

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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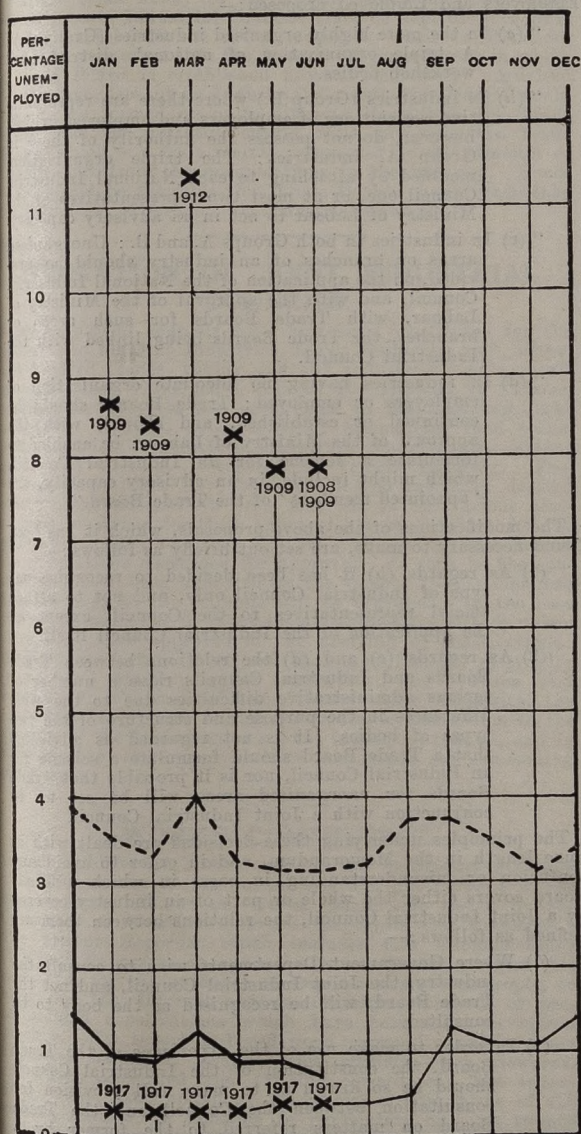
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

THE LABOUR MARKET

IN
JUNE.

IN the textile industries, especially the cotton trade, there was a good deal of short time in June. In nearly all the other industries the demand for labour was very great, and much overtime was worked.

Trade Unions with a net membership of 1,117,241, excluding those serving with the Forces, reported 8,145 (0.7 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of June, compared with 0.9 per cent. at the end of May, and 0.4 per cent. at the end of June, 1917. The increase in the percentage as compared with a year ago was almost entirely due to the cotton industry.

Of the 3,797,223 male and female workpeople insured under the National Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1916, the number unemployed at the end of June was 30,080, or 0.79 per cent., compared with 0.87 per cent. in the previous month and 0.72 per cent. a year ago. For males and females separately the percentages unemployed at the end of June were 0.36 and 1.74.

Employment at coal mines continued good; at collieries covered by the returns received the pits worked an average of 5.75 days per week in the fortnight ended 22nd June, as compared with 5.53 days per week in the corresponding period of 1917; the number of workpeople employed showed a decrease of 5.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago. At iron mines employment continued very good, and the number of workpeople employed at the mines covered by the returns received was 7.9 per cent. greater than a year ago. At shale and lead mines employment was also very good; at tin mines it was good. In quarrying, employment, though good on the whole, was only fairly good at some quarries producing road-making material and building stone, and moderate at quarries for paving setts.

In the pig-iron industry employment continued good; at iron and steel works it was very good, and a general shortage of labour was reported. The engineering and shipbuilding trades continued to be very busy. There were increases in the numbers of tinplate and steel sheet mills at work, and in most of the other metal trades employment continued good.

In the cotton trade employment was moderate; further restrictions of the Cotton Control Board came into force, and a large number of mills were only working 40 hours a week during the latter part of the month. In the woollen and worsted trades there was an improvement, following on the withdrawal on 17th May of the Government restrictions on working hours, and employment in these trades was generally good.

In the hosiery trade employment continued good, especially on Government contracts. In the jute trade it was still affected by the restrictions on the consumption of jute, and continued slack. Employment in the linen trade was fairly good in Scotland; in Ireland it continued very slack and much short time was reported.

In the silk trade employment continued fairly good; in the lace and carpet trades, and in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing trades it was fair on the whole.

Employment in the leather and boot and shoe trades continued good generally.

In the ready-made tailoring branch and in the whole-sale mantle, costume, and blouse trades employment continued good. In the bespoke tailoring branch in all the principal provincial centres it was good; in London it was fairly good. In the shirt and collar and corset trades it was also fairly good. It was good with silk hatters, and fairly good with felt hatters.

In the brick trade employment continued good and some overtime was worked. Private building work (except maintenance and repairs) was restricted, but Government requirements kept the men remaining in the building trade well employed, and overtime was worked in many cases; with cement workers employment continued good. With mill-sawyers, cabinet-makers, coopers, and brushmakers it was also good. Employment in the paper, printing, and bookbinding trades continued good generally, and overtime was worked; with lithographic printers in the provinces, however, it was only fair. In the glass and pottery trades employment continued good, and a general shortage of labour was reported. In the chocolate and sugar confectionery branch of the food preparation trades employment was only moderate owing to the restricted supplies of sugar; in most of the other branches it was good, and in some of them much overtime was worked.

In agriculture good progress was made with the hay crop, and though the supply of labour was generally deficient, the shortage was partially relieved by the employment of soldiers and women. With fishermen employment was fairly good; with dock labourers it was fair on the whole.

Detailed reports and statistics as to employment in the various trades are given on pages 269 to 275.

Employment Exchanges.—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Employment Exchanges for the four weeks ended 7th June, 1918, was 43,948, as compared with 44,054 in the previous four weeks, and with 35,098 in the four weeks ended 8th June, 1917. The average weekly number of vacancies filled for the same periods was 33,558, 33,898, and 28,270 respectively. The number of workpeople remaining on the live register at 7th June, 1918, was 30,899 men, 60,997 women, 7,925 boys, and 8,147 girls, a total of 107,968.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The increases in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported as having been granted during June resulted in a total increase of over £550,000 per week in the wages of about 1,500,000 workpeople.

About 1,200,000 of these workpeople are accounted for by advances granted to colliery workers in Great Britain generally, and to operatives in the cotton industry. In the case of colliery workers the war wage granted in 1917 was increased from 1s. 6d. per day to 3s. per day for workpeople 16 years of age and over, and from 9d. per day to 1s. 6d. per day for workpeople under 16 years of age. In the cotton industry a further increase of 25 per cent. on list prices was given, making a total advance, during the war, of 60 per cent. on list prices. Other important changes were advances to men employed in the carting industry, to painters, polishers, dopers, and semi-skilled and unskilled men and boys in the aircraft industry, to workpeople employed in brick, tile, pipe, &c., manufacture, to workpeople in the flour milling industry, to linen and jute operatives in Scotland, and to hosiery workers in the Midlands.

Trade Disputes.—The number of disputes beginning in June was 86, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 70,100, as compared with 86,000 in the previous month, and 25,800 in June, 1917. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 375,100 days, as compared with 423,000 days in May, 1918, and 192,700 days in June, 1917.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND TRADE BOARDS.

THE proposals of the Committee on Relations between Employers and Employed are the subject of a Memorandum by the Minister of Reconstruction and the Minister of Labour which has recently been published as a Parliamentary Paper.*

In the Memorandum it is stated that the proposals contained in the First Report on Joint Standing Industrial Councils† of the Committee on Relations between Employers and Employed have been adopted by the Government. The steps which have been taken to establish Industrial Councils have enabled the Government to consider the proposals of the Second Report on Joint Standing Industrial Councils‡ in the light of experience. This Report, which deals with industries other than those which are highly organised, follows naturally upon the First Report of the Committee, and develops the line of policy therein proposed. It has not been found possible from the administrative point of view to adopt the whole of the recommendations contained in the Second Report, but such modifications as it seems desirable to make do not affect the principles underlying the Committee's proposal for the establishment of Joint Industrial Councils. They are designed to take advantage of the administrative experience of the Ministry of Labour with regard to both Industrial Councils and Trade Boards. In view of the growing interest which is being taken in the establishment of Industrial Councils and of the proposed extension of Trade Boards, it appears desirable to set forth the modifications which the Government regard as necessary in putting into operation the recommendations of the Second Report, and also to make clear the relations between Trade Boards and Industrial Councils.

In their Second Report the Committee on Relations between Employers and Employed proposed:—

- “(a) In the more highly organised industries (Group A.): A triple organisation of national, district, and workshop bodies.
- “(b) In industries (Group B.) where there are representative associations of employers and employed, which, however, do not possess the authority of those in Group A. industries: The triple organisation, modified by attaching to each National Industrial Council one, or at most two representatives of the Ministry of Labour to act in an advisory capacity.
- “(c) In industries in both Groups A. and B.: Unorganised areas or branches of an industry should be provided, on the application of the National Industrial Council, and with the approval of the Ministry of Labour, with Trade Boards for such areas or branches, the Trade Boards being linked with the Industrial Council.
- “(d) In industries having no adequate organisation of employers or employed: Trade Boards should be continued or established, and should, with the approval of the Ministry of Labour, be enabled to formulate a scheme for an Industrial Council, which might include, in an advisory capacity, the ‘appointed members’ of the Trade Board.”

The modifications of the above proposals, which it has been found necessary to make, are set out briefly as follows:—

- (1) As regards (b) it has been decided to recognise one type of Industrial Council only, and not to attach official representatives to the Council, except on the application of the Industrial Council itself.
- (2) As regards (c) and (d) the relations between Trade Boards and Industrial Councils raise a number of serious administrative difficulties due to the wide differences in the purpose and structure of the two types of bodies. It is not regarded as advisable that a Trade Board should formulate a scheme for an Industrial Council, nor is it probable that Trade Boards for unorganised areas will be set up in conjunction with a Joint Industrial Council.

The principles underlying these decisions are dealt with at some length in the Memorandum, and in order to avoid any confusion or misunderstanding in cases in which a Trade Board covers either the whole or part of an industry covered by a Joint Industrial Council, the relations between them are defined as follows:—

- (1) Where Government Departments wish to consult the industry, the Joint Industrial Council, and not the Trade Board, will be recognised as the body to be consulted.
- (2) In order to make use of the experience of the Trade Board, the constitution of the Industrial Council should be so drawn as to make full provision for consultation between the Council and the Trade Board on matters referred to the former by a Government Department, and to allow of the representation of the Trade Board on any Sub-Committee of the Council dealing with questions with which the Trade Board is concerned.

* “Industrial Councils and Trade Boards. Memorandum by the Minister of Reconstruction and the Minister of Labour. Cd. 9085, price 1d.

† Cd. 8606, noticed in the *Labour Gazette* for July, 1917.

‡ Cd. 9002, noticed in the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1918.

- (3) The Joint Industrial Council clearly cannot under any circumstances over-ride the statutory powers conferred upon the Trade Board, and if the Government at any future time adopted the suggestion contained in Section 21 of the First Report that the sanction of law should be given on the application of an Industrial Council to agreements made by the Council, such agreements could not be made binding on any part of a trade governed by a Trade Board, so far as the statutory powers of the Trade Board are concerned.

The Minister of Labour will not ordinarily set up a Trade Board to deal with an industry, or branch of an industry, in which the majority of employers and workpeople are covered by wage agreements, but in which a minority, possibly in certain areas, are outside the agreement. It would appear that the proposal in Section 21 of the First Report was specially designed to meet such cases. Experience has shown that there are great difficulties in the way of establishing a Trade Board for one area only in which an industry is carried on, without covering the whole of a Trade, though the Trade Boards Act allows of this procedure.

In the case of an industry in which a Trade Board has been established, but an Industrial Council has not been formed, the Trade Board is the only body that can claim to be representative of the industry as a whole. It is already under a statutory obligation to consider questions referred to it by a Government Department; and where there is a Trade Board but no Industrial Council in an industry it will be suggested to Government Departments that they should consult the Trade Board as occasion requires in the same manner as they would consult Industrial Councils.

On the other hand, for the reasons which have been fully set out above, Industrial Councils must be kept distinct from Trade Boards, and the latter, owing to their constitution, cannot be converted into the former. If an industry in which a Trade Board is established becomes sufficiently organised for the formation of an Industrial Council, the Council would have to be formed on quite different lines from the Trade Board, and the initiative should come, not from the Trade Board, which is a body mainly nominated by the Minister of Labour, but from the organisations in the industry. Hence it would not be desirable that Trade Boards should undertake the formation of schemes for Industrial Councils.

FORMATION OF JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS.

JOINT industrial councils have now been constituted for the pottery and building industries, heavy chemicals, gold, silver, and kindred trades, rubber and silk industries. As a result of conferences, called as a rule by the Minister of Labour, considerable progress has been made in the following eight industries: baking, cable making, commercial road transport, electrical contracting, furniture manufacture, leather goods and belting, matches, and vehicle building. Provisional committees have been appointed, and have drafted constitutions which have been sent out to the various associations concerned for their approval. A constitution for the printing industry has been drafted, but not yet sent out to the associations concerned for approval. As soon as the constitutions have been approved by the various associations, the first meetings of the councils will be arranged. In the case of the following five industries conferences have already taken place, and have approved of the drafting of constitutions: Bobbin manufacture, boot and shoe manufacture, electricity (power and supply), roller engraving, and woollen and worsted. In the case of some twenty other industries, the associations concerned are giving careful consideration to the question of the formation of a joint industrial council, and in some of them arrangements have been made for summoning conferences.

WORKS COMMITTEES.

THE desirability of a summary of the experience available with reference to Works Committees was put forward in the Supplementary Report on Works Committees issued by the Committee on Relations between Employers and Employed.* The present Report,† which includes this Supplementary (Whitley) Report as an appendix, is an attempt to meet this need, and, for the guidance of employers and workpeople, to bring out the different objects, functions, methods of procedure and constitutions which have been tried in actual practice. The report is based upon personal enquiries from directors, managers, Trade Union officials, shop stewards, and others concerned with existing committees. The appendices, which take up about 100 pages, or two-thirds of the volume, contain, in addition to particulars of some twenty individual works committees, a copy of the questionnaire used in the enquiry, the summary of a district investigation in the engineering and shipbuilding industries, the constitution of joint timekeeping committees at coal mines and at the iron-works in Cleveland and Durham, three schemes for district or national arrangements of shop committees or shop stewards,

* Cd. 9001 (Price 1d.), noticed in *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April, 1918.

† Industrial Reports. Number 2—Works Committees—Report of an Enquiry made by the Ministry of Labour. Price 6d. net.

the Supplementary (Whitley) Report on Works Committees, and the scheme of Local Joint Pits Committees agreed upon by the Lancashire and Cheshire Coal Association and the Lancashire Miners' Federation.

The Report itself is divided into seven sections. (1) The introduction deals with the existence of works committees before the war, with the relationship of works committees and the shop steward organisation, and with nomenclature. It is shown that the origins of works committees are in the main to be found in the Trade Union machinery of official shop stewards, and that the rapid growth of committees is the effect upon that machinery of the abnormal industrial conditions of war time.

Section (2) is concerned with origins and the influence of war developments. An attempt is made to classify the origins under the following heads: (1) Shop Stewards, (2) Dilution, (3) Methods of Remuneration, (4) Timekeeping, (5) Welfare, (6) War Charity, and (7) Other Causes. As regards (2) and (3) it is pointed out that they must, to a considerable extent, be considered along with (1). This is so because the shop stewards appointed for particular trades have, when faced by changes affecting all or several of the trades, joined together in committees; at the same time the divergent interests of different groups have in some cases led to the formation of separate committees, e.g. committees of the shop stewards in the skilled trades and the unskilled and semi-skilled trades respectively. The importance of the relationship between the works committee and the Trade Unions is noted in connection both with dilution and with methods of remuneration; there have been complaints of the violation by dilution committees of Trade Union agreements; the great variety of bonus schemes introduced into munition factories, many not understood by the workpeople concerned, calls for regulation. Under (7) Other Causes, it is admitted that an exhaustive enumeration of the immediate causes is impossible; a committee may be formed in connection with a dispute and may persist, after a settlement is reached, as a permanent mode of working; and again, “often the institution of a works committee is due to the initiative of an employer or manager who desires to give the workpeople a larger control over working conditions, or who finds that his task is greatly eased if he can deal with an accredited representative of the workmen.”

In section (3) the forms of constitution are analysed. Joint committees, at least among committees whose range of functions is not strictly limited, are comparatively rare. “Even when the committee is a joint committee . . . some provision has generally to be made for separate meetings of the representatives of the workers; and, as a rule, works committees appear to be committees of the workers only, with regular facilities for consultation with the management, either at fixed intervals or whenever occasion arises.” Later, in section (5), which deals with functions, it is pointed out that “generally we cannot speak of joint committees, if by joint committees we understand joint executive councils acting by the vote of the majority. On the other hand, there are joint committees, if by joint committees we understand deliberative meetings of both sides, always attended by both sides, though often accompanied by separate meetings of the two sides.” The composition of the more usual form of works committee—or of the workpeople's side of a committee which is joint in character—follows a variety of methods of which two are distinguished as the principal methods. One of the two is election “by all the workmen employed, each department or shop being treated as a constituency, and returning a number of members perhaps in proportion to its size”; on the other hand, “the committee may be a committee of the shop stewards of the different Unions represented in the works, or, in a large works where shop stewards are numerous, a committee elected by the shop stewards”; this is the second main possibility. In practice the first of these methods commonly results, if the works is strongly Trade Unionist, in a committee, the members of which are all Trade Unionists, and also, in large part, shop stewards. Apart from these principal methods of election others found in practice are election by Trade Union branches, by the whole of the employees in an establishment voting as one constituency, and by occupations or trades. The report states that “wherever it is possible, a committee of shop stewards or Trade Union representatives would appear to be the best solution.”

Procedure is the subject matter of section (4). Some committees have regular meetings with the management at intervals of a week, a fortnight, or a month; in other cases the meetings are not regular, but are held whenever occasion arises. Arguments for and against regularity of meetings are given, and it is “suggested that the main thing is not so much regularity of meetings as what may be called the principle of the open door.” If a works committee is to be successful the position of the officials, in particular that of the secretary, is important; the question of freedom of movement about the works is a contentious matter, but “from the experience of several works . . . it would appear that this freedom of movement is found to be an essential condition of the success of a committee”; the remuneration of the secretary for the time, which may be considerable, spent on committee work, is another problem which is solved in a variety of ways in different establishments. Another question of procedure is concerned with the time of meetings; where there are regular meetings with the management they are commonly held during working hours, and the members are often paid their usual rates for the time spent in attend-

ance. Other aspects of procedure which are touched upon include the method of dealing with grievances, the committees' use of "the referendum" (at shop meetings), and such things as the keeping of minutes, the drawing-up of agenda, and the presentation of complaints in writing. Finally, "it is important that the representatives of the firm who meet the committee, or (if it is a joint body), sit on the committee, should belong to the highest rank and should include the general works manager (or, if there is one, the labour superintendent), and one or more of the directors"; the members of the firm as well as the workmen gain from this arrangement.

Under Functions, in section (5), in addition to information as to the subjects actually discussed on works committees, some general problems are dealt with. "Are these functions always consultative or are they sometimes executive? What, again, are the functions of the management, and how far may a works committee trench on these functions?" The answer to the first of these questions is that the functions are practically always consultative; at the same time examples of executive powers are given. The relation of works committees to problems of management is discussed at some length; consultation about the appointment of foremen is already in practice. The report concludes, so far as this question is concerned, in this way: "It has already been mentioned that works committees very often discuss the conduct of foremen. The conclusion then reached that such discussion was a desirable function for a committee, would appear to involve as a corollary that of consultation about appointments. This latter function would tend to remove the necessity for the former." The appendices indicate the great range of functions undertaken by works committees; these functions may be connected with, among other matters, wages (e.g. the regulation of piece prices or of a collective bonus scheme), hours, dilution, works organisation, discipline, disputes, and welfare.

The next section is concerned with the relations of the works committee with the Trade Unions. The division of jurisdiction appears to be "that general questions of district or national conditions are left to the Trade Unions, while the works committee deals with either the detailed application of these general rules within the works or with questions entirely peculiar to the works." While "on the whole . . . the division of jurisdiction is well understood and closely followed," it is observed that difficulties do arise; there is need for careful definition of a works committee's powers in reference to wages. The number of Unions with members in the works may be large—in one example in the appendices the number is twenty-six—and this creates a problem in representation.

In summing up, under General Considerations in section (7) the Report states "that works committees have, in the great majority of cases, tended to introduce greater harmony, and, through it, greater efficiency, is proved by the evidence of those concerned in their working."

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

A FURTHER Report by the Committee on Relations between Employers and Employed deals with conciliation and arbitration, and is published as a Parliamentary Paper.*

The Committee are opposed to any system of compulsory arbitration. They state that there is no reason to believe that such a system is generally desired by employers and employed, and that, in the absence of such general acceptance, it is obvious that its imposition would lead to unrest. The experience of compulsory arbitration during the war has shown that it is not a successful method of avoiding strikes, and in normal times it would undoubtedly prove even less successful. The Committee assert that disputes can only be avoided by agreement between employers and workers and by giving to the latter the greater measure of interest in the industry advocated in their former reports; but agreement may naturally include the decision of both parties to refer any specified matter or matters to arbitration, whether this decision is reached before or after a dispute arises.

For the same reason they do not recommend any scheme relating to conciliation which compulsorily prevents strikes or lock-outs pending enquiry, but they suggest that the Ministry of Labour should be authorised to hold a full enquiry when satisfied that it was desirable, without prejudice to the power of the disputing parties to declare a strike or lock-out before or during the progress of the enquiry.

The Committee do not contemplate the imposition of an elaborate system of conciliation and arbitration upon industry in place of the present well-recognised voluntary conciliation and arbitration machinery which exists in so many of the important trades of the country. On the contrary, they emphasise the advisability of a continuance, as far as possible, of the present system whereby industries make their own agreements and settle their differences themselves. They recommend, however, the establishment of a Standing Arbitration Council on the lines of the present temporary Committee on Production, to which differences of general principles and differences affecting whole industries or large sections of industries may be referred in cases where the parties have failed to come to an agreement through their ordinary procedure, and wish to refer the differences to arbitration. They also consider it desirable, particularly where the parties wish

that their case should be heard locally, and where the matter is one of relatively small importance, that suitable persons should be available to act as single arbitrators, where the parties agree to submit their case to a single arbitrator. The co-ordination of the awards of single arbitrators with the more general awards of the Standing Arbitration Council should be effected through the secretariat of the Standing Arbitration Council, which should also be entrusted with the requisite differentiation between questions of general importance or principle and questions of comparatively less importance, and the reference of such questions to the appropriate form of tribunal.

The question whether awards and agreements should be made enforceable by means of monetary or other penalties was examined exhaustively by the Industrial Council in an enquiry commenced in 1912, and the Committee concur generally in the views expressed in the Report made by the Council in 1913 [Cd. 6952] to the effect that, while it is to the interests of both employers and workpeople and the community generally that industrial agreements should be duly fulfilled, in the long run this object is more likely to be secured by an increased regard for moral obligation, respect for an instructed public opinion, and reliance on the principles of mutual consent, rather than by the establishment of a system of monetary penalties.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

FURTHER Orders* have been issued by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, to operate from 8th July, 1918, fixing minimum rates of wages for male workers of 18 years of age and over in the following areas: Berkshire; Buckinghamshire; Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire; Devonshire; Essex; Oxfordshire; Suffolk; Worcestershire. The rates fixed are on the basis of a six-day working week of 54 hours in the eight summer months from March to October inclusive, and of 48 hours in the four winter months from November to February inclusive, except in the case of Oxfordshire, where they are on a basis of a six-day working week of 52 hours all the year round. The weekly wage for the number of hours stated is 30s. in the case of all the areas mentioned, except Devonshire and Essex. In Devonshire it is 31s.; in Essex it is 32s. for workers of 21 years of age and over, and 30s. for workers of 18 and under 21 years.

Differential rates for overtime have also been fixed for male workers of 18 years of age and over in the following areas: Berkshire; Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire; Essex; Northamptonshire; Oxfordshire; Suffolk; Worcestershire. The overtime rates fixed are 8½d. an hour on week-days and 10d. an hour on Sundays, except in Essex, where these rates apply only to workers between 18 and 21, workers of 21 years and over being given 9d. per hour on weekdays and 11d. per hour on Sundays. They will apply to all employment on a Sunday, and to all employment in excess of the number of hours in any week (excluding Sundays) which is specified as the basis for the weekly wages.

Formal Notices have also been issued by the Board stating that they propose to fix minimum rates of wages for male workers of 18 years of age and over in the following areas: Cheshire; Cumberland, Westmorland and the Furness district of Lancashire; Derbyshire; Wiltshire. The rates proposed for Cheshire are on the basis of 36s. for a six-day working week of 60 hours all the year round, with an overtime rate of 9d. an hour on weekdays and 10d. an hour on Sundays. For Cumberland, Westmorland and the Furness district of Lancashire they are on the basis of 35s. for a six-day working week of 54 hours in the eight summer months (March to October) and of 48 hours for the rest of the year, with overtime rates of 10d. an hour on weekdays and 1s. an hour on Sundays. For Derbyshire the rates proposed are on the basis of 31s. for a six-day working week of the same number of hours as in Cumberland and Westmorland, with an overtime rate of 9d. an hour to apply to all employment in excess of 54 hours in any week (excluding Sunday) in summer, and in excess of 48 hours in any week (excluding Sunday) in winter, and to all employment on a Sunday. For Wiltshire they are on the basis of 30s. for a six-day working week of 54 hours in the eight summer months and of 48 hours in the four remaining months, with overtime rates of 8½d. an hour on weekdays and 10d. an hour on Sundays. Objections to the proposed rates may be lodged with the Wages Board during a period of one month following the date of the Notices.

The proposal, of which notice has been given (see LABOUR GAZETTE for June), to fix minimum rates of wages for Surrey on the basis of 34s. per week has been withdrawn, and an amended proposal will be issued. The proposal of 21st May to fix overtime rates for Buckinghamshire on the basis of 8½d. an hour on weekdays and 10d. on Sundays has also been withdrawn and a fresh notice, to which objections may be lodged, has been issued, proposing to fix an overtime rate of 9d. an hour, to apply to both weekdays and Sundays.

The Board have decided not to make any general exception of such classes of workers as soldiers employed in agriculture, land volunteers, persons exempted from military service, old-age pensioners, interned civilian prisoners, conscientious objectors and aliens from the operation of any minimum rates fixed by them.

HOUSING IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

A MEMORANDUM by the Advisory Housing Panel of the Ministry of Reconstruction has been published as a Parliamentary Paper (Cd. 9087, price 2d.). The Memorandum deals with the emergency problem in regard to housing in England and Wales which will present itself at the close of the war, and no attempt is made to deal with the permanent housing problem.

In order to make up the deficiency in housing caused by the cessation of building during the war, it is estimated that it would be necessary to build, in the year following the war, 250,000 houses, plus an additional 75,000 for each year after 1917 through which the war is continued. Further, in addition to this number, it is considered that 50,000 houses should be built in rural districts over and above what may be regarded as their share of the foregoing. It is not suggested that these figures approach the full need of either urban or rural districts, but they are given as representing the lowest limit to be aimed at. One member of the Panel appends a reservation in support of his belief that the figures are far too low.

The Panel think it clear that whatever other measures may be taken, no considerable number of houses will be built in the year after the war unless financial aid is forthcoming from public funds to make good the inevitable loss due to abnormal prices, and they come to the conclusion that the bulk of the new houses must be provided by Local Authorities or by the State. This, of course, does not mean that private firms will have no share in the work which has to be carried out; their assistance will certainly be required, and they should be fully employed as building contractors.

To meet the financial difficulties which will have to be faced the Panel propose:—

- that the State should provide the whole cost of the building and should own the houses for a period to be fixed, say five years, at the end of which prices may be expected to have attained a normal level. This period is referred to as the transitional period;
- during this period the Local Authority will act as agents of the State, and will be responsible, subject to the approval of the District Housing Commissioner (appointed by and subject to the control of the President of the Local Government Board), for building and managing the houses and collecting the rents.
- At the end of the transitional period the ownership of the houses will be transferred to the Local Authorities at a figure to be arrived at by deducting from the original cost such a percentage as represents the fall in price of materials and labour together with fair allowance for depreciation.
- During the transitional period the rents, collected by the Local Authorities as agents, will be paid over to the State. In urban districts the aim should be to fix rents at a figure likely to provide a fair interest, sinking fund, &c., when normal conditions are restored and the abnormal cost has been written off. In rural districts the rents should be fixed in consultation with the Agricultural Wages Board, and in co-operation with that body raised by stages to a similar figure, which should be reached by the end of the transitional period.
- Upon the transfer at the end of the transitional period, it should be incumbent upon the Local Authorities to secure, as far as may be practicable, rents sufficient to cover the annual charges.
- It will be clearly impossible to forecast accurately the date when, conditions having become normal, the transitional period may be equitably considered to be concluded. It may be desirable, therefore, to give power to the Government of the day to postpone by order the date of the transfer of ownership in any district where circumstances might require it.

Great importance is attached to the provision dealing with the raising of rents by stages in rural districts. Until rents can be obtained to cover the annual charges no permanent solution of the housing difficulty will be found. The only possible method of achieving this end is by a deliberate co-ordination between rents and wages.

The present scheme of State building provides an opportunity, which must not be let slip, of securing permanently a greatly improved standard of building, and the Panel recommend that the Government should insist on a high standard of design and lay out, and, save in exceptional circumstances, on a restriction of the number of houses built to the acre to say 12 in the towns and to 8 in the country; that the houses must be completed within a definite time, suggesting for this purpose that a year may be fixed; and that the houses built must be for the occupation of the working classes, the definition of which term, as given in the Housing Acts, needs some extension. The right view appears to them to be that adopted in the Workmen's Compensation and National Health Insurance Acts, namely, that all persons should be included whose incomes from all sources are below the limit of £160 per annum. In view of the great rise in prices the limit might possibly be raised to £200.

Where prompt action cannot be obtained through other agencies, the Panel consider that power should be reserved to the State itself to build the necessary houses. It is not anticipated that this power would often be required, but it is believed that it will prove an effective sanction when dealing in the last resort with unwilling Local Authorities.

The Panel are of opinion that the responsibility for administering the financial aid and the duty of securing promptly an adequate supply of houses in the country, as well as in the towns, should be entrusted to the President of the Local Government Board, and the Memorandum details means and procedure by which his control may be rendered effective. They think it probable that the provision of 300,000 houses would involve an expenditure in the neighbourhood of £100,000,000, and that the grant-in-aid which it would be necessary for the State to make might amount to £25,000,000 or even more, and this applies to England and Wales alone, Scotland and Ireland being omitted from the calculation.

HEALTH OF MUNITION WORKERS.

FINAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE

THE Health of Munition Workers Committee, appointed in September, 1915, to consider matters affecting the industrial health and physical efficiency of munition workers, has recently published its Final Report.*

In view of the urgency of the problem involved the Committee decided that it was desirable that they should submit their views and recommendations in regard to particular matters in separate Memoranda rather than defer making any report until their investigations were completed. In accordance with this decision the following twenty-one Memoranda† (with one exception) have already been published and widely distributed. They are entitled:—

- Sunday Labour; (2) Welfare Supervision; (3) Industrial Canteens; (4) Employment of Women; (5) Hours of Work; (6) Canteen Construction and Equipment; (7) Industrial Fatigue and its Causes; (8) Special Industrial Diseases; (9) Ventilation and Lighting of Munition Factories and Workshops; (10) Sickness and Injury; (11) Investigations of Workers' Food and Suggestions as to Dietary; (12) Statistical Information concerning Output in Relation to Hours of Work; (13) Juvenile Employment; (14) Washing Facilities and Baths; (15) The Effect of Industrial Conditions upon Eyesight; (16) Medical Certificates for Munition Workers; (17) Health and Welfare of Munition Workers outside the Factory (not published); (18) Further Statistical Information concerning Output in Relation to Hours of Work, with special reference to the influence of Sunday labour; (19) Investigation of Workers' Food and Suggestion as to Dietary (revised edition); (20) Weekly Hours of Employment; (21) Investigation of the Factors concerned in the Causation of Industrial Accidents.

An Interim Report, entitled "Industrial Efficiency and Fatigue," was also published in February, 1917, containing the results of a number of investigations, and finally, in December, 1917, a handbook‡ on the "Health of the Munition Worker" was issued summarising shortly the principal suggestions contained in the earlier publications.

Many of the fundamental recommendations of the Committee have thus already been brought before the public. The Final Report now under consideration reviews and to some extent recapitulates the nature and development of all the various problems covered by the original Memoranda, restating and summarising the conclusions arrived at and the recommendations made with certain substantial modifications necessitated by recent developments. The volume contains appendices in which will be found, among other information, full details of certain medical and scientific investigations made by experts on behalf of the Committee.

The conclusions and recommendations contained in this Final Report cover many pages, and therefore only a few of the principal ones can briefly be indicated here:—

(1) *Employment of Women.*—The Report states that up to the present there has been no marked breakdown in the health of women. It is probable, however, that the strain has been greater than is at present apparent, having been hitherto counteracted or disguised by certain factors, such as improved food and better factory environment, welfare supervision, and the dropping out of the physically weaker. The Committee consider that certain conditions of employment are essential if the risk of future breakdown is to be avoided, including short hours of work conveniently arranged, medical supervision (including rest-rooms, first-aid, &c.), careful selection of workers, good food, a favourable factory environment, with sympathetic management and supervision. In the case of married women their employment should be confined as far as possible to "light" work, and, if possible, some relaxation allowed at the beginning and end of the day and also during the dinner interval, as is sometimes done in certain industrial districts and also in France. Night work for women should be avoided unless absolutely necessary.

(2) *Hours of Labour.*—The scientific data collected for the Committee and the experience gained during the past two years combine to support the view that the hours provisionally recommended two years ago are now too long and can be reduced without loss of output. The Committee consider that the time is ripe for further substantial reductions, and are firmly convinced that the question of shorter hours of labour from a political and economic point of view (as well as from a

* Ministry of Munitions: Final Report of Health of Munition Workers Committee—Industrial Health and Efficiency. Cd. 9065. Price 2s.

† For notices of Nos. 1-5, 7, 20, and 21 see *Labour Gazette*, p. 434 of 1915; pp. 9, 45, 46, 122 of 1916; p. 438 of 1917; and p. 218 of 1918.

‡ See LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1918, page 7.

* "Report on Conciliation and Arbitration." Cd. 9099. Price 1d.

† See page 300.

health point of view) lies near the root of the whole labour problem.

(3) *Sunday Labour*.—The Report calls attention to the fact that at the commencement of the war Sunday labour was widely adopted in the hope of increasing output. The evidence, however, proves conclusively that Sunday labour is unpopular, uneconomical, and not productive of increased output. In accordance with the Committee's recommendation, it has already been to a large extent abandoned. Where such labour is absolutely necessary arrangements should be made by a system of relief shifts that no individual worker is employed more than six days in the week.

(*) *Industrial Canteens*.—At the end of 1917 there were about 840 canteens in munition works and docks. The Committee are convinced that this provision has very materially contributed to the maintenance of the health of the worker, to the prevention of serious breakdown under the strain imposed by war conditions, and to increased efficiency, energy, and corresponding output. They emphasise the fact that though the need for canteens has been accentuated by war conditions it is in a large measure a permanent one.

Not only are the Committee able to state their conclusions and recommendations on the main points covered by their terms of reference, but they are now able to report that a definite stage has been reached in their work when the questions at issue have become administrative rather than advisory in character. Already many of their recommendations have been widely adopted throughout the country, and have received official recognition, as evidenced by various administrative developments. Of these the most important has been the establishment of what is now known as the Health and Welfare Section of the Ministry of Munitions. This department was created in January, 1916, partly to carry out the executive work arising out of the Committee's recommendations. Early in 1917 it was entirely reorganised and placed under the direction of one of the members of the Committee. In its present form the department is responsible for all matters concerned with the health and welfare of munition workers inside and outside the factory in national as well as in "controlled" establishments. In addition, special provision has been made for scientific research and the collection of accurate knowledge upon which administrative action can be based.

A further development in support of the Committee's recommendations is to be seen in the increased powers conferred on the Home Office under section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916, whereby that Department is empowered to make Orders for securing the welfare of workers in factories and workshops. The matters to which the section applies include: Arrangements for preparing or heating and taking meals; the supply of drinking water, protective clothing, seats in workrooms; ambulance and first-aid arrangements; facilities for washing; accommodation for clothing; arrangements for supervision of workers.

In conclusion, it is evident that the above developments, together with an increased appreciation of the whole question of industrial hygiene on the part of employers, workers, and the public generally, have combined to secure a very substantial improvement in the conditions of employment during the last two and a half years. The Committee do not fail, however, to emphasise the fact that there is still much need for improvement if a serious breakdown of industry is to be avoided, and they are strongly of opinion that the principles enunciated in this Report should be regarded as fundamental, not only in the present crisis, but to all schemes for industrial health and betterment after the war, if ever the State is to lay sound foundations for the health and physical efficiency of the industrial worker.

LABOUR COMBINATIONS IN GERMANY: REMOVAL OF A LEGAL RESTRICTION.

ON 22nd May a law was signed by the German Emperor consisting of one clause, the effect of which is to repeal section 153 of the Imperial Industrial Code from that date, and thereby to remove what has been considered by organised labour in Germany to be a restriction upon their freedom of action.

The section thus abrogated provided that whoever by physical force, threats, insult or defamation, should persuade or endeavour to persuade another person to take a part in or give support to any agreement or combination for demanding better wages and conditions of work or should endeavour to prevent another person, by like means, from withdrawing from such an agreement or combination was guilty of an offence entailing liability to three months' imprisonment or to such severer penalty as might be due under the criminal laws.

Vorwärts, commenting upon the new measure, observes that the discriminatory character (as against labour combinations) of this section of the Industrial Code had become more and more intolerable since its enactment in 1869. The courts had held that the "agreement or combination" mentioned in the section included Trade Unions. As a result of the transformation of industrial conditions, which long ago had substituted collective bargaining for individual contracts, the very theory of Trade Unionism, in its practical development, had been checked by section 153. Collective labour agreements had been affected most prejudicially by this provision of the Code, although the peaceful negotiation of such agreements was a vital condition of national productivity.

INDUSTRIAL WAGES AND WORKING HOURS IN GERMANY DURING THE WAR.

For the second time during the course of the war the Imperial Statistical Office of Germany has collected data for measuring the extent to which wages of adult workers in industrial establishments have risen above the level recorded in the early part of 1914.* A preliminary analysis of the results of the inquiry is published in the *Reichsarbeitsblatt* (the journal of the German Department of Labour Statistics) for April, 1918. The data secured on this occasion rest upon returns from 374 industrial concerns, and show for each of the last two full weeks of March and September in each of the years 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1917 the total number of days worked, the length of the working day (exclusive of intervals for meals and overtime), and the aggregate wages earned by adult workpeople of each sex. These data are used for computing the average earnings for a day's work in each of the periods compared, and the figures so computed are used as the standard for measuring the extent of the rise in earnings. If the average sum earned for a day's work in March, 1914, be taken as equal to 100, then the corresponding figure for September, 1917, is found to have been as shown below in each of nine of the principal groups of industries.

Trade.	Men.	Women.
Metal	213	275
Engineering	203	214
Electrical	212	225
Paper	188	190
Woodworking	185	192
Chemical	192	172
Stoneworking and pottery	159	172
Food, drink and tobacco	152	171
Leather and rubber	155	143
Average for all the above trades	209	213

As appears from the above Table, the outstanding result of the inquiry is to show that in September, 1917, the earnings of workpeople in industrial establishments in Germany were more than twice as high as they were in March, 1914, those of men having risen by 109 per cent. and those of women by about 113 per cent. Amongst men, those employed in the electrical trade have achieved the greatest increase (142 per cent.), and amongst women those employed in the metal trades (175 per cent.). The least increase in earnings is shown for men in the food, drink and tobacco group (32 per cent.) and for women in the leather and rubber group (48 per cent.).

When the whole period covered by the inquiry is considered it is found that men's wages advanced most in the months between September, 1916, and March, 1917, viz. by 20·3 per cent. This is considered to be probably due to the coming into effect of the National Civilian Service Act, and to the greatly increased demand for labour in munition works, which arose about this time under the Hindenburg programme. Women's wages rose somewhat less than men's during this period, viz. 15·3 per cent., but on the other hand they rose a further 20 per cent. in the succeeding half-year, or rather more than men's wages rose in the same period (18·8 per cent.).

Besides the trades for which figures are tabulated above, three other groups are mentioned as showing minor increases in wages, notably the printing, textile, and clothing groups.

To what extent the great rise in the level of daily earnings recorded in the groups of trades engaged in work connected more or less directly with the prosecution of the war is due to the working of overtime cannot be determined from the data collected as to the length of the working day, since the establishments were specifically instructed to disregard overtime in making their return as to hours worked. The data furnished under this head, however, show that irrespective of overtime the net length of the regular working day has been increased in certain trades since March, 1914, e.g. in cigar factories by 48 minutes, in the metal trades by 28 minutes, in milling by 26 minutes, in woodworking by 19 minutes. On the other hand, reductions of daily working time as compared with March, 1914, are noted in a number of trades suffering from lack of raw materials, e.g. in the chocolate and sweetstuff industry the regular working day is shorter by 2 hours, in underwear manufacture by 1 hour 17 minutes, in hemp spinning and linen manufacture by 41 minutes, in boot and shoe making by 40 minutes, in braid and trimmings factories by 38 minutes, in cotton spinning and weaving by 30 minutes, and in paper goods manufacture by 18 minutes.

As regards the results of the inquiry as a whole, the Imperial Statistical Department is careful to point out that owing to the limited number of concerns investigated and the disturbing influence resulting from war conditions, the conclusions suggested by the figures as to the rise in industrial wages in Germany since the outbreak of war can only be accepted with reserve.

* A summary of the results of the first of these investigations appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for September, 1917 (page 316). That summary (as also the present article) should, however, be read in conjunction with the article which appeared in the November, 1917, issue of the *GAZETTE*, entitled "Wages and Cost of Food in Germany during the War."

TRADE BOARDS IN NORWAY: NEW LAW.*

A LAW dated 15th February last provides for the establishment of Trade Boards for certain industries in Norway. The Act came into operation on 1st July, and is to have effect for five years, i.e., until 30th June, 1923.

The provisions with regard to the fixation of minimum wages apply primarily to outwork in industries engaged in the manufacture of clothing and articles of needlework generally. Such industries are to be specified in a list to be issued by the Government, and the application of the law may be extended to other occupations in which outworkers are employed.

The duty of carrying the law into execution is assigned to a Board (Outwork Board), which is to be appointed by the Government, and is to consist of three or five members, as the Government may decide. The Board may be composed either of men or of women. The chairman and his deputy must not be merchants, manufacturers or outworkers, nor may they have any economic interest in the decisions of the Board. The remaining members and their deputies are to include equal numbers of workpeople and employers belonging to trades in which outworkers are employed.

The special duty of the Board is to make investigations as to the wages actually paid in the industries in respect of which minimum rates may be fixed under the law. Such investigations may be undertaken spontaneously by the Board, but it is specially provided that an investigation of the character indicated shall in any case be made on a request by six or more workpeople or employers belonging to an industry covered by the law. Should the Board find after investigation that wages in an industry are unsatisfactory, it may appoint a Trade Board to fix minimum wages for the industry in question, or for several industries taken collectively. Before the Outwork Board appoints a Trade Board the views of the communal authority in whose district the Board is to operate are to be considered. A Trade Board is to be composed of a chairman and as many members, either men or women, as the Outwork Board may decide, but not less than four. The members are to be selected by the communal authority after the views of the organisations of the workpeople and employers in the industry have been considered, and the chairman is to be nominated by the Outwork Board.

In fixing the minimum rates in an industry the Trade Board is to have regard to the wages current in the locality for the same or similar work in workshops and factories and for other outworkers. It is particularly provided that care shall be taken to fix minimum wage rates in such relation to earnings in workshops and in factories that outwork shall not be displaced. The award of the Trade Board is to be forwarded to the Outwork Board, which shall publish such award, at the same time inviting workpeople and employers to send in their observations thereon within a month. At the end of such period the Outwork Board may either confirm the award or may amend it, or may send the matter back to the Trade Board for reconsideration. If the award is confirmed, the Outwork Board must fix the date when it is to become operative, but such date is to be at least two months after the date of confirmation.

Should the Outwork Board discover that the minimum rate of wages fixed for a certain industry has had the effect of reducing the amount of outwork or in some other way prejudicing the workpeople, the Board may determine that the minimum rates laid down shall also apply to work in the same industry which is executed in workshops or factories, or special minimum rates of pay must be formulated for the latter kind of work.

"Outwork" is defined by the law as being "industrial work which is done for remuneration by a worker for an employer or for a middleman, provided that the work is carried out in the worker's home or in some other place where the employer exercises no supervision over the arrangements for executing the work, or in the workshop of a middleman."

Every employer and middleman is to keep a separate register of the outworkers employed, and a copy of such register is to be forwarded each year to the local inspecting authority (see below) and to the Outwork Board. Lists containing particulars of the minimum rates of wages paid are also to be exhibited in places easily accessible to workpeople; and employers are to provide each outworker with a wages book in which particulars of work given out and returned and of wages paid are to be entered. Settlement of account and payment of wages due are to take place, as a rule, once weekly.

Provision is also made for the inspection by local health or factory inspectors of places in which work is carried on by outworkers, whether in the homes of the workers or in the workshops of middlemen. The Outwork Board may prohibit work which is particularly dangerous to health being carried on in places which are at the same time used as dwellings, and may issue regulations with a view to protecting the public against infection by means of outwork.

Persons committing breaches of the Act are liable to fines, the limits of which, however, are not specified.

* Lov av 15 Februar 1918 om industrielt hjemmearbeide.

SWITZERLAND.*

APPOINTMENT OF CONCILIATION COMMITTEES UNDER NEW LABOUR LAW.

By resolution, dated 18th February last, the Swiss Federal Council have directed that the clauses of the Labour Law of 18th June, 1914 (see *BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE*, 1915, p. 82) providing for the appointment of Permanent Cantonal Conciliation Committees for the settlement of disputes in industries carried on in factories are to come into force from and after 1st April. The Cantonal Governments are authorised to issue regulations with regard to establishing such Committees in their districts, such regulations providing, where necessary, for the adjustment of disputes which occur in establishments other than those that come within the legal definition of "factories."

COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

UNITED KINGDOM.

DURING June the prices of the principal foodstuffs remained practically unchanged, with the exception of butter, milk, eggs and potatoes. The price of Government butter was reduced from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. in June, but the full effect of the reduction was not complete by 1st July, and the average of the changes reported was only about 1d. per lb. decrease. Following upon the recent increase in prices of milk sanctioned by the Food Controller, an increase of about 1d. per quart was reported from about half the places included in the returns. The price of eggs showed a seasonal advance during the month. Potatoes of the 1917 crop (to which the percentages given in the Table relate) were slightly dearer on 1st July than on 1st June, averaging a little over 1d. per lb.; new potatoes were selling at the official maximum price of 2½d. per lb., or in some cases below it.

The net effect of the changes recorded was to raise the average percentage increase at 1st July, 1918, as compared with July, 1914, to 110, the corresponding figure for 1st June being 108. For each of the articles included in the returns a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 1st July in relation to the normal prices of July, 1914, is shown below:

Article.	Percentage Increase from July, 1914, to 1st July, 1918.		
	Large Towns (populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
Beef, British—			
Ribs	81	85	85
Thin Flank	101	99	98
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs	150	146	148
Thin Flank	172	158	165
Mutton, British—			
Legs	84	87	86
Breast	86	75	81
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs	186	167	176
Breast	174	163	168
Bacon (streaky)	143	134	138
Fish	211	189	190
Flour	50	54	54
Bread	57	52	54
Tea	78	69	73
Sugar (granulated)	250	231	240
Milk	77	77	77
Butter—			
Fresh	96	99	97
Salt	102	103	102
Cheese	93	94	94
Margarine	76	62	69
Eggs (fresh)	265	232	248
Potatoes	71	43	57

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 about three-fifths the rise in prices. This is brought out in the following Table, which compares the general percentage increase in (1) prices and (2) expenditure. The prices percentages (1) are based on the same quantities now as in July, 1914, a 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.

* *Recueil des Lois Suisses* (the official journal of the Swiss Government), No. 9, 6 Février, 1918.

	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	114	106	110
(2) Expenditure on such articles of food, allowing for changes in consumption	70	64	67

Retail prices of the principal articles of food have, on this basis, increased by about 110 per cent., and although the level of rents has remained practically unchanged, the prices of other items have increased so substantially that the general increase in the prices of all the items ordinarily entering into the working-class family budget, (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, &c.) between July, 1914, and 1st July, 1918, is estimated at between 100 and 105 per cent., taking for this calculation the same quantities of the various items in July, 1918, as in 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 between 75 and 80 per cent. It is, however, a matter of general knowledge that there have been considerable reductions in the quantities purchased of some commodities other than foodstuffs, and this increase would therefore be somewhat in excess of the average increase in family expenditure since the beginning of the war.

SWEDEN.*

At the prices prevailing in April, the cost of maintaining the standard pre-war budget of a typical Swedish household in the matter of food, fuel and lighting represents an increase of 53 per cent. upon the cost at the prices prevailing in the preceding month, and an increase of 146.8 per cent. in comparison with July, 1914. The "typical family" of the Swedish official statistician is one consisting of a man and wife and two children, and having an expenditure of about £111 per annum. The above figures relate to the principal towns of Sweden taken together, but if the same budget be taken to apply to Stockholm alone, the increase in April is 8.4 per cent. on March, and 160.3 per cent. on July, 1914.

CANADA.†

The cost of food in Canada in April, measured by the weekly expenditure of a family consisting of five members, as computed from returns of retail prices in sixty towns in the Dominion, showed a decrease amounting to 0.7 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 69.4 per cent. as compared with July, 1914, assuming the family dietary to have been maintained at the same standard throughout. If the total family expenditure on food, fuel, lighting, rent, &c., be taken, the April figures show a decrease of 0.5 as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 40.6 per cent. as compared with those of July, 1914. The difference in the extent of the rise since July, 1914, between food alone on one hand and the total family expenditure on the other, is due to the fact that while food, fuel and lighting have become dearer, there has been a reduction of 5.6 per cent. in house rent.

NEW ZEALAND.‡

The index number of retail prices of food in March, based on returns relating to twenty-five representative towns in New Zealand, shows an increase of 0.2 per cent. when compared with the corresponding figures for the previous month. Groceries and dairy produce rose in price by 0.4 and 1.3 per cent. respectively, while meat showed no change. As compared with July, 1914, all three groups of articles were dearer, and the combined index number for March was 34.0 per cent. above the pre-war level. In the computation of the general 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 taken place.

Group of Articles.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in March, 1918, as compared with	
	February, 1918.	July, 1914.
Groceries	Per cent. + 0.4	Per cent. + 33.1
Dairy produce	+ 1.3	+ 32.5
Meat	No change	+ 36.3
THREE GROUPS COMBINED (WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE INCREASE)	+ 0.2	+ 34.0

* *Sociala Meddelanden* (the journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs), No. 5 of 1918. Stockholm.
 † *The Labour Gazette*, May, 1918. Issued by the Canadian Department of Labour. Ottawa.
 ‡ *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, April, 1918. Wellington, N.Z.

UNITED STATES.*

The general index number of retail food prices of food on 15th March, 1918, shows a decrease of 4 per cent. as compared with that of prices on 15th February. This decrease is caused, to a large extent, by the seasonal changes in the prices of eggs, butter and potatoes. Five of the twenty-six articles fell in price, the decreases being in respect of eggs (28 per cent.), potatoes (22 per cent.), onions (18 per cent.), sugar (13 per cent.), and butter (5 per cent.). Sixteen articles show increases, the greatest relative rises being for plate beef and maize meal (3 per cent.); in five cases no change took place. No price is given for hens, as, by order of the Food Controller, no live or fresh hens were sold during March.

In comparing the level of average retail food prices at different dates, the standard to which such prices are now referred is the average price for the year 1913 (= 100). On this basis the general level for 15th March, 1918, was 59 per cent. above that for 15th March, 1913, and 56 per cent. above that for 15th March, 1914.

The relative importance of the various articles in working-class dietary before the war is allowed for in computing the general index number, and it is assumed that no changes have since occurred in this respect.

Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Average Retail Price in Mar., 1918, as compared with		Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Average Retail Price in Mar., 1918, as compared with	
	February, 1918.			February, 1918.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Sirloin steak ...	+ 1	+ 37	Flour ...	No change	+ 100
Round steak ...	+ 1	+ 49	Maize meal ...	+ 3	+ 140
Rib roast ...	+ 1	+ 39	Rice ...	+ 2	†
Chuck roast ...	+ 2	†	Potatoes ...	- 22	†
Plate beef ...	+ 3	†	Onions ...	- 18	+ 67
Pork chops ...	†	+ 68	Beans, navy ...	No change	†
Bacon ...	†	+ 87	Prunes ...	No change	†
Ham ...	†	+ 68	Raisins, seeded ...	No change	†
Lard ...	†	+ 113	Sugar ...	- 13	+ 70
Hens ...	†	†	Coffee ...	No change	†
Salmon, tinned ...	+ 1	†	Tea ...	†	†
Eggs ...	- 28	+ 68	General		
Butter ...	- 5	+ 33	(weighted) percentage increase (+) or decrease (-).	- 4	+ 59
Cheese ...	†	†			
Milk ...	No change	+ 51			
Bread ...	+ 1	†			

EMPLOYMENT IN BRITISH DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

GERMANY.‡

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

"Activity in German industry was as intense during May, 1918, as in the preceding month, no important changes having been reported. The capacity of industry remained equal to the demands made upon it, and the level of employment was on the whole the same as at the corresponding period of last year. Transport conditions having improved in certain districts, it was possible for some branches of industry which are of military importance further to increase their output. Employment in the mining and smelting industries continued to be very good; similar conditions prevailing in the metal and engineering industries. Reports of further increases in wages were received from many industrial areas. In railway wagon, motor car and motor lorry building works employment was good. Most factories in the electrical and chemical industries were as well employed as in previous months. It was only in the textile and clothing trades that conditions remained unfavourable in many districts. The building trade reported an improvement in some towns."

Returns from Trade Unions.—Returns relating to employment during May were furnished by 32 Trade Unions, the membership covered being 1,192,964. Of these 9,638, or 0.8 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 1.0 per cent. in May, 1917.

Returns from Employment Exchanges.—Returns relating to the operations of employment exchanges during May show a decrease compared with the preceding month in the number of applications for employment per 100 situations vacant in the case of both men and women. As compared with May, 1917, there was an increase in the number of men available, but a decline in the number of women.

	Applications for employment to every 100 situations vacant.		
	May, 1918.	April, 1918.	May, 1917.
Men	59	62	53
Women	85	90	9

* *Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics*, May, 1918. Washington.
 † Not included in the official prices statistics at this date.
 ‡ Increase of less than 1 per cent.
 § No sales of live or fresh hens took place in March, 1918.
 ¶ *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger*, 21st June, 1918.

Returns from Sickness Insurance Societies.—According to the returns giving the situation of these Societies on the 1st June, the figures as to membership show an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the case of men and women respectively. For both sexes combined the increase is less than 0.1 per cent.

HOLLAND.*

Employment in March.—In the current issue of the Journal of the Central Bureau of Statistics, from which information as to employment in Holland is usually obtained, it is stated that the particulars which were collected with respect to employment in March were not sufficient to enable the usual tables as to percentages of unemployment to be prepared. A comparison is, however, made of unemployment in February and March, as shown by information received from Trade Unions which made returns relating to both months. From this it appears that of the members of the Trade Unions concerning whom returns were received, 8.7 per cent. were out of work during March, as compared with 10.6 in the same Unions in February. Among these members the average number of working days lost owing to unemployment was in March 4.3 per cent., and in February 4.5 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days during the month.

NORWAY.†

Employment in April.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of April in certain Trade Unions making returns to the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour, comparative figures being added for March, 1918, and April, 1917:—

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	April 30th, 1918.	Mar. 31st, 1918.	April 30th, 1917.	April 30th, 1918.	Mar. 31st, 1918.	April 30th, 1917.
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) ...	818	796	754	2.8	8.8	3.6
Carpenters, &c. ...	1,490	1,493	1,492	0.2	1.5	...
Painters (Christiania) ...	452	446	448	2.2	2.2	...
Metal workers ...	10,161	10,652	9,655	1.8	1.6	0.6
Boot and shoe makers ...	1,016	999	901	0.8	0.8	0.6
Printers ...	2,288	2,286	2,269	0.8	2.7	1.0
Bookbinders (Christiania) ...	833	827	785	1.2	1.8	0.7
Cabinetmakers ...	655	658	660	0.6	0.6	0.6
Bakers (Christiania) ...	428	425	480	11.7	23.5	4.0
TOTAL	18,113	17,982	17,321	1.7	2.5	0.8

SWEDEN.

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

Unions.	Membership reporting at Mar. 1st, 1918.	Percentage Unemployed on 1st of Month.					
		Jan., 1918.	Feb., 1918.	Mar., 1918.	Jan., 1917.	Feb., 1917.	Mar., 1917.
All Unions making Returns	100,530	5.8	6.0	5.0	5.4	5.9	5.5
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—							
Bricklayers and masons ...	1,619	38.0	32.1	15.4	16.6	68.4	51.2
Painters ...	1,277	27.1	39.8	36.8	22.0	34.7	43.1
Blastfurnacemen, &c. ...	8,311	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
Pondrymen ...	3,567	1.3	2.7	2.6	0.2	0.5	1.9
Timplate workers, &c. ...	1,504	4.8	2.1	14.2	6.7	7.5	11.6
Engineering operatives ...	34,018	1.7	2.5	2.7	1.2	1.4	1.4
Textile workers ...	1,403	19.4	17.0	19.5	0.1	1.3	1.9
Boot, shoe and leather workers	3,280	4.9	4.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	3.6
Brewery workers ...	1,390	8.3	7.1	7.1	2.1	6.4	3.4
Tobacco workers ...	3,382	1.0	0.1	...	...	0.0	0.1
Sawmill workers ...	5,297	4.1	2.0	1.3	4.9	2.7	2.7
Woodworkers ...	8,285	2.7	5.4	5.4	3.9	6.7	8.6
Municipal workers ...	7,649	2.1	3.0	1.9	4.1	4.2	2.0
General workers and factory operatives (trades not distinguished)	9,795	21.3	20.2	8.4	17.6	13.3	9.7

CANADA.

Employment in March.—An article in the *Canadian Labour Gazette* for May last deals with the state of employment at the end of March, 1918, and is based on returns received from 1,385 labour organisations with a total membership of 154,453, or about 76 per cent. of the total Trade Union membership of the country. Trade Unionists unemployed on account of trade disputes or disability were not included. For all occupations represented, 1.7 per cent. of the members were unemployed, as compared with 2.4 per cent. in December and 2.2 per cent. in March, 1917. That the percentage unemployed at the end of March is smaller than was reported at the end of the previous quarter, and also smaller than at the same time in 1917, is due principally to greater activity in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, the mining,

* *Maandochrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 31st May, 1918. The Hague.
 † Information supplied by the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour.

quarrying and refining of ores group, and in the building and construction trades.

The following Table summarises the returns:

Province.	Mar., 1918.		Dec., 1917.		Sept., 1917.		June, 1917.		Mar., 1917.		Dec., 1916.		Sept., 1916.		June, 1916.	
	1918.	1917.	1917.	1917.	1917.	1917.	1917.	1917.	1917.	1916.	1916.	1916.	1916.	1916.	1916.	1916.
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island	0.03	2.64	0.11	0.23	2.72	0.74	0.47	0.49								
New Brunswick	0.24	3.07	0.11	0.20	1.78	1.66	0.09	0.80								
Quebec	3.90	2.96	4.66	2.23	2.95	3.62	2.43	1.80								
Ontario	1.75	2.44	0.99	0.94	1.58	1.55	0.72	1.70								
Manitoba	0.78	1.07	0.86	0.58	2.81	1.01	0.83	1.70								
Saskatchewan	1.72	2.41	0.46	0.25	1.77	1.63	2.19	2.61								
Alberta	1.08	1.55	0.17	0.81	1.09	1.00	0.92	3.3								
British Columbia	1.59	3.05	2.05	2.50	3.00	3.86	3.37	5.30								
CANADA	1.68	2.42	1.71	1.25	2.16	2.17	1.47	2.10								

UNITED STATES.*

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

(a) March, 1918, as compared with February, 1918:

Industry.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Number of Workpeople.		Earnings.†			
		Feb., 1918.	Mar., 1918.	Per cent. Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Feb., 1918.	Mar., 1918.	Per cent. Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
Iron and steel ...	107	201,972	208,544	+ 1.7	2,109,046	2,293,325	+ 8.7
Car building and repairing	50	29,866	29,778	- 0.6	211,840	264,216	+ 8.8
Automobile manufacturing	49	118,255	122,993	+ 4.0	550,443	611,183	+ 11.0
Cotton manufacturing	55	51,981	54,394	+ 4.6	133,263	154,211	+ 15.7
Cotton finishing	18	14,721	15,084	+ 2.5	46,335	50,908	+ 9.9
Hosiery & underwear	57	29,105	29,495	+ 1.3	67,588	79,604	+ 17.8
Woolen ...	50	48,578	50,653	+ 4.3	143,715	177,679	+ 23.6
Silk ...	39	13,572	13,885	+ 0.8	63,348	72,617	+ 14.6
Men's ready-made clothing	35	25,634	24,581	- 3.7	90,097	92,241	+ 2.4
Boots and shoes	71	60,767	60,986	+ 0.4	194,439	211,894	+ 9.0
Oligar manufacturing	56	18,998	19,557	+ 3.0	51,216	55,245	+ 7.9
Leather manufacturing	36	16,199	15,790	- 2.5	54,738	58,714	+ 7.3
Paper making ...	49	25,715	26,625	+ 3.5	89,775	103,106	+ 14.8

This Table shows that in 10 of the 13 industries there were more persons on the pay roll in March, 1918, than in February, 1918. Cotton, woolen, and automobile manufacturing show the largest increases. Decreases are shown in three industries, the largest (3.7 per cent.) being in men's ready-made clothing. With regard to wages, each of the thirteen industries show marked increases as compared with February. This is stated to be due not so much to increases in wage rates as to increased activity in many establishments, which have not been working to full capacity in recent months owing to a shortage of coal, railway congestion, unfavourable weather conditions, &c. The largest increases were shown in the woolen, hosiery and underwear, and cotton manufacturing industries (23.6, 17.8, and 15.7 per cent.).

(b) March, 1918, as compared with March, 1917:

Industry.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Number of Workpeople.		Earnings.†			
		Mar., 1917.	Mar., 1918.	Per cent. Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Mar., 1917.	Mar., 1918.	Per cent. Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
Iron and steel ...	108	907,130	209,404	+ 11	1,879,573	2,323,770	+ 23.6
Car building and repairing	31	30,226	30,150	- 0.3	221,415	266,621	+ 20.4
Automobile manufacturing	50	137,093	125,277	- 8.6	640,394	621,052	- 3.0
Cotton manufacturing	55	56,206	54,796	- 2.5	127,188	154,950	+ 21.8

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING JUNE.

(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 with columns: Trade, Numbers Insured (Males, Females, Total), Percentage Unemployed, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a month ago, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a year ago. Includes sub-totals for 1911 and 1916.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Numbers Unemployed at end of June, 1918 (Males, Females), Percentage Unemployed at end of June, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a month ago, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a year ago.

* 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 1,117,241 reported 8,163 (or 0.7 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of June, 1918.

Table with columns: Trade, Membership at end of June, 1918, Unemployed at end of June, 1918 (Number, Percentage), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage unemployed as compared with a month ago, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage unemployed as compared with a year ago.

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Table with columns: Trade, Workpeople included in the Returns for June, 1918, June, 1918 (Days worked per week by mines, Furnaces in Blast, Mills Working Shifts Worked), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month ago, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year ago.

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

Table with columns: Trade, Number employed, Wages paid, Week ended 22nd June, 1918, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month ago, Week ended 22nd June, 1918, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a year ago, Per cent., and Per cent.

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

† This percentage is high because it includes some of those in receipt of Control pay. Such persons are not discharged, but "play off" in rotation one week out of four or more according to circumstances.

‡ 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 June. There was a decrease of 4,681 (or 0.9 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed at collieries making Returns, as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 30,471 (or 5.6 per cent.) on a year ago.

Table with columns: Districts, No. of Workpeople employed in June, 1918, Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1918, on a month ago, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1918, on a year ago. Includes sub-totals for ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, and UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Table with columns: Description of Coal, No. of Workpeople employed in June, 1918, Average number of days worked per week by the Pits in Fortnight ended, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1918, on a month ago, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1918, on a year ago.

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good at iron, shale and lead mines, and good at tin mines. In quarrying employment was good on the whole, except at quarries for paving setts, where it was moderate, and at some quarries producing road-making material and building stone, where it was fairly good.

MINING.

Iron.—Returns received for each of the three periods named below, relating to the same mines and open works in each case, show that 18,082 workpeople were employed at mines included in these returns in June, 1918, an increase of 69

* 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 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.

(or 0.4 per cent.) on the previous month, and of 1,326 (or 7.9 per cent.) on a year ago.

Table with columns: District, Workpeople employed in June, 1918, at Mines included in the Returns, Average number of days* worked per week by Mines in Fortnight ended, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1918, on a month ago, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1918, on a year ago.

Shale.—The returns show that 5,057 workpeople were employed in the fortnight ended 22nd June, 1918, compared with 5,059 workpeople in May, and with 4,920 in June, 1917, at mines which worked six days in each period.

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

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

QUARRYING.

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

Table with columns: District, Number of workpeople employed at Quarries included in Returns, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month ago, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a year ago, Average weekly number of days worked in Quarries in fortnight ended 22nd June, 1918, Per cent., and Per cent.

Limestone.—Employment was good at quarries producing limestone for blastfurnaces and for cement, and was fairly good at other limestone quarries.

Granite, Road Material, Setts, &c.—Employment remained generally good at quarries for road-making material; at quarries for paving setts it continued moderate.

Slate.—Employment in North Wales continued good on the whole.

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

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

China Clay.—Employment was fair in the St. Austell, and good in the Shaugh and Lee Moor districts.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during June. Shortages of labour and of materials were reported. The six furnaces reported as damped down owing to a dispute at the end of May were working in June.

Table with columns: District, Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1918, on a month ago, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1918, on a year ago.

* See note * in previous column.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued very good, and showed an improvement on a year ago. Shortage of labour continued to be reported from all districts.

According to returns relating to 118,198 workpeople, the number of shifts worked during the week ended 22nd June, 1918, was 678,875, showing a decrease of 3,274 (or 0.5 per cent.) on a month ago, and an increase of 17,896 (or 2.7 per cent.) on a year ago.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts worked.			
	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.		Week ended 22nd June, 1918.		Week ended 22nd June, 1917.	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	12,760	- 0.2	+ 6.8	75,435	- 0.6	+ 7.0
Crucible Furnaces	629	- 2.5	+ 0.8	3,579	- 2.6	+ 1.1
Bessemer Converters	1,739	- 0.9	+ 1.2	9,459	- 0.1	+ 15.3
Puddling Forges	7,044	- 1.5	+ 1.2	37,224	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Rolling Mills	32,400	- 0.6	+ 1.6	177,139	- 0.6	+ 1.4
Forging and Pressing	5,672	- 0.8	+ 4.1	31,935	- 1.9	+ 1.4
Founding	17,054	- 2.5	+ 1.7	101,780	- 2.5	+ 1.7
Other Departments...	14,886	+ 1.6	+ 7.4	87,143	+ 1.4	+ 7.1
Mechanics, Labourers, &c.	26,014	+ 0.3	+ 3.2	155,181	+ 0.2	+ 3.0
TOTAL	118,198	- 0.5	+ 2.9	678,875	- 0.5	+ 2.7

DISTRICTS.	At end of June, 1918.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.		Year ago.	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northumberland & Durham	14,049	- 1.0	+ 4.3	79,959	- 0.6	+ 4.6
Cleveland	11,363	- 0.2	+ 0.1	66,864	- 0.4	+ 0.4
Sheffield and Rotherham	32,413	- 1.7	+ 5.9	190,030	- 1.6	+ 6.0
Leeds, Bradford, &c.	8,922	- 0.6	+ 4.4	21,952	- 1.4	+ 4.2
Cumberland, Lancashire & Cheshire	9,523	+ 1.5	+ 2.3	53,534	+ 1.8	+ 3.2
Staffordshire...	8,642	- 0.8	+ 3.7	46,985	- 3.2	+ 0.3
Other Midland Counties	5,061	- 0.7	+ 1.2	28,899	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Wales and Monmouth	12,567	- 0.1	+ 1.5	70,278	- 0.4	+ 1.7
England & Wales	97,540	- 0.7	+ 3.4	557,911	- 0.9	+ 3.3
Scotland	20,658	+ 0.9	+ 0.5	120,964	+ 1.5	+ 0.2
TOTAL	118,198	- 0.5	+ 2.9	678,875	- 0.5	+ 2.7

ENGINEERING TRADES.

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

Trade Unions with 329,708 members (mostly in skilled occupations) reported 0.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, compared with 0.1 per cent. a month ago and a year ago.

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

Division.	Number Insured.	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1918, on a	
		28th June, 1918.	31st May, 1918.	29th June, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	182,083	1.39	1.46	1.21	- 0.07	+ 0.13
Northern Counties	112,857	0.43	0.47	0.26	- 0.04	+ 0.17
North-Western	243,185	1.35	1.40	0.80	- 0.05	+ 0.55
Yorkshire	163,533	0.47	0.65	0.67	- 0.18	- 0.20
East Midlands	83,143	0.56	0.50	0.40	+ 0.06	+ 0.16
West Midlands	188,974	0.47	0.50	0.37	- 0.03	+ 0.10
Eastern and S.E. Counties	103,134	0.76	1.00	0.51	- 0.24	+ 0.25
South-Western	59,244	0.54	0.77	0.45	- 0.23	+ 0.09
Wales	29,066	0.81	1.47	0.50	- 0.66	+ 0.31
Scotland	188,409	0.44	0.48	0.45	- 0.04	- 0.01
Ireland	26,217	2.45	2.30	2.41	+ 0.15	+ 0.04
UNITED KINGDOM	1,380,165	0.81	0.90	0.65	- 0.09	+ 0.16
UNITED KINGDOM—Males	967,814	0.82	0.93	*	- 0.01	*
Females...	412,351	1.94	2.19	*	- 0.25	*

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

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

Trade unions of iron and steel shipbuilders and shipwrights with 87,125 members reported 0.2 per cent. of the members as unemployed at the end of June, compared with 0.2 per cent. a month ago and 0.4 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:—

* Figures not available.

Division.	Number Insured.	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1918, on a	
		28th June, 1918.	31st May, 1918.	29th June, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	10,410	0.49	0.58	0.85	- 0.09	- 0.16
Northern Counties	56,730	0.22	0.21	0.18	+ 0.01	+ 0.04
North-Western	37,077	0.13	0.17	0.20	- 0.04	- 0.07
Yorkshire	6,889	0.44	0.41	0.25	+ 0.03	+ 0.09
East Midlands	2,250	0.04	0.09	0.31	- 0.05	- 0.27
West Midlands	1,164	...	0.09	0.29	- 0.09	- 0.20
Eastern and S.E. Counties	7,532	0.45	0.47	0.33	- 0.02	+ 0.12
South-Western	23,073	0.13	0.16	0.31	- 0.03	- 0.13
Wales	12,895	0.34	0.27	0.72	+ 0.07	- 0.38
Scotland	75,749	0.11	0.11	0.12	...	...
Ireland	21,082	1.11	1.02	1.67	+ 0.09	- 0.36
UNITED KINGDOM	254,631	0.27	0.27	0.35	...	- 0.08
UNITED KINGDOM—Males	246,263	0.19	0.19	*	...	*
Females...	8,418	2.36	2.53	*	- 0.17	*

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADE.

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

Works.	Number of Works open.		Number of Mills in operation.			
	At end of June, 1918.		At end of June, 1918.		At end of June, 1917.	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate	73	+ 1	+ 4	257	+ 3	+ 44
Steel Sheet	11	+ 1	+ 1	61	+ 3	+ 6
TOTAL	84	+ 2	+ 5	313	+ 6	+ 50

The number of tinplate mills working at the end of June showed an increase of 3 on the previous month, and of 44 as compared with a year ago. The number of mills making steel and galvanised sheets showed increases of 3 on a month and of 6 on a year ago. In both cases the number of mills in operation remained considerably below the level of two years ago.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in most of these trades and showed little change from a month ago and a year ago. Overtime was worked in many cases.

Trade Unions with 53,274 members had 0.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of June and May, 1918.

Brasswork.—Employment continued very good and much overtime was reported.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment with nut and bolt makers was good; with shoe rivet and wire nail makers it continued very good.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—Employment was good at Sheffield in the cutlery trades and very good in the file trades. With edge tool makers at Birmingham and Wednesbury it continued good. With bit and stirrup makers and saddle and harness furniture makers employment continued fair.

Chains, Anchors, &c.—At Cradley Heath employment continued good with tackle and anchor makers, and very good with cable and block chain makers. It was still good with anvil and vice makers at Dudley, though some short time was worked owing to shortage of materials; it was also good with axle and spring makers at Wednesbury.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment with sheet metal workers was good in London and Leeds, and very good at Edinburgh and Belfast; a large amount of overtime on Government orders was worked.

Wire.—Employment continued good in most districts. Locks, Hollow-ware, &c.—In the Wolverhampton and Willenhall lock trade employment continued fair. In the Midlands galvanised and cast iron hollow-ware trades employment was very good; it was good in the tin and enamelled hollow-ware trades.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment was good on the whole.

COTTON TRADE.

Owing to the further restrictions imposed by the Cotton Control Board (see June LABOUR GAZETTE, p. 219), employment in this trade was moderate, and worse than a month ago, especially in the weaving department. In most of the principal districts a large number of mills were working only 40 hours per week during the latter part of the month, and in

* Figures not available.

addition, between 8 and 9 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on control pay.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 22nd June, 1918.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing	12,462	- 0.1	- 10.4	17,615	+ 4.1	+ 5.9		
Spinning	24,605	+ 0.2	- 9.1	37,323	+ 7.8	+ 10.1		
Weaving	54,916	- 0.7	- 14.9	71,959	- 7.7	- 3.7		
Other	11,043	- 1.8	- 9.3	20,258	+ 1.6	+ 11.3		
Not specified	11,027	- 0.1	- 14.5	15,996	+ 1.0	- 3.3		
TOTAL	114,053	- 0.5	- 12.7	163,142	- 1.3	+ 2.0		

DISTRICTS.	At end of June, 1918.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.		Year ago.	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Aston	5,649	+ 1.4	- 13.8	7,807	- 1.7	+ 1.3
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	7,640	- 3.1	- 11.2	10,456	+ 1.2	+ 1.3
Oldham	9,581	+ 1.8	- 8.5	16,098	+ 6.1	+ 4.3
Bolton and Leigh	17,682	- 1.3	- 7.8	25,363	+ 8.4	+ 21.2
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden	8,951	- 0.7	- 10.0	13,398	+ 1.8	+ 5.3
Manchester	6,581	- 0.0	- 14.1	9,584	+ 5.4	+ 11.4
Preston and Chorley	9,314	+ 0.8	- 14.2	12,805	- 7.8	- 2.1
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	18,447	- 0.3	- 17.3	25,751	- 10.3	- 7.4
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson	15,070	- 0.8	- 15.0	21,254	- 11.3	- 14.1
Other Lancashire Towns	3,778	- 1.9	- 16.3	5,059	- 0.9	+ 9.7
Yorkshire Towns...	4,703	- 1.5	- 11.9	7,477	+ 8.2	+ 13.9
Other Districts	6,327	- 0.4	- 11.0	8,410	+ 5.9	+ 8.8
TOTAL	114,053	- 0.5	- 12.7	163,142	- 1.3	+ 2.0

In the Oldham district employment in the spinning department was only moderate; during the latter part of the month about 80 per cent. of the mills were working only 40 hours per week, and in addition approximately 10 per cent. of the workpeople were on control pay owing to the restrictions on the amount of machinery permitted to run. In the weaving department also employment was affected by the restriction on hours, and about 8 per cent. of the workpeople were on control pay. In the Bolton district employment was worse than a month ago, owing largely to the reduction in the percentage of machinery allowed to run on Egyptian cotton. In the Preston, Blackburn and Burnley districts employment was considerably worse than a month ago, all mills using American cotton being restricted (except under special licence) to 40 hours per week during the latter part of the month; considerable numbers of operatives were also on control pay.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

Owing to the removal of restriction on working hours reported last month employment was good, and slightly better than a month ago. Rather over 60 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns worked 55½ hours per week or more during June; of the remainder (i.e. nearly

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 22nd June, 1918.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting	553	+ 0.2	- 2.3	1,013	- 0.1	+ 17.7		
Spinning	4,635	+ 0.2	- 4.2	8,142	+ 1.0	+ 22.4		
Weaving	7,243	- 0.7	- 4.3	11,459	+ 2.1	+ 27.8		
Other Departments	5,054	- 0.9	- 4.6	9,059	+ 1.4	+ 16.7		
Not specified	1,213	+ 0.2	- 2.7	2,129	+ 3.4	+ 22.9		
TOTAL	18,728	- 0.4	- 4.2	31,842	+ 1.6	+ 22.4		

DISTRICTS.	At end of June, 1918.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.		Year ago.	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Huddersfield District	1,945	- 0.7	- 1.2	4,057	+ 1.2	+ 30.2
Leeds District	1,198	- 4.9	- 4.9	3,098	+ 3.9	+ 26.4
Dewsbury & Batley District	2,543	+ 0.1	- 2.5	4,782	+ 0.9	+ 21.9
Other Parts of West Riding	1,715	- 0.3	+ 0.8	3,160	+ 2.3	+ 30.3
TOTAL, WEST RIDING	7,801	- 0.1	- 2.0	15,097	+ 1.9	+ 28.7
Scotland	5,362	- 0.4	- 3.2	8,614	+ 0.9	+ 22.8
Other Districts	5,565	- 0.9	- 8.1	8,131	+ 2.0	+ 14.9
TOTAL	18,728	- 0.4	- 4.2	31,812	+ 1.6	+ 22.4

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

40 per cent.) more than half were in Scotland, where in many cases 48-49½ hours is the normal full-time week.

WORSTED TRADE.

There was a decided improvement in this trade compared with a month ago and a year ago, and employment generally was good. About 80 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns worked 55½ hours or more per week during the month, whereas during the first part of May less than 20 per cent. were working full time.

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 22nd June, 1918.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting and Combing	3,386							

LINEN TRADE.

DURING June employment continued very slack in Ireland, and much short time was reported; it was worse than a year ago. In the Belfast district about 70 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time during both May and June, the corresponding figure for the rest of Ireland being about 40 per cent. In Scotland employment continued fairly good. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month* ago.	Year* ago.
Preparing	5,901	-0.5	-1.9	6,591	+6.4	+21.9
Spinning	12,045	-1.1	-2.9	12,047	+7.0	+25.6
Weaving	13,260	+0.1	+3.1	16,687	+5.5	+33.5
Other	5,523	+0.4	-2.3	8,291	+4.6	+22.6
Not specified...	2,369	-2.6	-4.4	2,813	+3.1	+22.0
TOTAL	39,098	-0.5	-0.8	46,429	+5.7	+27.0
DISTRICTS.						
Belfast	17,268	-1.0	-2.5	20,522	+7.5	+29.7
Other places in Ireland	12,206	+0.8	+6.2	13,768	+8.6	+42.1
TOTAL IRELAND	29,474	-0.3	+0.9	34,290	+7.9	+34.4
Fifeshire	2,486	-1.6	-7.4	2,764	+2.0	+12.4
Other places in Scotland	6,790	-1.2	-5.2	8,004	-0.6	+9.2
TOTAL SCOTLAND	9,276	-1.3	-5.8	11,768	...	+9.9
England	348	+2.1	...	371	-2.6	+10.1
UNITED KINGDOM	39,098	-0.5	-0.8	46,429	+5.7	+27.0

SILK TRADE.

In this trade employment continued fairly good and showed little change compared with a year ago. About half the firms making Returns reported a shortage of labour. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month* ago.	Year* ago.
Throwing	1,037	+0.4	-7.2	830	+4.4	+27.3
Spinning	2,610	+0.3	-2.2	3,737	+2.6	+20.8
Weaving	2,437	-0.4	-2.7	2,905	+2.4	+17.6
Other	1,813	...	+5.0	2,349	+4.6	+28.6
Not specified...	403	-1.5	-5.0	567	-3.4	+25.4
TOTAL	8,300	-0.1	-1.7	10,388	+2.8	+22.3
DISTRICTS.						
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	2,604	-0.4	-3.0	3,971	+4.3	+18.9
Manchester and District	2,527	+0.4	+3.3	3,083	+3.3	+23.7
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	1,690	+0.2	-4.8	2,270	+0.7	+26.7
Eastern Counties	1,179	-0.3	-4.5	1,064	+0.4	+14.4
Other Districts, including Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	8,300	-0.1	-1.7	10,388	+2.8	+22.3

LACE TRADE.

In this trade employment on the whole continued fair, and was about the same as a year ago for the reduced number of workpeople now in the trade. In the plain net section the operatives continued very busy, largely on Government contracts; in the curtain section employment continued fair in England and was fairly good in Scotland. In the levers section employment in the Nottingham district continued bad, and much short and irregular time was reported; in the Long Eaton district it was reported as fairly good. 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.

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month* ago.	Year* ago.
Livers	2,111	-1.6	-4.1	3,084	-0.2	+20.3
Curtain	1,534	-3.0	-9.3	2,367	-6.1	+3.7
Plain Net	3,101	-3.2	-7.0	4,510	-3.4	+2.3
Others	926	-2.3	-3.3	1,089	-2.9	+13.6
TOTAL	7,672	-2.6	-6.4	11,630	-2.9	+8.7
DISTRICTS.						
Nottingham City	3,319	-1.7	-5.0	4,844	+0.5	+13.3
Long Eaton and other outlying Districts	1,258	-1.9	-7.8	2,391	-1.4	+11.6
Other English Districts	2,275	-3.8	-6.2	3,215	-5.6	+3.5
Scotland	820	-3.8	-10.0	1,180	-11.3	-0.8
TOTAL	7,672	-2.6	-6.4	11,630	-2.9	+8.7

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fair. About 35 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns were on short time during all or part of the month.

Returns from firms employing 4,969 workpeople in the week ended 22nd June, and paying £7,278 in wages, showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 4.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 8.1 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 15.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fair during June, but was not so good as a month ago or a year ago. In the bleaching section employment was slack in some districts and fairly good in others; in the printing section employment was quiet in England and worse than a month ago or a year ago, while in Scotland it continued fair. In the dyeing and finishing sections employment continued good with woollen and worsted dyers, but with cotton dyers employment was very slack, and short time was prevalent.

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

TRADES :	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month* ago.	Year* ago.
Bleaching	2,360	-2.3	-8.4	3,931	-2.4	+3.2
Printing	699	-1.4	-0.7	1,515	-5.8	+14.2
Dyeing	11,274	-2.2	-8.4	29,820	-1.0	+4.9
Trimming, Finishing and other Departments	6,558	-1.3	-4.3	12,170	-4.0	+11.6
Not specified	2,463	...	-1.5	5,085	+0.3	+18.6
TOTAL	23,354	-1.7	-6.4	52,521	-1.8	+7.7
DISTRICTS :						
Yorkshire	11,117	-2.0	-9.5	30,059	-1.2	+5.2
Lancashire	7,664	-1.7	-3.8	14,419	-4.2	+10.1
Scotland	1,730	-1.8	-2.9	2,722	-2.3	+8.9
Ireland	554	-0.7	-10.5	731	+6.1	+21.5
Other Districts	2,289	-0.3	+0.1	4,590	+1.4	+16.1
TOTAL	23,354	-1.7	-6.4	52,521	-1.8	+7.7

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, with a scarcity of labour, and in several districts overtime was worked. Trade Unions with 6,361 members reported 0.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, compared with 1.0 per cent. in May and 0.7 per cent. a year ago.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

DURING June employment on the whole continued good in all the principal centres and showed little change compared with a year ago for the somewhat reduced number of workpeople now in the trade. Some slackness was occasionally reported among women workers.

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

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

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month* ago.	Year* ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
London	1,712	-0.8	-10.5	3,448	+2.7	+6.8
Manchester	9,648	-0.2	-8.6	19,026	-0.7	+6.1
Lancashire and Cheshire	2,536	+0.6	-8.0	4,408	+0.1	+7.0
Northampton	7,441	-0.7	-3.5	13,362	-1.0	+8.7
Northampton Country Districts	7,301	-0.4	-5.0	12,312	-3.3	+5.4
Kettering	2,943	-2.5	-9.1	4,917	-2.4	-3.3
Stafford and District	2,294	-0.8	-7.5	3,477	-4.7	-2.3
Norwich and District	3,469	-1.0	-7.6	5,405	-1.5	+8.4
Bristol and District	1,364	+0.1	+1.9	2,232	-1.0	+19.9
Kingswood	1,183	-0.5	-4.3	2,191	-0.0	+10.4
Leeds and District	1,742	-2.0	-8.9	3,107	-4.4	+2.1
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	3,796	-1.7	+1.3	6,455	-7.2	+16.1
Birmingham and District	733	-2.5	-13.8	1,209	-2.9	+8.0
Other parts of England and Wales	3,161	-0.8	-1.4	4,592	-2.9	+18.2
ENGLAND AND WALES	49,333	-0.8	-5.8	85,171	-2.0	+7.1
SCOTLAND	2,224	-0.4	-11.8	3,887	+0.9	+9.5
IRELAND	693	+1.7	+2.4	756	+0.4	+25.6
UNITED KINGDOM	52,165	-0.7	-6.0	89,814	-1.9	+7.4

TAILORING TRADE.

BESPOKE.

London.—Employment continued fairly good. Returns from firms paying £11,855 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor workers) during the four weeks ended 22nd June showed practically no change in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 21.1 per cent. compared with June, 1917.

Other Centres.—Employment in all the principal provincial centres continued good and was about the same as a year ago.

READY-MADE.

Great activity continued in this branch and employment on the whole was better than a year ago.

About 65 per cent. of the firms covered by the returns reported a shortage of labour; about 13 per cent. of the workpeople reported on worked overtime during the month.

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

District.	Indoor Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month* ago.	Year* ago.
	Number Employed.		Earnings.			
London	6,447	-1.4	-3.5	9,160	+2.3	+15.3
Manchester	2,819	+1.1	+5.2	4,280	+3.4	+33.8
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire	3,773	-0.5	+4.8	4,865	-0.8	+34.3
Bristol	1,590	+2.4	+3.1	1,942	+1.9	+33.2
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	3,083	-0.1	+4.1	3,774	+2.3	+32.3
South Midland and Eastern Counties	2,800	+0.3	+2.5	3,718	+4.0	+42.8
London	5,108	-2.0	+4.1	10,674	-0.5	+48.8
Glasgow	1,264	-2.7	+9.6	2,437	+1.1	+33.2
Belfast	1,885	+0.2	-2.9	2,222	-1.5	+32.4
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	28,769	-0.6	+3.1	43,072	+1.3	+34.6

HAT TRADE.

Silk.—Employment in London and in the provinces was reported as good for those still left in the trade and as better than a year ago.

Felt.—In this branch employment continued fairly good, but not quite so good as a month ago. At Denton employment continued good in the soft felt branch, but was very quiet and worse than a month ago in the stiff felt department; about half the operatives were on short time. At Stockport and in Warwickshire employment continued good.

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

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

In this trade employment continued fairly good during June and was about the same as a year ago. A considerable shortage of labour was reported in England and Scotland.

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

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month* ago.	Year* ago.
London	2,663	-1.8	-10.3	3,345	-0.6	+5.2
Manchester	2,012	-0.5	-8.6	2,767	-0.3	+16.5
Rest of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,872	-2.6	+8.7	1,868	-4.1	+25.7
S.W. Counties	1,446	-2.6	-3.4	1,815	-3.6	+12.0
Rest of England and Wales	1,000	-3.0	+7.3	1,257	+0.8	+32.0
Glasgow	1,695	+0.4	-7.5	2,066	+4.1	+19.2
Londonderry	1,838	-1.3	-2.1	1,742	+0.6	+34.2
Belfast	1,037	-0.2	+4.6	1,061	-1.2	+28.0
Rest of Ireland	642	+0.3	+0.5	472	+7.3	+37.2
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	14,205	-1.3	-3.1	15,923	-0.2	+13.7

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,548 dressmakers in the week ended 22nd June showed practically no change in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 8.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. On the whole employment was fair with all classes of dressmakers and West End milliners.

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

In this section employment on the whole continued good; there was a marked shortage of machinists, &c., in London, Manchester and Glasgow.

Firms in London employing 4,292 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 22nd June showed a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 1.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

At Manchester firms employing 4,586 workpeople in the week ended 22nd June showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and a decrease of 1.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

At Glasgow firms employing 2,028 workpeople in the week ended 22nd June showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and an increase of 2.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Overtime was worked by 35 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns.

CORSET TRADE.

In this trade employment continued fairly good. Returns from firms (mainly in England) employing 3,779 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 22nd June showed a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with a month ago and of 6.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

Men remaining in the building trade were very well employed, largely owing to Government requirements, and overtime was reported in many cases. Private building work (except maintenance and repairs) continued to be restricted.

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

Occupations.	Number Insured at end of June, 1918.	Percentage Unemployed at end of June.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Carpenters	94,527	0.20	...	-0.79
Bricklayers	41,035	0.22	-0.08	-0.74
Masons	20,354	0.49	-0.05	-0.61
Plasterers	10,323	0.78	-0.43	-1.37
Painters	69,196	0.38	-0.02	-0.94
Plumbers	25,991	0.35	-0.09	-0.29
Other skilled occupations	30,043	0.37	-0.02	-0.26

The next Table shows in detail the percentage unemployed in each geographical division. Except in London and Ireland the percentage unemployed was less than 0.4 in all districts.

Division.	Number Insured at end of June, 1918.	Percentage Unemployed at end of June.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
London	106,674	0.78	- 0.06	- 0.66
Northern Counties .. .	29,639	0.12	+ 0.01	...
North Western .. .	73,435	0.37	+ 0.04	- 0.10
Yorkshire .. .	43,544	0.17	+ 0.03	- 0.03
East Midlands .. .	28,225	0.13	- 0.02	- 0.26
West Midlands .. .	42,662	0.09	+ 0.01	- 0.10
E. & S. Eastern Counties .. .	64,954	0.27	+ 0.02	- 0.15
South Western .. .	55,292	0.22	...	- 0.36
Wales .. .	32,915	0.25	+ 0.08	- 0.02
Scotland .. .	62,911	0.06	- 0.02	- 0.06
Ireland .. .	35,805	4.04	- 0.04	- 1.35
United Kingdom .. .	576,056	0.55	...	- 0.25

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

Mill Sawing and Machining.—Employment was good, and overtime was worked in several districts. The percentage unemployed at the end of June among workpeople engaged in saw milling and insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 0.50, as compared with 0.48 in the previous month, and 0.70 in June, 1917.

Furnishing.—Employment continued good. With cabinet makers it was still good at the principal centres. With upholsterers it was fair in London, Liverpool and Glasgow, and good on the whole elsewhere. Employment with french polishers in London was good, and better than a month ago.

Coachbuilding.—Employment was good in most districts, and a considerable amount of overtime was worked. At Leicester and Wolverhampton it was fair; it was also fair at Coventry, where some short time was still reported. Employment at Belfast remained quiet.

Coopers.—Coopers continued well employed on the whole. *Miscellaneous.*—Employment with brushmakers continued good, with overtime being worked in many districts, except with painting brush makers, with whom it was fair. *Wheelwrights and smiths* were moderately well employed. With *packing case makers* it was good and better than a month ago at Glasgow, fair at Bristol and Cardiff, and bad at Liverpool. With *skip and basket makers* employment was very good in London and at Leicester and Oldham, and good on the Tyne.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK TRADE.

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

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

Districts.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire .. .	2,406	+ 1.0	£ 5,278	- 1.9
Midland and Eastern Counties .. .	985	- 0.2	1,848	+ 4.1
S. and S.W. Counties and Wales .. .	786	- 1.9	1,752	+ 5.7
Other Districts .. .	542	- 0.4	1,219	- 1.1
TOTAL .. .	4,719	+ 0.1	10,097	+ 0.5

CEMENT TRADE.

Employment continued good, with much overtime worked. Returns from firms employing 4,994 workpeople in the week ended 22nd June showed no change in the number employed, and an increase of 8.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and an increase of 32.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

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 by letterpress printers and bookbinders in London and by men engaged in the printing of voters' lists at several towns. With lithographic printers in the provinces employment was fair on the whole.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1918.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		June, 1918.	May, 1918.	June, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Paper .. .	3,754	0.6	1.1	0.3	- 0.5	+ 0.3
Printing .. .	40,466	0.3	0.3	0.6	...	- 0.3
Bookbinding .. .	8,023	0.2	0.3	0.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
Tota .. .	52,243	0.3	0.4	0.6	- 0.1	- 0.3

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

	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.
Paper .. .	11,687	+ 0.4	£ 22,059	+ 2.4
Printing .. .	9,316	- 0.6	20,977	+ 2.5
Bookbinding .. .	6,886	- 0.4	10,468	+ 0.3
TOTAL .. .	27,889	- 0.1	53,504	+ 2.1

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, with a general shortage of labour, especially of ovenmen, slipmakers and packers. In certain cases, however, loss of time was reported, owing to non-delivery of coal.

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

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.
China Manufacture .. .	1,538	+ 0.2	£ 2,658	- 2.3
Earthenware Manufacture .. .	10,973	- 0.4	17,397	- 0.7
Other Branches (including unspecified) .. .	2,282	+ 1.0	3,072	- 0.6
TOTAL .. .	14,803	- 0.2	23,627	- 0.8
DISTRICTS.				
Potteries .. .	12,026	+ 0.5	£ 17,349	- 0.3
Other Districts .. .	2,777	- 2.9	6,278	- 2.3
TOTAL .. .	14,803	- 0.2	23,627	- 0.8

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT remained good, with a general shortage of labour, and in a number of cases overtime was worked by some of the men.

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

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.
Glass Bottle .. .	6,372	- 4.0	£ 15,052	- 2.2
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) .. .	1,687	- 0.2	3,753	- 0.3
Other Branches .. .	628	+ 1.5	1,049	+ 2.3
TOTAL .. .	8,687	- 2.9	19,851	- 1.6
DISTRICTS.				
North of England .. .	734	- 6.9	£ 1,702	- 9.1
Yorkshire .. .	4,231	- 1.4	9,660	- 0.9
Lancashire .. .	1,108	- 2.6	2,041	- 3.0
Worcestershire and Warwickshire .. .	683	- 2.1	1,635	+ 2.2
Scotland .. .	828	- 3.4	1,894	- 0.9
Other Parts of the United Kingdom .. .	1,103	- 6.4	3,019	- 0.7
TOTAL .. .	8,687	- 2.9	19,851	- 1.6

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

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

In the chocolate and sugar confectionery trades employment continued to be restricted owing to the shortage of sugar and other materials, and was only moderate on the whole. In all the other trades employment was good, with a scarcity of men, though affected in some cases by shortage of materials. In the jam and preserved meat trades a considerable amount of overtime was worked.

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

Trade.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	Week ended 22nd June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.
Sugar Refining, &c. .. .	5,374	+ 0.8	£ 11,705	- 1.4
Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery .. .	19,123	+ 0.0	32,879	+ 4.5
Biscuits, Cakes, &c. .. .	10,673	+ 0.1	16,856	- 1.0
Jams, Marmalade, &c. .. .	8,984	+ 1.8	12,661	+ 2.9
Bacon and Preserved Meats .. .	5,954	+ 0.9	8,923	+ 0.1
Pickles and Sauces, &c. .. .	802	- 5.6	1,029	+ 0.2
TOTAL .. .	50,915	+ 0.4	83,953	+ 1.8

AGRICULTURE.†

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The weather during June was generally cold and dry, such rain as fell having been local and insufficient. In several places the root crops suffered from insect attacks, and had to be re-sown. The hay harvest was generally earlier than usual. Early potatoes were already being lifted in certain districts. The supply of labour is generally deficient, but the shortage has to some extent been relieved by the employment of women and other assistance. In Yorkshire good horsemen were reported to be scarce, and extra labour was needed for turnip-hoeing.

SCOTLAND.

Throughout Scotland the weather during June was abnormally dry. The cutting of hay began early, and in several districts was well advanced at the end of the month. Turnips and swedes were backward, and on many farms have had to be sown two or three times. Farm staffs continued to be depleted through the calling-up of men for military service, but the full effects of the withdrawal of so many men were hardly felt so far, partly owing to the fact that in the eastern districts the turnip crop was badly behind. Almost everywhere casual labour was reported to be extremely deficient.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole and showed a further improvement.

FISH LANDED IN JUNE, 1918.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on June, 1917.	June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on June, 1917.
Fish (other than shell):	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
England and Wales .. .	303,032	- 27,509	1,022,212	+ 345,963
Scotland .. .	351,212	+ 15,396	513,857	+ 188,712
Ireland .. .	53,513	- 3,936	79,564	+ 29,620
TOTAL .. .	709,762	- 16,049	1,615,633	+ 563,695
Shell Fish .. .	...	...	49,668	+ 6,427
TOTAL VALUE .. .	...	...	1,665,301	+ 570,122

East and South Coast.—Employment in the Tees and Hartlepool district was fair and better than a month ago. It was good at Grimsby and Scarborough, and fair at Hull and Brightlingsea. There was a further improvement at Lowestoft; at Yarmouth employment was moderate. Off the coasts of Devon and Cornwall fishing was better than in May.

Scotland.—At Arbroath and Montrose employment continued good; it was also good and showed an improvement at Aberdeen, Peterhead and Fraserburgh. At Macduff it was moderate and better than a month ago.

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

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



DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair on the whole. It was very good at Plymouth, good at Liverpool and Falmouth, and slack at Dundee, Glasgow, Bristol, and at certain ports on the East Coast.

Period.	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 June 1st	5,731	2,749	8,480	6,211	14,691
" " " 8th	5,600	3,079	8,679	6,231	14,910
" " " 15th	5,329	3,182	8,461	6,273	14,734
" " " 22nd	5,830	2,984	8,814	6,180	14,994
" " " 29th	5,654	2,375	8,032	5,992	14,024
Average for 5 weeks ended 29th June, 1918	5,526	2,857	8,383	6,176	14,559
Average for May, 1918	5,365	2,387	7,752	6,227	13,979
" " June, 1917	6,007	2,583	8,590	6,435	14,980

London.—Employment continued fair generally.

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks during June was 1,926, compared with 1,921 in May and 2,048 in June, 1917.

East Coast.—Employment on the Tyne was good with labourers engaged on iron-ore cargoes, fair with those on wood-pulp cargoes, and slack with those on grain cargoes; with quay-side labourers employment was fair. At Hartlepool employment continued moderate. At Middlesbrough and Stockton it was moderate and showed an improvement towards the end of the month. At Hull, Grimsby, Goole, and at ports on the Norfolk coast it was slack.

Southern and Western Ports.—Employment was very good and showed an improvement at Plymouth; at Falmouth it continued good. It was slack at Bristol, and showed an improvement at Gloucester. At the South Wales docks employment continued fair. At Liverpool and at Manchester it was good; with canal workers in the Midland area it continued good.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Dundee and Glasgow employment was slack and showed a decline on the previous month. It was fair at Belfast, Londonderry, and Waterford, and good at Cork.

SEAMEN.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen† shipped.					
	June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Six months ended		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1917.	June, 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1918.
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
<i>East Coast—</i>						
Tyne Ports .. .	1,352	- 671	- 238	9,960	10,104	+ 144
Sunderland .. .	454	+ 85	+ 299	1,063	1,784	+ 721
Middlesbrough .. .	289	+ 22	- 74	2,095	1,407	- 688
Hull .. .	1,174	+ 251	+ 523	5,218	5,353	+ 135
Grimsby .. .	47	- 9	+ 28	179	576	+ 397
<i>Bristol Channel—</i>						
Bristol † .. .	307	- 228	- 439	4,890	3,491	- 1,399
Newport, Mon. .. .	503	- 48	- 390	6,783	3,917	- 2,866
Cardiff ‡ .. .	3,979	+ 806	+ 1,384	27,613	19,131	- 8,482
Swansea .. .	293	- 81	- 77	1,998	1,837	- 161
<i>Other Ports—</i>						
Liverpool .. .	9,295	- 1,084	- 705	62,737	58,442	- 4,295
London .. .	6,062	+ 915	+ 250	36,214	29,703	- 6,511
Southampton .. .	974	+ 69	- 243	4,467	5,162	+ 695
SCOTLAND:						
Leith .. .	251	+ 68	- 11	1,733	1,262	- 471
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth .. .	96	- 23	+ 55	127	529	+ 402
Glasgow .. .	1,432	- 1,061	- 381	13,207	12,279	- 928
IRELAND:						
Dublin .. .	52	- 69	- 12	464	539	+ 75
Belfast .. .	147	- 195	- 495	1,570	1,727	+ 157
TOTAL .. .	26,107	- 1,753	- 3,294	180,258	157,243	- 23,015

* Sundays and Holidays are omitted.

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

‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

§ Including Barry and Penarth.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN JUNE.*
INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS.

The number of claims to unemployment benefit made at Employment Exchanges and other local offices of the Unemployment Fund during each of the four weeks ended 28th June, 1918, was 3,247, 3,113, 3,037 and 2,808, a total of 12,205 claims, of which 7,304 were made in the trades insured under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Act, 1911, and 4,901 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 1,611, and for payment through associations of workpeople claiming under Section 105 of the Act was 215. The corresponding claims by workpeople insured under the Act of 1916 were 1,127 and 98 respectively.

The weekly amounts paid to workpeople under the Acts of 1911 and 1916 respectively were £881 and £809. The corresponding payments made through associations were £71 and £6.

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

Division.	Males.		Females.		Total.		
	June, 1918.	May, 1918.	June, 1918.	May, 1918.	June, 1918.	May, 1918.	June, 1917.
Under the Act of 1911.							
London ...	189	214	139	163	328	367	518
South-Eastern ...	29	31	61	94	90	125	94
South-Western ...	46	33	24	61	70	94	93
West Midlands ...	25	23	43	54	68	77	52
East Midlands ...	22	29	89	23	111	52	64
Yorkshire ...	44	44	80	93	124	137	159
North-Western ...	133	115	327	293	460	408	247
Northern ...	16	15	32	55	48	70	32
Scotland ...	14	20	83	112	97	132	122
Wales ...	40	19	12	62	52	81	36
Ireland ...	363	386	15	11	378	397	550
United Kingdom...	921	929	905	991	1,826	1,920	2,027

Division.	Males.		Females.		Total.		
	June, 1918.	May, 1918.	June, 1918.	May, 1918.	June, 1918.	May, 1918.	June, 1917.
Under the Act of 1916.							
London ...	87	118	295	336	383	454	386
South-Eastern ...	9	13	33	73	67	86	64
South-Western ...	11	10	43	45	54	55	50
West Midlands ...	9	14	21	31	30	45	52
East Midlands ...	8	8	9	18	17	26	13
Yorkshire ...	26	15	65	83	92	98	187
North-Western ...	33	29	224	327	257	356	136
Northern ...	5	3	50	76	55	79	22
Scotland ...	10	9	55	87	65	96	80
Wales ...	75	11	50	65	125	76	9
Ireland ...	60	60	21	23	81	83	62
United Kingdom...	333	290	892	1,164	1,225	1,454	1,061

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

Industry.	Males.		Females.		Total.		
	June, 1918.	May, 1918.	June, 1918.	May, 1918.	June, 1918.	May, 1918.	June, 1917.
Under the Act of 1911.							
Building ...	160	166	3	5	163	171	250
Construction of Works	48	33	4	7	52	40	20
Shipbuilding ...	34	26	15	15	49	41	32
Engineering ...	114	127	545	775	659	902	273
Construction of Vehicles	17	22	9	11	26	33	23
Sawmilling ...	1	2	1	1	2	3	4
Other Insured Industries	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
Total ...	375	377	577	814	952	1,191	604

Industry.	Males.		Females.		Total.		
	June, 1918.	May, 1918.	June, 1918.	May, 1918.	June, 1918.	May, 1918.	June, 1917.
Under the Act of 1916.							
Ammunition and Explosives	60	67	261	517	321	584	140
Chemicals ...	23	13	73	79	96	92	23
Metals ...	14	19	92	105	106	124	48
Leather ...	5	6	10	16	15	22	9
Brick, Tile, &c. ...	1	1	3	3	4	4	3
Sawmilling and Machined Wood-work	15	12	66	117	81	129	31
Rubber ...	2	3	23	29	25	32	9
Other Workers in Non-scheduled Trades	14	18	150	250	164	268	44
Total ...	131	139	681	1,116	815	1,255	207

* The percentages unemployed in the Insured Trades will be found on page 268.
† The figures for Association Payments relate to periods terminating one week earlier than the periods to which the Direct Payments relate.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.
I.—GENERAL REGISTER.

The number of workpeople on the register of the Employment Exchanges (391 in number) at some time or other during the four weeks ended 7th June, 1918, was 354,405 (men 121,276, women 178,343, boys 28,414, girls 26,372). These figures comprise workers in professional, commercial and clerical, as well as in industrial occupations.

The number of vacancies notified during the period was 168,466, and the number of vacancies filled was 128,637.

The total number of workpeople remaining on the registers at 7th June, 1918, was 107,968.

—	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	On registers at 10th May, 1918...	30,412	61,208	8,233	8,351	108,204
Number of individuals registered during period	90,861	117,135	20,181	18,021	246,201
Total ...	121,276	178,343	28,414	26,372	354,405
Re-registrations during period ...	2,559	4,187	403	363	7,504
On registers at 7th June, 1918 ...	30,899	60,997	7,925	8,147	107,968
Vacancies notified during period	79,967	66,558	11,643	10,298	168,466
Vacancies filled during period ...	56,936	54,468	9,468	7,765	128,637
Applicants placed in other districts	19,493	12,493	1,344	1,266	34,596

The average daily registrations, vacancies notified and vacancies filled during the month were 11,031, 7,325, and 5,593 respectively. A chart showing the fluctuations since February, 1917, is given on p. 277.

—	Average Daily Registrations.		Average Daily Vacancies Notified.		Average Daily Vacancies Filled.	
	4 Weeks ended 7 June, 1918.		4 Weeks ended 7 June, 1918.		4 Weeks ended 7 June, 1918.	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Men ...	4,062	- 145 + 554	3,477	- 104 + 873	2,475	- 51 + 511
Women ...	5,275	- 186 - 213	2,594	+ 113 + 503	2,308	+ 74 + 328
Boys ...	895	- 50 + 39	508	- 13 + 66	412	- 26 + 41
Girls ...	799	- 104 - 48	448	- 21 + 35	338	- 54 + 1
Total	11,031	- 483 + 382	7,325	- 17 + 1,476	5,593	- 57 + 881

Compared with a month ago, the daily average of registrations, vacancies notified and vacancies filled, showed percentage decreases of 4.2, 2, and 1.0 respectively. Compared with a year ago, registrations, vacancies notified and vacancies filled showed percentage increases of 3.6, 25.2 and 18.7 respectively.

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

—	Registrations.		Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Insured Trades ...	71,623	65,761	68,491	34,130	51,950	31,807
Uninsured Trades ...	42,377	73,944	23,119	4,726	14,404	30,426
Total ...	114,000	139,705	91,610	76,856	66,404	62,233

In the case of males, the insured trades accounted for 62.8 per cent. of the total registrations, 74.8 per cent. of the vacancies notified, and 78.2 per cent. of the vacancies filled. Among females the percentages in the insured trades were 47.1, 44.4, and 51.1 respectively. Of the 44,880 vacancies filled in uninsured trades, 3,887 were known to be for less than a week's employment, while of the 17,233 vacancies filled by boys and girls, 28.2 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

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

—	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	Insured Trades ...	74.7	91.1	83.5	83.1	81.6
Uninsured Trades ...	58.7	70.9	73.9	72.6	68.2
All Trades ...	71.2	81.8	81.3	75.4	76.4
Do. a month ago ...	70.6	82.7	83.9	83.3	76.9
Do. a year ago ...	75.4	86.3	83.9	81.6	80.6

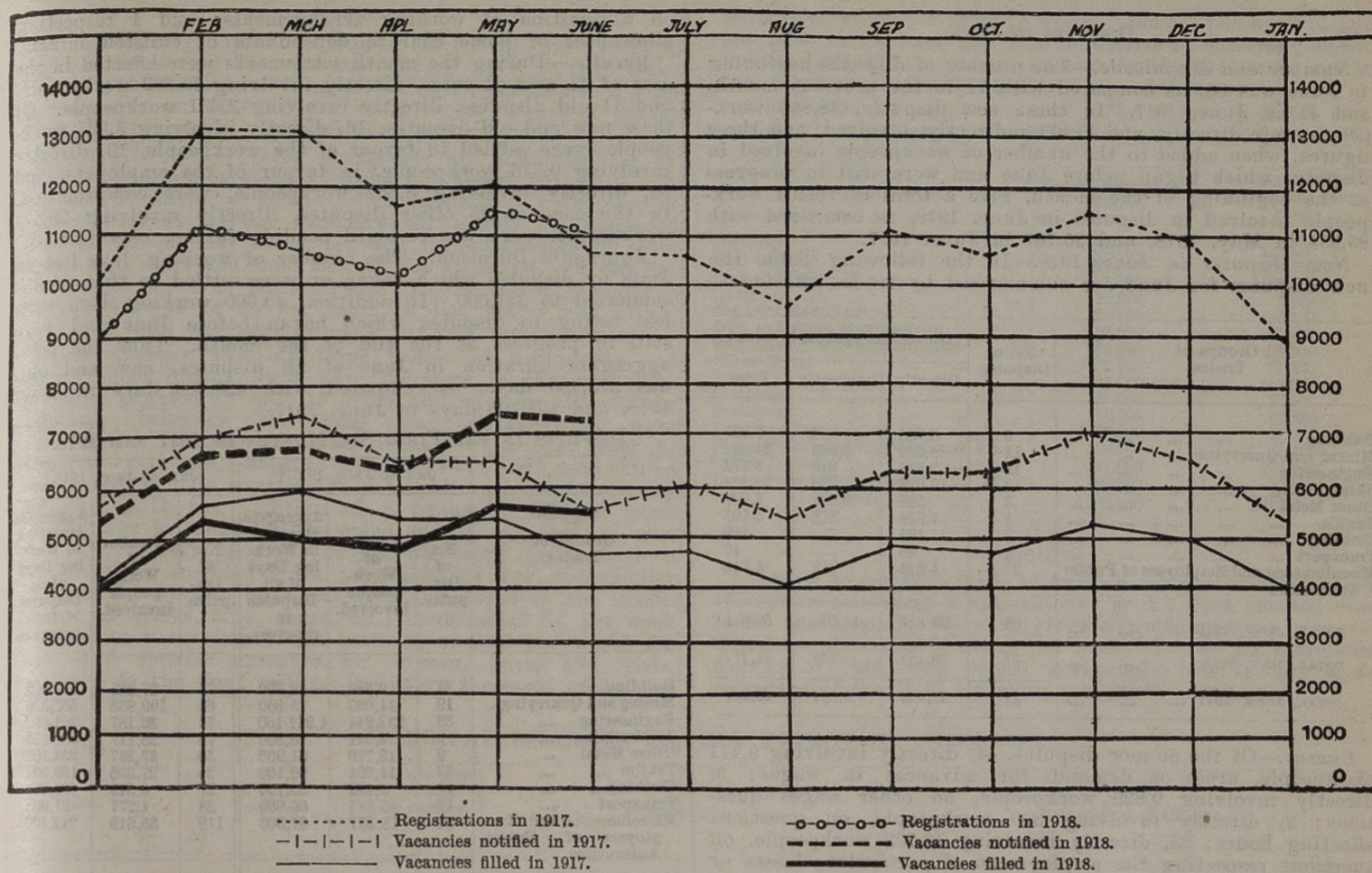
Compared with a month ago there was an increase in the percentages for men, but a decrease for women and juveniles. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease in all departments.

II.—CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men who obtained employment through the Exchanges was 1,208, and the number of casual jobs found for them was 5,350, a daily average of 233, compared with 230 in the preceding four weeks and 354 in the four weeks ended 8th June, 1917. During the four weeks there were also 1,666 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.*



INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED, VACANCIES FILLED AND VACANCIES NOTIFIED IN THE FOUR WEEKS ENDED 7th JUNE, 1918 (GENERAL REGISTER).

OCCUPATION GROUPS.†	ADULTS.										JUVENILES.				
	REGISTRATIONS.				VACANCIES.				VACANCIES.						
	On Register at Beginning of Period.		Individuals Registered during Period.		On Register at End of Period.		Notified during Period.		Filled during Period.		Notified during Period.		Filled during Period.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
A.—INSURED TRADES.‡															
Building ...	4,436	632	15,908	898	4,440	483	14,943	922	11,043	843	295	67	235	58	
Works of Construction ...	2,945	24	9,097	43	2,614	28	12,115	24	11,237	21	56	—	81	—	
Sawmilling ...	415	915	1,060	1,204	359	828	1,006	872	540	3	351	134	327	108	
Shipbuilding ...	935	293	5,214	483	933	283	4,889	202	3,642	191	310	3	326	4	
Engineering ...	6,752	14,297	24,072	22,934	7,008	13,301	22,675	14,434	15,712	14,205	3,515	892	3,152	723	
Construction of Vehicles ...	259	134	691	774	246	161	545	553	387	581	58	12	42	7	
Cabinet Making, &c. ...	114	95	275	145	111	77	208	56	71	42	69	31	60	20	
Miscellaneous Metal Trades ...	402	975	1,475	2,023	467	1,046	2,881	1,616	1,248	1,220	449	397	329	307	
Precious Metals, &c. ...	45	112	134	257	52	113	137	168	52	143	93	158	88	91	
Bricks and Cement ...	16	37	55	123	13	54	277	120	43	61	19	4	9	4	
Chemicals, &c. ...	395	594	1,031	955	427	607	987	674	752	607	145	229	188	211	
Rubber and Waterproof Goods ...	47	342	191	757	37	399	200	683	165	485	35	73	31	57	
Ammunition and Explosives ...	1,474	15,910	3,434	30,655	1,588	16,444	2,168	10,985	1,791	10,136	428	628	402	606	
Leather—Excluding Boots & Shoes	61	133	206	488	83	204	90	195	89	172	59	122	49	88	
TOTAL, INSURED TRADES ...	17,636	34,513	62,845	61,744	18,398	34,628	62,601	31,389	46,736	29,530	5,890	2,741	5,214	2,277	
B.—UNINSURED TRADES.															
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c. ...	14	41	15	61	6	30	44	11	7	11	26	35	21	26	
Domestic ...	770	8,162	1,484	19,584	747	8,041	1,602	18,162	752	12,258	475	1,710	372	982	
Commercial and Clerical ...	1,988	4,966	3,274	8,060	1,914	4,584	1,575	4,321	970	3,343	825	1,381	580	1,111	
Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c. ...	3,973	1,512	8,718	2,709	4,039	1,476	5,574	1,563	3,644	1,317	2,338	1,027	1,676	721	
Agriculture ...	422	480	855	1,997	333	935	977	2,179	370	1,201	204	100	131	79	
Mining and Quarrying ...	182	12	391	38	166	21	501	21	188	20	21	8	22	6	
Brushes, Brooms, &c. ...	6	5	8	27	3	6	12	1	5	18	24	9	20	20	
Pottery and Glass ...	49	116	70	273	31	114	140	130	36	79	93	60	73	28	
Paper, Prints, Books & Stationery															

TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

DISPUTES IN JUNE.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes beginning in June was 86, as compared with 71 in the previous month, and 41 in June, 1917. In these new disputes, 48,840 workpeople were directly, and 11,071 indirectly, involved, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before June and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 70,104 workpeople involved in disputes in June, 1918, as compared with 85,954 in May, 1918, and 25,767 in June, 1917.

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

Table with 4 columns: Groups of Trades, No. of Disputes, No. of Workpeople involved (Directly, Indirectly, Total), and Total for June 1918, May 1918, and June 1917.

Causes.—Of the 86 new disputes, 44, directly involving 9,471 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 9, directly involving 9,829 workpeople, on other wages questions; 2, directly involving 300 workpeople, on questions affecting hours; 23, directly involving 12,732 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 6, directly involving 9,448 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; 1, directly involving 60 workpeople,

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN JUNE.

Table with 6 columns: Occupations and Locality, Number of Workpeople Involved (Directly, Indirectly), Date when Dispute began, Duration in Working Days, Cause or Object, and Result.

DISPUTES STILL IN PROGRESS.—51 disputes, involving about 10,000 workpeople, were in progress at the time of going to press.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e. number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days. † The figures for 1917 have been revised in respect of the dispute in the engineering trades which occurred in May, 1917. ‡ In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. § The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e. thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

on a question of working arrangements; and 1 respecting allowances of home coal to dependants of enlisted miners.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 44 new disputes, directly involving 19,382 workpeople, and 11 old disputes, directly involving 3,031 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 16, directly involving 3,835 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople, 13, directly involving 9,716 workpeople, in favour of the employers, and 26, directly involving 8,862 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 25 other disputes, directly involving 28,477 workpeople, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in June by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 331,600. In addition, 43,500 working days were lost owing to disputes which began before June and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total aggregate duration in June of all disputes, new and old, was 375,100 days, as compared with 423,000 days in May, 1918, and 192,700 days in June, 1917.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1917 AND 1918.

Table comparing dispute statistics for Jan. to June, 1917 and Jan. to June, 1918, with columns for Groups of Trades, No. of Disputes, Number of Workpeople Involved, and Aggregate Duration.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.†

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

Wages.

The increases in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported as having been granted during June, to take effect either in that month, or from earlier dates, resulted in a total increase of over £550,000 per week in the wages of nearly 1,500,000 workpeople. No decreases were reported.

About 1,200,000 of these workpeople are accounted for by advances granted to colliery workers in Great Britain generally and to operatives in the cotton industry. In the case of colliery workers the war wage granted in 1917 was increased from 1s. 6d. per day to 3s. per day for workpeople 16 years of age and over, and from 9d. per day to 1s. 6d. per day for workpeople under 16 years of age. In the cotton industry a further increase of 25 per cent. on list prices was given, making a total war advance of 60 per cent. on list prices.

Other changes affecting large bodies of workpeople and taking effect during June were increases in the war wage advances granted to men 18 years and over in the carting industry, bringing the total war advance in most cases up to 25s. per week; an increase of 5s. per week to painters, polishers, dopers, upholsterers, and semi-skilled and unskilled male workpeople in the aircraft manufacturing industry, with the addition of a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings to men on time rates and 7½ per cent. to men paid by results; increases of 8s. per week (subject to a maximum war increase of 25s. per week) for men, and smaller amounts for women, boys and girls, employed in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, pipes, &c.; increases of 8s. per week (subject to a maximum war increase of 26s. per week) for men, and smaller amounts for women, boys, and girls, employed in the flour milling industry; increases of 7s. per

week to men, 4s. per week to women, and 2s. per week to boys and girls in the linen and jute industries in Scotland; and an increase granted to hosiery workers in the Midlands, raising the war bonus from 3½d. to 5d. in the shilling.

Changes in January-June, 1918.—The following Table summarises the changes for which particulars are available:—

Table with 3 columns: Groups of Trades, No. of Workpeople affected, and Amount of Net Increase per week.

Hours.

Changes which were made in June in the recognised number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work affected over 13,000 workpeople, whose aggregate working time was reduced by about 39,000 hours per week. In the six completed months of 1918, over 25,000 workpeople had an aggregate reduction of nearly 81,500 hours per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JUNE, 1918.

Table with 4 columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, and Particulars of Change.

Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses.

Table with 4 columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, and Particulars of Change.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JUNE, 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)', 'SOUTHERN COUNTIES:—', 'SCOTLAND:—', 'IRELAND:—', 'Coal Mining...', 'Quarrying...', 'Engineering and Ironfounding', and 'Shipbuilding'.

For Notes, see page 283.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JUNE, 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)', 'Shipbuilding (continued)', 'Light Castings Manufacture', 'Cutlery Manufacture', 'Scale and Weighing Machine Manufacture', 'Hammered Chain Making', 'Hosiery Needle Manufacture', 'Cotton Industry', 'Woolen and Worsted Industry', 'Linen and Jute Industry', 'Hosiery Manufacture', 'Silk Industry Textile Making-up, &c.', 'Tailoring', 'Boot and Shoe Manufacture', 'Clogmaking...', and 'Transport Trades'.

For Notes see p. 283.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Transport Trades, Printing and Allied Trades, Brick, Tile, Pipe, &c., Manufacture, Oil-seed Milling, Fertilizer Manufacture, Aircraft Manufacture, and Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.

For notes see page 283.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JUNE, 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, and Changes in Hours of Labour.

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 Including Blyth, Gateshead, Hebburn, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Sunderland and Wallsend. 4 The bonus of 12 1/2 per cent. granted to men on munitions work (see LABOUR GAZETTE for May, p. 191) is merged with this increase. 5 The rates quoted are exclusive of the bonus of 12 1/2 per cent. granted to men on munitions work. (See LABOUR GAZETTE for May, p. 191). 6 This increase took effect from the date shown, under an award issued in June. 7 It was stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June that the bonus of 12 1/2 per cent. on munitions work was merged with the increase of 2d. per hour which took effect from 1 May. It has since been ascertained that the bonus was not so merged, and that the rate after change (1s. 4d.) was exclusive of the bonus. 8 In this case it has not been definitely ascertained whether the bonus of 12 1/2 per cent. granted to men on munitions work (see LABOUR GAZETTE for May, p. 191) is merged with the increase now given. 9 The increase in standard rate took effect from 1 June, and the bonus from 8 June. 10 An increase of 1 1/2d. per hour is to be substituted for this bonus on 1 September. 11 This increase took effect, under an award issued in June, from the pay beginning on or about 12 March for Merchant work, and from the first full pay after 23 May for Admiralty work (except in the Wear and Tyne Districts, where the increase on Admiralty work took effect from the first full pay in March and April respectively). 12 Including the manufacture of velvet, fustian, hard waste goods, towels, quilts, sheetings and cotton blankets. 13 This increase took effect from the date shown, under an arrangement made in June. 14 Under the arbitration award the war advance was increased to 20s. as from the first full pay in December, 1917, and to 25s. from the date shown. 15 This increase was to cover any claims in regard to the bonus of 12 1/2 per cent. granted to workpeople in various industries. 16 See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." 17 This increase was granted as the result of arbitration awards. The parties to the arbitrations are shown on page 296. The particulars given do not apply to Liverpool and Birkenhead (for which separate details are given), and to some other towns, including Bradford, Exeter, Macclesfield, Stoke-on-Trent and Reading. 18 The increases were granted as the result of an Arbitration to which the Employers' National Council for the Clay Industries and the Wages and Conciliation Board for the Stourbridge District were parties, together with certain Trade Unions. Certain groups of employers were not parties to the arbitration. 19 This increase took effect under an award issued in May, but did not become operative until June. 20 Including Ardrossan, Auchincloek, Ayr, Dalmeilington, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Maybole, Saltcoats, Stevenston and Troon. 21 See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

Increases in Minimum Rates under the Trade Boards Act.—During June, Notices were issued by the Trade Boards concerned increasing the minimum rates of wages fixed for certain classes of workers, as shown below:— Lace Finishing Trade.—Minimum time rate for workers in the trade raised from 3 1/2d. to 4d. per hour; minimum time rates for learners and general minimum piece rates for workers in the trade also raised. (See also LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1918, page 258.) Tailoring (Ireland).—Minimum rates for workers, other than learners, raised from 7d. to 8d. per hour for males, and from 4 1/2d. to 4 1/4d. per hour for females; minimum rates for male and female learners also increased. (See also page 302.)

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES. QUARTERLY RETURNS OF SALES.

Table with columns: Names of Societies and Nature of Business, Sales* in First Quarter of (1918, 1917, 1918), Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with (A Year ago, Five Years ago).

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS. CASES REPORTED.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Number of Workpeople killed during (June, 1918, May, 1918, June, 1917), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1918, on a (Month ago, Year ago).

* The figures given for the productive departments represent sales and transfers to the distributive departments.

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 June, 1918, was 13, of which 5 were due to lead poisoning, 1 to mercurial poisoning, 1 to toxic jaundice, and 6 to anthrax. One death due to toxic jaundice, and one due to anthrax were reported. In addition, 2 cases of lead poisoning (including one death) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE, 1918.

During the six months ended June, 1918, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 131, compared with 402 in the corresponding period of 1917. The number of deaths in 1918 was 16, as compared with 49 in 1917. In addition, 20 cases of lead poisoning (including 11 deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during the six months ended June, 1918, compared with 34 cases (including 12 deaths) during the corresponding period of 1917.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

Table with columns: Industry, Cases (Month of June, 1918, Six months ended June, 1918, June, 1917), Deaths (Month of June, 1918, Six months ended June, 1918, June, 1917). Includes sub-sections for Lead Poisoning, Other Forms of Poisoning, and Anthrax.

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 June, 1918, in the thirty-five selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 126 per 10,000 of population, showing a decrease of two on a month ago and of 15 on a year ago. Compared with a month ago, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 3,507 (or 1.5 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 2,363 (or 2.0 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 1,144 (or 0.9 per cent.). Nine districts showed no change, and every other district, except the Nottingham district and the Galway district, showed a decrease, the most marked being in the Dublin district (8 per 10,000), the Central Metropolitan district (7 per 10,000), and in the Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (6 per 10,000). Compared with June, 1917, the total number of paupers decreased by 27,247 (or 10.4 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 12,117 (or 9.6 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 15,130 (or 11.2 per cent.). Every district showed a decrease, except the Galway district, where there was an increase of 4 per 10,000. The most marked decreases were in the Central Metropolitan district (32 per 10,000), in the West Ham district (26 per 10,000), in the Leicester district (25 per 10,000), and in the Aberdeen district (25 per 10,000). Six other districts showed decreases of 20 and under 30 per 10,000, and in 24 others the decreases ranged from 3 to 19 per 10,000.

Table with columns: Selected Urban Areas, Paupers on one day in June, 1918 (In-door, Out-door, TOTAL), Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a (Month ago, Year ago).

* 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 Board; 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.

BUILDING PLANS.

RETURNS received by the Department from 92 of the principal urban districts in the United Kingdom (exclusive of the County of London), giving the estimated cost of the buildings for which plans were passed during the second quarter of 1918, show that there was a net decrease of £65,042 (or 4.8 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1917.

The population of the districts included in the returns was nearly 12,000,000 at the Census of 1911.

Table with columns: District and Population at Census of 1911, Dwelling Houses, Factories and Workshops, Shops, Offices, Warehouses and other business premises, Churches, Schools and Public Buildings, Other Buildings, Additions and Alterations, TOTAL. Includes sub-sections for Second Quarter of 1917 and Second Quarter of 1918.

Compared with the corresponding period of 1917, there were increases in the value of dwelling-houses (37.4 per cent.), shops and other business premises (11.7 per cent.), and other buildings, additions and alterations (44.9 per cent.), but decreases in churches, schools and public buildings (63.0 per cent.) and factories and workshops (29.4 per cent.). In the districts there were increases in Lancashire and Cheshire (136.7 per cent.), Outer London (32.4 per cent.), Midlands (18.3 per cent.) and "Other Districts in England" (364.9 per cent.), but decreases in all other districts. The most marked decreases were in Northern Counties (54.2 per cent.) and Yorkshire (52.1 per cent.).

The following Table shows for each class of building and for each district the increase or decrease in the quarter ended June, 1918, compared with the corresponding period of 1917.

Table with columns: CLASS OF BUILDING, Amount, Per cent., Increase (+) or Decrease (-). Includes sub-sections for DISTRICTS and TOTAL.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT: DEATH IN AIR RAID: RISK INCIDENTAL TO EMPLOYMENT: SPECIAL RISK: RELIEF BY CORONER'S INQUIRY.

Compensation is payable to a workman under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, only when the workman is incapacitated from work by an injury caused by an accident arising out of, as well as in the course of, his employment.

A workman, who was employed as a porter and messenger by a varnish merchant, was sent on an errand to an oil and colour warehouse in London. While he was in the building in pursuance of his instructions an air raid took place, and the building was struck by a bomb, set on fire and collapsed.

After the fire had been got under, the body of the workman was found in the ruins. There were no marks of violence on the body. His widow claimed compensation under the Act.

At the hearing in the County Court the employer contended that no compensation was payable as the accident, though arising in the course of the employment of deceased, did not arise out of his employment. The finding of the Coroner's Jury at the inquest on the death was tendered in evidence as proof of the cause of death, but the judge refused to admit it as evidence. On the facts proved the judge held that there was a special risk of fire in the building where the deceased was employed at the time of the raid owing to the large quantity of highly inflammable goods upon the premises; that he was therefore exposed to a risk incidental to his employment to which the general public was not equally exposed; that the death was due to suffocation by smoke from the burning building; and that therefore the death was caused by an accident arising out of, as well as in the course of, the employment. He accordingly made an award of compensation in favour of the widow. The employer appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that there was evidence from which the judge was entitled reasonably and properly to come to the conclusion at which he had arrived. The appeal was accordingly dismissed. The court further held that the judge was right in refusing to admit as evidence the finding of the Coroner's Jury as it was only the opinion of the jury and was not binding on the judge, who had to decide on the facts proved before him.—*Bird v. Keep.*—*Court of Appeal.*—24th June, 1918.

FATAL ACCIDENT: AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION: MODE OF ASSESSMENT: EMPLOYMENT BY SAME EMPLOYER: CONTINUOUS EMPLOYMENT: EFFECT OF STRIKE.

It is provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, that where the death of a workman results from an injury in circumstances entitling the dependants of the deceased to compensation, the maximum amount of such compensation shall be a sum equal to his earnings in the employment of the same employer during the three years next preceding the injury, or £150, whichever of these sums is the larger, but not exceeding £300. If, however, the period of the workman's employment by the said employer was less than the said three years, the amount of his earnings during the three years is to be deemed to be 156 times his average weekly earnings during the period of his actual employment under the said employer. Employment by the same employer is defined to mean employment by the same employer in the grade in which the workman was employed at the time of the accident, uninterrupted by absence from work due to illness or any other unavoidable cause.

A workman employed by an engineering company was fatally injured in circumstances entitling his dependant widow to the maximum compensation payable under the Act. Her claim to be entitled to such compensation was admitted, but the parties differed as to the mode of assessing the compensation. At the hearing of the claim in the County Court the following facts were proved: The workman had been employed by the company for several years before 30th June, 1915, and since March, 1913, had been employed as an assistant repairer and in no other grade. His employment was on the terms of a Conciliation Board Agreement of 8th April, 1910, which was to continue till 31st March, 1915, and thenceforth until either party gave the other three months' notice in writing terminating the agreement. On 1st April, 1915, the workmen gave the employer three months' notice, terminating the agreement on 30th June, 1915. In fact, however, the workmen continued to work till 14th July, 1915, without any express agreement. On 12th July the workmen resolved to strike, and they ceased work after 14th July in spite of a proclamation made on 13th July under the Munitions of War Acts. Meanwhile negotiations were proceeding, and on 21st July a provisional agreement was made under which work was resumed on 22nd July. This provisional agreement was superseded by a Conciliation Board Agreement of 2nd September, 1915, providing for increased rates of wages, and taking effect as from 15th July, 1915, until six months after the end of the war. At the hearing of the claim for compensation it was contended on behalf of the company that the amount should be assessed on the footing that the workman had been continuously in their employment during the three years next preceding the 10th March, 1916, the day on which the fatal accident occurred, and that the compensation was £259, the total amount of his earnings during those three years. On the other hand it was contended for the widow that

the deceased had only been in the employment of the company from 22nd July, 1915, a period less than three years, and that as his average weekly earnings during that period were over £2 a week she was entitled to 156 times the amount of such average weekly earnings, but not exceeding £300.

The County Court judge found as a fact that during the seven days from 14th July to 22nd July, 1915, during which the strike was in operation, there was no engagement at all between the deceased and the company; therefore there was a break in the continuity of his employment, and the period to be taken into account was from 22nd July, 1915, to 10th March, 1916. He accordingly made an award of £300 compensation.

On appeal the Court of Appeal overruled this decision, holding that there had been no break in the employment and reducing the compensation payable to £259. The widow appealed against this decision.

Held by a majority of the Law Lords—differing from the Lord Chancellor—that the burden of proof that there was a break in the employment was upon the claimant, and that as she had not discharged that burden, the appeal was dismissed. In giving his judgment the Lord Chancellor stated that a workman is not in the employment of the same employer within the meaning of the Act unless his employment was continuous. It need not be under the same contract of service, so long as there is no interval of time between the end of one contract and the commencement of another. If there is continuous employment it is not necessary that there should be continuous work, and if the contract or series of contracts subsist during the three years there may be intervals in the work. Thus a man might stay away from work, either with or without leave, or he might be employed to work two or three days a week only, in which cases though the work was not continuous the employment was.—*Price v. Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd.*—*House of Lords.*—17th June, 1918.

(2) EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED: ARBITRATION: FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH AWARD: ADMISSIBILITY OF ARBITRATOR'S LETTER EXPLAINING AWARD: WORDING OF AWARD.

It is provided by the Munitions of War Act, 1915, that if any difference exists or is apprehended between employer and employed as to rates of wages, hours of work, or otherwise as to terms and conditions of or affecting employment on munitions work, such difference may be reported to the Board of Trade, who must consider the same and take any steps which seem to them expedient to promote a settlement thereof. In any case in which they think fit they may refer the matter for settlement either to the Committee on Production, or to a single arbitrator agreed upon by the parties or in default of agreement appointed by the Board, or to a court of arbitration consisting of persons representing the parties in equal numbers with a chairman supported by the Board. The award of any such tribunal is binding on the parties; and if any employer or person employed fail to comply with such award, he is guilty of an offence under the Act and liable to a penalty. By the operation of subsequent legislation the Ministry of Labour has been substituted for the Board of Trade in respect of these powers.

In October, 1917, a difference was reported between the members of a Trade Union employed by a company carrying out munitions work and the company in respect of overtime and the rate of pay for night work and Sunday work. This difference was referred by the Ministry of Labour to a single arbitrator. On 9th November, 1917, this arbitrator made an award in the following terms:—"I find and award as follows: (1) That the claim for alteration of working hours was not established. (2) That as from and after the 7th day of November, 1917, time worked over the present normal full week shall be paid for as asked, namely, time and a quarter for first two hours, time and a half after; time and a quarter for night work and double time for Sunday." A dispute arose as to the meaning of this award, and a representative of the Union wrote to the arbitrator asking for an interpretation. The arbitrator wrote back on 3rd December, 1917, to the effect that the members were entitled to time and a quarter for all hours worked on the ordinary night week, and double time for all hours worked on Sundays. The company had refused to pay extra rates for night and Sunday work until the full 72 hours had been worked in a week, and they disputed the meaning put upon the award by the arbitrator. The matter was brought by complaint before the Chief Industrial Commissioner, who referred the matter to the arbitrator. The arbitrator wrote on 22nd December, 1917, to the Commissioner, explaining his award in the sense contended for by the Union. A copy of this letter was sent to the company, but they disputed the ruling. Accordingly a complaint against the company was brought before the Munitions Tribunal that certain members of the Union had not been paid in compliance with the award.

There was no dispute as to the facts, but the question turned on the meaning of the award. To prove its meaning the complainant tendered the letter from the arbitrator of 3rd December, but the company objected to its admissibility and contended that having given his award the arbitrator had exhausted his powers and could not subsequently explain it.

The tribunal decided that the letter was admissible; but also that, even if it were not admissible, the award bore the interpretation put upon it by the Union. As, however, the dispute was a bona fide one on the meaning of the award a nominal penalty only was inflicted on the company. The company appealed to the High Court.

The judge held that the tribunal should have considered the award and the award alone, and that any further communication from the arbitrator was inadmissible to determine the meaning of the award. An award need not be in any particular form, but it is of the highest importance that it should be in perfectly clear language. An arbitrator should not accede to any application from one party to explain his award; but there is no objection to his explaining it with the consent of both parties, though such explanation cannot form part of the award and should not be considered by the tribunal in case of dispute. A genuine dispute as to meaning may, however, be reported to the Ministry of Labour, who may refer it to the arbitrator to state what he meant by the award. The statement of the arbitrator would then constitute a second award, disobedience to which would be an offence.

In the present case, however, the tribunal was right in interpreting the award in favour of the complainant apart from the letter, and the company were guilty of a technical offence and had rightly been fined. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—*Prouder v. Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd.*—*King's Bench Division.*—11th May, 1918.

MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS: NOTICE TO BE GIVEN TO WORKMEN: OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE WORK: JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURT AND MUNITIONS TRIBUNAL.

It is provided by the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, that when a contract of service with a workman, employed in a controlled establishment is terminated by dismissal or less than one week's notice or wages in lieu of notice has been given, a Munitions Tribunal shall determine the amount, if any, not exceeding £5, which is to be paid to the workman in lieu of notice unless there is reasonable cause for dismissal. By the Amending Act of 1917, which came into operation on 21st August, 1917, it was provided that such contracts of service are not to be determinable by either party except by a week's notice or a payment of a sum equal to an average week's wages.

A workman was employed by a firm of engineers, whose works were a controlled establishment. In May, 1917, there was a strike by some of the workmen, in consequence of which the firm closed their works entirely from 3rd May to 11th May. The man in question was not one of the strikers, but no work was provided for him during the week when the works were closed. He subsequently took proceedings in the County Court for wages for that week.

It was admitted at the hearing that the workman was engaged on the terms that if there was no work there should be no pay, and that no notice to terminate the contract of notice should be required on either side. It was contended for the plaintiff, however, that by the provisions of the 1916 Act seven days' notice should be given to a workman. The judge adopted this view, and held that there was an obligation on the employers to provide work for the plaintiff during the week of strike. Judgment was accordingly given for the plaintiff for a week's wages. The employers appealed.

The High Court held that the Act of 1916 did not by implication enact that a workman in a controlled establishment should have a right to seven days' notice, though such a right was given by the 1917 Act passed subsequently to the happening of the facts in the case. It was admitted that the plaintiff might by his contracts be dismissed at any time without notice. Therefore he was not entitled to any wages or damages for the time the works were closed. Further, under the provisions of the Act of 1916, the County Court had no jurisdiction to try the claim, which could be heard by a Munitions Tribunal only; as it is established law that when a special statutory tribunal is set up the ordinary courts are deprived of their jurisdiction.

The appeal was therefore allowed.—*Hulme v. Ferranti.*—*King's Bench Division.*—18th June, 1918.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

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

Building Trades.

BUILDING OPERATIVES.—Building Workers' Industrial Union v. United Order of General Labourers of London, General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Operative Bricklayers' Society, United Builders' Labourers' Union, National Union of General Workers, National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators. Claim—Complaint by the Building Workers' Industrial Union that their members employed by Cubitt & Co., National Aircraft Factory, Waddon, Croydon, had suffered interference from members of the above unions employed by the same firm. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—In view of absence of the majority of one side to the dispute, and of the incompleteness of evidence, no decision on points at issue can be given. Issued 6th June, 1918. I.C. 3798.

PLUMBERS.—Edinburgh and Leith Master Plumbers' Association v. Edinburgh and Leith Operative Plumbers Association.

Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Present rate of 1s. 1d. shall be increased by 2d. per hour. Issued 6th June. Effective on and from 1st June, 1918. I.C. 3265/2.

SCOTTISH PAINTERS.—Edinburgh, Leith and Vicinity Master Painters' Association v. Edinburgh and Leith District Branch of the Scottish Painters' Society. Claim—Application that (1) present standard rate of 1s. 1d. per hour be raised to 1s. 7d. per hour. (2) For revision of country allowance money provided for under Rule VII. of the present working rules of the parties. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Present standard rate to be increased by 2d. per hour to 1s. 3d. from 1st July. (2) In Rule VII. words "as lodging money" shall be inserted in place of "additional to their wages." (3) Question of maintenance money for painters in country work shall be considered by the parties themselves. Issued 28th June. I.C. 4036/2.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—The Clydesdale District Master Wrights' Association v. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Claim—Application for an advance in wages of 5½d. per hour. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. At time of hearing Association not signatories to agreement, dated 20th Feb., 1918, for building trade in Scotland. As Association have now decided to become parties to said agreement, award is that in conformity with Clause V. Section I. of the Committee on Production's award (1260) Building Trade, Scotland, rate of wages shall be 1s. 2½d. per hour. Issued 29th June. Effective as from 1st June. I.C. 3859.

Mining and Quarrying.

QUARRYMEN, &c.—The Westleigh Stone and Lime Co., Ltd. (Burlacombe) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for specified increase of wages. Arbitrator—Sir W. Robinson. Award—(1) Day workers or boys shall receive advance of 3s. or 1s. 6d. per week respectively. (2) Piece-workers shall receive advance of 3d. per ton, the crusher attendant to be paid an advance of 6d. per 100 tons. (3) Piece-workers (lime) shall receive advance of 1s. per 20 hogsheads. (4) Claim with regard to ammunition not established. Issued 12th June. Effective as from the beginning of first full pay following 31st May, 1918. I.C. 2811/2.

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

FORGE WORKERS.—The Darlington Forge Co., Ltd. v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Claim—Application that men concerned who are paid an expeditionary allowance of 2s. per month over their ordinary time should be paid time and a quarter. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—Said allowance shall be increased to 9s. per month in the case only of those who are not already receiving special tonnage allowance or other extra bonus. Issued 19th June. Effective as from 1st July, 1918. I.C. 2908/2.

ELECTRICIANS.—The North of England Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association v. Electrical Trades Union. Claim—Application that certain proposed working rules should be applied to men concerned in the Middlesbrough district. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—Hours of work, overtime rates and other working conditions fixed in detail, and no alteration can be made in these rules unless 3 months' notice be given by either side. Issued 21st June. I.C. 3255/2.

MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL AND BOILER WORKERS IN THE BLAST-FURNACE DEPARTMENT.—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd. (Dowlais, Glamorgan) v. National Federation of Blast-furnacemen, Quarrymen, Ore Miners and Kindred Trades. Claim—Application that advances given subsequent to the Court's award of 7th Dec., 1917, should not merge under claim "B" of that award. Counter-claim by the firm that all advances given subsequent to 13th Oct., 1917, should merge. Arbitrator—Mr. T. J. C. Tomlin, K.C. Award—Claim of Union established. Issued 17th June. I.C. 3406/2.

SLACK TEAMERS.—John Lysaght, Ltd. (Scunthorpe) v. National Union of Cokemen and Bye-Product Workers. Claim—Application that men concerned at the Coke Ovens Washery should receive special war wage of 1s. 6d. and 9d. per day for juniors under the extension of the Coal Controller's award to allied industries. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Claim established and war wage to be calculated and paid on the principles indicated in the award. Issued 19th June. I.C. 622/4.

ENGINEERS.—The Frodingham Iron and Steel Co. (Scunthorpe) and John Lysaght, Ltd., Steel Works (Scunthorpe) v. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, The Friendly Society of Ironfounders, The Blastfurnacemen's Society (Engineers and Cranemen's Section), The Roll Turners' Society. Claim—That certain time-keeping bonuses together amounting to 7s. per week should be converted into wages upon which overtime rates should be paid. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Claim established. Issued 29th June. Effective on and from pay day of week commencing 1st July. I.C. 3251/2.

STEAM SERVICE MEN.—The Employers' representatives on the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Steel, Electrical and Hydraulic Service of the Steel Trade of the West of Scotland v. The Operatives' representatives on the same Board. Claim—By operatives for payment of steam service men at their own rates of wages when required to do repair work or assist on repair work during holiday periods. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—That men concerned

who are formally required by their employers to undertake or assist in undertaking exclusively repair work during the repair weeks (otherwise called holiday periods) shall be paid at rates not less than the average rate in their own respective grades over the three months prior to each repair week. The finding does not apply to steam service men who undertake repair work at contract rates, nor to steam service men who carry through specific repairs at regular or specifically agreed upon rates. Issued 29th June, 1918. I.C. 3820/2.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.

PLUMBERS.—The Queenstown Dry Docks Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd. (Passage West) v. United Operative Plumbers' Society. Claim—Application for levelling up of wages of men concerned to Cork district rate. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Dodd. Award—Claim not established. Issued 3rd June. I.C. 2667/2.

PLUMBERS AND FITTERS.—Amalgamated Society of Engineers v. North-East Coast Plumbers' Committee. Claim—Demarcation dispute as to work in shipyards of N.E. Coast districts. Chairman of Conference—Mr. W. H. Whiting, C.B. Award—Demarcation list to be prepared by representatives of A.S.E., N.E. Coast Plumbers' Committee, and Engineering Employers' Federation of the district; any unsettled points to be referred to the Court. A provisional line of demarcation laid down to be followed meanwhile. Issued 5th June. I.C. 2021/2.

CLOCK ADJUSTERS.—The Whitehead Torpedo Works (Weymouth) Ltd. v. Scientific Instrument Makers' Trade Society. Claim—Application that man concerned should be paid for a portion of his work the district rate of wages of scientific instrument makers as paid to his predecessor, i.e. 1s. 8d. per hour. Arbitrator—Mr. E. Page, K.C. Award—Claim established. Workman to receive arrears due since he began to regulate and adjust the day time recorder. If parties fail to agree on the amount due, he shall be paid £10 retrospective pay. Issued 7th June. I.C. 3817.

HOSIERY NEEDLE WORKERS.—Hosiery Needle Manufacturers (Leicester) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—(1) Time rates for men, women and girls fixed in detail. (2) Piece work rates shall be fixed by mutual agreement and shall be such as to enable a worker to earn at least 33½ per cent. above time rates. (3) Probationary periods shall be 4 months or 3 months for men or women and girls respectively. Issued 8th June. Effective as from first pay day following 17th June, 1918, for the week previous to such pay day and thereafter. I.C. 2065/2.

COOPERS.—The Mond Nickel Co., Ltd., of South Wales and London v. Swansea District Coopers' Society. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. R. C. J. Willoughby. Award—Agreement arrived at by which men concerned at Clydach Works, Swansea, shall receive an increase of 2½d. per hour, present war bonus of 4s. to merge herein. Issued 11th June. Effective as and from first full pay in May. I.C. 3241/2.

WORKMEN AND STOREMAN.—Claud Hamilton (Aberdeen) Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application that 5s., 3s., and 5s. advances per full week granted by the Committee on Production in respect of the shipbuilding and engineering foundry trades as from 1st April, 1st Aug., and the beginning of first full pay in Dec., 1917, respectively, and the bonus of 12½ per cent. as from beginning of first full pay following 12th Oct., 1917, granted to plain time-workers by the Minister of Munitions should be paid to men concerned. Arbitrator—Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C. Award—Claim established. Issued 11th June. I.C. 3070/2.

BLACKSMITHS AND HAMMERMEN.—I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd. (Southampton) v. Blacksmiths and Hammermen in their employ at Woolston Works. Claim—Application by said hammermen that all surplus earnings in respect of work done by them and said blacksmiths should be divided direct from the firm's office and paid to each man in proportion to his time rate. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—Claim not established. Payment by the smiths to the hammermen of a guaranteed rate plus certain war advances to continue. Issued 12th June. I.C. 3070/2.

PLATERS' HELPERS.—The Tyne Shipbuilders' Association (representing Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Ltd. (Newcastle-on-Tyne) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour and the Boiler-makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Claim—Application that men concerned should work up to 8.30 p.m. instead of 9 o'clock when working overtime for the payment of a half shift. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Dodd. Award—Claim not established. Issued 12th June. I.C. 2496/2.

IRONFOUNDERS.—The Highfield Foundry Co., Ltd. (Wellingborough) v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—There shall be paid to men concerned 2s. per week advance in wages. Issued 10th June. Effective as from first pay day following 17th June, 1918, for the week previous to such pay day and thereafter. I.C. 1923/2.

TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC OPERATIVES.—The Sterling Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd. v. Employees at Dagenham Works. Claim—Application with regard to the proposed introduction of a new clocking system. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Award—Firm consent to withhold the introduction

of the system at present, but claim to raise the question again should necessity arise. Issued 4th June. I.C. 2532/2.

BRICKLAYERS.—William Beardmore & Co., Ltd. (Mossend) v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Claim—Application that men concerned who worked at the National Projectile Factory during the night of 1st April, 1918 (the works having been closed during that day as a holiday) are entitled to be paid double time for such work under rule (5) of the working rules. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—Claim established. Issued 21st June. I.C. 3454/2.

BRICKLAYERS.—Harland & Wolff, Ltd. v. The Belfast Branch of the Operative Bricklayers' Society. Claim—Complaint that the company were employing men engaged as labourers to do brickwork. Arbitrator—Mr. James Andrews, K.C. Award—No difference exists or is apprehended within the meaning of Part I. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, and accordingly the arbitrator has no power or jurisdiction under the Munitions of War Acts or any of them to make any award in reference to the said complaint or application. Issued 27th June. I.C. 2420/2.

LABOURERS, NAVVIES, &c.—Braithwaite & Co. (Newport) v. National Amalgamated Labourers' Union and Navvies' Union. Claim—Application with reference to the firm's action in discontinuing payment of a conditional 10 per cent. bonus. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Settlement arrived at by which said bonus should remain in force until 17th Dec., 1918, irrespective of any further advance in wages that may be paid before that date. Arrears of pay to be made up. Issued 24th June. I.C. 2273/2.

ENGINEERS.—The British Electric Plant Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—Advance in wages. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Present rates for skilled men and semi-skilled men in tool room shall be increased by 1d. and ½d. per hour respectively. (2) Rates at present obtaining in the general shop shall not be affected in consequence of the advances awarded. Issued 25th June. Effective as from 18th Jan., 1918. I.C. 2415/2.

DROP HAMMER STAMPERS.—Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation v. United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers. Claim—Application for (1) a time rate of 61s. per week. (2) 15 per cent. advance on present piece-work prices. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Present time rate shall be increased at the rate of 4s. per full ordinary week. (2) Claim not established. Issued 29th June. Effective as from 3rd June, 1918. I.C. 2547/2.

ENGINEERS.—Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., (Manchester) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—Application for a balance of £961 19s. 5d. (afterwards amended to £888 5s. 7d.) alleged to be owing to certain men in the firm's employ on the termination of a temporary trial agreement. Arbitrator—Mr. H. Courthope Munroe, K.C. Award—(1) The order for spare parts on which the work claimed for was done was on the true construction of the said agreement "an excessive order for spare parts," and said claim has not been satisfied by wages and other payments made to men concerned under said scheme. (2) Other claims not established. Issued 29th June. I.C. 3833/2.

WAGON BUILDERS.—Wagon Repairing Companies at Doncaster v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for total war advance of 20s. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—Claim not established. Issued 3rd June. I.C. 1781/2.

Textile Trades.

WOOLCOMBERS.—Woolcombing Employers' Federation v. National Society of Woolcombers. Claim—Application with regard to "playing off" employees under certain conditions on specified dates by Isaac Holden & Sons, Ltd., and Terry & Co. Arbitrator—Mr. A. B. Pilkington. Award—(1) I. Holden & Sons, Ltd., were not entitled under the levy scheme to withhold from their employees certificates for payment of compensation for "playing off" on Friday night and Saturday morning, the 19th and 20th April, 1918. (2) "Playing off" of their operatives by Terry & Co. on night of 23rd April was not attributable to shortage of material, and they had no power to give certificates for payment of compensation under the levy scheme. Issued 1st June. I.C. 2896/3.

DRILL OPERATIVES.—Thos. Taylor & Sons, Ltd. (Barnsley) v. General Union of Textile Workers. Claim—Application for payment of advances given by the award of the Committee on Production, 19th April, 1918, to men concerned. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—(1) Rates of pay fixed for workpeople employed in the production of aeroplane cloth and other classes of goods not specifically mentioned in the award. (2) It was agreed between the parties that (a) workpeople employed in the production of Bradford cotton goods shall receive highest piece rate paid by any substantial firm in Bradford for similar goods, plus bonus given by the said award of the Committee on Production; (b) earnings of turners concerned shall be the same as those in other districts of the West Riding. Issued 4th June. Effective as from first pay day following date hereof for the week previous to such pay day and thereafter. I.C. 2741/2.

MACHINISTS, NEEDLE HANDS, &c.—Adam, Ltd. (Stepney) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for war bonus of 1½d. per hour in addition to all earnings. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Wages of employees concerned of 18 years and upwards or under 18 years shall be increased by 3s. 6d. and 3s. respectively per week of 48 hours

or less, except when workers are away or lose time during actual working hours for the time being, when a proportionate deduction must be made. Issued 13th June. Effective as from first payment of wages in May, 1918, including week for which pay is made on such date. I.C. 2302/2.

WORSTED SPINNERS.—James Templeton & Son, Ltd. v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Payment of minimum rates of wages of 30s. and 20s. per week respectively to women of 18 years of age and over and to those under 18. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Qualified women time-workers of 18 years and over to receive increase of ¼d. per hour; piece-workers other than yarn pressers to receive increase of 10 per cent. on present rates; 2s. of the present time-keeping bonus of 5s. to be added to the rates in the case both of time-workers and piece-workers. Starting wages of learners of 16 years of age and over and of those under 16 years to be 11s. and 9s. per week respectively. Issued 26th June. Effective from first full pay following its date. I.C. 2396/2.

HOSIERY WORKERS.—Dinwiddie & Co., Ltd. (Dumfries) v. Workers' Union. Claims—Application for (1) increase of 10s. per week to all time-workers. (2) Increase of 75 per cent. on present piece rates. (3) Time and half for overtime, each day's overtime to be reckoned by itself. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Piece-workers, men, to receive 2d. per shilling on earnings. (2) Time-workers, men, to receive increase of 1½d. per hour, except firemen, who shall receive increase of 10s. per week. (3) Female piece-workers to receive either 1½d. per shilling on earnings or Hawick rates, whichever produces the greater advance. (4) Female time-workers of 18 years and over to receive increase of 12s. over pre-war weekly wage. (5) Overtime to be paid at rate of time and quarter. Issued 29th June. Effective on and from pay day of week commencing 17th June, and shall be payable for week preceding and thereafter. I.C. 3442/2.

Clothing Trades.

BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES.—Boot and Shoe Trade National Joint Standing Committee, under the chairmanship of Alderman T. Smith. National Red Book Agreement containing Piece-work Statements of Labour Prices for the production of British and Allied Government Boot Contract Work. Second and revised edition issued on 31st May, 1918. I.C. 2555/3.

BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES.—The Employers' side v. Operatives' side of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Leicester. Claim—Differences in respect of the application of the national war bonus agreement where less than the ordinary hours are worked. Umpire—Alderman T. Smith. Award—No case has been made out to the effect that the terms of the National Agreement in respect of the payment of the war bonus are not being specifically or generally carried out by the manufacturers in the area or jurisdiction of the Board of Arbitration for the Leicester district. Issued 15th June. I.C. 2850/2.

BOOT AND SHOE CLICKERS.—Employers' and Operatives' sides of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Leicester. Claim—Differences as to the interpretation of the agreement of 27th March, 1918, with reference to the percentage advance on the clicking statement. Independent Chairman—Alderman T. Smith. Award—Decision on the main contention of the operatives is that the 15 per cent. advance is payable to day-workers only on the amount of the weekly wage actually earned by each operative based upon the existing piece-work statement or other rates, whether cutting by hand or clicking press. Issued 22nd June. Effective as from commencement of working week ending April 18th, 19th, or 20th. I.C. 2245/5.

CLICKERS.—Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Shoe Trade for Districts of Wigston, Anstey and Hincley v. Clickers' Branches of the National Union of Shoe Operatives. Claim—Application for an advance of 15 per cent. on weekly wage rates of the day and piece-work operatives concerned. Arbitrator—Alderman T. Smith, J.P. Award—Claim established. Issued 24th June. Effective as from commencement of working week ending April 18th, 19th, or 20th, 1918. I.C. 4338.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

SAWYERS, ENGINE-DRIVERS, LABOURERS, &c.—C. Light & Co., Ltd. v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for alteration of rates of wages and other working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. E. Page, K.C. Award—(1) One boy who lately attained 17 years shall from date of his birthday receive additional ½d. per hour. (2) Saturday work shall conclude at noon instead of 1 p.m. (3) Other claims not established. Issued 3rd June. I.C. 2739/2.

SAWYERS, ENGINE-DRIVERS AND LABOURERS.—Ministry of Munitions (acting for Management of No. 7 National Sawmilling Factory, Hamworthy, Poole) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for alteration of rates of wages and other working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. E. Page, K.C. Award—(1) Wages of engine-drivers' mates shall be increased as and from pay day next after date hereof from 40s. to 45s. per week. (2) Wages of labourers shall be increased from 9d. to 9½d. per hour. Such increases, in case of men now employed at the factory, shall date from first pay day in Feb. last, in case of those taken on since, from date of employment. (3) Saturday work shall conclude at noon instead of 1 p.m. (4) Other claims not established. Issued 3rd June. I.C. 2751/2.

LABOURERS.—Liverpool Saw Mill Proprietors' Association v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for alteration of rates of wages and other working rules. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Men concerned shall be granted 2½d. per hour increase on their present rate of wages on and from 1st May, 1918. (2) Other claims not established, but agreement made that any general advance given to employees named and classed under Rule (3) of the working rules shall apply to benders and shaft dressers. Issued 7th June. I.C. 3152/2.

FEMALE WORKERS ON TEXTILE FIELD EQUIPMENT, &c.—Waring & Gillow, Ltd. (White City) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Women of 18 years and over or girls under 18 years to receive advance of 3s. 6d. or 1s. 9d. respectively per full week. Issued 13th June. Effective as from beginning of first full pay following 1st May, 1918. I.C. 2197/6.

SAWYERS, MACHINISTS, SAW SHARPENERS.—The Liverpool Saw Mills Proprietors' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Claim—Application for (1) increase of 3¼d. per hour on present respective rates of men concerned. (2) Increase of weekly wages of apprentices concerned to 19s., 21s., 26s., 31s., 43s. 3d. in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th or 5th year respectively. (3) Payment of said advances to date as from 1st May, 1918. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—All claims established except in the case of apprentices in the 5th year, whose standard rate of wages shall be 40s. per week. Certain alteration of Rule (8) of Machinists' Working Rules agreed between parties. Issued 15th June. I.C. 3172/2.

SAWYERS, WOOD AND TIN CASEMAKERS, &c.—The Manchester District Wood and Metal Casemakers Employers' Association v. Manchester, Salford and Bolton Packing Casemakers' Society, The General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Chairman of Conference—An Officer of the Ministry of Labour. Agreement made by which (1) wages of wood and tin casemakers shall be £3 5s. 6d. per week of 53 hours. Cutters out and working foremen shall receive advance of 7s. 6d. per week; apprentices shall be dealt with according to existing agreement; piece-workers shall be advanced pro rata. These increases shall cover any claim for a 12½ per cent. advance and shall take effect as from 1st June, 1918, and first week's payment thereof shall be payable as on 7th or 8th June, 1918. (2) Case of sawyers decided by negotiation between the parties. (3) Reinstatement of workmen settled. Issued 18th June. I.C. 3866/2.

Chemical, Explosives, Brick, Pottery and Glass Trades.

LIME AND SILICA OPERATIVES.—The Lime Firms, Ltd. and the Carmarthen Silica Co., Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Labourers' Union. Claim—Application for 10s. increase per week. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. le Breton, K.C., O.B.E. Award—Men concerned shall receive 4s. increase per full week as from 30th March, 1918. Issued 6th June. I.C. 2700/2.

ENGINE-DRIVERS, MOULDERS, LABOURERS, &c.—The Templeton Dinas Silica Brick and Cement Co., Ltd. v. Welsh Artizans United Association. Claim—(1) That men concerned shall be paid corresponding wages paid for similar work at the nearest neighbouring works. (2) That a new tonnage rate of 2s. 2d. per ton shall be fixed for quarrymen. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. le Breton, K.C., O.B.E. Award—Engine-drivers, moulders, panners, crushermen, handymen and setters shall receive 3s. increase per full week. Temperers, labourers, wheelers and firemen 2s. increase per week. Bearers-off and youths under 18 years 1s. increase per week. (2) Claim not established. Issued 8th June. Effective as from beginning of first full pay after date of this award. I.C. 2670/2.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—Kynoch-Arklow, Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Claim—(1) Application by the employees for increase of wages. (2) Claim by the firm for reduction of wages and overtime to Dublin rates. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—(1) Wages of men concerned shall be increased by ½d. per hour as from commencement of first full pay in last working week beginning in May. (2) Claim not established. Issued 12th June. I.C. 2511/2.

PAINT MIXERS, PAINT GRINDERS AND LABOURERS.—Davison & Sons, Ltd., Taylor Tregent & Co., Glover Mathers & Co. v. The National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—Application that (1) the 47 hour agreement which came into operation in September, 1914, affecting certain industries in Liverpool and district should be extended to cover the firms' employees engaged as above. (2) For 12½ per cent. bonus. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Claim not established. (2) Claim (2) to be settled by a general application for extension of the 12½ per cent. bonus to the class of occupation to which workmen concerned belong. Issued 28th June. I.C. 3628/2.

Food Trades.

MALE AND FEMALE MARGARINE OPERATIVES.—Jurgens, Ltd. (Purfect) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour, Workers' Union, Builders' Labourers' Union, Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, National Union of General Workers, Operative Bricklayers' Society. Claim—Application for specified increase of wages. Chairman of Conference—An

officer of the Ministry of Labour. Agreement arrived at by which (1) there shall be paid to all men of 18 years and upwards, other than those in receipt of the 12½ per cent. bonus and in lieu of present time-keeping bonus of 9s., a war wage of 12s. per normal week. Such payment to be made to men engaged on outside construction work as from 1st May, and to inside workmen as from 30th May, 1918. (2) Female workers in the factory shall be paid 5s. war wage per normal week as from 30th May. Issued 3rd June. I.C. 5823.

DOCK LABOURERS.—Raw Sugar Association of Greenock, Ltd. v. Greenock General Porters' Labourers' Benefit Society. Claim—Application for increase of wages and other alterations in working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. I. M. Irvine, K.C. Award—(1) Rate of wages to be increased by 2d. an hour as from beginning of day shift on 6th May, 1918. (2) Certain alterations as to payment for broken work. (3) Time and place for payment of night shift wages arranged. Issued 7th June, 1918. I.C. 2877/2.

MANAGERS, MANAGERESSES AND SHOP ASSISTANTS.—Ridgway's, Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks. Claim—Application for alteration of rates of wages and dinner-hour regulation. Arbitrator—Mr. C. M. le Breton, K.C., O.B.E. Award—(1) Wages of managers and manageresses concerned shall be increased by 5s. per full week. Male and female assistants of 18 years and over or under 18 years shall receive 3s. and 1s. 6d. increase per full week respectively. (2) Claim to have the Manchester shops closed for the dinner-hour not established. Issued 18th June. Effective as from and including first day in May, 1918. I.C. 3336/2.

OPERATIVE BAKERS.—Master Bakers of Arbroath v. Arbroath Branch of Operative Bakers' Federal Union. Claim—Application with regard to rate of wages and working time per week. Arbitrator—Professor I. M. Irvine, K.C. Award—(1) Wages of journeymen bakers shall be increased by 8s. 6d. per week, making minimum rate 57s. 6d. per full week. Early men shall be paid 2s. per week in addition to ordinary minimum weekly rate of 57s. 6d. These advances to date as from 3rd June, 1918. (2) Working time per week fixed as from 24th June, 1918. Issued 18th June, 1918. I.C. 3254/2.

OPERATIVE BAKERS.—Arbroath Co-operative Advisory Board acting on behalf of Co-operative Societies in Arbroath v. Arbroath Branch of Operative Bakers' Federal Union. Arbitrator—Professor I. M. Irvine, K.C. Claim and award the same as in the above finding with regard to the master bakers of Arbroath. Issued 18th June. I.C. 3254/3.

PRESERVE WORKERS.—Carr, White & Co., Ltd. (Wigton) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for advance in rates. Chairman of Conference—Officer of C. I. C. Department. Agreement made by which (1) Motor men delivering jam shall have assistant if they so desire. (2) Piece rates may be adjusted to give time and quarter on time rates. (3) All men and women shall be paid an advance of 2s. per week, plus a good time-keeping bonus of 3s. for men and 1s. 6d. for women. (4) All persons under 18 shall be paid an advance of 1s. per week, plus a good time-keeping bonus of 1s. All these advances to be merged in any advance made in Trade Board rates within four months from 28th June. Issued 28th June. Effective as from 27th June, 1918. I.C. 3226/2.

Printing Trades.

WOMEN WORKERS.—The Coventry Master Printers' Association and Bushill & Sons, Ltd. v. The National Union of Printing and Paper Workers. Claim—Application for advance of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Robertson. Award—Women of 18 years of age and over and girls under 18 years of age to receive increases of 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. per week respectively. Issued 27th June. Effective as from first pay day following 1st July for the week previous to such pay day and thereafter. I.C. 3411/2.

Leather Trades.

TANNERY OPERATIVES, &c.—Edwin Ellis & Co. (Harvey Lane, Bermondsey) v. The Workpeople in their Employ. Claim—Application for (1) increase in time rates. (2) Discontinuance of deduction of 1s. 3d. per 100 hides (tabling). Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—Claims not established. Issued 8th June. I.C. 3337/2.

FEMALE MACHINISTS.—John Douglas, Son & Co. (Dudley) v. Union of Saddlers and General Leather Workers. Claim—Application that terms of award to female machinists of 9th Nov., 1917, should be made applicable to workers concerned. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) That making of officers' leggings and aviator belts can be included within classes of work to which above award applied. (2) That rates, conditions and bonus determined in said award shall apply to machinists who have been engaged as such on leather work for one year. (3) That present method of payment may remain unchanged if total earnings per full ordinary week are not less than those established by said award. (4) That application of said award shall be effective from 1st April. (5) That said award shall apply to any other work for naval and military purposes and to civil work of same kind. Issued 29th June. I.C. 1268/3.

Transport Workers.

LABOURERS.—Peterhead Coal Merchants and Stevedores v. North of Scotland Horse and Motormen's Association.

Claim—Application with regard to conditions of labour. Arbitrator—Sheriff A. J. Louttit Laing. Award—(1) The agreement of 12th May, 1917, regulated and altered in detail. (2) In three of specified advances granted under Clause (7) of the said agreement an advance shall be given of 35 per cent. or 40 per cent. in cases where a vessel loads more than ten tons or ten tons and under respectively. (3) Claim that similar equitable conditions of employment and remuneration should be instituted for each of the seaport towns in the county not established. Issued 6th June. I.C. 2655/2.

HORSE KEEPERS, WASHERS, DRIVERS, &c.—Joseph Tomlinson & Sons, Ltd., Reuben Thomson, Ltd., John Heath & Sons, Taxi Cab and Horse Cab Proprietors v. Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Chairman of Conference—An Officer of the Ministry of Labour. Agreement arrived at by which (1) there shall be paid as on and from 21st or 22nd of June, 1918, to male horse keepers, harness cleaners and washers a wage of 40s. per week; funeral bearers shall receive 1s. or 2s. per week according to arrangement. Wages of taxi and horse cab drivers, including females, shall be advanced by 1s. (2) Existing conditions with regard to hours shall remain unaltered. Issued 19th June. I.C. 3412/2.

STOREHOUSEMEN.—The Glasgow Storekeepers' Association v. The National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Claim—Certain advances on the rates and wages paid to the various grades of employees in the storehouses. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Advance of 2d. per hour on present rates, making the new rates for weighers, fully qualified men and jobbers 1s., 11½d., and 11½d. respectively, the advance to be accepted in full satisfaction of any claim with respect to the 12½ per cent. bonus to time-workers. (2) The starting wage for non-qualified or inexperienced men to be 45s. per full ordinary week, the length of the probationary period to be fairly determined by reference to the aptitude and efficiency of the individual workman, but to be not less than one month. (3) Overtime rate to be 1s. per hour. Issued 25th June. Effective on and after 6th May in the case of permanent men and on and from 10th June in the case of jobbers. I.C. 680/2.

Public Utility Services.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.—The Exmouth Urban District Council v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. E. Page, K.C. Award—(1) Total wages of persons concerned shall be increased by £10 per week, to be divided as appears in a memorandum dated 6th June, 1918, and signed by representatives of the parties. Such increase shall date from 25th April, 1918, and arrears shall be paid forthwith. (2) Overtime shall be paid for at rate of time and a half as from 6th June, 1918. Issued 12th June. I.C. 3046/2.

Miscellaneous.

FEMALE BUTTON WORKERS.—Buttons, Ltd. (Birmingham) v. Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Award—Earnings of all women of 18 years and over and girls under 18 years, other than those on the staff, employed at Portland Street Works, whether working on time or on a system of payment by results shall be advanced by 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively per full week. Issued 3rd June. Effective on and after 7th June, 1918. I.C. 1954/2.

SPECIAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

(For Women Employed on Munitions Work.)

ENGINEERING WORKERS.—The Crossley Motors, Ltd. (Gorton) v. The National Federation of Women Workers and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—Complaints as to rates of wages paid to women engaged on certain specified operations. Award—(1) Women on piece-work on No. 9 Herbert Turret Lathes shall receive their previous piece rates, plus 11s. per week of 53 hours, plus the war advance of 3s. 6d. per week prescribed by Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918, No. 31. (2) When a job, customarily done by men at an established piece-work price, is now done by women in the same way as by the men, the piece-work price for the women shall be that established for the men, and the women shall receive in addition the women's war advance of 6s. per week prescribed by Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917, No. 781, and Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918, No. 31. When the job is done by women in the same way as by the men, except that the setting-up is done for them, the piece-work price for women shall be that established for the men less 10 per cent., the women to receive the additional 6s. per week war advance. (3) Women employed on (a) centre lathes No. 6 Herbert Turret lathes and milling machines, and No. 4 Herbert Turret lathes, shall be guaranteed time rates of 8d. and 7d. per hour respectively, plus the war advance of 6s. per week. Issued 5th June. Effective in the case of (1) as from 1st Jan., 1918; otherwise, as from beginning first full pay in May, 1918. I.C. 85/2.

WELDERS.—London and District Association of Engineering Employers, for the Sopwith Aviation Co. v. Society of Women Welders. Claim—Application for increase of wages for certain women. Award—(1) Two specified operatives, in view of the range of their work and their skill, shall be paid skilled fitters' rate, minus 10 per cent. and plus the war advances for

women at present in operation. Three others shall be paid a rate of 9d. per hour in addition. Issued 12th June. I.C. 4273.

WOMEN ENGAGED ON CONTRACT WORK FOR THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.—Morgan & Smith, Ltd. (Hove) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Application for increase of wage. Award—Wages of all women over 18 and girls under 18 years, employed on or after 25th Jan., 1918, on above work, shall be advanced by 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively per ordinary week, such increase to merge in the advances given by the Consolidated Order from the date of the operation of that Order in the establishment. These advances shall be paid without deduction, and any deductions made on account of the overpayment alleged by the firm at the hearing shall be refunded. Issued 14th June. I.C. 2653/2.

SHELL WORKERS.—John M. Henderson & Co. (Aberdeen) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—(1) Women engaged on same operation as men shall receive, as from date of the alteration of specified piece prices, the same piece prices as the men. (2) Piece-work prices for face bore and tap, finish turn body and radius, and groove and serrate shall be advanced by 20 per cent., those for other operations by 15 per cent. These advances shall be paid as from first full pay following 10th May, 1918. Issued 14th June. I.C. 3253/2.

AIRCRAFT WORKERS.—George Trollope & Sons and Colls & Sons, Ltd. (London) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for certain retrospective payment of increase in wages. Award—Wages of women over 18 and girls under 18 years of age shall be advanced by 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively per week as from beginning of first full pay in Feb., 1918, up to 23rd March, 1918, when said advances shall merge with the increase paid by the firm as from that date. Issued 14th June. I.C. 2518/2.

AIRCRAFT WORKERS.—British Caudron Co., Ltd. (Represented by London and District Association of Engineering Employers) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—After a probationary period of three weeks girls under 18 employed on dope shall be paid at the rate of not less than 5½d. per hour. Issued 14th June. Effective as from beginning of first full pay in May, 1918. I.C. 3201/2.

AIRCRAFT WORKERS.—The Sadgrove Aircraft Co. (Essex) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—(1) As from beginning of first full pay following 4th April, 1918, all women employed continuously on dope shall receive minimum rate of 7d. per hour and those employed on dope and other work alternately 6½d. per hour. (2) The advance of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. to women over and under 18 years respectively shall be paid as from beginning of first full pay following 4th April, 1918. Issued 14th June. I.C. 2913/2.

BAND SAWYERS AND SPINDLE MOULDING MACHINISTS.—J. Sagar & Co., Ltd. (Halifax) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—Women concerned shall be paid in accordance with Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918, No. 546, para. (3) (c. to g.) and subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. as mentioned therein. Issued 14th June. I.C. 3023/2.

NAVIES.—Edmund Nuttall & Co. (Manchester) v. Women Employees on the Construction of New Steel Works for Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth (Openshaw). Claim—Application for increase of wages. Award—Women concerned shall be paid a rate of 8d. per hour. Issued 14th June. I.C. 5621/2.

SHELL GAUGERS.—Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd. v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Claim—Application that certain women employed in the shell forge shop should receive the 12½ per cent. award from 13th Oct. and 5s. from first pay in Dec. Award—Claim not established. Issued 15th June. I.C. 2981/3.

BRASS FOUNDRY WORKERS.—J. and W. Kirkham, Ltd. v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for increases of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. per week to women over 18 years of age and to girls under 18 respectively as from 15th Dec., 1917. Award—The above payments shall be made as from 11th March, 1918. Issued 19th June. I.C. 3501/2.

HOSEIERY OPERATIVES.—Kilgour & Walker, Ltd. (Berryden Mills, Aberdeen) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for alteration of rates of wages and other working conditions. Award—(1) Piece-workers over and under 18 years, other than learners, shall be guaranteed a day rate of 24s. 6d. and 18s. 6d. respectively per week of 55 hours. (2) Time-workers over and under 18 years, other than learners, shall be paid a time rate of 5½d. and 4½d. per hour respectively. (3) Rates of learners fixed in detail. (4) Women employed on teaching shall be paid guaranteed rate of 5½d. per hour. (5) Overtime payments arranged and fines for broken needles abolished. (6) Other claims not established. Issued 21st June. Effective as from commencement of first full pay next after date of this award. I.C. 1735/2.

CANTEEN ATTENDANTS AT CATERING DEPARTMENT.—Vickers, Ltd. v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—That women over 18 should receive a minimum rate of 6d. per hour; that girls under 18 should receive minimum rates laid down in Statutory Rules and Orders number 1119; and that all women and girls should receive the increase laid down in Statutory Rules and Orders number 781 and 31, together with any further increase that may be granted by

the Ministry of Munitions. Award—That female canteen workers employed by the firm at Erith who do not consume meals provided by the firm between 2 p.m. on Saturdays and 7 a.m. on Mondays, and who do not live in the hostels provided by the firm, shall as from the date of this award be paid an advance of 7s. per week. Other claims not established. Issued 24th June. Effective as from date of award. I.C. 2151/2.

TRAMWAY WORKERS.—Glasgow Corporation Tramways Department v. The Municipal Employees' Association. Claim—Application for 15s. per week over pre-war rates to be paid to female car cleaners and other female grades employed in night work and day work on depot staff. Award—(1) Women car cleaners in receipt of total war advances of 3s. and 5s. to receive further advances of 6s. and 4s. respectively, controller women to receive an additional 1s. (2) Right of the Corporation to pay an advance less by 2s. to women during the first six months of employment not to be prejudiced by award. Issued 25th June. Effective as from date of award. I.C. 3473/2.

PACKING CASE MAKERS.—Mallinson & Eckersley, Rear & Co., Smith, Wilson & Batty, Warwick Sawmills, Ltd., Kay & Sons, Ltd., Lloyd's Packing Warehouses, Ltd. v. the Manchester, Salford, and Bolton Packing Case Makers' Society. Claim—For a minimum wage of 30s. per week, the parties agreeing that any award made should take effect from 1st June. Award—Women over 18 years of age shall, during a probationary period of 8 weeks, be paid a rate of 5d. per hour; subsequently at rate of 6d. per hour. All women shall, in addition, receive a war advance of 6s. per full ordinary week. Issued 27th June. Effective as from 1st June. I.C. 4147/2.

MACHINE OPERATIVES, TOOL AND TEXTILE ROLLER MAKERS.—T. Ryder & Son, Ltd. (Bolton) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application that women over 18 years of age and girls under 18 years should receive advances of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively as from 15th Dec. Award—Advances claimed awarded, any advance given to the women and girls concerned since 15th Dec. to merge in the advance awarded. Issued 27th June. I.C. 3502/2.

GAS WORKERS.—South Metropolitan Gas Co. v. National Federation of Women Workers. Claim—Application for certain increases of wages. Award—Claims not established. Issued 28th June. I.C. 1718/2.

SPRING MAKERS.—FitzPatrick & Co. v. the Workers' Union. Claim—Advances of wages of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. to women of 18 years of age and over and to girls under 18 respectively, as from 15th December. Award—As firm have been paying from March, 1918, the rates prescribed by Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917, No. 891, and the war advances prescribed by Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917, No. 781, and 1918, No. 31, the tribunal make no award. Issued 27th June. I.C. 2781/12.

SPRING MAKERS.—The National Employers' Federation (representing the Dart Spring Co., Smith Bros. & Hill, the Empire Spring Co.) v. the Workers' Union. Claim—Advances of wages of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. to women of 18 years of age and over and to girls under 18 respectively, as from 15th December. Award—Wages of women over 18 years of age and of girls under 18 years to be advanced by 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively per ordinary working week. Issued 19th June. Effective as from first full pay following 17th May, 1918. I.C. 2781/13.

SPRING MAKERS.—The National Employers' Federation (representing the Springs, Ltd.) v. the Workers' Union. Claim—Advances of wages of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. to women of 18 years of age and over and to girls under 18 respectively, as from 15th December. Award—As firm have been paying from 27th April, 1918, the rates prescribed by Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917, No. 891, and the war advances prescribed by Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917, No. 781, and 1918, No. 31, the tribunal make no award. Issued 27th June. I.C. 2781/14.

SPRING MAKERS.—The Lion Spring Co. v. the Workers' Union. Claim—Advances of wages of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. to women of 18 years of age and over and to girls under 18 respectively, as from 15th December. Award—Women over 18 years of age to be paid at rate of 5½d. per hour, plus war advance of 6s. per week of 50 hours. Girls under 18 to be paid certain specified rates. The advances prescribed are to merge in the advances laid down in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918, No. 546, as from the date of the operation of that order in the establishment. Issued 27th June. Effective as from first full pay following 17th May, 1918. I.C. 2781/15.

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION.

Building and Allied Trades.

Rowbotham & Co. (represented by the Air Ministry, Department of Works and Buildings) v. Operative Bricklayers' Society, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Plasterers' Society, United Builders' Labourers' Union and Navvies' Union. The men are employed at the Minchinhampton and Leightert Aerodromes. Award—Bricklayers, carpenters, joiners and plasterers to receive an increase to 1s. 2d. an hour, and labourers to 11d. an hour. Issued 7th June. (1540)

W. Pattinson & Sons, Ltd. (Ruskington) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and United Builders'

Labourers' Union. The men concerned are engaged in the manufacture of Nissen huts and work of a similar character, and are to receive a bonus of 12½ per cent. on their earnings. Issued 7th June. (1541)

Aldous, Ltd. (Brightlingsea) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Claim for the hourly rate of wages to be increased and an alteration in the hours worked before overtime is paid. Award—Claim not established. Issued 7th June. (1544)

Creighton Construction Co., Ltd. v. Barrow-in-Furness Operatives' Federation. Award—The bricklayers, carpenters, painters and labourers concerned are to receive a bonus of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. on earnings to time and piece-workers respectively. Issued 11th June. (1556)

Charles Barnes & Sons, F. J. Seward, Hodder & Sons, Henry Barnes & Sons, Messrs. Chislett, H. R. King (Frome) (represented by Mr. Albert Barnes) v. Workers' Union. Award—The tradesmen and labourers concerned are to receive an increase of 1d. an hour; also overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a quarter after ten hours have been worked; on Saturday, time and a half after six hours, and Sunday, double time. Issued 12th June. (1570)

Sheffield Master Builders' Association (now known as the Sheffield, Rotherham and District Building Trades Employers' Association) and Sheffield, Rotherham and District Plumbers' Association v. Operative Section of the Sheffield Building Trades Conciliation Board, Bricklayers' Trade Protection, Sick and Burial Society, National Amalgamated Union of Labour and United Operative Plumbers' Association. Award—(1) Allowances such as travelling time or walking money, lodging money, outworking allowances, &c., are not to be regarded as earnings in calculating the amount upon which the 12½ per cent. war bonus on earnings is paid. (2) That the special allowance of two hours made by Dick, Kerr & Co., Ltd., to workmen engaged at Norton Aerodrome Works is not included in earnings for the calculation of the 12½ per cent. Issued 18th June. (1634)

Alexander McRitchie (Dundee) v. Scottish National Operative Plasterers' Federal Union. Award—War bonus of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. on earnings to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively. Issued 18th June. (1635)

Richard Costain & Son (Liverpool) v. Operative Painters' Society. Decision—Claim of the painters concerned not established. Issued 19th June. (1640)

May & Butcher, Ltd. (Maldon) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned are labourers engaged by the firm on maintenance work in connection with Admiralty coast defence work; they are plain time-workers and are to receive the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. Issued 19th June. (1642)

Birmingham Building Trades Employers' Federation v. Birmingham and District Allied Building Trades. The Committee decided that the 1d. an hour advance granted by the Birmingham Building Trades Employers' Association in April, 1914, was not a war advance. The men concerned are to receive an additional war advance of 1½d. an hour as from the 31st May, 1918. Issued 20th June. (1653)

W. Lee & Sons, Ltd. (Aston) (members of the Birmingham Building Trades Employers' Association) v. Mr. G. P. Ward and Mr. A. Lane (representing the firm's employees). Claim—For the 12½ per cent. paid by the firm since April to date back to 1st January. Decision—Claim not established. Issued 20th June. (1654)

J. Parkinson & Son, Ltd. v. United Builders' Labourers' Union and Navvies, Builders' Labourers and General Labourers' Union. Claim in respect of labourers working at Harlecot Repair Depot, Shrewsbury, Shawbury Hostel, Shawbury, and Turnhill Hostel, Market Drayton. Award—Present rate of 10½d. an hour to be increased to 11d. from first pay after 23rd May. Issued 20th June. (1667)

G. Godson & Sons, Ltd. (Kilburn) v. Operative Bricklayers' Society and United Builders' Labourers' Union (Scaffolders and Navvies). Claim—Increase in pay and allowances to building operatives concerned. Award—Claim not established. Issued 21st June. (1671)

Plymouth and District Association of Building Trade Employers v. Plymouth and District Operative Building Trades Association. Decision—Agreement between the parties does not show advance granted to be in satisfaction of 12½ per cent. bonus. Issued 26th June. (1703)

Henry Boot & Sons, Ltd. (Westminster), Ministry of Munitions, H.M. Office of Works, Air Ministry (Department of Works and Buildings), Admiralty (Contracts Department), War Office and Road Board v. Operative Bricklayers' Society and Operative Stone Masons' Society. Claim—Payment of "fixing" rates to London bricklayers and masons employed on artificial stone fixing in the provinces. Award—Claim not established. Issued 26th June. (1704)

Thomas Edge (Woolwich) v. United Order of General Labourers of London and Operative Bricklayers' Society. The men concerned are employed at the firm's Fuel Research Works, Greenwich. Decision—The claim for an allowance of 1s. instead of 6d. now paid and the alteration of wet time allowance not established. Issued 26th June. (1705)

Holloway Bros., Ltd. (London) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—The men concerned to receive free return tickets to their homes from Rosyth provided they remain until job completed. The claims for subsistence

allowance and free travelling vouchers every 6 weeks not established. Issued 26th June. (1712)

Mining and Quarrying.

Penlee and St. Ives Stone Quarries, Ltd. v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned to receive a war advance in wages of 3s. a week. Issued 18th June. (1624)

Carron Co. (Falkirk) v. Lanarkshire Miners' County Union. Claim—Advance of 2d. a ton to char-fillers employed at Cadder Coal and Ironstone Mines (No. 17 Pit). Award—Claim not established. Issued 20th June. (1662)

North Staffordshire Coking and By-Product Works Owners' Association v. National Union of Cokemen and By-Product Workers. Award—The basis rates of the men concerned increased and added thereto the percentage and war bonus of the Midland Federation Area Coal Conciliation Board and a further war bonus of 1s. 6d. a day. Issued 27th June. (1717)

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

Workington Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Award—The men concerned, viz., wagon builders and carpenters, employed by the above firm, are to receive an advance in their rate of wages of 2s. a week. Issued 12th June. (1574)

Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Co., Ltd., Koppers Coke Oven and By-Product Co. (Ebbw Vale) v. South Wales and Monmouthshire Building Trades' Federation. Award—The building operatives employed by the firms are to receive the following rates of wages: masons, bricklayers, plumbers, joiners, plasterers, 1s. 2½d. an hour, painters 1s. 1½d., labourers 11½d., and in addition a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. Issued 13th June. (1583)

Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., and the Farnley Iron Co., Ltd. v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Award—From the first pay following 8th May a war advance of 5 per cent. on pre-war rates. Issued 13th June. (1584)

Stobie Steel Co. (Dunston-on-Tyne) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. The furnacemen, cranimen and pitmen concerned are to receive a war bonus of 30s. a week of six shifts, any existing war bonus to merge therein; an allowance is to be made in respect of the bonus for extra shifts worked in accordance with the practice of the firm. Issued 17th June. (1613)

Stobie Steel Co. (Dunston-on-Tyne) v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Award—The furnacemen, cranimen and pitmen concerned are to receive a war bonus of 30s. a week of six shifts, any existing war bonus to merge therein; an allowance is to be made in respect of the bonus for extra shifts worked in accordance with the practice of the firm. Issued 17th June. (1614)

Guest, Keen & Nettlefold, Ltd. (Cardiff) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The men concerned, aged 21 years and over, are to receive a war bonus of 18s. a week over the rate paid to them on 1st Jan., 1917, any advances since that date to merge therein. The award to take effect from first pay after 24th May, 1918. Issued 18th June. (1630)

Ebbw Vale Steel and Iron Co., Ltd. (Mon.) v. South Wales Miners' Federation. Claim—An advance in wages and payment for overtime to watchmen. Award—Claim not established. Issued 21st June. (1672)

North of England Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association and Steel Ingot Makers' Association (representing John Spencer & Co. (Newburn), and South Durham Steel and Iron Co. (West Hartlepool) v. National Union of General Workers. Decision—The claim in respect of gas-producing men for alterations in payment for overtime, night shift, week-end rates, &c., not established. Issued 24th June. (1682)

North of England Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association and Steel Ingot Makers' Association (on behalf of the Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Palmer's Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., and the Cargo Fleet & Co., Ltd.) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—That youths employed as heaters in No. 2 cogging mill of the Consett Iron Co., Ltd., are to receive from Dec., 1917, an advance to bring the total war advance to 10s. a week minimum. The Committee gave no order in regard to the other part of the claim relating to overtime, week-end rates, &c., in respect of the gas-producing men concerned. Issued 24th June. (1683)

Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd. (Sheffield) v. National Union of Clerks. Claim—For an alteration of conditions existing prior to the war in respect of certain clerical workers in the employ of the firm. Award—Claim not established. Issued 20th June. (1666)

B. C. Barton & Sons (Granville Iron Works, Birmingham) v. Workers' Union. Award—The 12½ per cent. bonus paid by the firm not to be made retrospective. The parties to discuss whether or to what extent the 7½ per cent. was taken into account in the fixing of new piece-work prices. Overtime at the rate of time and a quarter for first four hours and time and a half thereafter. Double time for Sundays and recognised holidays. Issued 26th June. (1696)

Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd. (Parkhead) v. Mr. James Paterson, Mr. Robert Walker, Mr. John Howatson, Mr. Alexander Livingstone, Maintenance Engineers in the Firm's Employ. Award—The Committee on Production award of 28th Dec., 1917 (Steel Works, Scotland) to apply to the maintenance engineers concerned. Issued 26th June. (1713)

Scottish Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. (Coatbridge) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—Time and a half to be paid on first four days in the Glasgow Fair holiday, and first four days in the New Year holiday period in addition to any extra pay recognised for New Year's Day and Glasgow Fair Saturday. Issued 26th June. (1714)

R. Heath & Sons, Ltd. (Biddulph Valley Coal and Iron Works) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The clerks concerned, aged 21 years and over, other than those receiving advances given by the Controller of Coal Mines, to receive a war advance of 25s. a week, their present 20s. advance to merge therein. Issued 27th June. (1721)

Wm. Beardmore, Ltd. (Mossend and Paisley) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The clerks concerned are to receive a war advance of 5s. a week in lieu of a claim to the 12½ per cent. bonus. Issued 28th June. (1728)

Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd. (Parkhead) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The clerks in the employ of the firm aged 21 years and over are to receive a war advance of 5s. a week. Issued 28th June. (1740)

Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.

Burman & Sons, Ltd. (General Manufacturers, Birmingham) v. Workers' Union. Award—That piece-workers are to receive the bonus of 7½ per cent. on earnings. The Committee also approved the payment of 12½ per cent. bonus to plain time-workers which the employers had already granted to their munitions workers. Issued 6th June. (1535)

Elm Park Works (Tooting) v. Workers' Union. Award—The pressure gauge makers (piece-workers) are to receive an advance of 2s. 6d. a week and the labourers concerned employed by the firm at present receiving a total war bonus of 10s. a week, an additional bonus of 10s. a week. Issued 6th June. (1536)

Leeds and District Engineering Employers' Association (representing the Schoen Steel Wheel Co., Ltd.) v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. The claim on behalf of the men engaged in the press shop department of the above firm for a war bonus was not established as the men concerned already receive advances under the general awards of the Committee on Production plus the 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 6th June. (1537)

George Saxon & Co., Ltd. v. Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen. The claim for the payment of a bonus of 12½ per cent. was not established, since the draughtsmen concerned have received a war advance of 25s. a week, 5s. thereof being in lieu of the 12½ per cent. Issued 6th June. (1539)

Rowhedge Ironworks Co., Ltd. (Rowhedge), and Rennie, Forrest, Ltd. (Wivenhoe) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—The men concerned aged 18 years and under 21 are to receive an advance of 2s. 6d. a week from 1st April to first pay in Dec., 1917. In the case of the sawyer in the employ of the Rowhedge Ironworks Co., Ltd., the Committee recommend the company to consider the revision of his rate of pay. Issued 7th June. (1545)

Lighter Steel Industries (The Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association) v. Pen and Pocket Blade Forgers and Smithers' Protection Society. Claim—For approval of agreement with regard to rates of pay. Award—Except as regards current Admiralty contracts to which agreement shall not apply, a further general advance of 12½ per cent. is granted to the men concerned, payable on 8th April, 1918. Issued 7th June. (1548)

McWhirter Roberts & Co. (Poplar) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The men concerned, viz. semi-skilled workers such as store and bakers' oven makers, and men engaged in fitting and repairing same, are to receive an increase to their wages of 3s. a week. Issued 10th June. (1550)

Standard Small Arms Co., Ltd. (Birmingham) v. Birmingham and District Joint Committee of Engineering Trade Unions and the Workers' Union. Claim—The payment of the 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings to time-workers and the 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings to piece-workers in addition to a 20 per cent. bonus already paid. Award—That the bonus of 20 per cent. which was granted in July, 1915, upon the basis time rates is to merge in the 12½ per cent. bonus payable to time-workers, and the 7½ per cent. bonus payable to piece-workers. Issued 11th June. (1559)

J. Holroyd & Co. v. Rochdale and District Engineering Allied Trades. Award—The men concerned are excluded from participation in the 7½ per cent. bonus, the firm having already adjusted and improved the bonus scheme in operation, whereby the men receive an equivalent consideration to the 12½ per cent. bonus to time-workers. Issued 11th June. (1562)

Birmingham Small Arms Co., Ltd. v. Birmingham and District Joint Committee of Engineering Trade Unions. Award—That the men concerned are excluded from participation in the 7½ per cent. bonus to piece-workers, being in receipt of its equivalent under the revised bonus scheme the firm are paying. Issued 11th June. (1563)

Ferranti, Ltd. (represented by the Manchester District Engineering Trades Employers' Association) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Steam Engine Makers' Society, United Machine Workers' Association, Electrical Trades Union, and the Scientific Instrument Makers' Society. Award—The men concerned are excluded from participation in the 7½ per cent.

bonus, having already received an equivalent consideration for the 12½ per cent. bonus paid to time-workers. Issued 11th June. (1564)

Components, Ltd. (Birmingham) v. Birmingham and District Joint Committee of Engineering Trades Unions. Claim—7½ per cent. bonus to piece-workers. Award—The men concerned received an equivalent consideration under the revised bonus scheme adopted by the firm in December, 1917. Issued 11th June. (1557)

Francis Shaw & Co. (Manchester) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—War bonus on earnings of 7½ per cent. The additions made by the firm to time rates not to be regarded as a bonus to merge therein. Issued 11th June. (1558)

John Russell & Co., Ltd. (Walsall and Wednesbury) v. National Union of Clerks. The claim for a further advance in wages and the retrospective payment of the 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings was not established. Issued 12th June. (1575)

Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd. (Portersfield, Rénfrew) v. National Union of Clerks. The claim for an increase in wages not established. Issued 12th June. (1579)

Wagon Repairers' Association Wages Board v. United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers. Award—The claim for an increase of wages not established. Issued 12th June. (1581)

Boat, Yacht and Allied Trades Association, Ltd. v. Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association. Award—The claim for a revision of the rates of wages and hours worked not established. Issued 12th June. (1582)

Southampton Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Plumbers' mates cleaning soil pipes, urinals, &c., on troopships are to be paid 6d. a day extra, and for similar work at hospitals or native quarters 1s. a day, as "dirty money." Boiler shop workers employed on masts, &c., over 15 feet from the deck to receive 1d. an hour. Men engaged in removing coal from bunkers, ½d. an hour. The award does not apply to piece-workers and relates only to repair work. Issued 12th June. (1597)

John Brown & Co., Ltd. (Glasgow) (represented by the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association) v. Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association. Award—For work done in connection with the buoyancy tube spaces the men are to receive 1d. an hour for work done in the case of the inner shell, and ½d. an hour in the case of the outer shell. Issued 13th June. (1593)

Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd. v. United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers. Award—The smiths' strikers employed at the firm's Underwood Works, Paisley, are to receive an advance of 1½d. an hour. Issued 13th June. (1594)

John Brown & Co., Ltd. (Clydebank) (represented by the North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—For the payment of 21s. to each man that was engaged on a submarine trial, provided for by an agreement existing between the above-mentioned parties. Award—Claim not allowed, but a special payment of 7s. 6d. to each man granted, having regard to the fact that they were on board the vessel during the time and were available in case of need. Issued 13th June. (1595)

Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd. (Edinburgh) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The employees concerned are to receive war bonuses as follows: Males 21 years and over, 18s. a week; 18 years and under 21, 12s.; 16 years and under 18, 6s. 6d.; women 18 years and over, 10s.; and girls 16 years and under 18, 5s. a week. Issued 13th June. (1596)

Craven, Ltd. (Darnall, Sheffield), Engineers v. Joint Committee of Engineering and Allied Trades (Sheffield and District). Decision—The claim to a bonus of 12½ per cent. not established. Issued 14th June. (1598)

National Employers' Federation (representing Westley, Richards & Co., Ltd.) v. Workers' Union. Award—Plain time-workers are to receive a war bonus of 12½ per cent. on their earnings and piece-workers 7½ per cent. It was agreed by the Guardians of the Birmingham Proof House that the award should apply to the Birmingham gun trade generally. Issued 13th June. (1599)

Robert Bruce & Son (Edinburgh) and John Brown (Leith) v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. The men concerned are bricklayers and labourers employed on furnace work on board H.M. ships at Leith Docks and elsewhere, and claim a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. Decision—That no Orders made by the Minister of Munitions or the Admiralty granting a bonus to munition workers are applicable to the men concerned. Issued 13th June. (1586)

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation v. Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association. Award—Drillers and holecutters are to receive an advance of 20 per cent. on their piece-work rates from 12th March; all previous additions granted since the outbreak of war are to merge therein, with the exception of the general advance of 10 per cent. (March, 1915), 13s. (1917), and the 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 15th June. (1600)

Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Society of Amalgamated Tool Makers, Engineers and Machinists. Award—The men concerned are to receive ½d. an hour during process of dismantling guns and

while actually engaged on "dirty work." Issued 15th June. (1601)

William Beardmore & Co., Ltd. v. Staff Foremen's Committee. Decision—Claim on behalf of the foremen employed at the Parkhead Works of the firm in respect of week-end and night-work allowances was not established, nor the claim for an advance in wages, but that in calculating the war advance of 45s. a week over pre-war rates, individual increments and merit advances shall be excluded. Issued 17th June. (1607)

George Blackburn & Sons, Ltd. (Nottingham) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The men concerned who are paid as plain time-workers are to receive a war bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. Issued 17th June. (1608)

George Blackburn & Sons, Ltd. (Nottingham) v. United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers. Decision—The claim in respect of a striker who left the firm on 29th March, 1918, for the payment of the bonus of 12½ per cent. not established. Issued 17th June. (1609)

George Blackburn & Sons, Ltd. v. Iron and Steel Metal Dressers Trade Society. Award—The man concerned is a plain time-worker and is to receive a war bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. from first pay after 1st April, 1918. Issued 17th June. (1610)

George Blackburn & Sons, Ltd. (Nottingham) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—The men concerned, blacksmiths employed on maintenance work, are plain time-workers, and are to receive a war bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. from first pay after 1st April, 1918. Issued 17th June. (1611)

Joseph Sykes Bros. (Wire Card Clothing Manufacturers, Huddersfield) v. Workers' Union. Award—That the whole 20s. war advance is to be taken into account in the calculation of overtime; also the men paid as plain time-workers are to receive a war bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, and piece-workers 7½ per cent. from first pay after 1st May, 1918. Issued 17th June. (1612)

National Employers' Federation v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Decision—The Claim for an alteration of wages and working hours on behalf of the Union members employed in the Roll moulding firms in the Federation not established. Issued 17th June. (1617)

Wagon Repairers' Association (on behalf of certain wagon repairing firms at Doncaster) v. Workers' Union. Award—From the first pay following 22nd March, 1918, plain time-workers are to receive a war bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings and piece-workers 7½ per cent., any previous war advances to merge therein. Issued 17th June. (1618)

Conolly Bros., Ltd., (Blackley, Manchester) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The cable workers employed by the firm who are paid as plain time-workers are to receive a war bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings from the beginning of first pay following 11th Feb., 1918. Issued 17th June. (1619)

Richard Hornsby & Sons, Ltd. (Grantham) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The employees concerned are to receive the following war bonuses over the rates paid to them at 1st Jan., 1918, any war advance since that date to merge therein:—Males aged 21 years and over, 18s. a week; males between 18 and 21, 12s. a week; males over 16 and under 18, 6s. 6d. a week; women aged 18 and over, 10s. a week; girls over 16 but under 18, 5s. a week; the award to take effect from first pay after 1st April, 1918. Issued 17th June. (1621)

Components, Ltd. (Birmingham) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The male clerks concerned are to receive a weekly war bonus over the rates paid on 1st Jan., 1917, in the case of those aged 21 years and over 18s. and aged 18 and under 21 years 12s.; any war advances received during the intervening period to merge therein. Issued 17th June. (1623)

Dowson & Mason, Gas Plant Co. (Manchester) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—Over the rates paid to them on 1st Jan., 1917, the clerks concerned are to receive a weekly war bonus as follows, any war advances received in the interim to merge therein:—Males aged 21 years and over, 18s.; aged 18 and over but under 21 years, 12s.; 16 years and over but under 18, 6s. 6d.; females aged 18 years and over, 10s.; and girls aged 16 years but under 18, 5s. Issued 18th June. (1626)

Horton & Son, Ltd. (Darlaston) (represented by the National Employers' Federation) v. Workers' Union. The men concerned are stampers and kickers engaged on making shackles for cables. Award—The men are entitled to the bonus of 7½ per cent. under the terms of the decision of the Government dated 24th Jan., as from date specified therein. Issued 18th June. (1628)

G. R. Mather & Son, (Albion Foundry, Wellingborough) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The men concerned are foundry labourers in the employ of the firm; those paid as plain time-workers are to receive a bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent., and piece-workers 7½ per cent. Issued 18th June. (1631)

British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd. (Prescot) v. National Brass Workers and Metal Mechanics' Society. Award—The claim of the men concerned to an advance in wages and the 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings not established. Issued 18th June. (1632)

Vulcan Foundry, Ltd. (Lancashire) v. Association of Shipbuilding and Engineering Draughtsmen. Award—That a total weekly war bonus of 25s. is to be paid to the men concerned, previous war advances to merge therein. Issued 18th June. (1636)

Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Haslam Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Newton Bros., Ltd., and George Fletcher & Co., Ltd. (Derby) (represented by the Derby District Engineering Employers' Association) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The men concerned are to receive an additional war advance in wages of 5s. a week. Issued 18th June. (1633)

Geo. Adlam & Sons (Engineers, Bristol) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—W. E. Johnson to receive a weekly war bonus of 12s. and the other men concerned 18s. above the rate paid them at 1st Jan., 1917, any war advances since that date to merge therein. Issued 19th June. (1637)

Lancashire Wire Co., Ltd. (Manchester) v. Amalgamated Union of Engine and Cranemen, Boiler Firemen and Wire Rope Workers. Decision—The claim for alteration of rates for week-end and holidays not established. Issued 19th June. (1639)

British Aluminium Co., Ltd. (Staffordshire) v. Workers' Union. Award—Overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a quarter and then time and a half till starting time next day; double time for Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Fridays. The award to take effect from 25th March. Issued 19th June. (1647)

Thomas Black & Sons, Ltd. (Spade and Shovel Manufacturers, Berwick-on-Tweed) v. Workers' Union. Award—The time-workers and piece-workers are to receive a war bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. respectively. Issued 19th June. (1648)

Worthington Simpson, Ltd. (Engine Works, Newark-on-Trent) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The clerks concerned are to receive, from first pay after 10th June, 1918, weekly war advances over the rates paid to them on 1st Jan., 1917, as follows: Males aged 21 years and over, 18s.; 18 years and under 21, 12s.; 16 years and under 18, 6s. 6d.; females aged 18 years and over, 10s.; girls of 16 and under 18 years, 5s. Any war advance received since 1st Jan., 1917, are to merge therein. Issued 19th June. (1651)

Heenan & Froude, Ltd. (Engineers, Manchester) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The clerks concerned are to receive from first pay after 10th June, 1918, weekly war advances over the rates paid to them on 1st Jan., 1917, as follows: Males aged 21 years and over, 18s.; 18 years and under 21, 12s.; 16 years and under 18, 6s. 6d.; females aged 18 years and over, 10s. Any war advances received since 1st Jan., 1917, are to merge in the increases. Issued 19th June. (1652)

Callender Iron Co., Ltd. (Falkirk) (represented by the Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The clerks concerned are to receive war advances as follows: Males aged 21 years and over 18s. a week, 18 years and under 21, 12s. a week, 16 years and under 18, 6s. 6d.; females aged 18 years and over 10s. a week, and girls over 16 and under 18 years 5s. a week. Issued 20th June. (1659)

Swansea Vale Spelter Co., Ltd. v. Workers' Union. The men concerned are valvemmen, calcinermen, blockmen, tappers, &c. Award—That work done from 4 p.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday is to be paid for at time and a half, subject to the men working a minimum of 48 hours during the week. Issued 20th June. (1660)

Sheffield Engineering Employers' Federation v. National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers.—Claim—That pipe fitters employed by members of the Federation should receive the fitters' rate of Sheffield. Award—Claim not established. Issued 20th June. (1664)

MacGregor Bros., Ltd. (Leigh) v. National Union of Stove, Grate, Fender and General Light Metal Workers. Claim—That two moulders employed by the firm should be paid at a higher weekly rate of wages. Award—Claim not established. Issued 21st June. (1670)

Vulcan Foundry, Ltd. v. National Union of Clerks. Award—War advance to women clerks aged 18 years and over 10s. a week, and to girls aged 16 and under 18 years 5s. a week. Issued 21st June. (1673)

I. J. Abdela & Mitchell, Ltd. (Queen's Ferry), and J. Crichton & Co., Ltd. (Saltney) (represented by West of England Light Shipbuilders' Association) v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Claim—10 per cent. advance on piece-work rates to platers concerned. Award—To be paid to the men employed by Abdela & Mitchell, Ltd. In the case of the second firm the claim not established. Issued 21st June. (1674)

Engineering Employers' Federation v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. The Committee on Production approved agreement respecting submarine allowances at Dundee of 6d. an hour to men on repair work in tanks and certain confined spaces as specified. Issued 21st June. (1675)

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation v. Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association. Award—Piece-work prices payable to drillers and holecutters on Admiralty work to be increased by 20 per cent., all other war advances to merge therein with the exception of the general advance of 10 per cent. granted in March, 1915, the advance of 13s. given in 1917, and the 7½ per cent. bonus. Issued 21st June. (1677)

Chatteris Engineering Co., Ltd. (Cambridgeshire) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The clerks concerned are to receive from first pay after 1st April, 1918, weekly war advances over the rates paid to them on 1st Jan., 1917, as follows: Males aged 21 years and over, 18s.; 18 years and under 21, 12s.; 16 years and under 18, 6s. 6d.; females aged 18 years and over, 10s. Any advance received since 1st Jan., 1917, to merge in the increases. Issued 22nd June. (1679)

Cammell, Laird & Co. (Birkenhead) v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Decision—That any amount paid to a smith in respect of a helper or striker is deducted before calculating the earnings on which the bonus of 12½ per cent. or 7½ per cent. is paid. Issued 25th June. (1685)

Walkers Parker & Co., Ltd., Dee Bank Lead Works (Bagillt, North Wales) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—From first pay in April bonus of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. on earnings to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively. Issued 25th June. (1686)

Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd. (Birkenhead) v. United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association. Award—That plumbers engaged by the firm on installation of refrigerating plant should receive the district rate (at present 64s. 2d., inclusive of war advances, for 47 hours). Issued 25th June. (1688)

Lane & Girvan (Bonnybridge, near Glasgow) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The 5s. advance granted to the men to be included in the earnings calculated for the 12½ per cent. bonus from first pay in Dec., 1917. Issued 25th June. (1690)

Francis Morton & Co., Ltd. (Garston, Liverpool) v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—In future the platers concerned are to be subject to the rates and customs (including overtime) of the bridge-building, roofing and constructional engineering trade ruling for Manchester. Issued 25th June. (1692)

North East of Scotland Sheet Metal Workers' Masters' Association (Aberdeen) v. National Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers. Decision—That the 5s. advance granted to the men in Dec., 1917, should not merge in the 12½ per cent. bonus. Issued 25th June. (1691)

Manchester and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association v. Amalgamated Society and General Union of Carpenters and Joiners. Claim—(1) Termination of agreement of 12th May, 1917. (2) Joiners' standard rate of wages to apply to all joiners in engineering firms. Award—Not established. Issued 25th June. (1694)

National Employers' Federation (Scales and Weighing Machine Trade Section) v. Amalgamated Society of Scale Beam and Weighing Machine Makers. Award—20s. advance over pre-war rates, any advance since August, 1914 (except the 12½ per cent. bonus) to merge therein. Overtime to be paid for at time and a quarter first two hours, then time and a half. Double time for Sundays and recognised holidays; 1d. an hour dirty money when work is destructive to clothing. Issued 26th June. (1698)

Southampton Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association v. Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association. Claim—For time and a half to oxy-acetylene welders. Decision. Claim not established; but that the employers' offer of 2s. a day extra for repair work be accepted as covering the claim. Issued 26th June. (1701)

T. V. Bond (Ramsgate) v. Workers' Union. The firm are engaged on the repair of ships' engines, &c. Claim—(1) Payment of bonus of 12½ per cent. to be retrospective from 12th Oct., 1917, to 2nd Feb., 1918. (2) Advance of 5s. a week. Award—Claims not established. Issued 26th June. (1702)

Forth and Clyde and Sunnyside Iron Co., Ltd., and McDowell, Stevens & Co., Falkirk v. Central Ironmoulders' Association. Award—From the first pay following 8th June the following prices to be paid for the manufacture of 6-inch trench mortar Newton bombs, 11½d. a bomb, plus 13s. war advance, plus 7½ per cent. on earnings in the case of the first-mentioned firm, and 11½d., &c. &c., in the case of the second firm. Issued 26th June. (1709)

Aldous, Ltd. (Brightlingsea) v. Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned, riveters, drillers, helpers and labourers, are to receive 1d. an hour advance. Issued 26th June. (1706)

Preston and District Engineers and Ironfounders' Employers' Association v. Workers' Union and National Union of General Workers. Award—The labourers concerned rated at 41s. a week (including war advances) to receive an increase of 1s. Issued 26th June. (1711)

Hurst Nelson & Co., Ltd. (Motherwell) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—With the exception* of two men who are receiving a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings the clerks concerned aged 21 years and over to be given a war advance of 5s. a week. Issued 26th June. (1715)

National Employers' Federation (representing W. H. Tildesley & Co., Willenhall) v. Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers. Award—The hot stampers concerned are to be paid 7½ per cent. bonus on total gross earnings. Issued 27th June. (1720)

Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd. (Govan) (represented by the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association) v. United Boilermakers' Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society and National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Decision—

That the 5 per cent. time-keeping bonus should be paid to the men from the date of its discontinuance to 31st May, 1918, and then to cease. Issued 27th June. (1723)

National Employers' Federation (Spring Trade Section) v. Workers' Union. Claim—For an alteration of overtime rates in the Birmingham district to workers in the spring trade. Award—To time-workers time and a quarter first four hours and time and a half thereafter; time and a half all Saturday afternoon; double time for Sundays and Bank holidays. To piece-workers, quarter time on day rates for first four hours and half time thereafter; half time for Saturday afternoon; Sundays and Bank holidays single time on day rates. Issued 28th June. (1725)

Ayrshire Founders' Association, Grant, Ritchie & Co. (Kilmarnock), Robert Simpson (Hurlford), R. Howie & Co. (Kilwinning), W. Baird & Co., Ltd. (Muirkirk), J. & R. Wallace (Castle-Douglas), and Ardeer Foundry Co. (Stevenson) v. Associated Ironmoulders of Scotland. Award—War advance of 3s. a week, any advance since Jan., 1918, to merge therein. Issued 28th June. (1732)

Speedings, Ltd. (Sunderland), E. D. Nicol & Co. v. F. W. Crozer (for the Employees) Award—In lieu of the 1½d. an hour granted in Nov., 1917, the men to receive 1d. plus the 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 28th June. (1734)

Aircraft Manufacture.

Employers' Associations and Federations v. National Woodworkers' Committee. Award—Painters, polishers, dopers, upholsterers and semi-skilled and unskilled workers employed in establishments engaged in the manufacture and repair of aeroplanes and seaplanes, directly on such manufacture or repair, are to receive in the case of plain time-workers a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, and in the case of piece-workers and men working at augmented time rates fixed in lieu of piece rates or by reference to results or to output of work, a bonus of 7½ per cent. on earnings (excluding travelling time, outworking or similar allowances) from the first pay in January. (1554)

National Federation of Building Trades Employers, National Federation of Vehicle Trades, National Federation of Furniture Manufacturers, London Master Builders and Aircraft Industries Association, Yorkshire Aircraft Employers' Committee, Scottish Furniture Manufacturers' Association, and Cabinet Trades Federation v. National Federation of General Workers and United Builders' Labourers' Union. The men concerned employed in aircraft establishments (which expression includes any manufacturing establishment engaged wholly on the manufacture or repair of aeroplanes or seaplanes or of components or parts thereof, or any workshops belonging to a composite establishment in which such work is exclusively carried on) are to receive an advance of 5s. a week from first pay in January, 1918, any advance given since 1st November, 1917, to merge in the advance of 5s. a week now awarded. Having regard to the diversity which exists in respect of wages in establishments other than those indicated above, the Committee on Production make no general order as to an advance of wages to men employed on aircraft alongside other work in such other establishments. Any necessary adjustments required in these establishments are to be discussed by the parties concerned. Issued 11th June. (1555)

Higgs & Hill, Ltd. (London) v. certain of the firm's employees, carpenters, cabinet makers, labourers and painters. Claim—5s. a week, as granted to aircraft workers (March, 1918). Award—Claim not established. Issued 28th June. (1737)

Hooper & Co., Ltd. (Chelsea) v. London District Committee of the Aircraft Industry. Award—The men concerned are to receive an advance of 5s. a week, the total advance over pre-war rates not to exceed 20s., and in addition the men aged 21 years and over to receive a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, any previous payment in respect thereof to merge therein. Issued 19th June. (1646)

West of England Engineering Trades Employers' Association, Newth & Osborne, Messrs. Jenkins, Parnall & Sons v. Bristol District Woodworkers' Aircraft Committee. Claim—For the fixing of a standard rate for trimmers and french polishers in the Bristol District. Award—In view of the national movement to consider the whole question of standard rates, the present claim should be postponed. Issued 26th June. (1700)

Textile Trades.

Bradford Merchants' Association and the Bradford Master Makers-up and Packers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Stuff and Woollen Warehousemen. Award—The male and female workpeople concerned over 19 years of age are to receive a war advance of 3s. a week, and those under 19, 1s. 6d., as from first pay after 31st May, 1918. Issued 13th June. (1577)

T. Holmes & Sons v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The men concerned over 18 years of age are to receive an advance of 5s., and those under 18, 2s. 6d. a week, and the women 4s. and 2s. respectively. Issued 13th June. (1585)

Dundee and District Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, Ltd., and the Non-Associated Jute Spinners and Manufacturers' Committee (represented by the Dundee District Spinners and Manufacturers' Trade Committee) v. Dundee and District Power Loom Tenters' Society. Award—An ad-

vance of 7s. a week (in satisfaction of a claim including the 12½ per cent. bonus) is to be paid to tenters and 3s. 6d. a week to undertenters. Issued 15th June. (1603)

Kilmarnock Yarn Spinners' Association v. Workers' Union. Award—The women workers concerned aged 18 years and over are to receive a war advance of 3s. 6d. a week, and girls 1s. 9d. a week; the men concerned 4s. 6d. a week, youths of 18 years and under 21, 2s. 6d., and boys 1s. 6d. a week. Issued 15th June. (1604)

Dundee and District Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, Ltd., and the Non-Associated Jute Spinners and Manufacturers' Committee (represented by the Dundee and District Spinners and Manufacturers' Trade Committee) v. Scottish Council of Trade Unions. Award—The men concerned to receive a war advance of 7s. a week; men aged 18 years and over but under 21, and women aged 18 years and over an advance of 4s., or either sex under 18 doing adult work; others, boys and girls under 18, 2s. a week. Issued 15th June. (1605)

Arbroath Mill and Factory Owners' Association, Forfar and Merriemuir Manufacturers' Association, Kirkealdy and District Linen Manufacturers' Association, Associated Public Calenderers and Associated Public Dyers, and the Non-Associated firms N. & N. Lockhart (Kirkcaldy), and John Fergus & Co. (Leslie, Fife) v. Scottish Council of Textile Trade Unions. Award—Men aged 21 years and over are to receive a war advance of 7s. a week, 18 years and under 21 and boys under 18 doing men's full work 4s. a week, and other boys 2s. To women and girls under 18 doing women's full work 4s. a week, and other girls 2s. Issued 15th June. (1606)

Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, Hosiery Trade Section of Nottingham Chamber of Commerce, Hinckley and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association v. National Hosiery Federation. Award—That the war bonus paid to the workpeople be increased to 5d. in the shilling. Overtime 2d. an hour extra to men and 1½d. to adult women. Issued 19th June. (1645)

Central Board of Textile Employers' Associations v. National Amalgamated Union of Firemen, Enginemen, Mechanics, Motormen, and Electrical Workers. Award—The power house employees concerned to receive a war advance of 25s. as follows: 20s. from first pay in Dec., 1917, and a further 5s. from the date of this award. The claims in respect of alteration of working hours, overtime, &c., not established. Issued 25th June. (1687)

Lamb & Scott, Ltd. (representing certain manufacturers in Brechin, Scotland) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. The claim referred to maintenance mechanics in the textile and paper trade. Award—Bonus on earnings to time-workers of 12½ per cent. to men aged 21 years and over from first pay after 15th May, 1918. Issued 26th June. (1695)

Clothing Trades.

Scottish Federation of Merchant Tailors (Glasgow) v. Scottish Operative Tailors and Tailoresses' Association. Award—The workpeople concerned, both piece- and time-workers, are to receive an advance of 10 per cent. on their earnings. Issued 13th June. (1591)

Transport Trades.

Liverpool Cartowners' Association, Birkenhead Cartowners' Association, Liverpool and District Short Cartowners' Association, Wallasey Cartowners' Association and Liverpool Association of Coal Owners and Merchants v. Liverpool and District Carters and Motormen's Union (in respect of the carters of Liverpool, Birkenhead and District). Award—Increase of 9s. a week to the men's war advances in satisfaction of any claims with respect to the 12½ per cent. bonus; the increase not to apply to youths under 18 years of age. Issued 6th June. (1532)

Incorporated National Union of Horse and Vehicle Owners v. National Transport Workers' Federation. The men concerned are drivers (horse and mechanical), stable and garage hands, and mates and trailer-men in the carting industry in Great Britain (excluding Liverpool, Birkenhead and District). Award—Present war advance to be increased to 25s. a week and overtime rates in proportion. The award is subject to good time-keeping condition contained in Sir G. Askwith's previous award, and is in satisfaction of any claim relating to 12½ per cent. bonus, any payments in this connection already given to merge therein. The award is not to apply to youths under 18 years of age. Issued 6th June. (1533)

National Alliance of Commercial and Road Transport Associations and Federations and Motor Transport Employers' Federation v. National Transport Workers' Union. Award—The same as 1533. Issued 6th June. (1534)

Swansea Harbour Trust v. National Amalgamated Labourers' Union. Claim for an increase of 6s. a week to all Union members except cranemen. Award—Claim not established. Issued 7th June. (1542)

Swansea Harbour Trust v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—That in the case of the two men concerned the bonus of 12½ per cent. is to be paid when working as engine-drivers of dredgers. Issued 7th June. (1543)

Railway Executive Committee v. Electrical Trades Union. Claim—12½ per cent. bonus on earnings to men employed by the London Electric Railway Co. in the maintenance of

lifts and escalators. Award—Under previous awards affecting railway servants the men concerned are entitled to the bonus of 12½ per cent. as from 1st Jan., 1918. Issued 10th June. (1551)

Swansea Harbour Trust v. National Amalgamated Labourers' Union. The men concerned are drivers and firemen, trimmers and engineroom men at the Hydraulic Power Station and Electric Station, and men employed at the dock feeders. Award—Plain time-workers and piece-workers to receive bonus of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. respectively from the beginning of first pay after 17th May. Issued 11th June. (1553)

Grimsby Employers of Dock Labour v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—That the award of the Committee on Production should operate at Grimsby from the same date as at Hull. Award—Claim not established. Issued 12th June. (1573)

Association of Master Lightermen and Barge Owners v. Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Barge-men. Award—War wage advance to lightermen and watchmen increased from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. a day. Overtime rate to the lightermen to be 1s. 1d. an hour from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m., and 1s. 4d. 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Night work, short, 5s. 6d., long, 10s. 4d. Overtime to watchmen 11d. an hour 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Night work 6s. 6d.

Year.	War wage advance.		Overtime rate.		Night work.	
	Short.	Long.	Short.	Long.	Short.	Long.
7th	to 3s. 7d. a day.	9d. an hour.	5s.	7s. 9d.	4s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
6th	" 3s. 3d. "	9d. "	4s.	6s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	6d.
5th	" 2s. 10d. "	6d. "	4s.	5s. 6d.	3s. 3d.	5s.
4th	" 2s. 6d. "	6d. "	3s.	3d. 5s.	2s. 9d.	4s. 3d.
3rd	" 2s. 2d. "	6d. "	3s.	2d. 4s. 3d.		

1st and 2nd year by arrangement with employers.

Issued 13th June. (1576)

Aberdeen Harbour Commissioners v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The men concerned are to receive double pay for Sunday work and a war bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings to plain time-workers. Issued 13th June. (1592)

Ayr Harbour Trust, Ardrossan Harbour Co., Irvine Harbour Trust, and Troon Harbour Board v. Scottish Union of Dock Labourers. Award—That the overtime rate for iron ore and limestone dischargers shall be 7½d. a ton. Issued 15th June. (1602)

Cunard Steam Ship Co. v. National Sailors and Firemen's Union. Award—That 12½ per cent. on earnings is to be paid to the permanent shore gang from first pay in January to the date they received the bonus from the firm as members of the casual gang. Issued 19th June. (1638)

City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—That the men concerned aged 18 years and over receive a war advance of 4s. a week; those under 18 and the women concerned 2s. a week. The award is in lieu of and is not to be paid to workmen in receipt of the 12½ per cent. bonus. Pier porters are to be paid the equivalent of one hour's pay. The advances to date from first pay after 1st May, 1918. Issued 19th June. (1641)

Summerscales, Ltd., Clapham Bros., Ltd. (Keighley) v. Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers. Award—That the men concerned are to receive the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, any previous war advance in respect of the 12½ per cent. bonus to merge therein. Issued 19th June. (1643)

Tees Wharf Owners' Association v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—That time-workers are to receive a war advance of 2d. an hour; the rate of tonnage workers to be increased to 40 per cent. above pre-war rate; that 3d. a ton extra to be paid for discharging cargoes of navic (frozen) ore arriving in the port between 1st Dec. and 30th April, instead of 1st Nov. and 31st March as at present. Issued 19th June. (1650)

Glasgow Shipowners' and Dock Labour Employers' Organisation (represented by Wright, Johnston & Mackenzie) v. Scottish Union of Dock Labourers. Award—Checkers, tally-men, measurers, receipt takers and time-keepers to receive a further war advance of 7s. 6d. a week. Issued 21st June. (1669)

J. Watson & Son (Blackwell) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—That from 11th Jan. to 8th April, 1918, the advance at present paid to the men concerned to be increased to 20s. a week, and from the latter date to 25s. a week. Issued 24th June. (1680)

Mersey Docks and Harbour Board v. National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers. Award—The men concerned, viz., dock gatemen, chain pitmen, weights and scalesmen and quay sweepers are to receive an addition of 6s. a week, and youths over 16, but under 18 years, 2s. a week. Issued 24th June. (1681)

Ayr Harbour Trust, Ardrossan Harbour Co., Irvine Harbour Trustees and Troon Harbour Trust v. Scottish Union of Dock Labourers. Award—The dock labourers concerned to receive a further advance of 2d. an hour, the total war advances not to exceed 7d. Coal trimmers to receive 5 per cent. on earnings and other piece-workers 10 per cent. The new rates to be paid from 17th June. Issued 26th June. (1716)

Nall & Co., Ltd., General Carriers (Manchester) v. Amalgamated Carters, Lorrymen and Motormen's Union. Agreed at

hearing that the men are to be paid the standard rates for single horsemen and teamsmen prevailing in the district they are employed. Award—The agreement to operate from 30th April, 1918. Issued 27th June. (1719)

Canal Control Committee v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—12½ per cent. to banksmen of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Co., Wigan. Award—Claim not established. Issued 29th June. (1742)

London, Brighton and South Coast Railway v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—The members of the Union concerned working at Newhaven and Littlehampton paid as time-workers are to receive a war advance of 1d. an hour. Issued 28th June. (1727)

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

Bradford Master Packing Case Makers' Association v. Bradford Rolling Board and Packing Case Makers' Society. Award—War advance to male time-workers over 18 years, 1d. an hour; piece-workers 10 per cent.; women and youths who are time-workers ½d. an hour. Issued 13th June. (1588)

S. Stevenson & Co. (Polmadie Saw Mills, Glasgow) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The labourers employed by the firm are to receive a war advance of ½d. an hour and a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings; the ½d. advance is made retrospective as from first pay following 18th March, 1918. Issued 13th June. (1590)

Jacob Long & Sons, Ltd. (Bath) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Award—War advance of 5s. a week, any advance granted to them since 1st April, 1918, to merge therein, plus 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings to the men who are paid as plain time-workers. Issued 17th June. (1608a)

Glasgow and West of Scotland Master Coopers' Association v. Glasgow and District Journeymen Coopers' Protective Society. Award—The men concerned except those receiving 12½ per cent. bonus (award 11th June, 1918), are to receive 1d. an hour on time rates and 10 per cent. on piece prices. Issued 20th June. (1661)

C. E. Orfeur, Ltd. (Manufacturing Joiners, Colchester) v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Award—The men concerned are to receive an advance of 1d. an hour. Issued 20th June. (1665)

National Employers' Federation (Packing Case Makers' Section) v. Workers' Union. Award—12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively. Issued 26th June. (1699)

R. Eustace, Ltd. v. Employees (represented by Mr. J. Hammond and Mr. W. A. Tracey). The firm are packing-case and box makers. Award—From first pay after 11th June the men concerned are to receive a bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. except the foreman, chief and assistant clerks, book-keepers, and men under 21 years of age. Issued 27th June. (1722)

Paper and Printing Trades.

G. Townsend, Hook & Co., Ltd. (Snodland) v. National Union of Printing and Paper Workers. Stokers concerned to receive payment for Saturday work between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. on the same terms as the inside men. Male piece-workers not receiving equivalent to 1d. granted to time-workers in Jan., 1918, to receive such equivalent from 1st Jan. Issued 28th June. (1733)

Chemical, Explosives, Pottery, Brick and Cement Trades.

Messrs. Lever Bros. (Port Sunlight) v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Claim—For the payment of the bonus of 12½ per cent. to the firm's clerical staff. Award—Claim not established. Issued 8th June, 1918. (1549)

Prices Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Burrell & Co., Ltd., Burt, Boulton & Hayward, Ltd., Loders & Nucleline, Ltd., Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd., Borax Consolidated, Ltd., and C. E. Norton v. National Association of Coopers. Award—The coopers to receive 1s. 3d. an hour in which all war bonuses hitherto paid are to merge. The award is in satisfaction of any claim with respect to the 12½ per cent. bonus. Issued 12th June. (1567)

Calder Mersey Extract Co., Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour, National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers, and the National Association of Carpenters and Joiners. Award—Plain time-workers to receive a war bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings and piece-workers 7½ per cent. Issued 11th June. (1552)

British Cellulose and Chemical Manufacturing Co. (Spondon) v. Electrical Trade Union. Claim—An increase in the hourly rate of the electricians employed by the firm, plus 7s. bonus, plus 12½ per cent. Award—Claim not established. Issued 11th June. (1561)

Blacklock & McArthur, Ltd., and C. S. Whitelaw, Ltd. (Glasgow) v. Glasgow and District Journeymen Coopers' Protective Society. The men concerned are employed as coopers in the above firms. Award—A war bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings to be paid to plain time-workers and 7½ per cent. to piece-workers, taking effect from first pay after 1st May, 1918. Issued 11th June. (1566)

F. Pitcher, Ltd. (represented by H.M. Office of Works) v. F. Andrews (representing the employees at the National Filling Factory, Gainsborough). Claim—Increase of 4d. an hour to tradesmen concerned. Award—Claim not established. Issued 12th June. (1568)

British Carbide Factories, Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Plain time-workers are to receive a bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and piece-workers 7½ per cent. Issued 12th June. (1572)

John Ellis & Sons, Ltd. v. Workers' Union. The men concerned are cement workers engaged on munitions work. Award—A war advance of 5s. a week. Bonus on earnings to plain time-workers and piece-workers of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. respectively. Issued 12th June. (1578)

United Alkali Co., Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—Payment of 12½ per cent. bonus to the mechanics' labourers at the Allhusens (Gateshead) and Tennants (Hebburn) Chemical Works. Award—Claim not established; the men concerned having received the 12½ per cent. as from 1st Jan. Issued 13th June. (1587)

Feilding & Sons, Ltd. (Blackpool) v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The three male clerks concerned are to receive a war bonus of 25s. into which all previous war advances shall merge. Issued 14th June. (1620)

Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd. (Middlesex) v. Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned, the engine-room staff and fitters' mates employed in the manufacture of white lead and litharge are to receive from the first pay after 11th April, 1918, a war bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, any less favourable advances received to emerge therein. Issued 18th June. (1625)

Cwmbran Chemical Co., Ltd. v. National Federation of Blast-furnacemen, Quarrymen, Ore Miners and Kindred Trades. Award—War bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to time-workers and piece-workers respectively. Issued 21st June. (1668)

Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics and Electrical Workers and the Navvies, Builders' Labourers and General Labourers' Union. Award—That from the first pay following 22nd May, 1918, the present war bonus paid to the men to be increased to 3s. 4d. a day or shift. Issued 25th June. (1684)

Ministry of Munitions, Explosives Department (representing H. M. Factory, Stratton Works, Swindon) v. National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Plumbers. Award—The plumbers concerned to receive an advance of 6d. a day from the date of their transference from construction to maintenance work. The claim of the men for 1s. 0½d. an hour on maintenance work not established. Issued 25th June. (1689)

Joseph Watson & Sons, Ltd., Leeds, A. & F. Pears, Ltd., Isleworth, R. S. Hudson, Ltd., West Bromwich (represented by the Soap and Candle Trades Employers' Federation) v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Claim—For alteration in rates of pay and conditions of labour. Decision—Claim not established. Issued 26th June. (1707)

T. B. Rowe & Co., Ltd., Thames Soap Works, Brentford v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Award—That a scale of minimum rates for males from 14 to 21 years of age be adopted. The minimum rate for men aged 21 years and over be 43s. a week (inclusive of war wage advances). Time and a quarter to be paid for the first two hours overtime, and then time and a half. Double time for Sundays, Christmas Day, Easter Tuesday, and Bank Holidays other than Easter Monday. Issued 26th June. (1708)

Batchelor, Robinson & Co. (Llanely) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. The firm are engaged on de-tinning processes. Award—Claim for increased wage not established. That the parties meet to consider the adjustment of the rate paid to the firm's labourers in accordance with the district rate. Issued 26th June. (1710)

National Shell Factory (Newport) v. National Union of General Workers. Decision—Claim of 30s. base rate to unskilled labourers not established. The application of Statutory Order 667 a matter for discussion between the parties. Issued 27th June. (1718)

Forbes, Abbott & Lennard, Ltd. (Shoreham), Chemical Workers v. National Union of General Workers. Award—From first pay after 17th June the men concerned to receive a war bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively. Issued 27th June. (1724)

J. Miller & Co. (Aberdeen) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The men concerned are to receive a war advance of 4s. a week and the women 2s. 6d. Issued 28th June. (1726)

Yorkshire Refractory Materials Association, Joseph Morton & Co., and John Morton & Co. (Halifax) Award—Clay industry award to apply (28th June, 1918, No. 1376) from first pay after 15th May. (1735)

Employers' National Council for Clay Industries and Wages and Conciliation Board for the Stourbridge District v. National Federation of General Workers and the Unions affiliated thereto. Award—8s. a week to men concerned provided total war advance not more than 25s. Men of 18 and under 21 years and women 18 years and over, 4s. (maximum advance 20s.); juniors under 18, 2s. To take effect from first pay after 24th June, 1918. Issued 28th June. (1736)

G. Munday & Sons (London) v. Foremen employed by the Firm. Decision—Claim to 12½ per cent. bonus not established. Issued 29th June. (1741)

Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.

Distillers' Co., Ltd., Lock Katrine Distillery (Glasgow) v. Workers' Union and the National Union of General Workers. In the case of the Workers' Union the claim was made in respect of maltmen. Award—The men concerned, aged 21 years and over, shall receive an advance of 25s., and any increases granted since the outbreak of war shall merge in the award. Issued 7th June. (1546)

Irish Distillery, Ltd. (Belfast) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Claim—12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Award—The men concerned, aged 21 years and over, other than those in receipt of a bonus dependent upon output, are to receive an advance of 22s. 6d. over pre-war rates inclusive of any previous increases granted since the outbreak of war. Issued 7th June. (1547)

Henry Tate & Sons, Ltd., Sugar Refiners (London) v. Workers' Union. Award—The present war advances of the men concerned to be increased to 20s. above pre-war rates, and in addition the plain time-workers are to receive a bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and piece-workers 7½ per cent. Issued 18th June. (1627)

Ministry of Food, Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers, Ltd. (in respect also of their local associations other than those in Ireland) and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. (Glasgow Mill only) v. National Federation of General Workers, National Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners and Allied Workers, National Union of Millers, and London and Provincial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers. Award—In satisfaction of any claim in respect of the 12½ per cent. bonus, the men to receive an advance of 8s. a week provided the total war advances do not exceed 26s. a week. Women aged 18 years and over and men aged 18 and under 21 years, 3s. 6d. a week, and youths and girls aged 16 but under 18, an advance of 2s. a week, the increases to date from first pay in February, 1918. Issued 20th June. (1655)

Ministry of Food, Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers, Ltd. (which includes the Edinburgh and Leith Mill Masters' Association) and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. v. Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers. (Same as 1655). Issued 20th June. (1656)

Greenock Sugar Refiners' Association (representing the Orchard Sugar Refining Co., John Walker & Co., Neill, Dempster & Neill, Westburn Sugar Refineries, Ltd., the Glebe Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., and Brewers Sugar Co., Ltd.) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—After 1st June, 1918, further advances are to be paid as follows: Men, 4s. a week; women, aged 18 and over and youths aged 18 years but under 21, 3s.; and boys and girls under 18 years, 1s. 6d. a week. Issued 20th June. (1663)

Leather Trades.

J. Williamson & Sons (Maryport) v. National Union of General Workers. The workpeople concerned are tannery workers. Award—Male workers aged 18 years and over to receive 3s. extra a week. Women and youths under 18 years 1s. 6d. a week. Issued 12th June. (1571)

Public Utility Services.

Stoke-on-Trent Corporation v. Workers' Union. The men concerned are those engaged in the Corporation Gas Works. Award—That the war wage advance of 16s. be increased to 18s. from first pay following 10th May. Issued 5th June. (1530)

Stoke-on-Trent Corporation v. National Amalgamated Association of Enginemen, Firemen, &c., Municipal Employees' Association, Navvies and General Labourers' Union and the Workers' Union. Award—6s. a week advance in addition to present war wages. The award does not apply to classes of workmen, such as building trade operatives, whose wages have customarily been regulated by the movements in the wages of the trades in which workmen of the same classes are ordinarily employed. Issued 5th June. (1531)

Muxborough and Swinton Tramways Co. v. Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers. The claim submitted relates to the shed and track staff of the firm. Award—The firm have correctly interpreted Clause 4 of the award of 8th March providing that the men concerned receive an advance to give them £1 a week above the pre-war rate; that the total rate of 1s. 1½d. in the case of joiners should be regarded as being made up of 10½d., plus 2½d. The rates of the other men, when calculated by the same method, should be similarly treated. Issued 12th June. (1580)

Kingswood Urban District Council v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned employed at the sewage works are to receive a further war advance of 4s. a week. Issued 17th June. (1615)

Rotherham Corporation v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The clerks concerned in the employ of the Corporation are to receive war advances as follows from first pay after 1st April, 1918: Males 21 years and over, 18s. a week; between 18 and 21, 12s.; over 16 and under 18 years, 6s. 6d. Women 18 years and over, 10s.; and girls over 16 and under 18 years, 5s. a week. Any war advances given since 1st Jan., 1917, to merge in the amounts awarded. Issued 17th June. (1622)

Sheffield Corporation v. a timekeeper and storekeeper employed in the electricity department of the Corporation.

Award—The men concerned are paid as plain time-workers and are to receive the war bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, and any advance they may have received in excess of 20s. a week shall merge therein. Issued 17th June. (1616)

West Ham Corporation v. National Union of Clerks. Award—The clerks concerned employed in the electricity department of the Corporation aged 21 years and over are to receive a total weekly war bonus of 18s. over the rate paid to them on 1st Jan., 1917, as from first pay after 10th June, 1918. Issued 19th June. (1649)

Newport Corporation (Monmouthshire) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—The men concerned employed in the electricity department of the Corporation are to receive from the first pay after 1st Jan., 1918, a war advance of 20s. over pre-war wages, any previous advances to merge therein except service and merit increases, the 12½ per cent. bonus and ¼d. an hour advance granted in May, 1915. Issue 22nd June. (1678)

Richmond Corporation v. Municipal Employees' Association. Award—The war advances to men aged 18 years and over to be increased to 16s. a week. Issued 25th June. (1693)

Iford U. D. Council v. Municipal Employees' Association. Award—Able-bodied men in electricity department 18 years and over to receive war advance of 10d. a day or shift (subject to 20s. maximum advance). Women 7d. a shift. Boys and girls 5d. and 4d. respectively a day or shift. Issued 28th June. (1729)

Iford U. D. Council v. Chief Commercial Officers' Association. Award—Chief clerk to the electricity department to receive 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 28th June. (1730)

Berwick and Tweedmouth Gas Light Co. v. Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned aged 18 years and over to receive an advance of 4s. a week of six days or shifts; under 18 years, 2s. (maximum advances not to exceed 10s. a week). Plain time-workers aged over 21 years to receive 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. The advances to be paid from first pay after 17th May. Issued 28th June. (1731)

Miscellaneous.

"Oliver Pell" Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Woolwich) v. an automatic machine operator. Award—The employee to receive 12½ per cent. bonus on his earnings from first pay following 19th April. Issued 5th June. (1529)

Waring & Gillow, Ltd. v. Workers' Union. The firm are engaged on munition work, in the manufacture of circular tents, hospital tents, anti-gas masks, haversacks, anti-gas helmets for horses, &c. Award—Plain time-workers are to receive 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings and piece-workers 7½ per cent. Issued 6th June. (1538)

Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. The men concerned are engineers employed as maintenance workers. Award—Plain time-workers are to receive a bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent., and piece-workers 7½ per cent., from first pay after 27th Feb., 1918. Issued 11th June. (1560)

McLellan & Co. (Maryhill, Glasgow) v. Amalgamated Society of India Rubber, Cable and Asbestos Workers. Award—The men concerned who are plain time-workers are to receive a war bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings and piece-workers 7½ per cent. Issued 11th June. (1565)

George Spencer Moulton & Co., Ltd. (Bradford-on-Avon) v. Workers' Union. Award—The men concerned are to receive an advance of 5s. a week, and youths under 18 years of age 2s. 6d. a week; in addition, plain time-workers are to receive a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings and piece-workers 7½ per cent. Issued 12th June. (1569)

London Master Asphalters' Committee v. London Society of Asphalt Workers and National Union of General Workers. Award—Plain time-workers are to receive a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings and piece-workers 7½ per cent. Issued 13th June. (1589)

Stepney Rubber Co. (Walthamstow) v. Amalgamated Society of India Rubber, Cable and Asbestos Workers. Award—The men and women concerned aged 18 years and over are to receive a war advance of 5s. and 4s. respectively, and under 18, 2s. 6d. and 2s. in the case of both time and piece-workers. Issued 18th June. (1629)

Hull Seed Crushers Committee v. National Transport Workers' Federation. Award—The employees concerned to receive an advance of 5s. a week; in the case of those under 18 years of age 2s. 6d. a week. Any previous payment made in relation to the 12½ per cent. to merge therein. Issued 19th June. (1644)

De Nevers Rubber Tyre Co., Ltd. (Earlsfield) v. the firm's employees (represented by Mr. A. Higgins, Mr. J. Cheeseman and Mr. A. MacEachan). Award—War bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. to time-workers and piece-workers respectively. Issued 20th June. (1657)

War Office (representing the Army Ordnance Depot, Shorncliffe) v. Workers' Union. Award—13s. a week advance to men concerned aged 21 years and over. Issued 26th June. (1697)

Mackintosh Cable Co., Ltd. v. Workers' Union. Award—12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings to plain time-workers and piece-workers respectively from first pay after 1st Jan., 1918. Issued 28th June. (1738)

SPECIAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

(Questions as to 12½ per cent. Bonus Orders.)

Harrison & Sons (Hayes) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—Payment of the 12½ per cent. bonus under Order No. 1061 to a man engaged on machinery for perforating, &c., postage stamps. Claim not established. Issued 12th June. (50)

Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., and certain employees. Claim—12½ per cent. bonus to skilled inspectors and gaugers under Order 1061. Decision—Not established. Issued 13th June. (51)

Turner Paper Mill Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Claim—For payment of a bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. to maintenance mechanics. Decision—That the men are entitled to the 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings under Order 1061. Issued 17th June. (52)

Humphreys & Wyer v. National Union of General Workers. Claim for payment of the 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Decision—Claim allowed. Issued 17th June. (53)

Thos. Lowe & Sons v. Workers' Union. Claim for 12½ per cent. bonus to be paid to a man engaged on the construction of an explosive plant as a fitter. Decision—That the man is not a fully qualified skilled engineer and not entitled to the bonus under Order 1061. Issued 19th June. (54)

Deritend Stamping Co., Ltd. v. Joint Committee of Engineering Trade Unions. Decision—That a 12½ per cent. bonus given in May, 1917, on piece-work and time rates, does not merge in the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings granted under Order 1301. Issued 22nd June. (55)

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.*
MUNITIONS OF WAR—EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION.

No. 546.

THE CONSOLIDATED WOMEN'S WAGES ORDER, DATED 8TH MAY, 1918, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 6 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, C. 99), AS AMENDED BY SECTION 4 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1917 (7 & 8 GEO. 5, C. 45).

CORRECTION.—The first line of clause 20 in Part IV. of the above Order was inaccurately printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June (page 256). The correct reading of the clause is as follows:—

20. Women employed on machine woodwork processes for aircraft shall be paid as follows:—

	Per hour.
For the first four weeks of such employment	5½d.
For the second four weeks of such employment	6½d.
On completion of eight weeks of such employment	7½d.

No. 594.

WOMEN AND GIRLS ON MEN'S WORK.

ORDER, DATED MAY 31, 1918, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 6 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, C. 99), AS AMENDED BY SECTION 4 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1917 (7 & 8 GEO. 5, C. 45).

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

Dated this 31st day of May, 1918.
Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions,
Humbert Wolfe.

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

First Schedule.

DIRECTIONS RELATING TO THE REMUNERATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS FOR MUNITIONS WORK.

NOTE.—These directions are confined to the War Period and are subject to the observance of the provisions of Schedule II. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915.

PART I.—WORK OF A CLASS WHICH PRIOR TO THE WAR WAS CUSTOMARILY DONE BY MEN IN DISTRICTS WHERE SUCH WORK WAS CARRIED ON.

Time-Workers.

NOTE.—The Clauses which follow, numbered 1 to 9, are identical with Clauses 1 to 9 of Part I. of the First Schedule to the Consolidated Women's Wages Order (No. 546), published on pages 255-6 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1918.

PART V.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

NOTE.—The Clauses which follow, numbered 31 to 44, are

* Copies of these Orders are obtainable from H. M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2., price, 1d. each.

identical with Clauses 31 to 44 of Part V. of the First Schedule to the Consolidated Women's Wages Order (No. 546), published on page 257 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1918, except in the following respects:—

Clause 32 reads:—"The same overtime, night-shift, Sunday and holiday allowances shall be paid to women and girls to whom Part I. of these directions applies, as are paid to men employed on work of the same class. For this purpose the working week shall be the working week for women and girls in the establishment in question, but shall in no case be reckoned as less than 48 hours."

Clause 41. An additional paragraph is inserted: 41 (b). "Women and girls, whilst employed on munitions work, whether working on time or on a system of payment by results, who are not entitled to remuneration under provisions 1 to 9 (inclusive) of the foregoing directions, shall respectively receive this advance if they were respectively entitled under previous orders of the Minister to advances of the same amount, provided that in such case this advance shall be received in lieu of and not in addition to such previous advances."

Second Schedule.

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 595.

WOMEN AND GIRLS ON WORK NOT RECOGNISED AS MEN'S WORK.

ORDER, DATED MAY 31, 1918, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 6 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, C. 99), AS AMENDED BY SECTION 4 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1917 (7 & 8 GEO. 5, C. 45).

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

Dated this 31st day of May, 1918.
Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions,
Humbert Wolfe.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS,
6, Whitehall Gardens,
London, S.W.1.

First Schedule.

DIRECTIONS RELATING TO THE REMUNERATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS FOR MUNITIONS WORK.

NOTE.—These directions are confined to the War period, and are subject to the observance of the provisions of Schedule II. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915.

PART II.—WORK OF A CLASS WHICH PRIOR TO THE WAR WAS NOT RECOGNISED AS MEN'S WORK IN DISTRICTS WHERE SUCH WORK WAS CARRIED ON.

NOTE.—The Clauses which follow, numbered 10 to 13, are identical with Clauses 10 to 13 of Part II. of the First Schedule to the Consolidated Women's Wages Order (No. 546), published on page 256 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1918.

PART V.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

NOTE.—The Clauses which follow, numbered 31 to 44, are identical with Clauses 31 to 44 of Part V. of the First Schedule to the Consolidated Women's Wages Order (No. 546), published on page 257 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1918, except as regards Clause 32, which reads as follows:—

32. With regard to overtime, night shift, Sunday and holiday allowances, women and girls to whom Part II. of these directions applies shall be paid:—

- in accordance with the custom of the establishment,
- where no such custom exists, in accordance with the custom prevailing in similar establishments or trades in the district;
- where there are no similar establishments or trades in the district, then in accordance with the rates and conditions prevailing in the nearest district in which the general industrial conditions are similar;
- where (a), (b), and (c) cannot be applied, such allowances shall be paid at such rates and on such conditions as the Minister of Munitions may direct.

Second Schedule.

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 742.

REMUNERATION FOR WORK PAID AT TIME RATES. THE TIME-WORKERS (BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION) WAGES (GENERAL) ORDER, 1918, DATED JUNE 14, 1918, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1917 (7 & 8 GEO. 5, C. 45).

Whereas the Minister of Munitions considers it necessary, in order to maintain the output of Munitions, that directions should be given with respect to the remuneration of persons engaged in manual labour on building work as hereinafter defined (being munitions work or work in connection therewith) which at the time when these directions are given is paid at time rates:

Now therefore the Minister of Munitions, in pursuance of the power conferred on him by Section 1 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, and of all other powers vested in him, hereby orders that the following directions shall have effect with respect to the remuneration to be paid to persons engaged in manual labour on building work as hereinafter defined (being munitions work or work in connection therewith) which at the time when these directions are given is paid at time rates.

1. In this Order the expression "building work" means:—
- The construction, alteration, or repair of works of construction and buildings for naval or military purposes, and of buildings in which munitions work is or is intended to be carried on;
 - The erection of houses for the accommodation of persons engaged or about to be engaged on munitions work;
 - The construction, alteration, repair, or maintenance of docks and harbours and work in estuaries in cases where such construction, alteration, repair, maintenance, or work is certified by the Admiralty to be necessary for the successful prosecution of the war;
 - The erection of buildings required for the supply of light, heat, water, power or tramway facilities in cases where the Minister of Munitions certifies that such supply is of importance for the purpose of carrying on munitions work.
 - The construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, decoration or demolition of buildings, railroads, docks, harbours, canals, embankments, bridges, tunnels, piers, and other works of construction and engineering in all cases in which such construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, decoration or demolition is munitions work or work in connection therewith.

2. As from the date of this Order the time rates (together with war advances) and any additions thereto which do not vary with any other factor than time worked and any allowances in respect of any matters or things not covered by the time rates and all working rules and conditions as to remuneration (hereinafter collectively called the wages) to be paid or applied by their employer to persons to whom these directions relate shall be:—

- The wages in force at the date of this Order and fixed by any award made under Part I. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, or by a decision of the Building Labour Committee.

- Where the wages have not been so fixed, the wages which were on the 15th April, 1918, recognised, in each district in which such persons were employed, by a Conciliation Board for the Building Trades or, where such Board does not exist, by agreement between the Employers' Associations and Trade Unions concerned, as applicable either to the district generally or to any building undertaking within the district.

3. The wages herein prescribed shall be subject to any agreement made between employers and workmen with the consent of the Minister of Munitions, and to any award made under Part I. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915.

4. Where a difference has arisen respecting matters on which the Minister of Munitions has given directions under this Order the difference shall be referred for settlement to the Special Arbitration Tribunal constituted for the purpose under Section 8 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916.

5. Any contravention of or non-compliance with these directions is punishable in like manner as if this Order was an Award made in settlement of a difference under Part I. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915.

6. These directions may be revoked or varied from time to time, either generally or as regards any district or establishment, by the Minister of Munitions, and shall not continue in force after the termination of the present war.

7. This Order may be cited as the Time-Workers (Building and Construction) Wages (General) Order, 1918.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1918.

Humbert Wolfe,
Assistant Secretary.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS,
6, Whitehall Gardens,
London, S.W.1.

No. 743.

EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION.

ORDER, DATED JUNE 21, 1918, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 6 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, c. 99), AS AMENDED BY SECTION 4 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1917 (7 & 8 GEO. 5, c. 45).

The Minister of Munitions in pursuance of Section 6 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, as amended by Section 4 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby orders and directs that the directions contained in the First Schedule to the Consolidated Women's Wages Order (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918, No. 546) regarding the wages of female

workers employed on munitions work shall take effect and be binding upon the owners of the establishments named in the Schedule hereto and any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour in any such establishment and the female workers to whom the directions relate as from the beginning of the first full pay following the 15th July, 1918, or the date of the receipt of the Order, whichever is the later.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1918.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions,
Humbert Wolfe,
Assistant Secretary.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS,
6, Whitehall Gardens,
London, S.W.1.

The Schedule. LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

TRIBUNALS.

No. 768.
S.25.

THE MUNITIONS TRIBUNALS (SCOTLAND) (AMENDMENT) RULES,
1918. DATED JUNE 17, 1918.

1. The Munitions Tribunals (Scotland) Rules, 1917, shall be amended by the insertion in Rule 9 after the word "purpose" of the following words, "and subject to the provisions of Rule 8 may be made by or on behalf of any person aggrieved or the Minister of Munitions."

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

Robert Munro,
His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office,
Whitehall, S.W.

Signed as far as relates to other matters by

Winston S. Churchill,
Minister of Munitions.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS,
6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

CORN PRODUCTION ACT, 1917.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD, ENGLAND AND WALES.

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FIXED FOR MALE WORKMEN IN CERTAIN AREAS.

The Agricultural Wages Board (England and Wales) have issued Notices, dated 2nd July, 1918, stating that they have fixed minimum rates of wages (and also, in certain cases, differential rates for employment defined as overtime employment) for workmen employed in agriculture in various districts. The districts affected, and the rates of wages fixed, which became operative on 8th July, are indicated below:—

Berkshire:

In summer, 30s. for 54 hours; in winter, 30s. for 48 hours. Differential rates for overtime: on weekdays, 8½d. per hour; on a Sunday, 10d. per hour.

Buckinghamshire:

In summer, 30s. for 54 hours; in winter, 30s. for 48 hours.

Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire:

In summer, 30s. for 54 hours; in winter, 30s. for 48 hours. Differential rates for overtime: on weekdays, 8½d. per hour; on a Sunday, 10d. per hour.

Devonshire:

In summer, 31s. for 54 hours; in winter, 31s. for 48 hours.

Essex:

In summer: for workmen of 18 and under 21 years of age, 30s. for 54 hours; for workmen of 21 years of age and over, 32s. for 54 hours.

In winter: for workmen of 18 and under 21 years of age, 30s. for 48 hours; for workmen of 21 years of age and over, 32s. for 48 hours.

Differential rates for overtime: for workmen of 18 and under 21 years of age, on weekdays 8½d. per hour, on a Sunday 10d. per hour; for workmen of 21 years of age and over, on weekdays 9d. per hour, on a Sunday 11d. per hour.

Northamptonshire:

Differential rates for overtime: on weekdays, 8½d. per hour; on a Sunday, 10d. per hour.

Oxfordshire:

30s. for 52 hours. Differential rates for overtime: on weekdays, 8½d. per hour; on a Sunday, for a workman wholly or mainly employed as a cattleman, shepherd, or horseman, 8½d. per hour; for other workmen, 10d. per hour.

Suffolk:

In summer, 30s. for 54 hours; in winter, 30s. for 48 hours. Differential rates for overtime: on weekdays, 8½d. per hour; on a Sunday, 10d. per hour.

Worcestershire:

In summer, 30s. for 54 hours; in winter, 30s. for 48 hours. Differential rates for overtime: on weekdays, 8½d. per hour; on a Sunday, 10d. per hour.

It is provided in the Notices that where a whole-time workman is employed by the week or any longer period, the wages payable to him for the hours of work agreed between him and the employer in any week (excluding hours of overtime employment) shall not be less than that fixed (as specified above*) notwithstanding that those hours are less than 52 in Oxfordshire, or are less than 54 (in summer) or 48 (in winter) in the other districts referred to above.

For the purpose of the application of the differential rates for overtime, the following employment is defined as overtime employment:—

In Oxfordshire:

- All employment in excess of 52 hours in any week (excluding Sunday).

- All employment on a Sunday.

In the other areas referred to:

- All employment in excess of 54 hours in any week (excluding Sunday) in summer.

- All employment in excess of 48 hours in any week (excluding Sunday) in winter.

- All employment on a Sunday.

For the purpose of the above rates, employment in summer shall be deemed to be employment during the period commencing on the first Monday in March and terminating on the last Sunday in October; and employment in winter shall be deemed to be employment during the rest of the year.

The above rates apply to all male workmen of 18 years of age and upwards who are wholly or partly employed in agriculture within the meaning of Section 17 (1) of the Corn Production Act, 1917, in the above-mentioned areas during such time as they are so employed.

For the purpose of the above rates the hours of work shall not include meal times, but shall include any time during which, by reason of weather conditions, an employer has prevented from working a workman who was present at the place of employment and ready to work.

Applications for Permits of Exemption under the proviso to Section 5 (3) of the Act may be made by employer or worker, and should be addressed to the Secretary of the District Wages Committee. Complaints under Section 6 of the Act should be addressed to the Secretary of the District Wages Committee. Complaints under Section 7 of the Act should be addressed to the Secretary, The Agricultural Wages Board (England and Wales), 80, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

PROPOSALS TO FIX MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR CERTAIN AREAS.

Further Notices, dated 18th June and 2nd July, 1918, have been issued by the Agricultural Wages Board (England and Wales) proposing to fix minimum rates of wages and differential rates for overtime employment, and defining the employment which is to be treated as overtime, for male workmen 18 years of age and over employed in agriculture for time-work in a number of areas in England and Wales. Particulars of the rates proposed are given on page 262. The Notices were printed in full in the *London Gazette* for 18th June and 2nd July.

The Agricultural Wages Board, as required by Section 5 (4) of the above Act and by paragraph 4 of the above-mentioned Regulations, will consider any objections to the above rates and definition of overtime employment which may be lodged with them within one month from the dates of the Notices. All objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary, The Agricultural Wages Board (England and Wales), 80, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. The objections should state precisely, and so far as possible with reasons, what is objected to.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1911 to 1918.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

PURSUANT to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Minister of Labour hereby gives Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions are payable in respect of:—

2420x. All classes of workmen, including sawyers, veneer cutters, matchers, pasters, sandpaperers, &c., engaged in the manufacture of plywood required for use in the manufacture or repair of munitions of war. (See also previous decisions Nos. A1776x and A2088x).

2421x. Workmen employed in depots or stores and engaged wholly or mainly in sorting, stacking or otherwise handling war salvage which is to be subsequently used in the manufacture or repair of munitions of war.

2422x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in repairing miners' safety lamps.

Note.—Decisions in which the Umpire has decided that contributions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter

* Or, in the case of Northamptonshire, as specified in the Notice printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for June, 1918, page 257.

† See *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May, 1918, page 213.

‡ Particulars of notices of proposals to fix minimum rates for certain other areas have been printed in previous issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

x at the end of the number, e.g. 1554x. Contributions under these decisions are payable as from the 4th September, 1916.

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

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

TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

NEW CHAIRMEN OF TRADE BOARDS.

In succession to the late Mr. Ernest Aves, the Minister of Labour has appointed the following gentlemen to act as Chairmen of the Trade Boards established under the Trade Boards Act, 1909:—

MR. C. M. LE BRETON, K.C., O.B.E.,

Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).
Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain).

PROFESSOR L. T. HOBHOUSE, D.LITT.,

Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).
Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

PROFESSOR FRANK TILLYARD,

Lace Finishing Trade Board.
Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

ALDERMAN THOMAS SMITH, J.P.,

Chain Trade Board (Great Britain).

MR. CHARLES DOUGHTY,

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain).

MR. DOMINIC J. DALY,

Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland).

PROFESSOR R. M. HENRY,

Shirtmaking Trade Board (Ireland).

Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland)

Linen and Cotton Embroidery Trade Board (Ireland).

SIR JOHN R. O'CONNELL, LL.D.,

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Ireland).

Mr. Aves was Chairman of all the Trade Boards, but the Minister has decided, after very careful consideration of the whole position, that it would not be advisable to appoint a whole-time Chairman to succeed Mr. Aves, and he has therefore determined that in future each Board (or group of Boards) shall have a separate Chairman, as he considers that this will promote a sense of greater independence on the part of the Boards.

SUGAR CONFECTIONERY AND FOOD PRESERVING TRADE.

IRELAND.

OBLIGATORY ORDER.

In pursuance of his statutory powers the Minister of Labour has made an Order, dated 18th June, 1918, making obligatory in cases in which they are applicable the minimum rates of wages for male and female workers as varied by the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Ireland), which came into limited operation on 17th December, 1917.*

Any agreement for the payment of wages at less than the above-mentioned minimum rates, clear of all deductions (except those made in accordance with the National Insurance Acts), will henceforth be void. The penalty for paying wages after 18th June at rates less than those which have now been made obligatory by the Minister of Labour is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade Board may, in the case of time-workers who are affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time rates.

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

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Ireland) have resolved to give notice that they propose to vary the minimum rate of wages for male workers from 7d. to 8d. an hour, and the minimum rate for female workers from 4d. to 4½d. an hour. Corresponding increases in the minimum rates for male and female learners are also proposed.

The statutory notice of the above-mentioned proposals will be given on 23rd July, 1918.

Objections to the proposed variation of the minimum rates may be lodged with the Trade Board within three months from 25th July. Objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

PAPER BOX TRADE.

IRELAND.

OBLIGATORY ORDER.

In pursuance of his statutory powers, the Minister of Labour has made an order, dated 18th June, 1918, making obligatory in cases in which they are applicable the minimum rates of wages for male and female workers as varied by the

* See *LABOUR GAZETTE* for December, 1917, page 478.

Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland), which came into limited operation on 17th December, 1917.*

Any agreement for the payment of wages at less than the above-mentioned minimum rates, clear of all deductions (except those made in accordance with the National Insurance Acts), will henceforth be void. The penalty for paying wages after 18th June at rates less than those which have now been made obligatory by the Minister of Labour is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade Board may, in the case of time-workers who are affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time rates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OBLIGATORY ORDER.

In pursuance of his Statutory powers, the Minister of Labour has made an order, dated 8th July, 1918, making obligatory in cases in which they are applicable the minimum rates of wages for male and female workers as varied by the Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain), which came into limited operation on 7th January, 1918.†

Any agreement for the payment of wages at less than the above-mentioned minimum rates, clear of all deductions (except those made in accordance with the National Insurance Acts), will henceforth be void. The penalty for paying wages after 8th July at rates less than those which have now been made obligatory by the Minister of Labour is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade Board may, in the case of time-workers affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time rates.

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

The Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain) have resolved to give notice that they propose to vary the minimum rate of wages for male workers, other than learners, from 8d. to 9d. per hour, and to vary the minimum rate of wages for female workers, other than learners, from 4½d. to 5½d. per hour. Increases are also proposed in the minimum rates for male and female learners.

The statutory notice of the above-mentioned proposals will be given on 27th July, 1918.

Objections to the proposed variation of the minimum rates may be lodged with the Trade Board within three months from 27th July. Objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

TAILORING TRADE.

IRELAND.

OBLIGATORY ORDER.

In pursuance of his statutory powers the Minister of Labour has made an order, dated 22nd June, 1918, making obligatory in cases in which they are applicable the minimum rates of wages for male and female workers, as varied by the Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland), which came into limited operation on 21st December, 1917.*

Any agreement for the payment of wages at less than the above-mentioned minimum rates, clear of all deductions (except those made in accordance with the National Insurance Acts), will henceforth be void. The penalty for paying wages after 22nd June at rates less than those which have now been made obligatory by the Minister of Labour is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade Board may, in the case of time-workers affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time rates.

VARIATION OF MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES.*

The Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland) have issued a notice, dated 28th June, 1918, stating that they have varied the minimum rate of wages for male workers, other than learners, from 7d. to 8d. per hour, and the minimum rate of wages for female workers, other than learners, from 4½d. to 4¾d. per hour. The Trade Board have also increased the minimum rates of wages for male and female learners.

Further particulars regarding the above-mentioned variation of the minimum rates may be obtained by persons affected from the Secretary of the Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

SHIRTMAKING TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROPOSAL TO VARY MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR FEMALE WORKERS.

The Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a notice, dated 29th June, 1918, stating that they propose to vary the minimum rate of wages for female workers, other than learners, from 5d. to 6d. per hour. The Trade Board also propose to vary the minimum rates of wages for female learners.

Objections to the proposed variation of the minimum rates

* See LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1917, page 478.
† See LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1918, page 46.

may be lodged with the Trade Board within three months from 1st July. Objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

LINEN AND COTTON EMBROIDERY TRADE.

IRELAND.

FIXING AND CANCELLATION OF GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES OF WAGES.

The Linen and Cotton Embroidery Trade Board (Ireland) have resolved to give notice on 22nd July, 1918, that they have fixed certain minimum rates of wages for piece-work in the finer classes of handkerchief embroidery, and that they have cancelled one of the general minimum piece-rates for drawn thread-work fixed by them on 1st June, 1917, viz., the rate for plain spider-stitch (whipped).

The new piece-rates are based on the different objects which in various combinations constitute most of the patterns designed for the trade.

Further particulars in connection with the above-mentioned minimum piece-rates may be obtained by persons affected from the Secretary, Linen and Cotton Embroidery Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

PROPOSAL TO FIX GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES OF WAGES.

The Linen and Cotton Embroidery Trade Board (Ireland) have resolved to give notice that they propose to fix general minimum piece-rates for medium and coarse handkerchief embroidery and for both the finer and the coarser classes of embroidery on voiles, muslins, underclothing and household linens.

The statutory notice of the above-mentioned proposals will be issued on 20th July, 1918, and objections may be lodged with the Trade Board within three months from 22nd July. Objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Linen and Cotton Embroidery Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

TIN BOX TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

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

The Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain) have resolved to give notice that they propose to vary the minimum rate of wages for male workers of 22 years of age and upwards from 37s. 8d. to 39s. per week of 52 hours, and the minimum rate for female workers of 18 years of age and upwards from 19s. 6d. to 23s. 10d. per week of 52 hours. Corresponding increases are also proposed in the minimum rates for male and female learners.

The statutory notice of the above-mentioned proposals will be issued on 27th July, 1918.

Objections to the proposed variation of the minimum rates may be lodged with the Trade Board within three months from 27th July. Objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

JUNE, 1918.

District.	Certifying Surgeons.	Place and time for examination.*
Bishop's Waltham (Hants)	Dr. P. V. Dodd, Lime House, Bishop's Waltham	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Canterbury (Kent)	Dr. H. Wacher, King's Bridge, Canterbury	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Cruden (Aberdeenshire)	Dr. D. Robertson, Woodville, Hatton R.S.O., Cruden	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Galgate (Lancs.)	Dr. W. B. Stones, Higher Foxholes, Bay Horse, nr. Lancaster.	Surgery, Wednesday, 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.

NATIONAL FOOD JOURNAL.

The National Food Journal is issued by the Ministry of Food on the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. The issue for 10th July contains a number of articles of general interest, the text of recent Statutory Rules and Orders, and a complete list of retail maximum prices. This journal is purchasable from the same sources as the LABOUR GAZETTE (see front page of cover) at the price of 2d.

Supplement to the **LABOUR GAZETTE**

for JULY, 1918.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

List of New Contracts, June, 1918.

WAR OFFICE.

Accountments, Leather: Baltic Leather Goods Co., Glasgow; A. Forbes, London, N.W.; M. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Walsall; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.; F. McMillan & Co., London, S.E.; Martins-Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Accountments, Web:** Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Asbestos, Cloth, &c.:** Turner Bros., Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—**Badges, Embroidered:** Armand (1914) & Co., London, W.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.; H. Moreau, London, N.—**Badges, Metal:** S. J. Rose, London, W.—**Bags, Kit:** T. French & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.; J. & R. Taylor, Ltd., Golborne.—**Bandoliers (Cotton), Repair of:** Pike Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Barrows:** Acme Patent Ladder Co., London, S.W.; W. T. Dalton & Son, London, E.; Messenger & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Newport Ladder and Barrow Co., Newport, Mon.; W. J. Philpott, Croydon; J. H. Williams & Co., Burnley.—**Baths, Long, &c.:** Alldays & Onions Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Planet Foundry Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Bedding:** Cuff & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Heal & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Hilton Bros., Dublin.—**Belting, Leather, &c.:** R. & J. Dick, Ltd., Glasgow; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.; Mullcott Belting Co., Ltd., Bradford.—**Bins, Storage, Parts of:** Goodwin, Barsley & Co., Leicester.—**Blankets:** Armitage & Rhodes, Dewsbury; J. Beaumont, Junr., Huddersfield; W. & J. Beveridge & Co., Kinross, N.B.; R. Brearley & Sons, Ltd., Batley; Broadwath, Ltd., Carlisle; Clough & Pickles, Bury, Lancs.; W. Crabtree & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury Moor; H. Dickinson, Huddersfield; F. Dinsmore, Kells, Co. Antrim; F. Doble & Sons, Dewsbury; Edwards & Rawson, Ltd., Halifax; J. Fenton & Sons, Ltd., Batley; W. Gledhill & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth, Yorks; J. Glover, Ltd., Ossett; W. C. Gray & Sons, Ayr; H. Hamer & Sons, Ravensthorpe; Heckmondwike Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Heckmondwike; Hepworths & Haley, Ltd., Dewsbury; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; J. Holroyd & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Horsfield & Co., Dewsbury; T. Lee & Sons, Dewsbury; Marriott & Sons, Ltd., Witney; A. T. Maude, Son & Co., Guiseley; W. Millward & Sons, Manchester; Mitchell & Co. (Ossett), Ltd., Ossett; Morton Sundour Fabrics, Ltd., Carlisle; A. Murdoch & Co., Glasgow; M. Oldroyd & Son, Dewsbury; Pearson Bros., Ltd., Slaithwaite, Yorks; Pickering, Greaves & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; Porritt Bros. & Austin, Ltd., Ramsbottom; J. Porritt & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; S. Porritt & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale; S. Rogers, Rodley, Leeds; C. & J. Sharman & Co., Huddersfield; H. Smith, Kidderminster; W. Smith & Co. (Witney), Ltd., Witney; Taylor, Livesey & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Templeton & Co., Glasgow; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; Wormalds & Walter, Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Blocks, Tackle:** C. Willetts, Junr., Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Boilers, Locomotive:** E. Danks & Co., Ltd., Oldbury; Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich; W. Wilson & Co., Glasgow.—**Boilers, Portable:** Dobbie, Forbes & Co., Ltd., Larbert, N.B.; Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge, N.B.—**Bolts and Nuts, &c.:** Blakemore & Co., Ltd., Atherton; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Smethwick; S. Marsden & Son, Ltd., Manchester; Metropolitan Galvanising Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; T. Pittaway & Sons, Birmingham; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Stones Bros., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Boots, Ankle:** Adams Bros., Raunds; A. & W. Arnold, Northampton; A. Barker & Sons, Ltd., Earls Barton; T. Bird & Sons, Ltd., Kettering; T. Bostock, Ltd., Northampton; G. B. Britton & Sons, Bristol; J. Cave & Sons, Ltd., Rushden; S. Collier, Ltd., Northampton; F. Cook, Ltd., Long Buckley; J. Cooper & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Crick & Co., Northampton; Crockett & Jones, Northampton; B. Denton & Son, Ltd., Rushden; Ekins, Son & Percival, Wellingborough; G. E. Emerson, Leeds; W. Evans, Leicester; A. & W. Flatau & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Freeman, Hardy & Willis, Ltd., Kettering; G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton; D. Henderson & Sons, Leicester; Hornby & West, Ltd., Northampton; C. W. Horrell, Rushden; Kettering Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Society, Ltd., Kettering; Loake Bros., Ltd., Kettering; J. Marlow & Sons, Ltd., Northampton; Mason & Marson, Stafford; W. Mason, Ltd., Anstey, Leicester; Midland Boot Manufacturers, Ltd., Wellingborough; T. Miles & Co., Ltd., Kingswood, Bristol; W. Nicols & Sons, Kettering; Oakshott & Finnemore, Northampton; Padmore & Barnes, Ltd., Northampton; C. Parker, Ltd., Higham Ferrers; T. Peel & Co., Ltd., Leeds; E. W. Pratt & Co., Bristol; Public Benefit Boot Co., Ltd., Leeds; R. Rudlen & Co., Ltd., Wellingborough; G.

War Office—continued.

Selwood & Co., Rushden; H. Sharman & Sons, Northampton; J. Shortland, Irthlingborough; Smith & Foster, Ltd., Kettering; J. Spencer & Co. (Irthlingborough), Ltd., Irthlingborough; Tebutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; Timson, Bird & Smith, Ltd., Kettering; B. Toone & Co., Desborough; H. Walker & Sons (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds; Wilson & Watson, Ltd., Kettering.—**Boots and Shoes, Women's:** T. Bird & Sons, Ltd., Kettering; E. Bostock & Co., Ltd., Stafford; W. Evans, Leicester; W. Mason (Leicester), Ltd., Leicester; S. W. Pratt & Co., Bristol; T. Roberts & Son, Leicester.—**Boxes and Chests, Wood:** J. Keeves & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Morgan & Smith, Hove; Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Braces:** G. Aked, Halifax; F. Blackburn & Son, Liversedge; Coventry Brace Manufacturing Co., Coventry; F. W. Duerdorth, Chesham; Haley Bros., Cleckheaton; Ollard, Westcombe & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Braid and Binding:** Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leicester; G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.—**Brushes:** Coate & Co., Axminster; E. W. Hayward, London, N.; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. T. Millwood & Sons, London, S.E.; Titterton & Howard, London, N.E.—**Brushes, Brass:** Neuhafer & Levi, London, E.C.—**Bunting and Shalloon:** C. Brook & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; J. Clough & Son, Shipley; G. H. Eady & Co., Bradford; W. & H. Foster, Ltd., Bradford; Morton & Holcroft, Halifax; J. Murgatroyd & Sons, Luddenden, Yorks; T. Riley & Co., Bradford; C. Sowden & Sons, Ltd., Bradford.—**Buttons:** G. Bartholomew & Son, London, E.C.; Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; Oaklands, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Canvas:** T. Aitken & Son, Manchester; Anderson & Chalmers, Arbroath; Balfour & Cumming, Arbroath; Edinburgh Roperie and Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Leith; Horrockses, Crawdon & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Jeffrey & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; G. & R. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Leeds; E. Spinner & Co., Manchester; J. Stott, Ltd., Oldham; A. N. Thomson, Strathmiglo, Fife.—**Canvas, Dyeing of:** T. E. Marchington & Co., Droylesden.—**Carbide of Calcium:** Imperial Light, Ltd., London, E.—**Carriers, Webbing:** T. French & Sons, London, E.C.—**Cases, Leather:** Baltic Leather Goods Co., Bridgeton, Glasgow; W. Bennett, Walsall; Bliss & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. B. Brooks & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; R. Dewsbury & Sons, Walsall; M. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Walsall; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.; T. Icke & Son, West Bromwich; Martins-Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Oak Leather Goods Co., Walsall; Sheldon & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; R. Stafford, London, E.C.; Whitehouse & Hartley, Walsall; A. Wood, Walsall.—**Cases, Military Cross:** J. Warrillow, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cases, Wood, Packing, &c.:** Anglo-Scandinavian Box Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Brown Bros., Aberdeen; Capjon & Hoare, London, E.; J. Chapman & Co., Preston; Eastern Timber and Packing Case Co., Ltd., Glasgow; W. Fiddes & Son, Ltd., Aberdeen; Glasgow Box and Barrel Factory, Ltd., Glasgow; R. Gordon & Sons, Aberdeen; Harrison & Rogers, Ltd., London, S.W.; R. T. Hindle, Blackburn; Jones & Leach, Ltd., Newton, N. Wales; J. B. Kind, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; T. J. Land & Son, Ltd., London, E.; W. Lusty & Sons, London, E.; C. Lyon, Aberdeen; J. Newman, Ltd., London, E.; A. & G. Patterson, Ltd., Aberdeen; C. & F. Read & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. W. Torrance & Co., Glasgow.—**Chairs and Tables, Camp:** W. H. Beal, Newland, Hull; Cork Timber and Iron Co., Ltd., Cork; Meagher & Hayes, Cork; H. Morris & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Waltham Cross Joinery Co., Waltham Cross.—**Chemicals:** Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Chinaware:** J. Aynsley & Sons, Longton; A. E. Jones & Sons, Longton; Star China Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—**Cleavers:** W. Gilpin, Senr., & Co., Ltd., Cannock.—**Clogs:** Antikoh Patent Fabric Dressing Co., London, S.E.—**Cloth, Piece Goods:** Alexandra Weaving Co., Keighley; Armitage Bros., Huddersfield; Athlone Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., Athlone; T. & M. Birstow, Keighley; Birstow & Wallace, Halifax; D. Ballantyne & Co., Ltd., Peebles; J. Banks & Sons, Pudsey; W. H. & J. Barber, Ltd., Huddersfield; Barker & Hinchcliffe, Ltd., Leeds; Barraclough, Crowther & Woodhead, Bradford; Batty & Dracup, Bradford; G. Beaumont & Sons (Fenay Bridge), Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Beaumont & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; Benn & Webster, Ltd., Morley; J. W. Best & Co., Hunslet; Boardman & Smith, Bradford; Bower, Roebuck & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Bradley & Bradley, Leeds; H. Bradley, Morley; W. Bradley, Ltd., Morley; Briggs, Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Broadhead & Graves, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Brooke & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Brooke,

War Office—continued.

Wilford & Co., Ltd., Batley; R. Byrom, Delph, Oldham; J. Carter, Ltd., Halifax; T. Casson & Bros., Elland; Charteries, Spence & Co., Ltd., Dumfries; H. & S. Clay, Ltd., Halifax; J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot, Yorks; Clough, Ramsden & Co., Pudsey; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; Colne Valley Tweed Co., Slaithwaite, Yorks; Constantine & Pearson, Bradford; Convoys Woollen Co., Ltd., Convoys, Co. Donegal; S. Cordingley, Pudsey, Leeds; F. M. Crispin, Huddersfield; C. J. Critchley & Co., Batley Carr, Batley; Crowther, Bruce & Co., Ltd., Marsden, Yorks; J. Crowther & Sons, Milnsbridge, Yorks; W. & E. Crowther, Ltd., Slaithwaite, Yorks; J. & C. Croysdale, Bramley, Leeds; M. Dixon, Leeds; J. Drummond & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; Duncan, Barraclough & Co., Ltd., Otley; J. Dyson & Sons, Ltd., Milnsbridge, Yorks; Earnshaw & Fletcher, Ltd., Hipperholme, Yorks; Eastwood Bros., Ltd., Honley, Yorks; F. Eastwood & Co., Huddersfield; C. W. Ellis, Ltd., Stainland, Yorks; G. Ellis, Dewsbury; D. & R. England, Ltd., Bingley, Yorks; J. Field & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; Firth Bros., Shipley; S. & C. Firth, Marsden, Yorks; W. Fison & Co., Ltd., Burley-in-Wharfedale; D. France & Co., Honley, Yorks; J. France, Ltd., Honley, Yorks; E. Gardiner & Sons, Selkirk; G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Apperley Bridge; Gaukroger & Hey, Bradford; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, Leeds; Gibson & Lumgair, Ltd., Selkirk; Glendinning Bros., Ltd., Huddersfield; Greengates Worsted Co., Apperley Bridge; J. Greenwood & Sons, Ltd., Holmbridge; Grimshaw Bros., Calverley, Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Son, Farsley, Leeds; B. Hall & Son, Milnsbridge, Yorks; A. Harrison & Co., Ltd., Leeds; L. Harwood & Co., Luddendenfoot; J. Haywood & Sons, Huddersfield; Hewitt, Haigh & Wilson, Ltd., Armley, Leeds; C. & J. Hirst & Sons, Ltd., Longwood, Yorks; J. Hollings & Sons, Calverley, Leeds; J. Horsfield & Co., Dewsbury; Hudson, Sykes & Bousfield, Ltd., Morley; Hunt & Winterbotham, Ltd., Dursley; W. & E. Jackson, Morley; Johnson & Booth, Wilsden, Bradford; O. A. Jowett & Co., Pudsey, Yorks; Kirk & Steel, Ltd., Morley; G. & G. Kynoch, Keith, N.B.; Learoyd Bros. & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Leigh Mills Co., Ltd., Leeds; Liddell & Brierly, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Lockwood & Sons, Ltd., Milnsbridge, Yorks; H. Longbottom & Co., Ltd., Bradford; W. Lord & Sons, Leeds; F. H. McGrath, Huddersfield; M. Mahoney & Bros., Ltd., Blarney, Co. Cork; G. Mallinson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; S. Marsden & Co., Huddersfield; Martin, Sons & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Mellish, Richardson & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Middlemost Bros. & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Mitchell Bros. (Bradford), Ltd., Bradford; Moorhouse & Brook, Ltd., Huddersfield; Morton & Holcroft, Halifax; B. H. Moxon & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; R. Noble & Co., Hawick; J. Northrop & Sons, Thornton, Bradford; Norwood Manufacturing Co., Bradford; M. Oldroyd & Son, Ltd., Dewsbury; Pearson Bros., Ltd., Slaithwaite, Yorks; J. J. L. & C. Peate, Ltd., Guiseley; F. Peckett & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; H. Pinder & Co., Oakworth, Keighley; A. Priestman & Co., Ltd., Bradford; J. Raistrick & Sons, Thackley, Bradford; W. Ramsden & Co., Ltd., Bradford; S. H. Rawnsley, Wilsden, Bradford; Reid & Taylor, Langholm, N.B.; Reid & Welsh, Ltd., Elgin, N.B.; Richardson & Co., Morley; Robinson Bros., Marsden, Yorks; H. Sanderson & Son, Galashiels; P. & R. Sanderson, Galashiels; R. & A. Sanderson & Co., Galashiels; C. Scarth & Sons, Ltd., Morley; H. Schofield & Co., Honley, Yorks; Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Selkirk; A. Senior & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Shaw Bros., Ltd., Huddersfield; Singleton & Co., Ltd., Kirkburton, Yorks; Smith & Calverley, Huddersfield; Smith & Hutton, Ltd., Bradford; J. Smith & Sons (Brighouse), Ltd., Brighouse; J. H. Smith & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Smith, Renton & Co., Armley; P. Speak & Sons, Bradford; Standeven & Co., Ltd., Halifax; S. Sutcliffe, Leeds; J. Sykes & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; W. Sykes, Ltd., Huddersfield; B. Taylor & Sons, Stainland, Yorks; J. T. & J. Taylor, Batley; Taylor & Lodge, Huddersfield; Taylor, Shackleton & Co., Shipley; J. Taylors, Ltd., Huddersfield; Tetley Street Mills Co., Ltd., Bradford; Thornton, Marsden & Co., Huddersfield; B. Vickerman & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Wade & Glyde, Bradford; E. Walker & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Walton & Son, Calverley, Leeds; J. Ward & Sons, Keighley; E. Waterhouse & Co., Huddersfield; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth, Yorks; Wayman, Sons & Co., Halifax; B. & J. Whitwam & Sons, Ltd., Golcar; Wilson & Glenny, Ltd., Hawick; J. Wilson & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Wilson, Smith & Sutcliffe, Ltd., Leeds; A. W. Wood & Co., Wibsey, Bradford; R. Wood & Co., Huddersfield; E. Woodhouse & Co., Ltd., Farsley, Leeds; A. Woodruff & Co., Halifax; J. Wright, Keighley; J. Wrigley & Sons, Netheron, Huddersfield.—**Cloth, Dyeing of:** Fearnley Bros., Ltd., Shipley; Greetland Dyeworks Co., Ltd., Halifax; J. Haigh, Ltd., Huddersfield; Holroyds, Ltd., Leeds; J. & J. A. King, Leeds; W. Kitchen & Co., Leeds; J. & J. Longbottom, Leeds; C. Midgley & Co., Huddersfield; H. Roberts, Keighley; Scott & Rhodes, Yeading; Shaw & Co. (Shipley), Ltd., Shipley; Smith & Horsfall, Horbury, Yorks; J. Smith & Sons, Dewsbury; A. Thornton & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Threapleton Bros., Leeds; C. W. Wader, Rawdon, Leeds; J. L. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Clothing (Miscellaneous):** Cohen & Wilks, Manchester; I. Frankenburg & Sons, Ltd., Salford; D. Gurtzen & Sons, Haverhill; Hartley, Sons & Co., Hebden Bridge.—**Clothing, Oilskin:** Ancoats Vale Rubber Co., Manchester; M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; M. Fidler & Co., Manchester; Great Grimsby Coal, Salt and Tanning Co., Great Grimsby; Johnson Bros. & Co., London, E.; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; J. Langdon & Sons, Liverpool; Lybro, Ltd., Liverpool; E. Macbean & Co., Glasgow; J. Martin & Co., Cellardyke, Fife; S. Mendel & Son, Manchester; R. Watson & Co., Anstruther, N.B.—**Clothing, Plain Clothes:** Booth & Co.,

War Office—continued.

Leeds; G. Brownson, Ltd., Hyde; Chilton, Wrigley & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Coborn & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Coop & Co., Ltd., Wigan; Cook, Son & Co., London, E.C.; County Tailoring Co., Ltd., London, N.; Dickie, Parsons & Co., Bristol; Haigh's (Huddersfield), Ltd., Huddersfield; Holloway Bros., Ltd., Haigh's, Glos; Hopson Bros., Huddersfield; J. Hunter & Son, Ltd., Liverpool; Lancaster & Co., Plymouth; H. Leaning & Co., Ltd., Colchester; W. Pickup & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Reliable Clothing Co., Ltd., Nuneaton; M. & R. Silman and M. & L. Reuben, Leeds; Stammers, Ltd., Walsall.—**Clothing, Uniform:** J. E. Barlow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Barnes, Manchester; H. Berg & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Broom-Barrett & Howell, London, W.; Burberrys, London, W.; M. Burton, Ltd., Leeds; E. S. Cartledge, London, W.; Coborn & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Cohen & Wilks, Manchester; W. & R. Cook, Ltd., Bath; A. B. Dobell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Dolan & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Dublin Bespoke Clothing Co., Dublin; Dunhills, Ltd., London, N.W.; Eastwood Bros. (Hebden Bridge), Ltd., Hebden Bridge; W. E. Edleston, London, S.E.; A. England, Manchester; L. Freeman & Sons, Leeds; Gerrish, Ames & Simpkins, Ltd., London, E.C.; G. Gianfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; L. Goldstein, London, E.; J. Hammond & Co., Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; Hart, Harris & Co., London, E.; Hope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Leeds; S. Howes & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Kays (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., Limerick; Lubelski & Son, Ltd., Hunslet, Leeds; Milnes, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; H. Mindlesohn, Leeds; Oppenheim, Ltd., Manchester; A. Polikoff, London, E.; T. H. Rigby & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Rimell & Allsop, London, W.; Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd., London, W.; J. L. Rowse & Co., London, E.; Sovran Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester; Stirling Co., Manchester; L. Stone & Sons, Manchester; C. Stott & Co., Manchester; Sullivan, Williams & Co., Ltd., London, W.; H. Taylor & Co., Manchester; Trevelyan & Allen, Ltd., Kettering; Whur & Sons, London, W.; C. Wills & Sons, Ltd., Bristol.—**Clothing, Women's:** A. Black, London, E.; H. N. Brock, Romford; I. & M. Kinder, Manchester; J. & E. Lichenstein, Ltd., Manchester; Manchester Waterproof Garment Co., Manchester; C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Mendel & Son, Manchester; Mikado Blouse Co., London, E.; J. Weinberg & Sons, Manchester.—**Clothing, Working:** G. H. Leavey & Co., London, W.C.—**Compound, Chatterton's:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Compressors, Air:** Murray, Workman & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Conveyors:** W. & D. Conveyor Engineers Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cordage, Lines and Twines:** Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; J. Gill, Ltd., Leeds; Gourcock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; J. Holmes & Son, Huddersfield; Jameson & Co., Ltd., Hull; G. E. Mewis, Birmingham; J. Todd & Son, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cotton, Linen, Drill, &c., Piece Goods:** J. H. Agnew, Bros., Manchester; Armitage & Rigby, Ltd., Manchester; J. Booth & Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. Calvert & Sons, Manchester; J. Cheetham & Sons, Ltd., Shaw, Oldham; Cords Ltd., Hebden Bridge; P. Frankenstein & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Gartside & Co. (Manchester), Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne; Greenwood, Steel & Sons, Mytholmroyd; Greg, Bros., & Co., Manchester; Grey & Co., Manchester; Harley Sheet Mill Co., Blackburn; E. Hibbert & Co., Ltd., Hyde, Cheshire; Horrockses, Crewdson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; R. & J. Horsfall, Morley; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Imperial Patent Wadding Co., Manchester; J. Livesey, Ltd., Blackburn; A. Marshall & Son, Ltd., Morley; New Victoria Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Elton, Bury; Sir Titus Salt, Bart., Sons & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Stewart Thompson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Tattersall & Sons, Ltd., Bamford, Rochdale; Union Mill Co., Manchester; W. Wade & Co., Bradford; R. Ward & Co., Manchester; Windsor & Bridge-water, Manchester.—**Covers, Canvas:** Marsh, Jones & Cribb, Leeds.—**Covers, Waterproofing:** Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cranes and Winches:** W. Jones, London, E.C.; J. Smith (Keighley), Ltd., Keighley.—**Crucibles, Plumbago:** Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Graphite Plumbago Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Smith's Glasgow Crucible Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. C. Waterhouse, Ltd., Wakefield.—**Curtains and Covers, Helmet:** S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.—**Disinfectants:** Dussek, Bros., & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; S. Earle & Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Disinfectors:** Four Oaks Spraying Machine Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Grampian Engineering Co., Ltd., Stirling; S. Jones & Co., London, S.E.—**Drawers, Cotton:** Broda, Jenkins & Co., London, E.C.; W. Lilley & Co., Manchester; R. H. Reynolds, Bros., Ltd., Manchester.—**Drums, Oil:** W. Clark & Sons, Glasgow; J. Feaver, London, S.E.; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Duck, Tent:** Acheson & Smith, Ltd., Castlecraulfield; R. Armstrong & Son, Belfast; Banbridge Weaving Co., Banbridge; Durham Sheet Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; Hazelbank Weaving Co., Ltd., Lauraceton; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; C. Jackson & Sons, Ltd., Falkland, Fife; J. & J. Johnston, Belfast; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin, N.B.; T. Livesey & Sons, Ltd., Pendleton; Milford Weaving and Finishing Co., Belfast.—**Dynamo:** H. T. Boothroyd, Ltd., Bootle; City Electrical Co., London, W.C.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Ebonite, Rod and Sheet:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Enamelled Ware:** Anglo Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport; Eveson Bros., Ltd., Wollescote; T. Glover & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Griffiths & Brewett, Ltd., Birmingham; Hill, Bros. & Sutton, Lye; J. Keeves & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Welsh Tinplate and Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—**Engines, Oil:** Blackstone & Co., Stamford; F. W. Brackett & Co., Ltd., Colchester; Commercial and Marine Engine Co., Ltd., London, W.; Coventry Simplex Engines Co., Ltd., Coventry; Rushton, Proctor & Co., Ltd., Lincoln; Tangy's,

War Office—continued.

Ltd., Birmingham.—**Engines, Steam:** Browett, Lindley & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Fans, &c.:** Davidson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Felt, Roofing:** Asbestos and Building Materials Co., Worcester.—**Felt, Sheet, &c.:** Bury Felt Co., Ltd., Chesham, Bury; Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield & Co., Ltd., Waterfoot, Lancs; Stansfield & Co., Waterfoot, Lancs.—**Filters, Oil:** A. Kenyon & Co., Manchester.—**Fittings for Huts:** British Luxfer Prism Syndicate, Ltd., London, E.C.; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierley Hill; A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; B. Priest & Son, Ltd., Old Hill; Willetts Bros., Old Hill.—**Flags:** W. Cockshaw, Leeds; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.; A. S. Porter & Co., Liverpool.—**Flannel:** B. Ackroyd, Idle, Bradford; J. Allott & Sons, Ltd., Dobcross, Oldham; Armitage Bros., Milnsbridge, Yorks; J. Beaumont & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Beaumont & Smith, Pudsey, Leeds; Black and Borthwick, Glasgow; T. & H. Blamires, Ltd., Huddersfield; Blenkhorn, Richardson & Co., Ltd., Hawick; H. Bradley, Morley; W. Brown, Sons & Co., Ltd., Galashiels; R. R. Buck & Sons, Carlisle; W. Buckley, Ltd., Delph, Oldham; Butterworth & Roberts, Holmfirth, Yorks; T. Calverley & Son, Milnsbridge, Yorks; J. Carnie, Kilmarnock; J. Clough & Son, Shipley; Clough, Ramsden & Co., Pudsey, Yorks; J. Crowther & Sons, Milnsbridge, Yorks; M. Dixon, Leeds; I. Dodgshun & Co., Ltd., Leeds; T. Dyson & Sons, Huddersfield; Eastwood & Carr, Dobcross, Oldham; Farnhill & Hirst, Ltd., Delph, Oldham; Fearnside Bros., Leeds; T. Foulkes, Ruabon, N. Wales; J. Garnett, Junr., Idle, Bradford; A. Glover & Son, Morley; W. Grant & Sons (Newtownards), Ltd., Newtownards; J. Halliday & Sons, Bradford; Hally & Co., Auchterarder, N.B.; W. Hastings & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale; Hattersley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Haworth, Yorks; W. C. Hay & Co., Glasgow; T. Heap & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale; Henllan Woollen Mills, Ltd., Henllan, S. Wales; Hewitt, Haigh & Wilson, Ltd., Armley, Leeds; R. C. Higgins & Co., Glasgow; E. Hinchcliffe, Morley; W. Hollins & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; R. & J. Horsfall, Ltd., Morley; T. V. Hoyle & Co., Rochdale; Hudson, Sykes & Bousfield, Ltd., Morley; W. & T. Huggan, Bramley; Inverness Tweed Mill Co., Ltd., Inverness; J. Ives & Co., Yeading, Leeds; Jones, Evans & Co., Ltd., Newtown, N. Wales; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; J. King, Keighley; Kirk & Steel, Ltd., Morley; G. & G. Kynoch, Keith, N.B.; P. Laycock, Ltd., Leeds; E. & T. Lewis, Pencader, S. Wales; H. Lister & Co., Morley; Mains Manufacturing Co. (Carlisle), Ltd., Carlisle; A. Marshall & Son, Ltd., Morley; C. H. Milnes & Co., Huddersfield; A. Moon & Sons, Ltd., Guiseley, Leeds; Muir, Toward & Co., Glasgow; W. Murgatroyd & Co., Yeading, Leeds; G. Newton & Co., Glasgow; J. Paterson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. J. L. & C. Peate, Ltd., Guiseley; A. Priestman & Co., Ltd., Bradford; J. Radcliffe & Co., Rochdale; W. Radcliffe & Sons, Ltd., Greenfield, Oldham; J. & S. Rhodes, Ltd., Morley; G. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Selkirk, N.B.; J. Schofield & Sons, Rochdale; E. Scott & Sons, Idle, Bradford; Simpson & Fairbairn, Ltd., Earliston, N.B.; J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Rochdale; J. & E. Stockwell, Morley; Sykes & Campinot, Ltd., Dobcross, Oldham; E. Sykes & Son, Huddersfield; Sykes & Wood, Huddersfield; Tennant & Rodley, Ltd., Ossett; C. W. Thornton, Eccleshill, Bradford; S. Turner & Co., Ltd., Rochdale; Waterhouse & Garnett, Ltd., Idle, Yorks; A. C. Watson, Morley; I. C. Watson & Sons, Morley; F. G. Wigley, Manchester; Wilson, Smith & Sutcliffe, Ltd., Leeds; R. Wood & Co., Huddersfield; J. Woodrow & Sons, Keighley.—**Flannelette:** J. Bright & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale; Milnes Bros. & Hoyle, Manchester; S. Turner & Co., Manchester; H. Whitworth, Ltd., Manchester.—**Flarelights, Acetylene:** Imperial Light, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Furnaces, &c.:** Brayshaw Furnaces & Tools, Ltd., Manchester.—**Galvanised Ware:** S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Gloves, &c., Leather:** S. Allcock & Co., Ltd., Redditch; Boulton Bros., Ltd., Westbury, Wilts; Broda, Jenkins & Co., Brentford; Dent, Allcroft & Co., Worcester; Edmunds Bros., Birmingham; J. E. Essex & Co., London, S.E.; Ewens & Co., Yeovil and Taunton; Fleming, Birkby & Goodall, Ltd., Halifax; C. B. Fletcher & Co., Ltd., Redditch; J. Harris & Son, Birmingham; A. L. Jeffries, Westbury; W. W. Mills, Ltd., Birmingham; Nicholas (Wolverhampton), Ltd., Wolverhampton; Pritchett & Co., Witney, Oxon; R. & J. Pullman, Ltd., Woodstock, Oxon; A. J. Russell & Co., London, S.E.; Savernake Glove Co., Woodstock, Oxon; Southcombe Bros., Ltd., Stoke-under-Ham; A. Stent & Son, Havant, Hants; W. Sykes, Ltd., Horbury, Yorks.—**Gloves, Mosquito, Alteration of:** T. J. Wright & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Grease:** Chetwin & Newark, Ltd., London, E.—**Grips, Wire Rope:** Davey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.—**Halyards:** Gowen & Co., Tollesbury; Green Bros., Hailsham; W. Turner & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Handkerchiefs and Ties:** R. Atkinson & Co., Dublin; Fry & Co., Dublin; H. T. Greenlaw & Co., London, E.C.; I. & R. Morley, London, E.C.—**Handles and Helves:** Cook, White & Co., Leigh-on-Sea; G. Dickie & Son, Birkenhead; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamstead; J. Granville, London, E.; H. J. Gray & Sons, Ltd., Cambridge; Markt & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Nicholls & Sons, Wolverhampton; St. Andrew Golf Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Stavelly Wood Turning Co., Kendal; Leif Sundt & Co., London, S.E.; Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Harness and Saddlery:** W. Bennett, Walsall; W. Brookes & Son, Walsall; J. Cliff & Co., Walsall; Cooper, Webb, Jones & Co., Walsall; T. H. Crumpton & Co., Walsall; M. Harvey & Co., Walsall; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.; T. Icke & Son, West Bromwich; E. Jeffries & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; E. Jones, Birmingham; Martins-Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham and Walsall; Middlemore & Lamplugh, Ltd., Walsall; E. J. Parkes & Co., Walsall; D.

War Office—continued.

Power & Son, Ltd., Walsall; H. Simmons, Bloxwich; H. R. Taylor, Walsall; C. Wincer & Co., Walsall; A. Wood, Walsall.—**Head-Dresses:** F. J. Elliott & Co., Atherstone; T. Goldman, Leeds; Hall & Phillips, Ltd., Nuneaton; N. Hope & Son, Ltd., Manchester; Myers & Co., London, E.; B. Prager & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Reese & Bonn, Ltd., London, E.—**Heads, Broom:** R. Benson & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; F. Coxson & Sons, Stockport; Singleton, Flint & Co., Lincoln.—**Heads, Maul:** E. Cattley & Co., Ltd., York; R. Corben & Sons, Maidstone; East & Son, Berkhamstead.—**Hearts, Smiths:** Blacker, Ltd., Stalybridge.—**Hides:** J. & F. Baker & Co., Ltd., Colyton, Devon; J. Dawson & Son, Ltd., Lincoln; Hamilton, Caldwell & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; J. W. Mackintosh & Co., London, S.E.; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Holdalls:** S. J. Clark & Co., Ltd., London, E.; R. P. Gorman & Co., Belfast.—**Hose, I. R. and Canvas:** Ancoats Vale Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Irwell & Eastern Rubber Co., Ltd., Salford; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Hosiery:** Abell Bros., Ltd., Derby; Abercorn Hosiery Co., Londonderry; A. E. Adams & Co., Leicester; A. Alderson & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Allen, Solly & Co., Ltd., Arnold; Allen & Turtle, Belfast; R. N. Anderson & Co., Londonderry; W. H. Archer & Co., Nottingham; J. Barnes, Nottingham; Barrie & Kersel, Hawick; H. Bates & Co., Ltd., Wigston, Leicester; A. Baum, Ltd., Leicester; G. Bedford & Son, Hinckley; Bedford Hosiery Co., Belfast; Belvoir Manufacturing Co., Leicester; J. Bevins, Leicester; T. Billson & Sons, Lt., Leicester; Bird & Yeomans, Hinckley; Blackrock Hosiery Co., Ltd., Blackrock, Co. Dublin; Blake Bros. & Clarke, Glasgow; J. Bonsor & Co., Hawick; J. Bradshaw & Co., Leicester; G. Brettell & Co., Ltd., Belper; Bromley & Co., Hinckley; T. Bromley & Son, Leicester; A. H. Broughton & Co., Gt. Wigston; J. D. Broughton & Sons, Ltd., Wigston; J. Brown & Co. (Lanark), Ltd., Lanark; E. W. Bryan, Leicester; J. S. Bryce & Co., Lanark; W. Buckley & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Burnham & Son, Leicester; H. Caldwell & Co., Leicester; Campbell & Mair, Greenock; H. Carrier & Sons, Ltd., Ilkeston; Cartwright & Warner, Ltd., Loughborough; W. Clark & Son, Blaby; J. Clarke & Co. (Arnold), Ltd., Nottingham; A. Clay & Co., Kegworth, Derby; Cook & Hurst, Ltd., Wigston, Leicester; Cooper Bros. (Nottingham), Ltd., Nottingham; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Huthwaite; N. Corah & Sons, Leicester; W. Coup, Nottingham; A. Cunningham, Ltd., Stewarton, N.B.; J. Currie, Son & Co., Stewarton, N.B.; M. & A. Currie, Kilmarnock; R. Currie & Son, Selkirk; S. Davis & Sons, Derby and Hinckley; J. Davy, Ltd., Burnley; Derwent Hosiery Co., Ltd., Belper; Devas, Routledge & Co., Ltd., South Wigston; Diamond Hosiery Co., Market Weighton; Dickens, Armitage & Co., Ltd., Leicester; H. L. Driver, Ltd., Leicester; S. Eden & Son, Ltd., Mansfield; H. Edgar & Co., Nottingham; Elder & Watson, Strathaven, N.B.; F. Ellis & Co., Leicester; E. Emmett & Son, Douglas; 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.; George & George, Ltd., London, S.W.; W. Gibson & Son, Ltd., Nottingham; H. E. Godkin & Co., Ltd., Loughborough; Gordon & Co., Aberdeen; Grabham & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; F. & G. Greenwood, East Leake; T. Haines & Co., Ltd., Melbourne, Derbyshire; A. Hall & Co., Stewarton, N.B.; Hall & Earl, Leicester; Hall & Son, Nuneaton; W. Hall & Co., Stewarton, N.B.; Hanford & Miller, Loughborough; H. M. Haslam, Bolton; Hawick Hosiery Co., Ltd., Hawick; J. Heath & Co., Leicester; J. Henderson & Co., Hawick; J. Hinckley & Co., Ltd., Leicester; G. Hogg & Sons, Hawick; W. Holmes & Sons, Wigston, Leicester; Hood & Mason, Hinckley; Horner & Hogg, Nottingham; W. & H. Howe, Leicester; Humphreys & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; R. Hunt, Leicester; A. P. Innes & Co., Hawick; W. S. Jack, Glasgow; Johnson Bros., Houghton-le-Spring; Johnson & Son, Loughborough; Kelsey & Co., Ltd., Leicester; A. Kemp, Leicester; T. Kerr, Kilmarnock; Kilgour & Walker, Ltd., Aberdeen; Kilsyth Hosiery Co., Kilsyth; Kirby-in-Ashfield Manufacturers, Ltd., East Kirby; A. Knight & Co., Nottingham; Krenkrow & Almond, Leicester; Lacey, Woolley & Co., Ltd., Loughborough; J. Laing & Sons, Hawick; Lanark Hosiery Co., Ltd., Lanark; J. Leeson & Co., Leicester; Leicester Knitting Co., Ltd., Leicester; C. Lewin, Wigston, Leicester; J. B. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham; W. Lockie & Co., Hawick; Lyle & Scott, Ltd., Hawick; J. McCrea, Belfast; B. McDevitt & Co., Glenties, Co. Donegal; A. MacDougall & Co., Ltd., Lanark; McIntosh & Ferguson, Ltd., Glasgow; R. C. McKenzie, Glasgow; R. Mackie & Co., Stewarton, N.B.; D. Macrae & Sons, Stewarton, N.B.; Manchester Hosiery Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hinckley; G. Mee, Leicester; C. J. Miles & Co., Leicester; Miller & Cooke, Ltd., St. Albans; Moore, Eady & Murcott-Goodie, Ltd., Leicester; I. & R. Morley, Nottingham; J. L. Morley (Leicester), Ltd., Leicester; T. Morley & Son, Leicester; Munro & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; R. W. Myhill & Co., Leicester; Norton & Bradbury, Earl Shilton; Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough; Oak Tree Hosiery Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. Ormond & Co., Glasgow; H. Orton & Co., Ltd., Blaby, Leicester; G. Padmore, Leicester; J. Partidge & Son, Leicester; D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinckley; C. Pegg & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Pool, Lorrimer & Tabberer, Leicester; R. Poppleton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Pratt, Copeland & Co., Hinckley; R. Pringle & Son, Hawick; Pudan & Burridge, Ltd., Leicester; W. Puffer & Co., Hinckley; Quinton Hosiery Co., Coventry; T. Ratcliffe & Son, Colne; W. Raven & Co., Ltd., Leicester; J. Raynor & Sons, Nottingham; J. Renwick & Co., Ltd., Hawick; H. J. Riddlestone & Co., Leicester; R. Rowley & Co., Ltd., Leicester; B. Rushton & Co., Keighley; St. Lelia's School, Limerick; St. Martin's Underwear Co.,

War Office—continued.

Leicester; Salmon & Welch, Ltd., Leicester; Scarborough War Industry, Scarborough; P. Scott & Co., Ltd., Hawick; Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Glasgow; R. Seddon & Sons, Wigan; W. Sharp (Galston), Ltd., Galston, N.B.; Simpson, Wright & Lowe, Sutton-in-Ashfield; J. Skelton & Son, Norwich; J. Smedley, Ltd., Matlock; J. Smith & Co., Keighley; J. Smith & Co. (Wellcroft), Ltd., Shipley, Yorks; S. H. Smith, Syston; Smith's Hosiery Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wigan; Society of American Women in London, London, N.; W. Spence & Sons, Huntly, N.B.; C. Spencer & Co., Lutterworth; Stapley & Smith, Ltd., Nottingham; Stevenson & Co., Newtownards, Co. Down; Strathclyde Hosiery Co., Ltd., Glasgow; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; C. & F. Sudbury, Ltd., Nottingham; J. A. Swift, Leicester; F. & E. Tarratt, Leicester; S. Taylor & Co., Hucknall; Taylor & Stansfield, Littleborough; W. R. Taylor, Belfast; J. H. Tennant, Middleham; A. F. Thomson, Airdrie; Thornton & Mawby, Ltd., Leicester; J. Toon & Co., Earl Shilton; J. Toon & Sons, Earl Shilton; Towle & Co., Loughborough; L. O. Trivett, Ltd., Nottingham; Turner & Jarvis, Ltd., Leicester; Turner, Rutherford & Co., Hawick; Two Steeples, Ltd., Wigston, Leicester; Vann & Co., Nottingham; V. C. L. Hosiery Co., Belfast; R. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; J. Ward & Co., Mansfield; Ward, Sturt & Sharp, Belper; Wellington & Co., Bulwell; Wills & Hutchinson, Leicester; J. Wilson & Sons (Nottingham, 1914), Ltd., Nottingham; W. Wilsoa & Sons, Hawick; Women's Workrooms United Club, Rhyll; Woodford & Wormleighton, Leicester; Wooding & Teasdale, Leicester; J. Wright & Son, Hinckley; A. Yates & Co., Leicester.—**Huts, Sectional:** Austin (East Ham and Ilford), Ltd., London, E.; G. Blay, New Malden, Surrey; W. F. Blay, Ltd., London, E.C.; Browne & Lilley, Reading; J. Chapman & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; J. Carmichael, London, S.W.; W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devises; F. Chown, Bristol; F. D. Cowieson & Co., Glasgow; W. Duncan, Tucker & Sons, Ltd., London, N.; A. Fairhead & Sons, Enfield; J. H. Fryer, Derby; J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton, Manchester; Hall, Beddall & Co., London, S.E.; J. Harrison & Co., London, S.E.; Hibberd Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.; F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., London, S.E.; T. Higgs, Northampton; Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.W.; Humphreys, Ltd., London, S.W.; Jewson & Sons, Norwich; J. B. Kind, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; W. Lawrence & Son, London, N.; Leslie & Co., Ltd., London, W.; T. J. Lovell & Son, London, W.; McCormack & Sons, Ltd., London, N.; J. McManus, London, W.; Mickel & Co., Bo'nness, N.B.; Middlesex Joinery Works, Ltd., London, E.; E. Morley & Son, Derby; W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough; J. G. Nutting & Co., Croydon; F. Pitcher, Ltd., London, N.; Rice & Sons, London, S.W.; Sessions & Sons, Newport; W. Sharp & Son, Burton-on-Trent; G. Tarrant, Byfleet; Thomas & Edge, London, S.E.; Thomson & Balfour, Bo'nness, N.B.; Thornborough & Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Lace, Silk:** J. Perkins & Sons (1909), Ltd., Coventry; J. & N. Phillips & Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—**Laces, Leather:** J. White & Sons, Ltd., Bingley.—**Lamps, Acetylene and Parts:** Imperial Light Ltd., London, S.W.—**Lamps and Lanterns, Oil:** Newton Shakespeare & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lanyards:** J. Holmes & Son, Huddersfield.—**Leggings, Leather:** T. Brown & Sons, Ltd., Wellingborough; F. C. Chamberlain & Co., Wellingborough; J. Cliff & Co., Walsall; Hilton, Curtis & Perkins, Wellingborough; L. Lilley, Ltd., Wellingborough; J. W. Mackintosh & Co., London, S.E.—**Leggings, Women's:** Cohen & Wilks, Manchester; W. Evans, Leicester; W. & A. J. Turner, Ltd., Ipswich; T. Ward & Co., Manchester.—**Locks, Box, &c.:** H. Squires & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Machine, Band Knife:** A. Aublett & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Machines, Filling:** G. Hatch, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Machines, Horse Clipping and Parts:** Burman & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Barton Gillette Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing Co., Reading; A. Martin & Co., London, S.E.—**Machines, Multigraph:** International Multigraph Co., London, E.C.—**Machines, Planing, &c.:** Haigh's (Oldham), Ltd., Oldham; C. Redman & Sons, Halifax.—**Machines, Sawing:** Wadkin & Co., Leicester.—**Mantles, Gas:** Curtis's & Harvey, Dartford, Kent; Plaissety Manufacturing Co., London, E.—**Masks, Eye and Parts:** British Optical Lens Co., Birmingham; Miller & Co., London, E.C.—**Mats, Rope:** Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.; J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Medicines:** Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., London, E.; A. H. Cox & Co., Brighton; C. M. & C. Woodhouse, London, E.C.—**Methylated Spirit:** Jones & Co., London, E.—**Mineral Jelly:** Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Motors, &c.:** British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wright & Wood, Ltd., Halifax.—**Muzzles, Horse:** Heburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Nails, Spikes, &c.:** R. Johnson, Clapham & Morris, Ltd., Manchester; G. B. Parkes, Ltd., Halesowen; J. I. Parkes, Ltd., Smethwick; J. Richards, Tipton; G. Skelton & Son, Birmingham.—**Netting, Gauze, &c., Wire:** British Cellulose Chemical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Oils:** Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Purfleet; Price's Co., Ltd., Belvedere, Kent; Sparton Manufacturing Co., Colchester; Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; H. Wells Oil Co., Ltd., Salford; Younghusband, Barnes & Co., London, S.E.—**Paint:** Alexander, Fergusson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; M. Ashby, Ltd., London, E.C.; Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow; Dixon's White, Ltd., London, E.; Locke, Blackett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Naylor Bros. (London), Ltd., Southall, Middlesex; Pilchers, Ltd., London, S.E.; O. Wilkins & Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Panniers:** H. Finch, Gloucester.—**Photographic Stores:** R. W. Coan, London, E.C.; Criterion Plates, Papers, Films, Ltd., Stechford, Birmingham; W. Day, London, W.C.; A. Edwards, Ltd., Warwick; Foster

War Office—continued.

Accessories, Ltd., Birmingham; Ilford, Ltd., Ilford; T. Illingworth & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.; E. F. Moy, Ltd., London, N.W.; R. W. Munro, Ltd., London, N.; North & Sons, Ltd., London, W.; Pollard & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. Vinten, London, W.; Wellington & Ward, Elstree, Herts.—**Pipes, Hose:** A. W. Martin & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Pile Drivers:** British Steel Piling Co., London, S.E.—**Piping, Lead:** R. E. Roberts, Bolton.—**Piping and Fittings, Metal:** Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.; E. Bennett & Son, Ltd., London, E.; S. Groves, Birmingham; J. Russell & Co., Ltd., Walsall; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Coatbridge; Winsor Sheet Metal Works, Glasgow.—**Plant, Drying:** J. Petrie, Junr., Ltd., Rochdale.—**Plant, Power:** Harland Engineering Co., Manchester.—**Plant, Water Purifying, &c.:** United Water Softeners, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Pokers:** E. Partridge & Co., Old Hill.—**Poles, Tent:** W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devises; Davey & Armitage, Southend-on-Sea; J. Glanville, London, E.; L. Sundt & Co., London, E.C.—**Pots, &c., Kerosine:** Parkinson & W. B. Cowan, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Pumps:** Holling & Guest, Ltd., Birmingham; A. C. Potter & Co., London, S.E.; Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Ranges and Stoves:** Bradley & Co., Ltd., Bilston; Camelon Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk; Dobbie, Forbes & Co., Larbert, N.B.; Jones & Campbell, Ltd., Larbert, N.B.; R. & A. Main, Ltd., Edmonton and Falkirk; Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge, N.B.; Sterlingshire Iron and Stove Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge, N.B.; Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall.—**Razors:** T. R. Cadman & Sons, Sheffield; Ford & Medley, Ltd., Sheffield; S. Pearson & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; J. Watts, Sheffield.—**Rivets, &c., Copper:** Bifurcated and Tubular Rivet Co., Ltd., Aylesbury; Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester.—**Rope, Hemp, &c.:** Dixon & Corbitt & R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; Edinburgh Roperie and Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Leith; Frost Bros., London, E.—**Rope, Wire:** Bristol Wire Rope Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Ropes, Guy, Picketing, &c.:** Green Bros., Hailsham; J. Hawley & Co., Ltd., Walsall; S. Lewis & Co., Ltd., Withymoor; J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Rubber Insertion Sheet:** Rubber Co., of Scotland, Ltd., Stirling.—**Rubber-proofed Goods:** Ancoats Vale Rubber Co., Manchester; Broadhurst & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Cohen & Wilks, Cheetham; I. Kandler & Co., Manchester; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; J. & E. Lichtenstein, Ltd., Manchester; J. Mandleberg & Co., Ltd., Manchester; D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Premier Waterproof and Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; R. W. Stewart & Co., Dunfermline; J. Weinberg & Son, Manchester.—**Rubbers, Horse:** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Don Bros., Buist & Co., Ltd., Forfar; D. & R. Duke, Brechin, N.B.; J. Honeyman & Co., Cupar, Fife; J. Jeffrey & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; N. Lockhart & Sons, Kirkcaldy; J. Lawson, Junr., & Co., Ltd., Forfar; T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy; R. Stocks & Co., Kirkcaldy; A. N. Thomson, Strathmiglo, Fife; W. Thomson & Son, Strathmiglo, Fife.—**Rugs, Motor:** P. Bridges & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Sewings:** British Thread Co., Ltd., Leicester; Cardigan Thread Mills, Leicester; J. & P. Coats, Ltd., Paisley; J. Dewhurst & Sons, Ltd., Skipton, Yorks.—**Shafting, &c.:** Croft (Engineers), Ltd., Bradford.—**Sheets, Cotton:** Armitage & Rigby, Ltd., Manchester; J. Parkyn & Co., Manchester; G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester.—**Sheets, Metal, Plain and Corrugated:** Bowesfield Steel Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; Gorse Galvanising Co., Ltd., Llanely; Raven Tinplate Co., Ltd., Glanman.—**Shelters, Steel:** F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., Chester.—**Shelters, Wood:** G. Blay, New Malden; W. Sharp & Sons, Burton-on-Trent.—**Shirts, &c., Flannel:** W. H. Barnes & Son, Manchester; A. G. Bateman, Manchester; E. & G. Berry, London, E.C.; Brown & Murray, Manchester; E. R. Buck & Sons, Manchester; R. R. Buck & Sons, London, E.; E. J. Caldicott & Co., London, E.C.; W. H. L. Cameron, Manchester; W. J. Crouch & Son, London, E.; J. W. Frost & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; G. Glassfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Gloucester Shirt Co., Ltd., Gloucester; R. E. Hallett & Co., Manchester; Harrods, Ltd., London, W.; Hookway, Sons & Cook, London, E.C.; J. James & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. Jamieson & Co., London, E.C.; W. J. Jamieson & Co., London, E.C.; Jones & Co., London, E.; Jones, Evans & Co., Ltd., Newtown, N. Wales; Landau & Rosen, London, E.; Laslett & Woodroffe, Ltd., London, E.C.; Lawry & Porter, Ltd., London, E.C.; Light & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Lloyd, Attree & Smith, London, E.C.; I. & R. Morley, Nottingham; J. & N. Phillips & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Salton, Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.; United Welsh Mills, Cardiff; Welch, Margetson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; West Somerset and Devon Shirt Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Crewkerne; Wilkie & Kennedy, Glasgow.—**Shoes, Canvas:** W. Mason, Ltd., Anstey, Leicester.—**Spoons:** Turner, Ryalls & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Spurs:** F. Eglington, Walsall.—**Stands, Engine:** Dudbridge Iron Works, Ltd., Stroud.—**Steelwork, Constructional:** W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; British Luxfer Prism Syndicate, Ltd., London, N.W.; Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; J. Elwell, Ltd., Birmingham; Fleming Bros., Glasgow; Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierly Hill; A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; W. Miller & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Pearson & Knowles Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Sterilizers:** J. & R. Oldfield, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Stoves, Oil:** Rippingilles's Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Straps, Leather:** Whitehouse & Hartley, Walsall.—**Stretchers, Ambulance:** Murray & Sons, Youghal; J. P. Phibbs, Dublin; J. Ward, Ltd., London, W.—**Surgical Appliances, Instruments and Materials:** Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, W.; Arnold & Sons, London, N.; Baird & Tatlock (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Bell & Crovden, Ltd., Uxbridge, Middlesex; A. Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.; Cuxson Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury; A. de St. Dalmas, Leicester

War Office—continued.

A. Gallenkamp & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; General Surgical Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. L. Hatrick & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Haywards, Ltd., London, S.E.; Leslies, Ltd., London, E.; H. Lewis, London, W.; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. Mather, Ltd., Manchester; Mayer & Meltzer, London, W.; Medical Supply Association, Ltd., London, W.C.; G. F. Merson & Co., Edinburgh; G. Moore, Redditch; Norwich Crane Co. (1856), Ltd., Norwich; Platts Mill Co., Ltd., Wigan; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull; Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Saltley; J. Taylor & Co., London, W.; C. F. Thackray, Leeds; F. Wrighton & Co., London, E.—**Switchboards and Spares:** British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Tables, Operating:** Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tanks, Steel:** Davis Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Tape, Puttee, &c.:** Brockford Manufacturing Co., Eland; J. N. Hardy & Son, Ltd., Manchester.—**Tents:** H. & T. C. Godfrey, Chelmsford; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.—**Tinware:** Bradley & Co., Ltd., Bilston; Birmingham Advertising Tablet Co., Ltd., Birmingham; W. J. Combes, London, N.W.—**Tools:** Bache Bros., Ltd., Kidderminster; F. J. Brindley & Sons, Sheffield; H. Brindley, Birmingham; Brooks & Cooper, Sheffield; J. Brown & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. A. Chapman, Sheffield; Hardy Patent Pick Co., Ltd., Sheffield; W. Hunt & Sons, The Brades, Ltd., Oldbury; T. Lambert & Sons, Sheffield; I. Nash & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge; Pearson & Baker, Stourbridge; I. & D. Smallwood, Birmingham; C. Thomas & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Yardley & Co., Stourbridge.—**Towels:** J. Lambert & Co., Ltd., Auchtermuchty, N.B.; W. T. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Horwich.—**Towelling:** W. T. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Horwich.—**Transformers:** Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—**Valises:** Gowen & Co., Tollesbury; Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Varnish:** Jensen & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.—**Waders:** India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Watches:** Rolex Watch Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Wax, Paraffin:** Pumpherson Oil Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Webbing:** R. Bird & Co., Crewkerne; H. Bond & Co., Ashbourne, Derbyshire; Brockford Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Eland; J. Burgess & Son, Ltd., Leicester; S. Clayton & Co., Halifax; Victoria Smallware Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Wheels, Barrow:** Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Crosbie, Marriner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Treharne, Newport, Mon; H. A. Turner & Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Wire, Steel:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Newport, Mon.—**Woodware (Miscellaneous):** Chapman & Co., Preston; Laverack & Goddard, Ltd., Hull; West of England Joinery Co., Ltd., Plymouth.—**Yarn, Spun:** J. Robertson (Seven), Ltd., Seven, Fife.—**Works Services:** Hunting: W. Fleming & Co., Neston.—**Maintenance of W.D. Buildings:** R. Charlesworth, Sheffield; W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devises; F. R. Hippington, Norwich.—**Miscellaneous:** W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; "J.D." Insulating and Refrigerating Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Thomas & Edge, London, S.E.; Triggs & Co., London, S.W.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper of Various Descriptions: The Bathford Paper Mills, Co., Ltd., Bathford, Bath; Thos. Chalmers & Sons, Ltd., Linlithgow; Alex. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Valleyfield, Penicuik; Robt. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Moffat and Caldercruix, Airdrie; Jas. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Burnside, Kendal; Culter Mills Paper Co., Ltd., Peterculter, Aberdeenshire; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe, near Manchester; Fisher & Co., Ltd., Kettlebrook, Tamworth; Robt. Fletcher & Son, Ltd., Kearsley, Stoneclogh, near Manchester; Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Ford, Hylton, Sunderland; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Hele, Cullompton; Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Hendon, Sunderland; C. Townsend Hook Co., Ltd., Snodland, Kent; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend, Kent; London Paper Mills, Ltd., Dartford, Kent; A. Mayfield & Sons, Ltd., Stepyne Mills, Hull; Wm. Nash, St. Paul's Cray, Kent; Northfield Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet, Kent; Olive & Partington, Ltd., Turn Lee Mill, Glossop; Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom, near Manchester; Reed & Smith, Ltd., Silverton and Higher Kings and Dart Mills, Cullompton; W. H. & A. Richardson, Ltd., Springwell, Jarrow-on-Tyne; Spicer Bros., Ltd., Eynsford, Kent; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Furness, Ulverston; Westfield Paper Co., Ltd., Westfield, Bathgate, N.B.; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., Dover; J. Wild & Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe, near Manchester; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Mallandain; P. Garnett & Sons, Otley; Chapman & Co., London, S.W.; J. Dickinson & Co., Hemel Hempstead; Waterlow & Sons, Dunstable; North of Ireland Mills, Larne, Ireland; Read Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London; A. E. Read & Co., Horton Kirby; W. Jounson & Co., St. Mary Cray; Cooke & Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich.—**Printing, Binding, Ruling, &c.:** Printing 24,500 Books; 100,000 Pads; binding 5,000 Books; Hazell, Watson & Viney, London, E.C. Printing, &c., 46,000 Books; 26,000 Portfolios; 50,000 Army Books; 42,000 Books; J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing 46,200 Books; McCorquodale & Co., Wolverton, Bucks. Printing, &c., 3,600 Books; 7,500 Army Books; 3,000 Books; Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C. Lining 25,000 File Covers; ruling, &c., 5,915 Ledgers; 150 Ledgers; 31,000 Books; printing 500,000 Army Forms; Waterlow & Sons, London, E.C. Printing 24,500 Posters; 500 Maps; 2,500 Targets; J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W.3. Gumming 1,000,000 Forms; S. Jones & Co., London, S.E. Printing, &c., 1,250,000 A. Forms; J. Dickins & Co., Northampton. Printing, &c., 30,000

H.M. Stationery Office—continued.

Books: Sir J. Causton & Sons, London, S.W.9. Printing, &c., 600,000 Labels; ruling 2,000 reams Paper; Millington & Sons, London, N. Printing 500,000 Booklets; Harrison, Jehring & Co., London, W.C.1. Ruling 3,000 Books; ruling, &c., 1,200,000 Labels; 30,820 Books; 1,200,000 Labels; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Making 150 Books; Clements, Newling & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Making 150,000 Books; printing 1,000 Books; J. Truscott & Sons, London, S.W.9. Binding 10,000 cps. Hymn Books, &c.; 5,000 Ships Med. Guide; 5,000 Momen. of Diseases; 5,000 Vols. Agric. Leaflets; Dow & Lester, Ltd., London, E.C. Binding 10,000 Vols. Agric. Leaflets; Leighton, Son & Hodge, London. Binding 15,000 Vols. Agric. Leaflets; Fisher Bookbinding Co., London, S.E. Printing 3,000,000 Coupons; Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Watford. Printing 1,000 Printed Sheets; 3,000 Diagrams; 25,500 Posters; Dangerfield Printing Co., St. Albans. Printing 5,000 Books; Evershed & Co., Bow. Printing 1,000,000 Slips; Wightman & Co., London. Printing 120,000 Posters; Hill, Siffken & Co., London, N. Making 1,800 Books; Fenner, Appleton & Co., London, E.C. Making 8,000 Books; J. Worrall, Ltd., Oldham. Making 10,000 Books; 2,875 Portfolios; Rutland Printing and Binding Works, London, E.C. Printing 10,000 Books; J. E. C. Potter, Stanford. Printing 11,000,000 Labels; Straker Bros., London, E.C. Printing 7,500 Books; W. S. Cowell, Ipswich. Printing 28,000 Books; Balding & Mansell, Wisbech. Printing 5,500 Books; W. P. Griffith & Sons, London, E.C. Printing 100,000 Labels; Fisher, Clark & Co., Ltd., Boston. Binding 2,000 Books; A. W. Bain & Co., Ltd., London, E. Printing 8,000 Posters; Roberts & Leete, London, S.E. Printing 50,000 Pads; The Amalgamated Press, London, S.E. Printing 20,000 Sets of Forms; Lamson Paragon Co., London, E. Printing 5,488,000 Forms; McAra & Whiteman, London, E.C. Supplying 100 Gusset Pouches; J. & B. Green, London, E.C. Printing 50,000 Pads; W. J. Pollock & Co., London, W. Printing 50,000 Books; Charles & Son, London, E.C. Printing 5,220,000 Forms; Eyre & Spottiswoode, London, E. Printing 10,000 Books; Steel & Co., Stroud, Glos. Printing 2,500,000 Forms; Drayton Paper Works, London, S.W. Printing 230,000 Targets; J. Riddle & Co., London, S.E. Printing 200,000 Lithographs; Chromoworks, Ltd., N.W.10. Binding 37,000 Books; Suttley & Silverlock, London, S.E. Mounting 3,000 yds. of Photo. Printing Paper; S. C. & P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E. Printing, &c., 25,000 Books; J. Line & Sons, Ltd., Southall. Making 40,000 Card Cases; binding 50,000 Army Books; J. Adams, London, E.C. Printing 12,000,000 Army Forms; Cassell & Co., London, E.C. Printing 3,000,000 Forms; Mate & Sons, Bournemouth. Printing 1,000,000 Sets of Army Forms; Burrup, Mathieson & Sprague; London, S.E.; 4,500,000 Army Forms; Tee & Whiten & J. Mead, London, S.E. Printing 250,000 Registry Jackets; Petty & Sons, Reading. Printing, &c., 7,500 Army Books; Willmott & Sons, London. Printing 2,500,000 Army Forms; Livermore & Keetch, London, N.W. Ruling, &c., 6,050 Books; H. Danford, London, E.C. Printing 100,000 Demy 4tos; R. Clay & Sons, London, S.E. Printing 1,000,000 Leaflets; R. Tilling, London, S.E.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Aldwych, Employment Exchange, Proposed Alterations; John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Westminster, S.W. Bramley O.W. Stores; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Westminster, S.W. Steelwork; E. C. & J. Keates, Ltd., Birmingham. Crowle Flax Factory; Dawson & Jones, Ltd., Sheffield. Dorchester Flax Factory; Charles E. Slade, Dorchester. Kensington, 11, Palace Green, Alterations and Additions; F. & H. F. Higgs, Herne Hill, S.E. Lancaster, Employment Exchange, Alterations; Wm. Peill, Lancaster. Loughborough, Employment Exchange, Alterations; A. J. Wileman, Loughborough. Ordnance Survey Office, Overseas, Sectional Huts; E. Marshall & Sons, Ashton-under-Lyne, Paisley, Employment Exchange, Alterations and Extensions; John Laidlaw & Sons, Glasgow. Rotherham, Employment Exchange, Alterations and Extensions; Chadwick & Co. (Rotherham), Ltd., Rotherham. Selby De-Seedings Station (Flax Production); Armitage & Hodgson, Leeds. Worcester, Ordinary Works and Repairs; J. Wood & Son, Ltd., Worcester.—**Engineering Works:** Aldwych, Employment Exchange, Tavistock Street, Heating Apparatus; Bilbie, Hobson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Burton's Court, Chelsea, Ministry of Pensions Buildings, Heating Apparatus; Beaven & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Clydebank, Ranges, Mantels and Gas Fittings; Carron & Co., Edinburgh. East Greenwich, H.M. Fuel Research Station, Generating Set; The Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Southwark, S.E. East Greenwich, H.M. Fuel Research Station, Mild Steel Hoppers; Gibbons Bros., Ltd., Dorchester. Flax Production, Cochran Boilers; Cochran & Co. (Annan), Ltd., Westminster, S.W. Flax Production, Feuillette Breakers; James Mackie & Sons, Ltd., Belfast. Flax Production, De-Seedings Machines; Fairbairn, Lawson, Leeds; Combe Barbour, Ltd. (Lawson Branch). Oil Engines; Wheatley Engine Co., Leeds. Shafting; Williams & Womersley, Wakefield. Harrow, Late David Allen's Premises, Electricity Supply, Rotary, Convertors, Wiring, &c.; North Metropolitan Electrical Supply Co., Finsbury Park, N. National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Electric Motors; Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley, Glos. National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Electric Wiring; Samuel Reed & Sons, London, S.E. National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Switchboards; The New Switchgear Construction Co., Ltd., Sutton, Surrey. National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Heating, Boilers, Mains, &c., and Domestic Hot Water Service; W. G. Cannon & Sons, Ltd.,

H.M. Office of Works—continued.

Southwark, S.E. Plymouth Grain Stores, Portable Conveyors and Boilers: Spencer & Co., Ltd., Melksham, Wilts.—**Furniture:** Bedsteads (Convertible Settee): Wales, Ltd., Birmingham. Cabinets, Foolscap Filings: Henry Stone & Son, Ltd., Banbury. Cabinets (Steel) and Panels: Roneo, Ltd., Holborn, E.C. Chairs, Lath (back and stick) Back: J. Williams, High Wycombe; B. Goodearl Bros., Ltd., High Wycombe; H. Goodearl & Sons, High Wycombe. Chairs, Windsor: James Elliott & Sons, High Wycombe; J. Gomm, High Wycombe; Joynson & Co., High Wycombe; W. Keen, High Wycombe; O. Haines, High Wycombe. Drawers, Chests of: Davies & Co., Padiham. Presses and Cupboards: Harper Southworth, Cherry Tree, nr. Blackburn; John Greenwood, Ltd., London, S.E.; F. Amery, Bath; Tables, Writing: Banks Mawson, Leeds.—**Miscellaneous:** Blankets: Baxendale & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Bramley O.W. Stores, Water Pipes, &c.: Jas. Allan, Sen., & Son, Ltd., Glasgow. Carpet: Ronald Jack & Co., Paisley. Clocks: H. Williamson, Ltd., London, E.C. Flannel, House: Thos. Brearley & Sons, Elland, Yorks; Robt. Kaye & Sons, Ltd., Elland, Yorks. Linoleum and Cork Carpet (1.1.18—1.7.18): The Linoleum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Menai Bridge, Paint (Graphite): Willman & Co., Ltd., Isleworth. Overshoes, Arctic: Rennards Bros., Cheapside, E.C. Rags (3 months): Lotus Laundry, Ltd., Liverpool; A. Jacobs, Wapping, E. Tarpaulins: James Wilson & Co., Manchester.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Gent & Co., Ltd., Leicester; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich.—**Boxes, Packing:** A. Bridgman & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; R. & J. Irving, Glasgow.—**Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic:** British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Enfield Electric Cable Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., North Woolwich; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich.—**Carriers, Service, and Parts:** Middlemore & Lamplugh, Ltd., Coventry.—**Cases, Wood:** J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton, Manchester.—**Chains, Links and Bolts:** Hans Renold, Ltd., Didsbury, Manchester.—**Climbers, Pole:** Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.—**Ducts:** Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—**Irons, Terminal:** Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Screws, Coach:** F. W. Cotterill, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Spindles, Insulator:** Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; F. W. Cotterill, Ltd., Darlaston; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London Works, near Birmingham.—**String:** I. N. Lyons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Thread:** J. Mulholland & Co., Dublin.—**Wire, Steel:** Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Conveyance of Mails:** A. E. Scull, Westbury; J. Guy, Exeter.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

Axleboxes: Patent Axlebox, &c., Co., Wolverhampton.—**Axles:** Steel Co. of Scotland, Glasgow; Patent Shaft, &c., Co., Wed-

H.M. Prison Commission—continued.

nesbury.—**Boiler Tubes:** Allen, Everitt & Sons, Smethwick; Elliott's Metal Co., Selly Oak, Birmingham; Birmingham Battery, &c., Co., Birmingham.—**Buffer Sockets:** Stableford & Co., Coalville.—**Copper Tubing:** C. J. W. Barwell, Birmingham.—**Copper Wire:** Callenders Cable, &c., Co., London, E.C.—**Copper Plates:** T. Bolton & Sons, London, E.C.—**Iron Bar:** Darlington Rolling Mills, Darlington.—**Pipes:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Glasgow.—**Plates:** Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., London, E.C.—**Ring Fasteners:** S. Fox & Co., Stocksbridge Works, nr. Sheffield.—**Quartering Machine:** Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co., Openshaw.—**Springs:** Nicholson and Fieldsend, Sheffield; S. Fox & Co., Stocksbridge Works, nr. Sheffield; Ibbotson Bros., Sheffield; Turton Bros. & Matthews, Sheffield; G. Turton, Platts & Co., Sheffield; Wilford & Co., Sheffield; Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Sheffield.—**Steel Plates:** D. Colville & Sons, Motherwell.—**Steel Bar:** District Iron, &c., Co., Smethwick.—**Steel, Cast:** Watson, Saville & Co., Sheffield.—**Steel Sheets:** J. Lysaght, Ltd., Newport, Mon.—**Tape:** Waterlow & Sons, London, E.C.—**Telephone Material:** Peel Conner Telephone Works, Salford.—**Tyres:** Steel, Peech & Tozer, Sheffield.

H.M. PRISON COMMISSION.

Boots and Shoes: Adams Bros., Raunds.—**Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.:** Pryke & Palmer, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Oatmeal:** G. T. Cox & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. F. Percival, Ltd., London, S.E.; G. D. K. Walker & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Oilman's Stores:** Pryke & Palmer, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Soap:** J. Knight, Ltd., Silvertown, London, E.

PUBLIC WORKS, DUBLIN.

Hats, Caps, Badges, &c., Supply of: J. Morgan, Dublin.—**Oils, Supply of:** Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., Dublin.—**Plumbing, Gas-fitting and Builders' Ironmongery Works and Supplies, Dublin District:** Brooks, Thomas & Co., Ltd., Dublin.

H.M. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Making up Uniform Clothing for Customs and Excise Officers: Messrs. J. B. Pearse & Co., London, E.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Supply of Serge for Metropolitan Police Uniforms: R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, nr. Leeds.—**Supply of Coal and Coke for 12 months from 1st July, 1918:** Spenser, Whatley & Co., Paddington; Beattie & Co., London, N.W.; Kinnear & Co., Tottenham, N.; Rickett, Smith & Co., London, E.C.; Thorpe, Head & Co., London, N.W.; Wm. Dowell & Co., London, S.E.—**Trimming Police Lanterns:** J. & C. Christie, Aldgate, E.—**Supply of Turnery for One Year from 1st July, 1918:** A. W. Lyne & Co., London, S.E.