov. Effective as from commencement of work on 28th Oct., 1918. I.C. 7655/2.

WIRE WORKERS.—Master Wireworkers of Glasgow v. Scottish Friendly Society of Wireworkers. Claim—Application

with regard to advance of wages and outside meal allowance. Arbitrator—Prof. J. M. Irvine, K.C. Award—(1) Present time rate of wages shall be increased by 1½d. per hour. (2) In lieu of present percentage there shall be paid to piece-workers an advance of 75 per cent. on piece-work rates in force at commencement of war. (3) Outside meal allowance shall be 1s. per meal. Issued 14th Nov. Effective as from beginning of first full pay in Nov., 1918. I.C. 7294/2.

DRAUGHTSMEN.—R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd. (Wishaw) v. Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen. Claim—Application for additional 10s. war bonus. Arbitrator—Sir T. F. Wilson, K.B.E. Award—Men concerned shall receive advance of 8s. per full week. Issued 15th Nov. Effective as from and including first full pay in Sept., 1918. I.C. 8574/2.

FIREMEN AND DOORMEN.—Master Friers' Association (Mid., Derby Branch) v. Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Award—Agreement made between parties concerned, which came into operation on 30th Dec., 1916, confirmed, save only that rates of wages of firemen and doormen shall be 1s. 1½d. and 1s. 0½d. per hour respectively. All who work at the fire shall receive firemen's rate. Issued 16th Nov. Effective as from 5th Oct., 1918. I.C. 6926/2.

WIRE WORKERS.—R. J. Foggin & Co., United Wire Works, Ltd., Foggin Ltd., William Patterson (all of Newcastle) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Sir T. F. Wilson, K.B.E. Award—Men concerned who are 18 years and over shall receive advance of 6s. per ordinary week as from beginning of first full pay following 1st Nov., 1918. Issued 18th Nov. I.C. 7690/2.

REPAIRERS.—S. E. Stevens, Ltd., and Lincoln Wagon Co. (represented by the Wagon Repairers' Association: Wages Board) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application concerning revision of repairers' piece-work prices. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Whiting, C.B. Award—Claim not established. Issued 18th Nov. I.C. 8070/2.

WAGON OPERATIVES.—R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd. (Wishaw) v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Vehicle Builders, Wheelwrights, Carpenters and Mechanics. Claim—Application with regard to price to be paid in respect of building 250 railway wagons of 20 tons each. Arbitrator—Mr. P. Bright. Award—£8 shall be price paid for work done on each of the wagons in question, to which sum has to be added awards of Committee on Production (amounting at this date to 16s. 6d. per week) and 7½ per cent. on the men's earnings. Issued 18th Nov. I.C. 8436/2.

WAGON BUILDERS.—S. J. Claye, Ltd. (Long Eaton) v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Vehicle Builders, Wheelwrights, Carpenters and Mechanics. Claim—Application with regard to piece-work price to be paid for building 20-ton hopper wagons. Arbitrator—Mr. P. Bright. Award—Price paid shall be £3 15s. for work done on each wagon in question, to which sum shall be added 10 per cent., 17s. 6d. per week war advances and 7½ per cent. Issued 26th Nov. I.C. 8702/2.

ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS, COPPERSMITHS.—Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Domestic Engineers' Association v. United Operative Plumbers. Claim—Demarcation dispute. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Dodd. Award—Work to be done by the various men concerned in preparing, fixing and strapping of copper pipe fixed in detail. Issued 19th Nov. I.C. 4289/2.

TOOL AND FILE MAKERS.—H. Plumpton, Ltd., J. Hughes, Thewlis Griffiths & Edelstein, Ltd., G. Plumpton, Ltd., and P. Stubs, Ltd. (all of Warrington) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for (1) certain increase of wages, (2) the 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. bonus. Arbitrator—Mr. H. Courthope Munroe, K.C. Award—(1) As from beginning of first full pay in Oct. last men concerned shall receive war wage advance of 3s. 6d. per week, subject in case of time-workers to maximum of 23s. 6d. per week over pre-war rates. (2) Claim not established. Issued 23rd Nov. I.C. 4113/2.

TRANSPORT WORKERS, PLASTERERS, &c.—Hughes & Stirling (Preston) v. Preston Engineering and Shipbuilding Committee and National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Award—(1) Men and women over 18 years shall be paid distance money of 5s. per full week. (2) Rate for yard gang is 46s.; increased rate for loading and unloading wagons not established. (3) Rates to fitters, riggers' assistants, plumbers, plasterers shall be 62s. 6d., 49s. 6d., 62s. 6d., 64s. per week respectively. These rates shall be payable as from 8th Aug., 1918. Night shift shall be paid as in Liverpool district. Issued 27th Nov. W.A. 8599/3.

#### Aircraft Manufacture.

AIRCRAFT WORKERS.—Robey & Co., Ltd. (Lincoln) v. Joint Steward's Committee. Claim—Application for (1) payment of Output Bonus Scheme, dated Feb., 1918, in place of that introduced in Oct., 1918. (2) Deletion of Penalty Clause in Scheme of Feb., 1918. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Output bonus of all fully skilled male aircraft workers concerned, who are not on piece work, specified in detail, to be paid on every even 2s. 6d. of wages earned and to date from 21st Oct. at 7 a.m. Bonus payable to semi-skilled and unskilled employees not on piece work shall remain as at present or until parties in present case agree to alter it. (2) Claim established. Issued 20th Nov. I.C. 8487/2.

*Textile Trades.*

**HOSIERY AND KNITTING OPERATIVES.**—The Oak Tree Hosiery Co., Ltd., and J. & J. Cryer, Ltd. (Littleborough) v. Northern Counties Amalgamation of Weavers. Claim—Application for 30 per cent. advance on present wages. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Award—(1) Claim of the former firm not established. (2) Same piece rates and war wages as are now in force at Oak Tree Hosiery Co. shall be paid at J. & J. Cryer's, Ltd. Day rates shall be not less than the pre-war day rate plus certain specified war wages. In cases where women and girls on day rates have been started since 4th Aug., 1914, they shall be paid wages usually paid to women before war for their class of work plus said war wages. Issued 26th Oct. I.C. 7656/2.

**SPINNERS.**—Thomas Biggart & Co., Ltd. (Ayrshire) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain increases of wages. Arbitrator—Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C. Award—Male workers, exclusive of foremen and mechanics, aged 18 years and over, women concerned, aged 18 years and over, and males and females under that age shall receive advances of 5s., 3s. 6d., 1s. 9d. per full week. (2) Amounts hereby awarded are to be paid over and above wages paid to persons concerned at date when this award comes into operation. (3) In case of piece-workers, amounts hereby awarded are to be paid over and above piece work earnings calculated on present basis. Issued 4th Nov. Effective as from beginning of first full pay in Nov. I.C. 7326/2.

**HOSIERY OPERATIVES.**—Fraser Frasers & Co. (Kilmarnock) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C. Award—(1) All male employees shall receive 5s. advance in wages per full week. (2) All female employees shall receive in lieu of existing bonus of 3d. per 1s. on wages earned per week a bonus of 4½d. per shilling on wages earned per week. The existing time-keeping bonus shall be subject to specified conditions. Issued 8th Nov. Effective as from beginning of first full pay following date hereof. I.C. 6389/3.

**LINEN WEAVERS.**—D. & R. Duke (Brechin) v. Brechin Mill and Factory Operatives' Union. Claim—Application for additional allowance in making of staying canvas. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Claim for additional allowance justifiable, and allowance of 6d. per piece shall be made. Issued 20th Nov. Effective as from pay day of week ending 19th Oct. I.C. 8269/2.

**HOSIERY OPERATIVES.**—Gerrard & Green (Hindley) v. United Garment Workers' Trade Union. Claim—Application with regard to rates of wages and other working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Award—(1) On and after 2nd Dec., 1918, normal working hours shall not be more than 50 per week. (2) Piece rates in force shall continue to be paid. (3) Women and girls after three months' experience shall be put on piece rates and shall be paid a specified time rate. Issued 23rd Nov. I.C. 8380/2.

*Clothing Trades.*

**GLOVE OPERATIVES.**—Alex. Smith, Brown & Co., Ltd. (Kilmarnock) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain increases in wages. Arbitrator—Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C. Award—(1) Two men concerned shall receive advance of 5s. per full week. (2) Women concerned, aged 18 years and over, and under that age, whether time- or piece-workers, shall receive advance of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively per full week. Issued 4th Nov. Effective as from beginning of first full pay in Oct. I.C. 6068/2.

**SHIRT AND COLLAR OPERATIVES.**—Todd, Burns & Co., Ltd., E. D. McCrea & Sons, Ltd., P. Peerless & Co., Dublin Shirt Manufacturing Co., Pim Bros., Ltd., Watson & Co., Johnson & Co., Hibernian Shirt Factory v. Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—From first pay day in Oct., up to and including 16th Nov., 1918, women concerned of 18 years and over and girls under that age, whether on time or piece rates, shall receive an advance by way of war bonus of 1½d. and ¾d. per hour respectively for all hours worked. From and after 18th Nov. they shall receive an advance by way of war bonus of 1d. and ¾d. per hour respectively for all hours worked. Issued 11th Nov. I.C. 6123/2.

**UNIFORM WORKERS.**—Flights, Ltd., Northalls, Clifton & Sons (all of Winchester) v. Amalgamated Society of Tailors, Tailoresses, Dressmakers and Milliners. Claim—Application for certain advances in wages in accordance with the award of the Committee on Production, dated 19th Aug., 1918. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Male and female workers shall be paid present log rates, plus 20 per cent. war bonus, plus 1d. per hour on total log hours worked, to be added to weekly earnings. (2) Male and female weekly wage workers shall have advance of 6s. 6d. and 4s. per week respectively, plus 20 per cent. war bonus. Issued 11th Nov. Effective as from 14th Oct. I.C. 7189/2.

**SHIRT MAKERS AND HOSIERY KNITERS.**—Garvie & Deas, Ltd. (Perth) v. Perth Textile Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C. Award—Time-workers or piece-workers concerned, aged 18 years and over and under that age, shall receive increase of 10 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively on existing rates. Issued 18th Nov. Effective as from beginning of first full pay in Nov. I.C. 7271/2.

**SHIRT OPERATIVES.**—Shirt Manufacturers' Federation v. Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses. Claim—

Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Subject to certain specified conditions, women of 18 years and over and girls under that age shall receive from first pay day in Oct., 1918, up to date of application of new minimum rates for Ireland in this trade, an advance by way of war bonus of ¾d. and ¾d. respectively per hour for all hours worked, and as from date of application of new minimum rates for Ireland in this trade they shall receive over and above increased time rates or piece rates established an advance by way of war bonus of 1d. and ¾d. per hour for all hours worked. (2) Rates for outworkers fixed in detail. Issued 19th Nov. I.C. 6123/3.

**SHIRT OPERATIVES.**—Shirt Manufacturers' Federation of Ireland (on behalf of Desmond & Sons, Claudy) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—Application for increase of 40 per cent. on time and piece rates. Award—(1) From pay day of week commencing 28th Oct., 1918, up to time of introduction at firm's works of new minimum rates for Ireland in this trade, women of 18 years and over and girls under that age shall receive advance by way of war bonus of 1½d. and ¾d. respectively per hour for all hours worked, and as from date of introduction at works of new minimum rates for Ireland in this trade, they shall receive over and above increased time or piece rates established, advance by way of piece rates of 1d. and ¾d. per hour for all hours worked. (2) These increases are in addition to any already made by the firm since Aug., 1914. Issued 19th Nov. I.C. 7753/2.

**SOLE SEWERS.**—Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for Boot and Shoe Trade of Leicester. Claim—Application with regard to piece work wage rates and working conditions of men concerned. Umpire—Alderman T. Smith, J.P. Award—(1) When operator loses an unreasonable amount of time preparing and heating his machine at morning and afternoon starting time, in adjusting machine after breakages, or in repairing or putting in defective parts, ordinarily done by machine maker's mechanic, such time should be paid based on average rate per hour earned by the sole sewer, but in no case shall it be less than at rate of 1s. per hour. (2) Other claims not established. Issued 22nd Nov. I.C. 7650/2.

*Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.*

**CASEMAKERS.**—Southern & Darwent, Ltd. (Manchester) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for extension to men concerned of the award of the Committee on Production No. 2191. Arbitrator—Mr. A. C. Forster Boulton. Award—Increase of 2d. per hour shall be paid from 1st July, 1918, instead of 1st Sept. Issued 5th Nov. I.C. 3713/4.

**WOMEN ENGAGED ON PAINTING, WORKING AND CLEANING MACHINES, &c.**—Bonallack & Sons, London (represented by National Federation of Vehicle Trades) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for rate of 6d. per hour plus 11s. bonus. Arbitrator—Mr. R. L. G. Willoughby. Award—A bonus of 5s. shall be given weekly to date as and from first pay day after 1st Nov., 1918. Issued 7th Nov. I.C. 8121/2.

**MACHINISTS, SAWYERS.**—Newsum, Sons & Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Claim—Application for an increase of wages. Arbitrator—Sir W. Robinson. Award—(1) Wages of specified workpeople noted in detail. (2) A piece-worker is to be paid such a wage as will allow him to earn wages equal to time and a quarter on time rates, but if he makes more he is to be paid it. (3) All existing bonuses to be merged in given rates. Issued 11th Nov. Effective as from beginning of first full pay following 1st Jan., 1919. I.C. 8043/2.

**LABOURERS AND MOTOR LORRY DRIVER.**—Graham & Bennett (Derby) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for advance of 1d. per hour. Arbitrator—Sir W. Robinson. Award—Claim established, and foreman labourer is to receive advance of 4s. 6d. per week. Issued 18th Nov. Effective as from beginning of first full pay following 7th Nov., 1918. I.C. 7972/2.

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

**PAINT OPERATIVES.**—Silicate Paint Co. v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Labourers' Union and Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain increases of time and piece rates. Arbitrator—Prof. L. T. Hobhouse. Award—Main differences settled amicably between the parties. All piece-workers when working overtime shall be paid day piece-work price plus 6d. per hour after normal working hours. Issued 20th Oct. I.C. 7834/3.

**GLUE AND SIZE OPERATIVES.**—B. Young & Co., Ltd. (Bermundsey) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increased rate of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C. Award—An increase in rate of wages of 6s. per week shall be paid as from 21st Sept., the good-time bonus remaining on its present basis. Issued 1st Nov. I.C. 8137/2.

**ENGINEERS.**—Ministry of Munitions (representing Waterford National Cartridge Factory) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—Application that men concerned should be paid (1) Dublin district rate of wages, (2) 5s. advance granted by the Committee on Production, No. 430, as from beginning of first full pay in Dec., 1917, (3) certain overtime rates. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Andrews, K.C. Award—Claims (1) and (2) established, all arrears of wages to be paid not later than the expiration of one month from date hereof. (3) Claim not established. Issued 4th Nov. I.C. 7346/2.

**LABOURERS.**—Management of Abbey Wood National Filling Factory No. XI. v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application with

regard to (1) advance of wages, (2) war bonus, (3) working hours, (4) overtime rates. Chairman of Court—Mr. P. Bright. Award—Claims (1), (2), (3) not established. (4) Claim established, overtime to be time and a quarter for first two hours in any day, and time and a half afterwards. Issued 13th Nov. I.C. 7756/3.

**CHEMICAL OPERATIVES.**—Whitwood Chemical Works (Normanton) v. National Union of Cokemen and Bye-product Workers. Claim—Application with regard to increase of wages and other working conditions and regulations. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Men concerned, exclusive of foremen, and engaged on bye-product side of the operations, shall receive advance of 5s. per full week, or 10d. per shift, and shall apply on and from first pay day following date of this award. (2) Other working conditions and disputes settled. Issued 20th Nov. I.C. 6155/2.

**FITTERS.**—Chilworth Gunpowder Co., Ltd. v. their fitters. Claim—Application for an advance in wages of 2d. per hour. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—Claim not established. Issued 20th Nov. I.C. 8290/2.

*Food and Drink Trades.*

**BAKERY OPERATIVES.**—National Master Bakers' Association v. Irish Bakers' Union. Claim—Application as to whether men are entitled to any increase not exceeding 1s. 6d. per sack. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Beattie. Award—Claim not established. Issued 6th Nov. I.C. 8164/3.

**WOMEN LABOURERS, BAG SEWERS AND REPAIRERS.**—Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies (Landed Grain Committee for Scotland) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase in wages of 10d. per day to females concerned. Arbitrator—Sir T. F. Wilson, K.C.B. Award—Claim established. Issued 8th Nov. Effective as from and including first full pay in Sept., 1918. I.C. 4069/3.

**DISTILLERY OPERATIVES.**—Distillers' Co., Ltd. (Liverpool) v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application with regard to (1) rates of wages, (2) overtime payment. Arbitrator—Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor. Award—(1) As from and including 8th Nov., 1918, wages of men and women concerned shall be advanced 6s. and 3s. respectively per full week. (2) Claim not established. Issued 8th Nov. I.C. 8264/2.

**FLOUR MILLING OPERATIVES.**—Hughes, Dickson & Co., Ltd., James Neill, Ltd., and Isaac Andrews, Ltd. (Belfast) v. Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—Application with regard to overtime rates. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—(1) Overtime shall be payable to men concerned, after 60 hours, at rate of time and a half. (2) Work on Sundays shall be paid at double time, except that in case of I. Andrews, Ltd., where custom is to start work on Sundays at 10 p.m., double time shall not be paid between 10 p.m. and midnight. Issued 14th Nov. I.C. 8075/2.

**DISTILLERY OPERATIVES.**—Phoenix Park Distillery (Dublin) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for (1) increase of wages, (2) establishment of 50-hours week. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—(1) Men and boys over 18 years, and all women and boys under 18 years, shall receive advances of 4s. and 2s. per week respectively. (2) Claim not established. Issued 30th Nov. Effective on and from second pay day in Sept., 1918. W.A. 8225/2.

*Leather Trades.*

**TANNERY OPERATIVES.**—John Williamson & Sons (Maryport) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application with regard to rates of wages and other working conditions. Arbitrator—Sir Richard Lodge. Award—(1) Male time-workers, aged 18 years and over, women time-workers and boys under 18 years, shall receive advance of 1d. and ¾d. per hour respectively. (2) Piece rates shall be increased by ½d. for all hides, English and foreign. (3) Other claim not established. Issued 6th Nov. Effective as from 25th Oct., 1918. I.C. 7669/2.

**PREPARERS, STITCHERS.**—Saddlery, Harness and General Leather Goods Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain v. Midland Leather Trades Federation and Midland Branch of Union of Saddlers and General Leather Workers. Claim—Application for increase on certain portion of piece-work list price. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Increase of 3s. per dozen plus 20 per cent. above list price for item 143 in price list dated Feb., 1915, shall be paid to employees engaged on contracts commencing 2nd Sept., as well as on ensuing contracts for same article. Issued 19th Nov. I.C. 8005/2.

*Transport Trades.*

**CANAL BOATMEN.**—Loam Sand Merchants' Association, South Staffordshire Ironmasters' Association and Midland and Birmingham Counties Coal Merchants' Association v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for an increase of wages. Arbitrator—Sir W. Robinson. Award—(1) Men concerned shall receive an advance of 4s. 6d. per man per full week, as from 5th Sept., 1918. (2) Where men ride back full distance and wait until 3.30 p.m. full voyage rate shall be paid, as from beginning of first full pay following date hereof. (3) Other claims not established. Issued 22nd Oct. I.C. 7296/2.

**DRIVERS, &c.**—Dublin Carriers' Association v. Irish Automobile Drivers' and Mechanics' Trade Union. Claim—Ap-

plication with regard to increase of wages, 12½ per cent. bonus, overtime rates and length of working week. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Men concerned shall be paid, as from pay day of week commencing 14th Oct., 1918, weekly wage of 55s. per week of not more than 56 hours. (2) Overtime rates fixed. (3) Other claims not established. Issued 5th Nov. I.C. 8399/2.

**AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS.**—Taylor & Sons (Dublin) v. Irish Automobile Motor Drivers' and Mechanics' Trade Union. Claim—Application with regard to rates of wages and other working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Men concerned shall receive, as from pay day of week commencing 14th Oct., 1918, advance on present weekly wages of 10s. per ordinary week, and as from 2nd Dec., 1918, a further increase of 4s. per full week. (2) Overtime rates fixed. (3) Other claims not established. Issued 5th Nov. I.C. 8399/3.

**DOCK LABOURERS.**—R. & H. Hall, Ltd. (Belfast) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application with regard to rates of wages and other working conditions. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—(1) Rates of wages for 4 winter months shall be 12s. 6d. per day, and the hours for these months shall be, as heretofore, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., with one meal hour. (2) Where double winches are used in loading 1918 potatoes, ten men in the hold shall be paid an additional 1s. per day. (3) Overtime rates fixed. (4) Other claims not established. Issued 7th Nov. Effective on and from 1st Nov., 1918. I.C. 3178/3.

**CARTERS, LABOURERS, &c.**—Dungarvan Employers' Federation (Dungarvan) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application with regard to rates of wages and other working conditions. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—(1) Wage for general labourers shall be 34s. per week, and increases due to them specified in detail. (2) Boys between 16 and 18 years and those under 16 years shall receive increase of 4s. and 2s. per week respectively. (3) Casual workers and hired carters shall be paid 8s. and 14s. per day respectively. (4) Vansalesmen and carmen shall receive for expenses 2s. per day. (5) Carmen carting coal from steamers shall be paid 1½d. per ton as hitherto, and hired carters working coal steamers 2d. per ton. (6) Overtime and Sunday rates fixed. Issued 15th Nov. I.C. 8267/2.

**CARTERS AND MOTORMEN.**—Rossendale Horse and Motor Lorry Owners' Association v. National Transport Workers' Federation. Claim—Application that Award of the Committee on Production (No. 2315) shall apply to men concerned. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Award—Claim established. Issued 19th Nov. I.C. 8000/2.

**GRAVING DOCK ATTENDANTS.**—Mersey Docks and Harbour Board v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—Application as to whether men concerned should be paid current rate of wages to labourers engaged in Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Award—Claim not established. Issued 20th Nov. I.C. 8889/2.

**TRANSPORT WORKERS.**—Limerick Steamship Co., Ltd., Clyde Shipping Co., Sutton, Ltd., Whitehaven Colliery Co., Ltd., Limerick Shipowners' and Coalowners' Association (all of Limerick) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application with regard to wages and conditions of labour arising out of award dated 6th Aug. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—(1) It was not intended by said award to prohibit or put a restriction on use of box-carts, or to provide for payment of batches of men working cranes through the official of the Transport Union. (2) It was intended by the award to provide for a Saturday stop at 2 p.m. Issued 21st Nov. I.C. 3660/7.

*Public Utility Services.*

**REFUSE DESTRUCTOR WORKERS.**—Corporation of York v. National Union of General Labourers. Claim—Application as to whether decision of 7th Jan., 1918, given by Sir George Askwith applies to men concerned. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Award—(1) Men entitled to receive 12½ per cent. advance on earnings, and should be rated with firemen firing coal boilers for their war advances, and from dates when these advances were granted to coal firemen by the Corporation. (2) Advance granted to men concerned in March, 1918, will cease to be payable. Issued 26th Oct. I.C. 88/260A.

**ARTISANS, INSIDE AND OUTSIDE STAFF.**—Lancashire Asylums Board v. National Asylum Workers' Union. Claim—Application with regard to rates of wages and other working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. le Breton, K.C., O.B.E. Award—(1) Rate of wages of all artisans, labourers and stokers concerned shall be brought up to not less than ¾d. per hour below Trade Union rates of pay prevailing in the nearest borough, subject to specified conditions. (2) Hours of duty and overtime rates fixed, operative as from 1st Oct., 1918. (3) Practice of retaining one month's wage in hand from each employee shall be discontinued. (4) Other claims withdrawn or not established. Issued 6th Nov. I.C. 7027/2.

**STOKERS AND GENERAL WORKERS.**—The Lancashire Asylums Board (representing the Lord Derby Military Hospital) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for an increase of 20s. per week above pre-war rate plus 12½ per cent. bonus on weekly earnings. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. le Breton, K.C., O.B.E. Award—(1) As from 14th Sept., 1918, all men concerned aged 21 years and over, who are plain time-workers other than those who are to receive the 12½ per cent., shall receive in lieu thereof 5s. per full week. Deduc-

tions shall be made from earnings in accordance with scale annexed to award. Issued 6th Nov. I.C. 7538/2.

**GAS WORKERS.**—Farnworth and Kearsley Gas Co. v. Bolton and District Gas Workers' Association, Ltd. Claim—Application with regard to certain holiday payment. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. le Breton, K.C., O.B.E. Award—Claim established. Issued 7th Nov. I.C. 7826/2.

**GAS STOKERS, YARDMEN, CLERICAL WORKERS.**—Clonmel Gas Works v. National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers and Irish Clerical Association. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—(1) Leading stokers, ordinary stokers, yardmen, fitters and clerical workers shall have increases of 10s., 8s., 5s. 6d., 10s., and 10s. per week respectively. (2) Overtime and Sunday rates fixed. Issued 15th Nov. Effective in case of stokers and yardmen on and from next pay day after 11th Sept., 1918, in case of fitters and clerical staff on and from pay day next after 22nd Oct. and 13th Nov., 1918, respectively. I.C. 7958/2.

**TRAMWAY OPERATIVES.**—Corporation of Liverpool v. Municipal Employees Association. Claim—Application with regard to certain working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) Conditions with regard to Trade Unions settled. (2) Other claims to be referred to the National Industrial Council to be established in reference to working of Tramway undertakings. (3) Other claims withdrawn. Issued 19th Nov. I.C. 6080/2.

**CERTAIN CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.**—Corporation of Doncaster v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—Application for further advance of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Award—As from 7th Oct., 1918, a further advance of 1s. per day shall be paid to men and women concerned, and 6d. per day to men over 65 years, and to boys and girls under 18. Issued 23rd Nov. W.A. 8389/2.

**CERTAIN CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.**—Kingstown Urban District Council (Dublin) v. National Union of Municipal Officers (Ireland). Claim—Application for advance of 23s. 6d. and 12½ per cent. on all earnings. Arbitrator—Mr. E. McElligott. Award—(1) Town Clerk shall be granted bonus at rate of £110 per annum, and the surveyor and accountant £105 per annum. (2) Other rates fixed in detail. (3) All advances to be paid in addition to any service increases made since Aug., 1914. (4) Claim for 12½ per cent. on earnings not established. Issued 27th Nov. W.A. 8277/3.

#### Miscellaneous Trades.

**FITTERS, BLACKSMITHS, &c.**—Cardiff Washed Coal Co., Ltd. (Cardiff) v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers. Claim—Application with regard to (1) advance in wages; (2) 5s. war bonus; (3) payment of time and a quarter when men concerned are engaged on necessary night shift. Arbitrator—Mr. P. Bright. Award—Claims (1) and (2) not established, but 5s. bonus shall be free from any time-keeping condition. Claim (3) established. Issued 11th Nov. Effective as from midnight on Thursday, 31st Oct., 1918. I.C. 8237/2.

**SACK AND BAG OPERATIVES.**—E. Carr & Sons (Bermondsey) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—(1) Minimum rate of pay for women time-workers shall be 5½d. per hour. (2) Piece-work prices shall be such as to enable every woman of ordinary ability to earn at least 25 per cent. over her minimum time rate. (3) In addition a certain bonus fixed for females concerned. (4) Other claim not established. Issued 11th Nov. Effective as from and including 28th Oct., 1918. I.C. 8366/2.

**HOLDALL STITCHERS.**—R. P. Gorman & Co. (Belfast) v. their Women Stitchers. Claim—Application as to whether rate of 6s. per gross for manufacturing holdalls should be increased to 7s. 10½d. per gross. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Beattie, B.L. Award—Rate per gross should be increased to 7s. 8d., an increase of 2d., 8½d., and 9½d. per gross being given to class B, C, and D respectively. Issued 9th Nov. I.C. 7382/2.

**ASBESTOS AND STEAM PACKING OPERATIVES.**—Attwater & Sons (Preston) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. H. Courthope Munroe, K.C. Award—Claim not established. Issued 18th Nov. I.C. 7244/2.

**CO-OPERATIVE EMPLOYEES.**—Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society (Grangemouth) v. Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers. Claim—Application for an increase in wages in accordance with a scale whereby minimum rate for employees shall be as specified. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Firm shall pay scale in question to male employees on the understanding expressly accepted at the proceedings, that advances made in case of men of 21 years and over shall be estimated as an hourly rate of 1s. 1½d. per hour. (2) Present rate for overtime shall continue. Issued 19th Nov. Effective on pay day of week commencing 30th Sept., 1918. I.C. 8118/2.

**TARPAULIN OPERATIVES, &c.**—Thomas Briggs (Manchester), Ltd. v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. le Breton, K.C., O.B.E. Award—Men concerned of 18 years and over, youths under that age, women of 18 years and over, and girls under that age, shall receive advances of 3s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s., and 1s. per full week respectively. Issued 20th Nov. Effective as from beginning of first full pay after date of this award. I.C. 7830/2.

#### SPECIAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

##### (For Women Employed on Munitions Work.)

**CLEANERS, KITCHEN STAFF, LAUNDRY WORKERS.**—Vickers, Ltd. (Piccadilly) v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of wages to women concerned at West Hill, Dartford. Award—(1) Wages of cleaners shall be advanced by 1s. per day for work done from Monday to Saturday inclusive, and by 1s. 6d. for work done on Sunday. (2) Wages of kitchen staff shall be increased 1s. per day. (3) Wages of hand ironers and women employed on washing-machines shall be advanced 1s. per day, and those of women employed on drying and as hand washers by 6d. per day. (4) Present bonus of 1s. per week shall merge in these advances. Issued 23rd Oct. Effective as from 22nd July, 1918. I.C. 6482/2.

**WHITE CITY EMPLOYEES.**—Waring & Gillow, Ltd. (London) v. National Federation of Women Workers, Workers' Union, and National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application that women and girls concerned should be paid 5s. and 2s. 6d. advance respectively. Award—Claim established. Issued 29th Oct. Effective as from beginning of first full pay in Sept., 1918. I.C. 7971/2.

**AEROPLANE OPERATIVES, &c.**—United Brassfounders and Engineers, Ltd. (Woodchester) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application with regard to rates of wages and other working conditions. Award—(1) As from beginning of first full pay in Sept., 1918, an increase of ¾d. per hour shall be given to gangers, and women engaged on aeroplane engine parts shall be paid rate of not less than 6d. per hour. (2) System of payment in operation immediately prior to application to firm of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917, No. 781, shall be restored as from date of application. In addition each woman and girl shall receive 2s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. respectively per full week. (3) Conditions of time-keeping bonus and overtime and holiday rates fixed. (4) Other claim not established. Issued 30th Oct. I.C. 6424/2.

**CANTEEN ATTENDANTS.**—Vickers, Ltd. (Barrow-in-Furness) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—(1) Wages of women concerned of 18 years and over, including confectioners, shall be not less than 39s. 6d. per full week. Wages of girls under that age of the same class shall be advanced by 2s. 6d. per full week. (2) Any increase given by the firm since 1st Sept., 1918, shall merge in advances given by this award. Issued 8th Nov. Effective as from 1st Sept., 1918. I.C. 2151/3.

**BOMB BOX OPERATIVES.**—Brilliant Sign Co. (1907), Ltd. (London) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Award—(1) Piece-work prices of women concerned shall be restored as from date of alteration made by the firm. (2) As from date of operation of Consolidated Order in the establishment in question, women and girls concerned shall receive not less than minimum rates prescribed by Part III. of that Order. (3) As from same date, women of 18 years and over and girls under that age shall be paid advance of 6s. and 3s. respectively per full week. This advance shall merge in that given by the firm in Aug., 1918. Issued 8th Nov. I.C. 6218/2.

**AEROPLANE CLOTH OPERATIVES.**—Jonathan Harris & Son, Ltd. (Cockermouth) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Award—(1) Guaranteed time rate of women and girls concerned specified in detail, and payable from 26th July, 1918. (2) As from date of this award, piece-work prices shall be adjusted so as to enable every such woman or girl of ordinary ability to earn at least 25 per cent. over her time rate. (3) In addition to said rates there shall be paid war advance of 6s. per full week to such women of 18 years and over and of 3s. to such girls of under 18 years until 1st Sept., 1918, and of 11s. and 5s. 6d. respectively thereafter. Issued 8th Nov. I.C. 7104/2.

**TANK WORKERS.**—Davies Bros. & Co. (Wolverhampton) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for advances of 5s. to women, 2s. 6d. to girls. Award—Claim established. Issued 8th Nov. Effective as from beginning of first full pay in Sept., 1918. I.C. 7434/2.

**PROJECTILE OPERATIVES.**—Vickers, Ltd. (Lancaster) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for retrospective payment of increase of wage. Award—(1) As from commencement of first full pay in Dec., 1918, said advances shall be paid, and until date when this award operates present system of payment shall continue. Issued 8th Nov. I.C. 8087/3.

**CRANE DRIVERS.**—Vickers, Ltd. (Barrow-in-Furness) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—Wages of women concerned shall be advanced by 3s. 6d. per full week, provided that no repayment of any sums paid in excess of this amount shall be demanded by the firm. Issued 8th Nov. Effective as from 1st Aug., 1918. I.C. 8087/4.

**TOOLSETTERS, &c.**—Austin Motor Co., Ltd. (Birmingham) v. Workers' Union, United Machine Workers' Association, National Society of Brass Workers and Metal Mechanics, National Federation of Women Workers, Steam Engine Makers' Society, Electrical Trades Union, Sheet Metal Workers' Society, Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and Amalgamated Toolmakers' Society. Claim—Application with regard to rates of wages. Award—(1) Women concerned on specified work shall be paid in accordance with para. 3 (b) to (g) of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918, No. 546. (2)

Women employed on other specified work shall receive advance of 1d. per hour on present time rates of wages. (3) In case of women employed on system of payment by results, to whom a war advance of 15s. is now paid, a sum of 4s. shall be deducted from such war advance and added to time rate and included therein in calculation of bonus earnings. (4) Other claims not established. Issued 11th Nov. Effective in case of (1) from beginning of first full pay following 10th May, 1918, in case of (2) from beginning of first full pay in Sept., 1918, and (3) as from beginning of first full pay following date of this award. I.C. 8027/2.

**MILITARY EQUIPMENT WORKERS.**—F. M. Seal (Letchworth) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application with regard to certain rates of wages. Award—(1) Day rates of women and girls concerned fixed in detail. (2) Wages of women and girls concerned shall be advanced by 11s. and 5s. 6d. respectively per full week; 5 per cent. advance already granted shall merge in this increase. Issued 13th Nov. Effective as from first full pay following 3rd Oct., 1918. I.C. 7976/2.

**MUNITIONS WORKERS.**—Management of Munitions Bond Stores and Manager of Midland Railway (both of Derby) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—(1) Women concerned shall be paid rate of not less than 6d. per hour, and girls under 18 years not less than rates set out in Para. (4) of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918, No. 546. (2) Such women over 18 years and such girls under that age shall receive, in addition, war advances of 11s. and 5s. 6d. respectively per full week. Issued 21st Nov. Effective as from beginning of first full pay in Sept., 1918. I.C. 6480/2.

**AIRCRAFT OPERATIVES.**—Coventry Ordnance Works v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Award—(1) Women employed on Warner and Swasey machines in the aero department shall be rated at 32s. per week plus war advances. (2) Other claims not established. Issued 21st Nov. I.C. 6617/2.

**ACETYLENE WELDERS.**—Engineering and National Employers' Federation (representing Cradley Boiler Co., Ltd., Dudley) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for same rates and advances as those paid to the men. Award—Claim not established. Issued 21st Nov. I.C. 7436/2.

**SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT OPERATIVES.**—Cambridge Scientific Instrument Co., Ltd. v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for certain increase of wages. Award—Claim not established. Issued 21st Nov. I.C. 7452/2.

**CRANE DRIVERS.**—Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co., Ltd. (represented by Manchester and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—Women concerned shall receive advance of 2s. per week. Issued 21st Nov. I.C. 8475/2.

**WOMEN EMPLOYED ON BORING, PLANING, &c.**—Hamilton, Woods & Co., Ltd. (represented by Manchester District Engineering Trades Employers' Association) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—Two women concerned shall be paid, as from date of this award, at rate of 6d. per hour in addition to war advances now paid. Issued 21st Nov. I.C. 8476/2.

#### STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

##### MUNITIONS OF WAR.

No. 1466.

##### EMPLOYMENT OF MUNITIONS WORKERS ON NON-MUNITIONS WORK.

THE EX-MUNITION WORKERS EMPLOYMENT ORDER, 1918, DATED NOVEMBER 9, 1918, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS UNDER SECTION 2 (1) OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1917 (7 & 8 GEO. 5, c. 45).

The Minister of Munitions in pursuance of the powers vested in him by Section 2 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf hereby makes the following Order:

1. The Order made by the Minister on the 12th day of December, 1917 (S. R. & O. 1917, No. 1324), which prohibited the employment of certain classes of munitions workers on non-munitions work without the consent of the Minister, is hereby revoked.

2. For the purposes of Section 2 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, the Minister hereby consents to the employment on work which is not work on or in connection with munitions work of the following class of workmen, that is to say, workmen who have since the passing of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, been employed on or in connection with munitions work of a class specified in paragraph (a) of sub-section 1 of section 9 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916.

3. This Order shall come into force on the 11th day of November, 1918, and may be cited as the Ex-munition Workers Employment Order, 1918.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1918.

Winston S. Churchill,  
Minister of Munitions.

#### TRADE BOARDS.

No. 1439.

REGULATIONS MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER SECTION 18 OF THE TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, c. 22), AS TO MODE OF GIVING NOTICE OF MATTERS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS TO BE GIVEN UNDER THE TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

Ministry of Labour,  
Whitehall, S.W.

This thirty-first day of October, 1918.

Present: The Rt. Hon. George H. Roberts, M.P.

The Minister of Labour, in pursuance of the powers transferred to him under or by virtue of the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916, with regard to the Trade Boards Act, 1909, and of every power him hereunto enabling, is pleased to make the annexed Regulations under Section 18 of the said Trade Boards Act, as to the mode of giving notice of matters of which notice has to be given under the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918.

Geo. H. Roberts.

1. In these Regulations the following expressions shall have the respective meanings hereby assigned to them:—

"The Gazette" shall mean the London, Edinburgh, or Dublin Gazette, or one or more of them as the case may require.

"Person" shall include any body of persons corporate or unincorporate.

"Employer" shall include person as hereby defined.

2. When a Trade Board propose to fix, cancel or vary any general minimum time-rate, or any general minimum piece-rate, or any guaranteed time-rate, or any overtime rate, or any piece-work basis time-rate, they shall:—

(a) send a notice to all employers engaged in the trade, or, if the proposal applies to any special area, to all employers engaged in the trade in that special area, so far respectively as their names and addresses are known to the Trade Board, setting out the rate proposed to be fixed, or the proposed cancellation or variation of the rate, as the case may be, and requiring any objections to the proposal to be lodged with the Trade Board within two months of the date of the notice; and

(b) insert a notice of their proposal to fix, cancel or vary the rate in the Gazette, intimating that, on application made to the Trade Board by or on behalf of persons engaged in the trade, information will be given as to the rate proposed to be fixed, or the proposed cancellation or variation of the rate, and that objections to the proposal may be lodged with the Trade Board within the time specified in the notice mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) above.

3. When a Trade Board, otherwise than on the application of the employer concerned, propose to cancel or vary any special minimum piece-rate, they shall send a notice to the employer, setting out the proposed cancellation or variation of the rate, not less than one month before the date on which it is proposed that the cancellation or variation of the rate should become effective.

4. When a Trade Board have fixed, cancelled or varied any special minimum piece rate, they shall send a notice to the employer concerned, setting out particulars of the rate fixed or of the cancellation or variation of the rate, as the case may be.

5. Every occupier of a factory or workshop or of any place used for giving out work to out-workers shall, on receipt of the notice mentioned in Regulation 2, sub-paragraph (a), or Regulation 3 or Regulation 4, post up and keep posted up a sufficient number of true copies thereof in prominent positions in the factory, workshop or place used for giving out work, in such a manner as to ensure that in each case the notice shall be brought to the knowledge of all workers employed by him or on his premises who are affected thereby.

6. When a Trade Board have been notified by the Minister of Labour that he has made an order confirming any minimum rate of wages (not being a special minimum piece-rate) fixed by them, or the cancellation or variation of any such minimum rate, they shall, in such form as may be approved by the Minister, send a notice announcing the making of the Order to all employers engaged in the trade, or, if the Order applies to any special area, to all employers engaged in the trade in that special area, so far respectively as their names and addresses are known to the Trade Board; and the said notice shall set out particulars of the rate fixed, or of the cancellation or variation of the rate, as the case may be, and shall state the date specified in the Order.

7. Every occupier, as aforesaid, shall, on receipt of the notice mentioned in the last preceding regulation, post up and keep posted up a sufficient number of true copies thereof in prominent positions in the factory, workshop, or place used for giving out work, in such a manner as to ensure that in each case the notice shall be brought to the knowledge of all workers employed by him or on his premises who are affected thereby.

8. On the making by the Minister of any Order confirming the cancellation or variation of any minimum rate of

wages (not being a special minimum piece rate), it shall be lawful for the Trade Board when issuing a notice of the cancellation or variation of such minimum rate, to embody the same in a consolidating notice in a form approved by the Minister and containing the particulars of the notice of the rates previously in force which are left unaffected by the cancellation or variation, and indicating clearly, in compliance with Regulation 6, the cancellations or variations thereof or therein, respectively; and in that case the provisions of Regulations 6 and 7 shall apply to such consolidating notice, and the posting up and the keeping posted up of such consolidating notice shall be deemed to be a compliance with the provisions of Regulation 7, in substitution for the posting up and keeping posted up of the previous notice, the rates set out in which are so cancelled or varied.

9. Any question upon the construction or interpretation of these Regulations shall in the event of dispute be referred to the Minister of Labour for decision.

10. The Regulations as to the mode of giving notice, dated the 27th day of April, 1910, made by the Board of Trade under the Trade Boards Act, 1909, are hereby revoked, except in so far as they relate to notices already required to be given or posted up under and by virtue of that Act. Dated this 31st day of October, 1918.

Geo. H. Roberts.

**TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.**

**SUGAR CONFECTIONERY AND FOOD PRESERVING TRADE.**

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**PROPOSAL TO VARY GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES OF WAGES FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS.**

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain), 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 18th November, 1918, stating that they propose to vary the general minimum time-rates of wages for female workers of 18 years of age and upwards from 21s. 8d. to 28s. 2d. per week of 52 hours and for male workers of 24 years of age and upwards from 34s. 8d. to 47s. 8d. per week of 52 hours, with corresponding increases in the minimum rates for female workers under 18 years of age and for male workers under 24 years of age.

Objections to the proposed variation may be lodged with the Trade Board within two months from 18th November, 1918. Objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain), 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

**SUGAR CONFECTIONERY AND FOOD PRESERVING TRADE.**

**IRELAND.**

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

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Ireland) have varied the general minimum time-rates of wages for female workers of 18 years of age and upwards from 17s. 4d. to 19s. 6d. for a week of 52 hours; and for male workers of 22 years of age and upwards from 30s. 4d. to 34s. 8d. for a week of 52 hours, with corresponding increases in the minimum time-rates for female workers under 18 years of age, and for male workers under 22 years of age; 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 27th November, 1918, confirming these general minimum time-rates as varied, and specifying 6th December, 1918, as the date from which these rates should become effective, in cases in which they are applicable, in respect of all persons employing labour, and of all persons employed in the trade. Where, however, the date specified did not correspond with the beginning of the period for which wages were paid by the employer, the rates became effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date specified, but in no case later than 12th December, 1918.

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, Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Ireland), 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

**SHIRTMAKING TRADE.**

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**VARIATION OF GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES OF WAGES FOR FEMALE WORKERS.**

The Shirmaking Trade Board (Great Britain) have varied the general minimum time-rate of wages for female workers from 5d. to 6d. per hour, with corresponding increases in the minimum rates for learners; 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 9th November, 1918, confirming the minimum time-rates as varied and specifying 22nd November, 1918, as the date from

which these rates should become effective, in cases in which they are applicable, in respect of all persons employing labour, and of all persons employed in the trade. Where, however, the date specified did not correspond with the beginning of the period for which wages were paid by the employer, the rates became effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date specified, but in no case later than 28th November, 1918.

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 minimum time-rates.

Further particulars regarding the above mentioned variation of the minimum rates may be obtained from the Secretary, Shirmaking Trade Board (Great Britain), 5, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

**PAPER BOX TRADE.**

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

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

The Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain) have varied the general minimum time-rates of wages for female workers from 4½d. to 5½d. an hour, and for male workers from 8d. to 9d. an hour, with corresponding increases in the minimum rates for learners; 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 11th December, 1918, confirming these general minimum time-rates as varied, and specifying 16th December, 1918, as the date from which these rates should become effective, in cases in which they are applicable in respect of all persons employing labour, and of all persons employed in the trade. Where, however, the date specified 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 next full pay period following the date specified, but in no case later than 22nd December, 1918.

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

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

**TIN BOX TRADE.**

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

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

The Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain) have varied the general minimum time-rates of wages for female workers of 18 years of age and upwards from 19s. 6d. to 23s. 10d. for a week of 52 hours, and for male workers of 22 years of age and upwards from 34s. 8d. to 39s. for a week of 52 hours, with corresponding increases in the minimum rates for female workers under 18 years of age, and for male workers under 22 years of age; 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 11th December, 1918, confirming these general minimum time-rates as varied, and specifying 13th December, 1918, as the date from which these rates should become effective, in cases in which they are applicable in respect of all persons employing labour, and of all persons employed in the trade. Where, however, the date specified 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 next full pay period following the date specified, but in no case later than 19th December, 1918.

The penalty for paying wages at less than the above mentioned minimum rates after the date specified is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence, 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, Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain), 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

**APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.**  
**NOVEMBER, 1918.**

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for Examination.*
Spennymoor (Durham)	Dr. S. V. Tinsley, 5, Whitworth Terrace, Spennymoor.	Surgery, Week-days, 9-10 a.m.

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

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

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**Supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE**

for DECEMBER, 1918.

**GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.**

List of New Contracts, November, 1918.

**WAR OFFICE.**

**Accountments, Leather:** J. Cliff & Co., Walsall.—**Apparatus, Acetylene:** Thorn & Huddle Acetylene Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Shower Bath:** H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Aprons:** Spencer & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester.—**Badges, Metal:** S. J. Rose, London, W.—**Bags, Kit:** Greenacre & Co., London, N.; E. A. Hibbs & Son, Brightlingsea.—**Bags, Cases, &c., Leather:** Martins-Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bedding:** C. Fox, London, W.; W. S. Toms, High Wycombe.—**Bedsteads, &c., Folding:** J. M. Doughty & Sons, London, E.C.; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Stotesbury & Co., London, S.E.; "X" Chair Patents Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Belting, Leather:** Nobes & Hunt, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Blankets:** A. Begg & Co., Ayr, N.B.; Boyes & Hellawell, Ltd., Bramley, Yorks; Clough & Pickles, Bury, Lancs; F. Dickinson & Son, Morley; J. Ellis & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; W. Gledhill & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth, Yorks; G. Hartley & Foster, Leeds; Heckmondwike Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Heckmondwike; Leathley & Saville, Morley; D. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton; T. Lee & Sons, Dewsbury; C. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Batley; C. Scarth & Sons, Morley, Leeds; J. Swithenbank, Leeds; J. Tattersfield & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; J. Waddell, Carlisle; Waddells, Ltd., Carlisle; Wilson Bros., Batley.—**Blocks, Pulley:** H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Bolts & Nuts, &c.:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Smethwick; J. C. Prestwich, Ltd., Atherton, Lancs; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Boots, Ankle:** G. Barnes, Chesham; Dorr & Jackson, Kettering; C. & E. Lewis & Co., Northampton; A. E. Marlow, Northampton.—**Boots, Gum:** North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Boxes, Tin:** L. Bridge, Ltd., Accrington; H. Davies & Sons, Manchester.—**Boxes, Wood:** A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Stotesbury & Co., London, S.E.—**Braid and Binding:** Barratt & Bradbury, Ltd., Manchester; Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leicester; J. Lilley & Sons, Derby; J. Standring & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Victoria Smallware Co., Ltd., Besses o' th' Barn, Manchester; G. H. Wheatcroft & Co., Wirksworth.—**Bricks:** Maybury & Co., Newport.—**Bridges, Portable, and Parts:** Braithwaite & Co., West Bromwich, Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Darlington; E. C. & J. Keay, Birmingham; A. & J. Main & Co., Glasgow; F. Morton & Co., Garston, Liverpool; Powers & Deane, Ransomes, Ltd., London, E.—**Brushes:** W. Francis & Sons, London, S.E.; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; A. Marsh, Ltd., London, N.; Morris Bros., London, N.; Rigby Battcock, Ltd., London, E.; W. R. Tilbury & Co., London, E.; Titterton & Howard, London, N.E.; Wire Brush Co., Ancots, Manchester.—**Buckles, &c.:** W. Adams, Ltd., Birmingham; Bent & Parker, Ltd., Birmingham; Bodill, Parker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Briscoe & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; W. Dowler & Sons, Birmingham; T. Evans & Son, Walsall; Fox Bros., Birmingham; H. Frost & Co., Ltd., Walsall; H. Jenkins & Sons, Birmingham; H. Moseley & Sons, Walsall; North, Taylor & Son, Walsall; S. Price, Walsall; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; Thornby Stamping Co., Birmingham; Tucker Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; T. Walker, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Buttons:** G. Bartholomew & Son, London, E.C.—**Candles:** J. Pickering & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Canvas:** Anderson & Chalmers, Arbroath; Balfour & Cumming, Arbroath; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; J. Bright & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale; D. Corsar & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath; Holdsworth & Gibb, Ltd., Manchester; Horrockses, Crewdson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; A. Lowson, Ltd., Arbroath; J. Nichols Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester; Port Glasgow and Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; J. Stott, Ltd., Oldham; M. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Arbroath; F. Webster & Sons, Arbroath.—**Cases, Wood, Packing, &c.:** Hammond Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; W. P. Hartley, Aintree, Lancs; Langlands & McAirsh, Dundee; A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; W. Lusty & Sons, London, E.; J. Newman, Ltd., London, E.; F. J. West & Co., London, N.E.; Westmorland Cooperae and Saw Mills Co., Lancaster.—**Chemicals:** May & Baker, London, S.W.; T. Morson & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Cloth (Piece Goods):** J. Ackroyd & Co., Leeds; Allanco, Ltd., Manchester; J. Auty & Co., Ltd., Batley; Blenkhorn, Richardson & Co., Ltd., Hawick; J. Boyd & Son, Jedburgh, N.B.; Bramley Tweed Co., Ltd., Bramley; Brook & Woodhouse, Ltd., Huddersfield; Calder Tweed Co., Mirfield, Yorks; City of Galway Woollen Manufacturing Co., Galway; Charteries, Spence & Co.,

**War Office—continued.**

Ltd., Dumfries; F. M. Crispin, Huddersfield; J. & J. Crombie, Ltd., Woodside, N.B.; J. Crowther & Sons, Milnsbridge, Yorks; J. E. Crowther, Marsden, Yorks; Crowther, Bruce & Co., Ltd., Marsden, Yorks; Crowther & Nicholson, Ltd., Huddersfield; D. Dixon & Son, Ltd., Leeds; Earnshaw & Fletcher, Ltd., Hipholme, Yorks; A. Eastwood, Leeds; J. Ellis & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som.; J. Gaunt, Bramley, Leeds; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, Leeds; J. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Horsforth, Leeds; B. Hall & Son, Milnsbridge, Yorks; C. & J. Hirst & Sons, Ltd., Longwood, Yorks; Hirst & Mallinson, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Holroyd & Son, Slaithwaite, Yorks; Horbury Bridge Mill Co., Horbury Bridge; J. Hoyle & Son, Longwood, Yorks; Inverness Tweed Mill Co., Ltd., Inverness; W. & E. Jackson, Morley; Keighley & Moorhouse, Ltd., Morley; Kyle, Aitken & Gardiner, Ltd., Dalry, N.B.; C. Lockwood & Sons, Ltd., Linthwaite, Yorks; A. & J. Macnab, Staleford, Middlethian; G. Mallinson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Marshall & Co., Morley; Moss Bros. (Hebden Bridge), Ltd., Hebden Bridge; H. H. Moxon & Co., Huddersfield; W. Murgatroyd & Co., Yeadon, Leeds; M. Oldroyd & Son, Ltd., Dewsbury; W. Pearson & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Bramley, Leeds; J. J. L. & C. Peate, Ltd., Guiseley; F. Peckett & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Pickering, Greaves & Co., Dewsbury; Priestleys, Ltd., Idle, Bradford; Ramsden Mills Co., Linthwaite, Yorks; Robinson Bros., Marsden, Yorks; C. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Batley; P. & R. Sanderson, Galashiels; R. Scott & Sons, Dumfries; Singleton & Co., Ltd., Kirkburton, Yorks; J. Smith & Sons (Brighouse), Ltd., Brighouse; Smith & Calverley, Huddersfield; Springhead Mill Co., Guiseley; G. & J. Stubble, Ltd., Batley; J. T. & J. Taylor, Batley; T. W. Thorpe, Ltd., Golcar; B. Vickerman & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; R. Ward & Co., Manchester; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth, Yorks; Whiteley & Green, Ltd., Holmbridge, Yorks; Whitwam & Co., Golcar; Wilford & Johnson, Ltd., Dewsbury; Wilson Bros., Alva, N.B.—**Clothing, Dyeing of:** Shaw & Co. (Shipley), Ltd., Shipley, Yorks.—**Clothing, Hospital:** Trent & Upsdale, London, E.C.—**Clothing, Leather:** Kingsland Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.; P. L. Millward & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Nunn & Co., London, E.C.—**Clothing, Miscellaneous:** Levy & Weisgard, Manchester; Lloyd, Atre & Smith, Ltd., London, E.—**Clothing, Oilskin, &c.:** Goldstone, Davies & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Clothing, Plain Clothes:** Arthur & Co., Ltd., Leeds; A. Benedict & Co., Leeds; W. Blackburn & Co., Ltd., Leeds; H. Booth & Sons, Huddersfield; Brook, Sugden & Co., Huddersfield; Brown, Son & Co., Peterborough; Buckley & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. & W. Campbell & Co., Leeds; S. Camrass & Sons, Leeds; Chorlton Bros., Manchester; Coop & Co., Ltd., Wigan; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester; G. Crosland, Huddersfield; Crowther Bros., Ltd., Colchester; Dewhurst & Co., Hebden Bridge; Fox, Parkinson & Tidswell, Ltd., Leeds; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; J. Hepworth & Son, Ltd., Leeds; Hipps, Ltd., Leeds; Hollington Bros., London, E.; Horner, Sons & Co., Leeds; Hunter, Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; M. Hyam Wholesale Clothing Co., Ltd., London, E.; G. Jessop & Son, Ltd., Batley; H. Leaning & Co., Ltd., Colchester; G. H. Leavey & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; D. Little & Co., Leeds; S. H. Lyons, Leeds; Mann, Byers & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. Mares, Ltd., Basingstoke; Miers Bros., Leeds; H. Milner, Leeds; Phillipson & Co., Leeds; W. Pickup & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Preston & Son, Ltd., Stockport; Proudfoot, Willis & Sons, London, E.; S. Redmayne & Sons, Ltd., Wigton; Rylands & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Samuel Bros., London, S.E.; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.; Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Glasgow; Stewart & Macdonald, Leeds; Todd & Co., Ltd., Bristol; H. Turnbull & Co., Manchester; Walsh & Co., Ltd., Bristol; C. Williams & Co., London, E.; R. J. Williamson & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Wilson Bros. & Knowles, Manchester; Wrigley & Tinker, Huddersfield.—**Clothing, Uniform:** Bottomley's, Ltd., Blackburn; R. B. Brown & Sons, Leeds; Carr, Lomas & Co., Ltd., Manchester; B. Cohen, Chorlton-on-Madlock; Cooper, Ullman & Cooper, London, E.; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; T. Gordon, Glasgow; Grainger & Smith, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Hyams & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Josselson & Beskin, London, E.C.; Nunn & Co., London, E.C.; Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd., London, W.; Thresher & Glenny, London, W.C.; J. Weinberg & Sons, Manchester.—**Clothing, Working:** Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., London, W.;

War Office—continued.

Coborn & Co., London, E.; Dewhurst & Co., Hebden Bridge; Kruszinski & Co., London, E.—Cloths, Filter: Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Manchester.—Compound, Chattertons: India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—Compressors: Murray, Workman & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cooperage: W. P. Lowrie & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; W. Ryan & Co., London, E.—Cordage, Lines and Twines: Dixon & Corbitt & R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cotton, Linen, &c. (Piece Goods): Armitage & Rigby, Ltd., Manchester; J. & J. Ashton, Ltd., Newton, Hyde; W. R. Ashworth, Ltd., Rochdale; Balstone, Cooke & Co., Ltd., Manchester; T. Barnes & Co., Ltd., Manchester; L. Behrens & Sons, Manchester; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; R. E. Brydon & Co., Ltd., Manchester; E. Butler & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Caird (Dundee), Ltd., Dundee; Eaton & Caldwell, Ltd., Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Grey & Co., Manchester; Hebden Bridge Co-operative Society, Hebden Bridge; Horrockses, Crawdson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; C. Hoyle, Ltd., Todmorden; Hoyle & Smith, Ltd., Manchester; W. F. Kay & Co., Ltd., Blackburn; J. H. Kippax & Co., Manchester; Lockwood & Keighley, Huddersfield; Moss Bros. (Hebden Bridge), Ltd., Hebden Bridge; C. Openshaw & Sons, Manchester; J. F. & H. Roberts, Ltd., Manchester; Rylands & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; F. Y. Scholfield & Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. Sharples & Co., Manchester; A. Simon & Son, Manchester; J. R. Smith, Manchester; Stewart, Thomson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Thomas & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. M. Walker & Co., Ltd., Manchester; R. Ward & Co., Manchester; Woodhouse, Hambly & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Cotton Waste: W. Kay & Sons, Ltd., Blackburn; Redmayne & Isherwood, Ltd., Blackburn; A. Stuart & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Covers, Canvas: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.; Cranfield & Carter, Burnham-on-Crouch; Gourcock Ropework Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Gowen & Co., Tollesbury, Essex; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. Holmes & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. Madder & Co., Wivenhoe; J. Trumble & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.—Covers, Mess Tin: T. French & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; A. L. Gamba, London, W.; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; E. A. Hibbs & Son, Brightlingsea; Katz Bros. & Havok, London, N.; W. F. Pattison & Son, Brightlingsea; Rothsay Manufacturing Co., Surbiton, Surrey; J. Wilson Browne & Son, Birmingham.—Cranes: A. Chaplin, Glasgow; Holt & Willett, Cradley Heath; Newton, Bean & Mitchell, Bradford; J. Smith (Keighley), Ltd., Keighley; T. Smith & Sons, Leeds; C. Willetts, Junr., Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Curtains, Casement Cloth: J. Avery & Co., London, W.; Bon Marché Co., Southend-on-Sea.—Descalers & Reservoirs: P. Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Destructors: New Destructor Co., Ltd., Pershore.—Disinfectors: Four Oaks Spraying Machine Co., Ltd., Birmingham; S. Jones & Co., London, S.E.; Thresh Disinfecter Co., Keighley.—Drums, Oil: L. Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; W. Clark & Sons, Glasgow; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; G. T. Johnson & Co., Liverpool; McHaffie & Co., Glasgow; Reads, Ltd., Liverpool; West London Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.—Duck, Tent: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; W. Mother-sill & Co., Manchester; Tanner Bros., Greenfield, Yorks.—Dynamos: Austin Motor Co., Birmingham.—Electric Lighting Sets: Petters, Ltd., Yeovil.—Emery Cloth, &c.: T. Goldsworthy & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Enamelled Ware: Welsh Tinsplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—Engines, Fire: Premier Fire Appliance Co., London, E.—Engines, Oil: Crossley Bros., Ltd., Manchester; Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester; Keighley Gas & Oil Engine Co., Keighley.—Engines, Steam: A. Garnett & Sons, Leiston.—Felt, Sheet, &c.: Bury Felt Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chesham, Bury; Cooper & Co. (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield & Co., Ltd., Waterfoot, Lancs.—Fibre, Vulcanised: Spauldings, Ltd., London, E.C.—Flannel: B. Ackroyd, Idle, Bradford; D. & J. Anderson & Co., Ltd., Bridgeton, Glasgow; H. Ballantyne & Sons, Ltd., Walkerburn, N.B.; Black & Barthwick, Glasgow; Border Tweed Co., Langholme, N.B.; W. Brown, Sons & Co., Ltd., Galashiels; J. Carnie, Kilmarnock; C. Clegg, Rochdale; A. L. Cochran & Bros., Ltd., Galashiels; J. Crawford & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; A. Dickson & Co., Ltd., Galashiels; D. Evans, Henllan, S. Wales; E. Gardiner & Sons, Ltd., Selkirk, N.B.; Gibson & Lumgair, Ltd., Selkirk, N.B.; W. Gledhill & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth, Yorks; Hally & Co., Aucherarder, N.B.; Henllan Woollen Mills, Ltd., Henllan, S. Wales; R. C. Higgins & Co., Glasgow; J. Jones, Llandysul, S. Wales; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; G. Lawton & Sons, Ltd., Mossley, Manchester; J. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale; T. & C. Littlewood & Co., Rochdale; W. Morris & Sons, Llanidloes; Owens & Shaw, Galashiels; J. & D. Paton & Co., Ltd., Tilllicoultry, N.B.; J. Porteous & Co., Ltd., Alva, N.B.; G. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Selkirk, N.B.; P. & R. Sander-son, Galashiels; J. Schofield & Sons, Rochdale; J. Scott & Sons, Langholm, N.B.; Sime, Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Galashiels; Simpson & Fairbairn, Ltd., Earlston, N.B.; J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Rochdale; Sykes & Wood, Huddersfield; W. Thomas & Co., Clynderwen, Pems; W. Thorburn & Bros., Ltd., Peebles, N.B.; E. Topper, Rochdale; R. White & Co., Aucherarder, N.B.—Flannelette: Pickles Bros., Ltd., Manchester; J. Wilkinson, Manchester.—Flarelights, Oil: A. C. Wells & Co., Manchester.—Forks, Table: J. McClory & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Gear, Driving: Vaughan Pulley Co., Manchester.—Generating Sets: Aster Engineering Co., Wembley; R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley.—Glass Substitute: W. Whiteley, Ltd., London, W.—Grease: Chetwin & Newark, Ltd., London, E.; Gaunt & Hickman, Wolverhampton.—Grindery, Boot: British American Last Works, Northampton; W. Creece & Co., Ltd., Leicester; G. Care, Ltd.,

War Office—continued.

London, W.C.; H. Davey & Sons, Leicester; O. A. Miller Last Co., Ltd., Northampton; Mobbs & Lewis, Ltd., Kettering; Robinson Bros., Ltd., Kettering; Trasler Bros. & Co., Ltd., Northampton; R. Whitton, Northampton.—Handkerchiefs: F. Steiner & Co., Manchester.—Harness and Saddlery: J. Cliff & Co., Walsall; T. Icke & Son, West Bromwich; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Haversacks: Dunhills, Ltd., London, N.W.; M. & A. Hess, London, E.C.; J. A. Jacobs & Co., Ltd., London, N.—Head-Dresses: M. Civval & Son, London, E.; J. Compton & Son, Ltd., London, E.; E. Day (St. Albans), Ltd., St. Albans; Empire Cap Works, Manchester; I. Goldman, Leeds; Hobson & Sons, London, S.E.; Myers & Co., London, E.; J. W. Myers, Leeds; B. Prager & Co., Ltd., London, E.; E. Raphael, Manchester; Reese & Bonn, Ltd., London, E.; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.; E. Scott, St. Albans; E. W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.; H. Wright & Co., London, E.C.—Heads, Mop: H. Smith, Kidderminster.—Holdalls: J. Cliff & Co., Walsall.—Hosiery: Aberdeen Glove Co., Ltd., Aberdeen; A. Alderson & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; T. A. Alexander, Dumbarton; Allen, Solly & Co., Ltd., Arnold; R. N. Anderson & Co., Londonderry; Atheonic Underwear Co., Hawick; Atkins Bros., Hinckley; Barrie & Kersel, Hawick; H. Bates & Co., Ltd., Wigston, Leicester; A. Baum, Ltd., Leicester; Beale & Herbert, Ltd., Leicester; Bedworth Hosiery Co., Nuneaton; Belvoir Manufacturing Co., Leicester; F. Bentley & Co., Nottingham; T. Billson & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Bird & Yeomans, Hinckley; Blackrock Hosiery Co., Ltd., Blackrock, Co. Dublin; Bo'ness Hosiery Co., Bo'ness, N.B.; G. Bott & Son, Hinckley; Bradbury, Greatorex & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Bradshaw & Co., Leicester; G. Braund, Ltd., Loughborough; G. Brettle & Co., Ltd., Belper; I. Briggs & Sons, Wakefield; Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek; A. H. Broughton & Co., Gt. Wigston; J. D. Broughton & Sons, Ltd., Wigston; R. Broughton & Co., Gt. Wigston; J. Brown & Co. (Lanark), Ltd., Lanark; W. Buckler & Co., Ltd., Leicester; F. Caldwell & Co., Ltd., Loughborough; J. Cameron, Glasgow; Campbell & Mair, Greenock; W. & H. G. Carey, Glasgow; Carmalite Convent, New Ross; J. F. Carnall & Co., Leicester; H. Carrier & Sons, Ltd., Ilkeston; H. Chaplin, Gt. Finborough; Charwood Hosiery Co., Ltd., Loughborough; T. Cheetham, Nottingham; Chelsea War Refugees Fund, London, S.W.; A. Clay & Co., Kegworth, Derby; Cook, Son & Co., London, E.C.; Cooke & Cook, Ltd., Loughborough; Cooper Bros. (Nottingham), Ltd., Nottingham; Cooper & Roe, Ltd., Nottingham; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Huthwaite; N. Corah & Sons, Leicester; Corrib Hosiery Co., Newtownsmith, Galway; Corrie, Henderson & Co., Glasgow; J. & J. Cryer, Ltd., Littleborough; A. Cunningham, Ltd., Stewarton, N.B.; R. Currie & Son, Selkirk; E. A. Davis & Co., Ltd., Huthwaite; S. Davis & Sons, Derby and Hinckley; J. Davy, Ltd., Burnley; Denham & Co., Huddersfield; Derwent Hosiery Co., Ltd., Belper; Dickens, Armitage & Co., Ltd., Leicester; R. H. Dobson, Durham; T. H. Downing & Co., Leicester; Drake Bros., Market Weighton; H. L. Driver, Ltd., Leicester; Dwyer & Co., Ltd., Cork; H. Edgar & Co., Nottingham; Elder & Watson, Strathaven, N.B.; W. Elliot & Sons, Hawick; Elmwood Hosiery Manufacturing Co., Burnley; E. Emmett & Son, Douglas; Excelsis Manufacturing Co., Manchester; S. Farmer & Co., Ltd., Leicester; F. R. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., Consett; Fleming, Reid & Co., Ltd., Greenock; A. Foister, Leicester; M. C. Foister, Leicester; W. Forrest & Co., Ltd., Stewarton, N.B.; Frasers, Frasers & Co., Kilmarnock; Freeman & West, Syston, Leicester; Garvie & Deas, Ltd., Perth; J. L. Gibson & Co., Dumfries; W. Gibson & Son, Ltd., Nottingham; Ginns & Spenser, Ltd., Loughborough; J. G. Glover & Co., Wigston, Leicester; H. E. Godkin & Co., Ltd., Loughborough; Grabham & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. H. 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War Office—continued.

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20 cwt. M.G. Biscuit Bags: Smith Anderson & Co., Ltd., Leslie, Fife; Coldwell & Co., Fife; R. Craig & Sons, Airdrie; Thomson & Green, Woodburn Green; Golden Valley Mills, Bitten, nr. Bristol; Northfleet Mills, Kent; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Lancs.; Custer Mills, Ltd., Aberdeen; W. P. Griffiths, Old Bailey, E.C.; Olive & Partington, Glossop; Spicer Bros., Ltd., Kent; C. T. Hook & Co., Snodland, Kent. Waterproof Paper: Packing Material, Manchester; Trafford & Co., Manchester. Brown Paper: J. Spicer & Sons, Upper Thames Street, E.C. Stencils: Roneo, Ltd., Essex. Ferro Prussiate Paper: Allott Jones & Co., Liverpool. Wallboards and Millboards: Thames Paper Co., Essex. Carbons: Waterlow & Sons, Dunstable Mill; Caribonum Co., Leyton, E. Carbon Tissues, Messrs. Autotype, West Ealing.—**Cards:** Mounting Boards: W. Bishop, Bloomsbury; J. Dickinson & Co., Hemel Hempstead. Tracing Cloth: S. C. & P. Harding, Denmark Hill, S.E.; R. Clay, Ltd., Manchester; Winterbottom, Ltd., Manchester. Lawn: Goodair, Ltd., Manchester. Bromide Paper: Illingworth & Co., Park Royal. Mounted Paper: Thom & Cook, 97, Queen Victoria Street; A. E. Mallan-lain, Park Royal. Ferro Prussiate Paper: J. Marks, 54, New-comen Street; J. Cropper & Co., Kendal; J. Brown & Co., Midlothian; A. E. Reed & Co., Horton Kirby, Kent; Ulverston Paper Mills, Ulverston, Lancs.; Ford Paper Works, Sunderland. Wax Paper: G. Church & Co., Nunhead Lane, S.E.; Eburite Co., Paddington, W.9; Carbon Paper Co., Lambeth Mill, E.C.4.

## GENERAL POST OFFICE.

**Apparatus, Telegraphic:** India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Telephonic:** British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Manchester; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Buttons, Cyphers, &c.:** Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic:** London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Derby; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex.—**Cloth:** J. Banks & Sons, Pudsey, Leeds; H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, Leeds; G. Briggs & Sons, Ossett, Wakefield; J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot, Yorks; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; Reuben Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, Leeds; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, Leeds; J. Halliday & Co., Pudsey, Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Calverley, Yorks; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Apperley Bridge, Bradford, Yorks; W. & T. Huggan, Bramley, Leeds; J. Law & Sons, Greetland, Halifax; P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey, Leeds.—**Clothing, Uniform:** J. Hammond & Co. (1918), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs; C. & J. Webb & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Conveyance of Mails:** J. R. Montgomery, Ltd., Londonderry.—**Cords for Telephones:** British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Cheshire; Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Manchester.—**Paper:** J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom, Manchester; C. Townsend Hook & Co., Ltd., Snodland, Kent; J. & A. Weir, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Rearrangement of Motors, Gears, &c., on the Electric Lifts at the Money Order Office, Holloway, N.7:** Medway's Safety Lift Co., Rolt St., Deptford, S.E.8.—**Straps for Pole Climbers:** Middlemore & Lamplugh, Ltd., Coventry.—**Supplying Drawing-in and Jointing Cable between Grimsby and Immingham Telephone Exchanges:** W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Blomfield St., London Wall, E.C.2.—**Wire, Bronze:** British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott; F. Smith & Co. incorporated in the London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Salford, Manchester.—**Wire, Bronze, Insulated:** British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott.—**Wire, Copper:** Elliotts Metal Co., Ltd., Selly Oak, Birmingham.—**Wire, Copper, Enamelled and Silk Covered:** London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.—**Wire, Galvanized Iron:** R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester.

## H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

**Building Works:** Cardiff Grain Stores, Shed C., Alterations, &c.; Fred Pitcher, Ltd., London, N. Little Acton, Wrexham, Training Hostel, Adaptation: J. Mayers, Sons & Co., Ltd., Chester. Manchester, Premises at North Parade, Additions and Alterations: Robert Carlyle & Co., Ltd., Manchester. New County Hall, Completion of Second Floor: Holland & Hannen, Ltd., Bloomsbury, W.C. Southampton Ordnance Survey, Extensions to Paper Store: H. Cawte, Southampton. Sparkhill Employment Exchange, Alterations: J. E. Harper, Birmingham.—**Engineering Works:** East Greenwich, H.M. Fuel Research Station, Cast Iron Pipes: Holwell Iron Co., Ltd., Melton Mowbray. East Greenwich, H.M. Fuel Research Station, Gas Pipes, &c.: J. Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury. East Greenwich, H.M. Fuel Research Station, Electric Wiring: Malcolm & Allan, Ltd., Strand, W.C. Flax Factories, C.I. Brackets, &c., Switch Shaft: Mobbs & Co., Ltd., Northampton. Kingsway General Electric Co.'s Buildings, Installation of Goods Lift: Medway Safety Lift Co., London, E.C.—**Furniture:** Bedsteads: Fisher, Brown & Bayley, Ltd., Birmingham. Bookcases: J. Cooke, Longport, Staffs. Chairs: T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe; Castle Bros., High Wycombe; F. Parker & Sons, Ltd., High Wycombe; W. H. Healey, Ltd., High Wycombe. Chairs (Folding): Bennet Furnishing Co., Ltd., Peckham, S.E.; W. Keen, High Wycombe. Chairs (Wicker Easy): E. Jenkins & Sons, Bristol. Chairs (Hand-propelled Merlin and Bath): Simmons & Co., Bermondsey, S.E. Chairs, &c.: H. H. Smith, High Wycombe; Barlow & Co., High

## H.M. Office of Works—continued.

Wycombe; W. Keen, High Wycombe; F. Parker & Sons, High Wycombe. Hat and Coat Stands: North of England School Furnishing Co., Ltd., Darlington; Fielding & Bottomley, Halifax. Screens, voting: North of England School Furnishing Co., Ltd., Darlington; H. Shepherdson, Stockport; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.; Bennet Furnishing Co., Ltd., Peckham, S.E.; Edmondson, Ltd., London, N. Screens (Double): J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton, Manchester. Seats for Billiard Rooms: J. Greenwood, Ltd., London, E.C. Tables (Billiard) and Accessories: R. Stevens & Sons, Charing Cross, W.C. Tables (Collapsible): Heggie & Aitchison, Edinburgh. Tables (Deal): Foster, Brotherton & Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; Lazenby Bros., Leeds.—**Miscellaneous:** Baskets (Clothes): Association for Welfare of Blind, London, W. Beakers (White Earthenware): Kelle Street Pottery, Ltd., Tunstall, Staffs. Bedding: Bradford Hygienic Bedding Manufacturing Co., Bradford; J. G. Matthews, London, N.W.; C. Fox, London, W.; Davis's Feather Mills, Whitechapel, E. Boots, Rubber: Arding & Hobbs, Ltd., Clapham Junction, S.W.; Rennards Bros., London, E.C.; Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., Bishopsgate, E.C. Carpets: J. Humphries & Sons, Ltd., Holborn, W.C. East Greenwich H.M. Fuel Research Station, Fixtures and Fittings for Laboratories, Photography Room, &c.: John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Westminster, S.W. Carpets, Hair: A. V. Humphries, London, E.C. Linoleum: Michael Nairn & Co., Kirkcaldy; Linoleum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Old Bailey, E.C. Oilskin Jackets, Trousers and Coats: Lybro, Ltd., Liverpool. Overalls: Fleming, Birkby & Goodall, Halifax. Sheets: T. Tapling & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Soap: T. H. Harris & Sons, Stratford, E.C. Strips, Bedside: Cox Bros., Ltd., Dundee. Tyres, Bicycle Covers and Tubes: D. Moseley & Sons, London, E.C.

## INDIA OFFICE.

**Cables:** W. T. Glover & Co., Manchester.—**Cells:** General Electric Co., 67, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., 39, Victoria Street, S.W.1.—**Clocks:** J. H. Agar Baugh, 92, Hatton Garden, E.C.1.—**Cloth:** British Pluviusin Co., Manchester; Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Manchester.

## India Office—continued.

**Copper Plates:** J. Bibby & Sons, Liverpool.—**Copper Tubing:** Yorkshire Copper Works Co., Leeds.—**Dynamos:** J. Stone & Co., Deptford.—**Ink Powder:** P. & J. Arnold, Benwell Road, N.7.—**Iron Bar:** Darlington Rolling Mills, Darlington.—**Linen:** Norton & Gregory, Buckingham Gate, S.W.—**Paper:** Roneo, Ltd., 7/11, Holborn, E.C.; W. Joynson & Son, St. Mary Cray, Kent; Spicer Bros., Ltd., 19, New Bridge Street, E.C.4; Caribonum Co., Leyton, E.10; J. Spicer & Son, 50, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4; W. & R. Balston, Maidstone; Ellams Duplicator Co., King Street, E.C.4.—**Pencils:** G. Rowney & Co., Percy Street, W.—**Phantophones:** Automatic Tel. Manufacturing Co., Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.—**Pins:** Critchley Bros., Brimscombe.—**Steel:** District Iron, &c., Co., Smethwick.—**Stone Cutting Machine Parts:** Bramley Engineering Co., Leeds.—**Telephone Sets:** Peel Conner Tel. Works, Salford.—**Tyres:** Worthington Iron, &c., Co., Worthington.—**Varnish:** R. I. Clark & Co., West Ham Abbey; Kearsley & Co., Ripon; Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Finsbury Court, E.C.2.—**Wheels:** Miller & Co., Edinburgh.

## METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Supply of Macintosh Coats, Capes, &c., for 12 months from 1st January, 1918: The Victoria Rubber Co., Edinburgh.

## PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

**Building Works and Supplies, Dublin District:** J. & P. Good, Ltd., Dublin.—**Cleaning & Dyeing Works:** Eustace Brothers, Dublin.—**Office Furniture, Supply of:** Thomas R. Scott & Co., Ltd., Dublin.—**Painting and Glazing Works and Supplies, Dublin District:** Thomas Dockrell, Sons & Co., Ltd., Dublin.

## ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

**Clothing:** The Dublin Clothing Co., Ltd., Ellis's Quay, Dublin; The Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., Limerick.

