

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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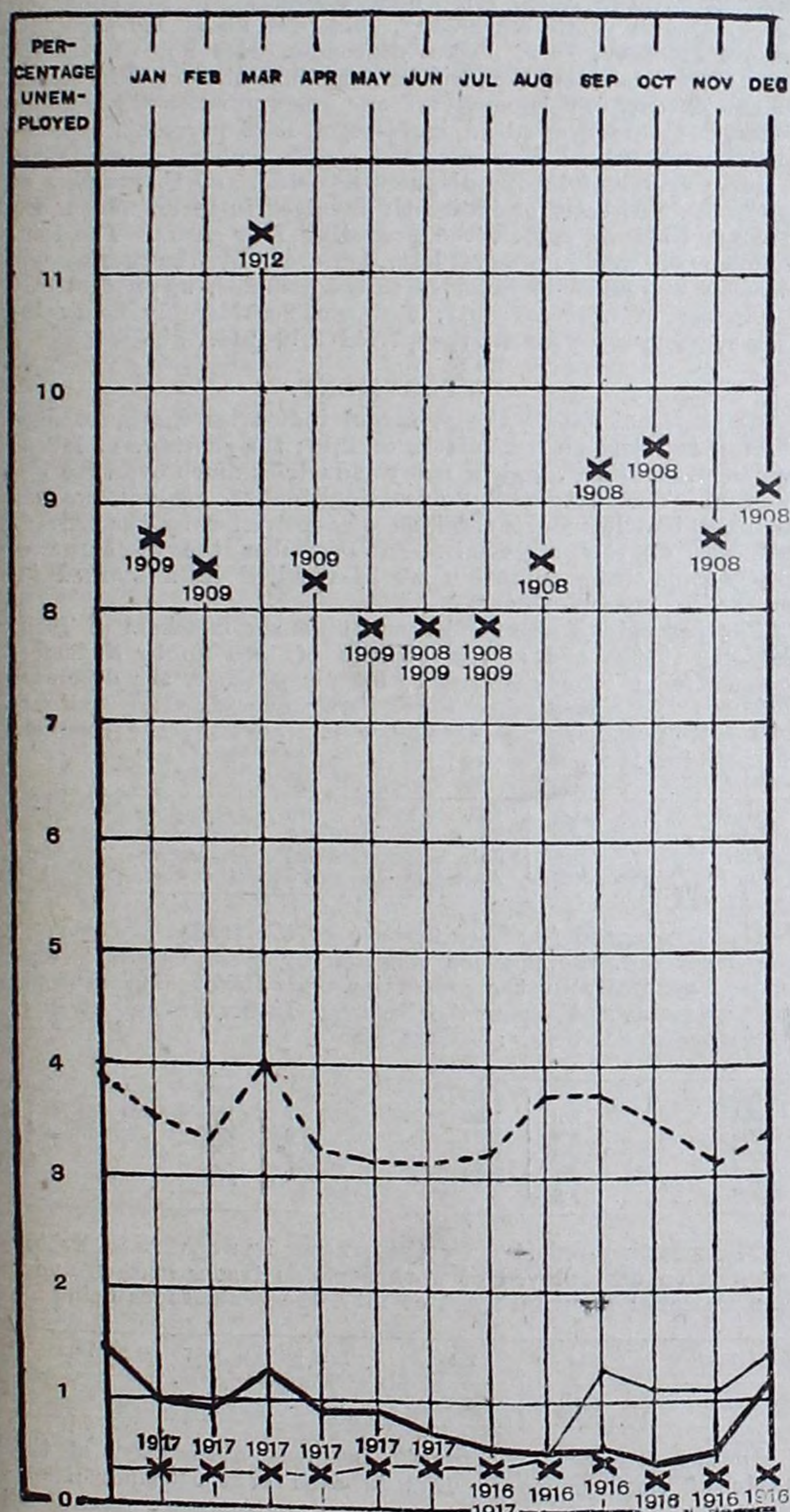
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EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

THE LABOUR MARKET IN DECEMBER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

December, but there was some decline owing to the reduction of Government work.

The cotton trade was affected by the strike of spinners and cardroom workers; after the strike employment was good in the spinning section, but declined to moderate or slack in the weaving section. In the woollen and worsted trades, and in the hosiery trade, employment continued good. In the silk trade and the jute trade it improved to good generally, and in the carpet trade to fairly good. Employment in the linen trade continued fairly good in Scotland, and slack in Ireland, though slightly better than in November. In the lace trade employment was good in the plain net section, fair in the curtain section, and bad in the fancy lace section. In the bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing trades employment was moderate on the whole; with cotton dyers, however, it was bad.

In the leather trades employment declined, but was fairly good on the whole. Boot and shoe workers continued well employed. In the tailoring trade employment was about the same as in November, and showed much variation as between different centres. Employment continued fair with dressmakers and milliners in London, and was fairly good in the wholesale mantle, costume, and blouse trades in London, Manchester, and Glasgow. In the shirt and collar trade, the corset trade and the felt hat trade employment remained fairly good.

The brick, cement, pottery, and glass trades continued to be well employed. Owing to the cessation of much Government work, employment in the building trade was not so good in December as in previous months; it varied greatly as between different places and occupations, and on the whole was fair. Most of the wood-working and furnishing trades showed some decline in employment, which was fairly good on the whole. In the paper and printing trades employment continued good, much overtime being worked, especially in London; with lithographic printers in the provinces, however, it was only moderate. The food preparation trades were well employed where not restricted by lack of raw materials.

The supply of agricultural labour improved somewhat during December, though it was still inadequate. With fishermen employment continued fairly good generally, and with dock and riverside labourers it was fair. The supply of seamen was about equal to the demand.

Detailed reports and statistics as to employment in the various trades are given on pages 10 to 18.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported to the Department as having been granted in December resulted in an aggregate increase of nearly £600,000 in the weekly wages of over 2,000,000 workpeople.

The principal changes included in these figures were increases of 5s. and 2s. 6d. per week to men and boys, respectively, in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, and an increase of 50 per cent. on list prices to workpeople in the cotton industry. The increases in the engineering and shipbuilding trades were also applied to men and boys in various other metal trades, including railway wagon building, light castings manufacture, and the tube, brass, sheet metal, and nut and bolt trades, and also to those employed in the chemical and explosives trades, and in the aircraft wood-working trades. Other important increases granted during the month affected workpeople engaged in rubber manufacture, jute and linen workers in Scotland, iron and steel workers in the Midlands, hosiery workers in the Midlands, workpeople in the flour milling industry, and building trade operatives in Scotland.

Trade Disputes.—The number of trade disputes beginning in December was 51, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was about 150,000 (including 100,000 cotton spinners, piecers, cardroom, etc., workers in Lancashire and Cheshire, who ceased work for nine days), as compared with 55,000 in the previous month, and 77,000 in December, 1917. The estimated aggregate duration of all trade disputes during the month was 1,174,000 days, as compared with 251,500 days in November, 1918, and 258,000 days in December, 1917.

EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, PRICES, AND DISPUTES.

ANNUAL REVIEW.

In most industries the shortage of labour recorded in the preceding years of the war became even more marked in 1918, owing mainly to further recruiting and partly to the increased demands of our own and the Allied forces for equipment. A factor working in the opposite direction was the reduction in the available quantities of raw materials, the textile trades being particularly affected in this respect.

After the signing of the Armistice on 11th November, the cessation of much Government work resulted in a slackening in the engineering and allied trades. Pending the change from war to peace industry, men in these trades were only fairly well employed, and large numbers of female munition workers were thrown out of work. The building trades and some woodworking trades were also considerably affected, as a large proportion of the men in these trades had been employed on Government work. Up to the end of December, employment in other trades was not greatly affected by the Armistice.

The upward movement in wages which began in 1915 continued throughout 1918, as the result partly of the shortage of labour and partly of the continued rise in the prices of food and other commodities. All classes of workpeople received substantial additions to the war wages or war bonuses previously granted, and in most cases two or more separate increases were obtained.

The level of retail prices of food from January to July was steady at a little over double the pre-war level; since then the increase has risen to about 130 per cent. Other prices have also risen during the year, and taking into account all the items for which statistics are available the rise in retail prices since July, 1914, was about 120 per cent. at 1st January, 1919. This, of course, does not necessarily imply that the actual expenditure on these items has increased to this extent. The Board of Trade index number of wholesale prices for 1918 showed an increase of 131.6 per cent. as compared with 1913.

The number of labour disputes reported, and the number of workpeople directly or indirectly involved in them, were much greater than in any of the preceding four years. The total number of working days lost, however, by the workpeople directly or indirectly involved in the disputes, was not greatly in excess of that for 1917, and was considerably below the number for any year in the period 1910-1914.

EMPLOYMENT.

Employment in all the principal industries continued good during the first eleven months of 1918; the shortage of labour became intensified, and in many industries much overtime was worked. The noteworthy exception to the general position was the textile industry, which was restricted by the reduced supplies of raw materials. In December the discharge of workpeople from munition works resulted in a marked increase in unemployment.

The percentage of unemployment among members of Trade Unions at the end of each month of 1918 up to November ranged from 1.2 for March to 0.4 for October, the difference between these two percentages being due almost entirely to the cotton trade. For December it was 1.2. The complete figures for the year were:—

January ...	1.0	May ...	0.9	September ...	0.5
February ...	0.9	June ...	0.7	October ...	0.4
March ...	1.2	July ...	0.6	November ...	0.5
April ...	0.9	August ...	0.5	December ...	1.2

Having regard to the difference in the trades and occupations covered, the position reflected by these figures is confirmed generally by the proportion unemployed of workpeople in trades insured under the National Insurance Act of 1911, the percentages being:—

1903 ...	4.7	1909 ...	7.7	1914 ...	3.3
1904 ...	6.0	1910 ...	4.7	1915 ...	1.1
1905 ...	5.0	1911 ...	3.0	1916 ...	0.4
1906 ...	3.6	1912 ...	2.4*	1917 ...	0.7
1907 ...	3.7	1913 ...	2.1	1918 ...	0.8
1908 ...	7.8				

The position reflected by these figures is confirmed by the proportion unemployed of workpeople in trades insured under the National Insurance Act of 1911, the percentages being:—

1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
3.6	4.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.15

In the following paragraphs is given a summary of the state of employment in 1918 in each of the principal industries.

In the coal-mining industry employment was good in 1918. Owing, however, to the necessities of the military situation many men were withdrawn from the mines in the spring, and this, in conjunction with the influenza epidemic, had a serious effect on the production of coal. The number of

* Average for ten months, omitting the two months affected by the general coal strike.

persons employed at coal mines in August, 1918, was about 5 per cent. less than in August, 1917. To some extent the reduction in numbers employed was offset by a marked improvement in the average number of days worked by collieries, this being about 5.62 per week in 1918, as compared with 5.48 in 1917. Towards the end of the year there was a considerable recovery in the numbers employed, owing to the return of miners from the Army.

At iron and shale mines employment was very good, with a slight decline at the end of the year. At quarries it was, on the whole, good up to August, but not quite so good since then, having been interrupted by bad weather.

In the pig-iron industry employment was good throughout the year, and there were shortages in both labour and materials. The iron and steel trades were very busy, and the supply of labour was inadequate; there was some decline in employment in December, but it was still good. The tinplate trade in 1918 was adversely affected by the shortage of steel, though there was an improvement in this respect in the autumn, and employment was good at the end of the year. The engineering trades were working at high pressure, with much overtime up to November, and the majority of the other metal trades were also fully employed, with frequent overtime. On receipt of the news of the armistice there was a general slackening, many workers being idle for a few days. At the end of the year employment with men in the engineering trades was fairly good, on the whole, but there was considerable dislocation arising from the conversion from war production to civil trade. For men in the other metal trades employment was, in general, good or fairly good in December. The shipbuilding trades were very fully employed, with much overtime up to November; subsequently the amount of overtime was reduced, but employment continued good.

Owing to the shortage of raw cotton, employment in the cotton trade was generally only moderate or fair during the greater part of 1918, though in the spinning section it improved to good at the end of the year. A shortage of supplies also affected the woollen and worsted trades in the early part of the year; in June, however, employment improved to good, and it remained good for the rest of the year, shortage of labour being reported. In the hosiery trade employment was good generally throughout 1918, but occasional slackness was reported owing to shortage of yarn. In the silk trade employment was fairly good, improving to good at the end of the year; and in the lace trade it was good in the plain net section, fair in the curtain section, and irregular on fancy lace.

The shortage of flax and jute had a marked effect on employment. Although it was fair to fairly good in the linen trade in Scotland it was slack in Ireland, and there was much short time. In the jute trade employment was fair in the early months of the year but slack, with short time general, in the summer; subsequently it improved, and was good at the end of the year. In the carpet trade employment was moderate in the early part of 1918, fair later, and fairly good in December; a considerable amount of short time was worked during the year.

Employment was good in the ready-made tailoring trade and in the wholesale mantle, costume and blouse trades, and there was a shortage of certain classes of labour. In the bespoke tailoring trade it varied from fair to good, and with dressmakers and milliners in London it was only fair. In the shirt and collar trade and in the felt hat trade it was fairly good. Employment in the boot and shoe trades was good throughout the year, and the supply of labour was deficient.

Although private building was restricted, men remaining in the building trade were well employed on Government work, overtime being frequent; with the cessation of much Government work the state of employment declined to fair in December. In the brick and cement trades employment was good throughout the year, a shortage of labour and a considerable amount of overtime being reported, especially with cement workers. In the pottery trades employment was good, and shortage of labour resulted in overtime being worked in some departments, but on the other hand there was some short time, owing to inadequate coal supplies; in the glass industry employment was good and labour insufficient.

In most of the woodworking and furnishing trades employment was fair to good at the beginning of the year and improved to good, with some overtime, in the spring. With wheelwrights, however, there was a decline from good in the first six months to moderate later. Coach builders were, on the whole, well employed throughout the year, large numbers of men being engaged on aircraft work. After the Armistice employment in the woodworking and allied trades declined, but on the whole it was fairly good.

In the leather trades employment on the whole was good, with a scarcity of labour and some overtime; there was a slight decline at the end of the year. In the paper, printing and bookbinding trades employment was good and much overtime was worked, especially by printers in London. In the food preparation trades employment was good where it was not affected by restriction of sugar and other materials.

Agricultural labour, especially that of skilled men, was deficient, but the shortage was relieved by the assistance of women, soldiers and prisoners of war. With fishermen and dock and riverside labourers employment generally varied from fair to good at different ports and seasons. The supply of merchant seamen and firemen was generally about equal to the demand.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.*

Trades in which the numbers of workpeople affected are reported.†

The changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported as having taken effect in 1918, in the trades† for which statistics of the numbers of workpeople affected by such changes are compiled by the Department, resulted in an aggregate increase of nearly £2,800,000 in the weekly wages of over 5,650,000 workpeople. This increase is even greater than that recorded for 1917, when the total advance reported was £2,300,000, and the number of workpeople affected was 5,000,000, and it far exceeds the total for any previous year. As an indication of the magnitude of the increases in money wages in the years 1917 and 1918, it may be observed that whereas the total weekly advance reported in 1917-18 reached over £5,000,000, in the preceding two years (1915-16) it was about £1,300,000, and in the previous five years of rising wages (1910-14) it amounted to less than £400,000. Similar figures with regard to agricultural workers, seamen and railway servants are not available, but some information is given on p. 4.

The following Table shows for 1917 and 1918 the numbers of workpeople affected by the changes reported, and the total amount of increase in weekly wages, in each of the principal groups of trades:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of workpeople whose rates of wages were reported as changed in		Total net increase in the weekly wages of those affected, as compared with the preceding year.	
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
Building	250,000	386,000	£ 99,800	£ 250,200
Coal Mining	1,000,000	900,000	473,500	411,500
Iron and Other Mining... ..	30,000	33,500	16,400	12,000
Quarrying	21,000	23,000	7,300	8,100
Pig Iron Manufacture	35,000	34,500	20,000	21,000
Iron and Steel Manufacture	125,000	125,000	75,000	50,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding	1,238,000	1,320,000	822,800	583,000
Other Metal	251,000	396,000	123,200	161,300
Textile	866,000	815,000	272,000	468,500
Clothing	260,000	330,000	58,600	103,000
Transport	200,000	203,000	82,000	148,000
Printing, Paper, &c.	92,000	98,000	30,800	65,700
Glass, Brick, Pottery, &c.	201,000	275,000	71,400	121,700
Other Trades	310,000	555,000	100,600	288,500
Local Authority Services	150,000	160,000	53,600	85,000
TOTAL	5,029,000	5,654,000	2,307,000	2,783,000

In comparing the amounts of increase shown for different groups of trades, it is necessary to bear in mind that the figures include all classes of workpeople for whom changes are reported, and that the advances in wages granted to men have usually been greater than those given to women, boys and girls. Accordingly, if the average amounts of increase are calculated, they will be affected by the varying proportions of men, women, and juveniles employed in different trades. Thus, in trades in which large numbers of females are employed, e.g. textiles and clothing, the average increase for all workers will usually be less than in trades, such as building and mining, in which adult men form the great majority of the operatives. It should also be noted that the changes reported mainly consist of those arranged between organised groups of workpeople and employers, and that many changes among unorganised workers, e.g. in certain branches of the clothing trades, escape observation. Notwithstanding these qualifications, it is apparent from the figures that the increase in 1918 was spread over most of the principal industries and in the great majority of cases followed upon substantial advances granted in 1917. In a number of important groups of industries shown in the Table, including the building, textile, transport, paper, printing, &c., and brick, pottery and chemical groups, and among the employees of local authorities, the total advance in 1918 was considerably greater than in the previous year. In the engineering, shipbuilding, &c., group it was less than in 1917, but greatly in excess of that recorded in any year prior to 1917.

The most noteworthy feature of the wage movements of 1918 was probably the widely-extended application of the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings which, towards the end of 1917, had been granted to men engaged at plain time rates on munitions work in engineering and shipbuilding establishments. In January, 1918, it was arranged that this bonus, or its equivalent, should be granted to men employed at time rates on munitions work in the iron and steel, brass, hollow-ware, tube, railway wagon, wire rope, nut and bolt, sheet metal, chemical, electrical, and various other trades, and that a bonus of 7½ per cent. on earnings should be paid to men employed at piece rates or on other systems of payment by results, in the trades and occupations in which the bonus of 12½ per cent. had been granted to time-workers. At later dates during 1918 the bonuses were extended to men on munitions work in various other industries, including the building trade, aircraft manufacture, the furniture trade,

* The figures given throughout are preliminary and subject to revision.

† These statistics are exclusive of changes affecting seamen, railway servants, agricultural labourers, police, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants, and clerks.

gas undertakings, and leather manufacture. In a large number of cases all the men employed, whether engaged on munitions work or private work, eventually received the bonuses.

Apart from these bonuses, the principal general increases were two war wage advances in the engineering, foundry and shipbuilding trades, one, in August, of 3s. 6d. a week to men and 1s. 9d. a week to boys, and the other, at the beginning of December, of 5s. a week to men and 2s. 6d. a week to boys, granted under Awards of the Committee on Production. As those for men were subject to the bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent., the total resulting increase on time wages was over 9s. 6d. a week. Following upon these Awards, similar increases were given, in some cases under separate Awards, and in other cases by agreement between the employers and workpeople, to men and boys in many other industries, including the light castings, brass, tube, railway carriage and wagon building, sheet metal, gas meter, nut and bolt, and various other metal trades, chemical manufacture and soap and candle trade, and at electricity undertakings. Certain sections of workpeople in the engineering and foundry trade in a number of districts, and platers, angle iron smiths, rivetters, caulkers, blacksmiths, and some other classes of iron workers employed at piece rates in shipyards, also received further increases of varying amounts, under special arbitration awards. As regards women and girls employed on munitions work in the engineering and other industries, Wages Orders, issued by the Ministry of Munitions in January and September, granted increases amounting to 8s. 6d. a week for those of 18 years and over, and 4s. 3d. a week for those under 18.

Another leading increase was a further war wage advance of 1s. 6d. a day to colliery workers, 16 years of age and over, and 9d. a day to those under that age, granted from 30th June under a decision of the Coal Controller, in addition to the war wage, of similar amount, which had been granted in 1917. Apart from this war wage, there were no general district increases in the coal mining industry during 1918, but in many of the coalfields new minimum or basis rates, involving some advance in wages, were fixed for certain classes of workpeople, principally mechanics and surface workers. War wage advances corresponding with that given to colliery workers were also given at various dates to iron miners in Cleveland, Staffordshire and Scotland, lead miners in Great Britain generally, limestone quarrymen in West and South Durham, and shale miners in Scotland.

In the principal other trades, cotton operatives were among the groups of workpeople who received the largest amount of increase, obtaining an advance of 25 per cent. on standard list prices in June and a further 50 per cent. in December. From the beginning of the war up to the end of 1917 the total increase obtained by these workers had been only 35 per cent. on list prices. In the woollen and worsted industry in Yorkshire, the advances granted over pre-war rates, which ranged for the principal classes of workers from 48 to 60 per cent. at the beginning of 1918, were raised in April, August and November; and at the end of the year they ranged from 83½ to 104½ per cent. In the bleaching, dyeing and finishing trades the increases in Yorkshire corresponded closely with those given in the woollen and worsted trade; in Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland the war bonus was increased from 4d. to 6s. 16d. per hour for men and from 2½d. to 4s. 7d. 25d. per hour for women. There were also increases during the year in all other important textile trades in the principal centres, including linen and jute, hosiery, carpet and lace manufacture.

In the boot and shoe manufacturing industry the war bonuses of 8s. to 10s. a week for men and 5s. 6d. a week for women were increased early in the year to a flat rate of 15s. per week for men and to 8s. per week for women. In addition, varying amounts (usually of 5s. to 8s. a week for men, and 12½ or 15 per cent. on pre-war rates for women) were conceded later in the year in different districts. In the transport trades, drivers of horsed and mechanical commercial vehicles in Great Britain had their existing war increases raised to 20s. per week in January, and at later dates further increases to 30s. per week were given. Similar increases, though at different dates, were conceded to workmen employed by tramway and omnibus undertakings. Dock labourers at the important ports received in most cases a total increase of 3½d. per hour. In the printing and allied trades there were increases in all the important centres, the amounts for men, ranging usually from 15s. to 20s. per week. The rates for cabinetmakers were advanced generally by 1d. to 3½d. per hour, in addition to the bonus of 12½ or 7½ per cent. on earnings on munitions work. Brick and tile workers generally received war wage increases of 13s. per week, subject to a total war advance of 25s. in the case of men, and smaller amounts in the case of women and young persons. Workpeople in the general earthenware and pottery trades in North Staffordshire had their bonus raised from 29½ per cent. to 60 per cent. on pre-war rates. In the food trades, flour millers received increases of 15s. 6d. per week, subject to a total war increase of 28s., for men, and of 8s. 6d. per week for women, with smaller amounts for young persons. Bakers and confectioners in England and Wales had various increases during the year, and towards the end their wages generally were raised to a minimum of 60s. per week in industrial areas and of 55s. per week in rural areas. In Scotland increases to make a total war wage advance of 32s. per week were granted.

Trades in which the Numbers affected are not reported.

In several large groups of manual labour employment the numbers of workpeople affected are not reported, though some information is available as to the nature of the increases in wages granted. Accordingly, statistics of such changes are not included in the Table above. Among these, agricultural labourers generally in the United Kingdom had their wages raised, during 1918, owing to the fixing of minimum rates by the Agricultural Wages Boards. These minimum rates ranged, for ordinary labourers, from 30s. to 36s. 6d. per week in England and Wales, from 30s. to 38s. in Scotland and from 18s. to 25s. per week in Ireland. Higher rates were fixed for special classes, such as ploughmen, cattlemen, horsemen, &c.

For railway servants engaged in the manipulation of traffic the war wages were increased in April by 4s. per week in the case of men and by 2s. per week for boys under 18 years of age. At the same time the war wage of females of 18 and over was fixed at 12s. 6d. per week, with a minimum increase of 2s. per week, those under 18 years to receive half the amount given to adults. At later dates further increases were granted amounting to 8s. per week for men and women and to 4s. per week for youths and girls, making the total war wage for men 33s. per week. The uniform rates for able seamen and firemen, which were agreed to by the National Maritime Board in 1917, continued to be paid throughout 1918, but from 7th October a war risk bonus of £3 per month was sanctioned by the Shipping Controller for seamen on vessels subject to war risks. The war bonus of permanent Government employees (including postmen) whose wages did not exceed 60s. per week was raised during the year by two steps to 23s. per week for men, to 15s. per week for women, to 17s. per week for youths of 18 to 21, and to 11s. 6d. per week for youths and girls under 18 years of age. Those whose wages or salary exceeded 60s. per week received different amounts. Increases in minimum rates were also arranged during the year in nearly all the trades covered by the Trade Boards.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR.

During 1918 the changes in hours of labour reported affected over 120,000 workpeople, whose normal working time was reduced by an aggregate of over 450,000 hours per week. Of these workpeople, nearly 55,000 were employed in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, 20,000 in the building trades, and 11,000 in the clothing trades. Towards the end of the year arrangements were made for the adoption, early in 1919, of a 47-hour week in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, of a 49-hour week for colliery surface workers, and of an 8-hour day for railway servants.

RETAIL PRICES.

The general level of retail prices of the principal articles of food at 1st January, 1918, was about 106 per cent. above that of July, 1914, and it fluctuated between that figure and 108 per cent. until June. In the latter part of the year there were substantial changes in prices and the average increase at 1st January, 1919, was 130 per cent. The net increase between 1st January, 1918, and 1st January, 1919, was therefore 24 per cent. on the prices of July, 1914, or 12 per cent. on those of January, 1918. The month-to-month movement in food prices during 1918 is shown below:—

Month (beginning of)	Percentage Increase on July, 1914.	Month (beginning of)	Percentage Increase on July, 1914.
1918			
January	106	August	118
February	108	September	116
March	107	October	129
April	106	November	133
May	107	December	129
June	108	1919	
July	110	January	130

The average prices of British beef and mutton changed only slightly during the first eight months of the year, but the price of imported meat was raised to the same level as that of British meat in the spring in connection with rationing. In September there was an all-round increase of 2d. per lb. for beef and mutton. The price of bacon remained steady throughout the year, while that of fish was lower at the end of 1918 than at the beginning, though intermediately it had been much higher.

The average prices of flour and bread remained almost unchanged throughout 1918 at about 1s. 4d. per 7lbs. of flour and 9d. per 4 lbs. of bread, for cash over the counter. Tea was the only article included in the returns besides fish, which was lower in price at the end of the year than at the beginning, the uniform price of 2s. 8d. per lb. comparing with an average of about 3s. in January, 1918. The average price of granulated sugar advanced from 6d. per lb. in January-April to 7d. for the rest of the year.

The average price of milk fell from 7d. per quart in January to 5½d. in June, and subsequently rose to 8½d. at the end of the year. There were, however, wide variations in prices in different places, which ranged in December from the maximum of 10d. down to 6d. per quart, and lower in

a few isolated cases. The average price of butter fluctuated during the year within the comparatively narrow limits of 2s. 4d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., while margarine was 1s. per lb. in the early part of the year, then 1s. 2d. for four months, and was then reduced to 1s. again. The price of Colonial and American cheese was 1s. 4d. per lb. from January to July, and 1s. 8d. subsequently. The average price of potatoes did not fluctuate greatly in 1918, and, excluding the prices obtained when the 1918 crop was first marketed, ranged only from 6½d. to 8d. per 7 lbs.

Eggs show a larger increase in price during the year than any other of the articles included, the average price per fresh egg rising from over 4d. in January to over 6d. at the beginning of November. In that month the price of fresh eggs was brought under control at a maximum of 5½d. each, which is the price usually charged. It may be mentioned that the other foodstuffs included in these statistics had all been brought under some measure of control before 1918, except fish, prices of which first became controlled in January, 1918.

The average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, in the retail prices of each of the principal articles of food at 1st January, 1918, and 1st January, 1919, is as follows:—

Article.	Large Towns (populations over 50,000).		Small Towns and Villages.		United Kingdom.	
	1st Jan., 1918.	1st Jan., 1919.	1st Jan., 1918.	1st Jan., 1919.	1st Jan., 1918.	1st Jan., 1919.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Beef, British:—						
Ribs	78	100	83	105	81	102
Thin Flank	107	132	95	120	101	126
Beef, Chilled or Frozen:—						
Ribs	120	178	113	173	116	175
Thin Flank	152	215	122	198	137	206
Mutton, British:—						
Legs	75	103	78	102	77	102
Breast	101	117	84	96	92	106
Mutton, Frozen:—						
Legs	142	216	126	195	134	206
Breast	169	224	154	211	162	217
Bacon (streaky)	147	146	130	136	139	141
Fish	223	188	169	145	196	166
Flour	50	50	54	54	52	52
Bread	57	58	52	52	54	55
Tea	98	78	99	69	98	73
Sugar (granulated)	194	251	185	231	189	241
Milk	103	155	96	153	99	154
Butter:—						
Fresh	102	104	105	110	103	107
Salt	106	112	105	113	105	113
Cheese	91	133	91	128	91	130
Margarine	71	76	61	62	66	69
Eggs (fresh)	252	353	233	342	242	347
Potatoes	51	73	23	41	37	57
ALL ABOVE ARTICLES (WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE INCREASE)	111	134	102	125	103	130

In calculating the above general percentage increases the relative importance of the various articles included has been taken as the same in January, 1918, and 1919 as in 1914. This statistical assumption is necessary for the purpose of a continuous record of price movements, because otherwise changes in prices would be obscured by fluctuations in the quantities of the various articles purchased at different dates. The quantities consumed of the several articles have, of course, 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 expenditure on the above articles at 1st Jan., 1919, is only three-fifths the rise in prices, the average increases in expenditure as compared with July, 1914, being 82 per cent. in large towns, 75 per cent. in small towns and villages, and 79 per cent. in the country as a whole. Corresponding figures for January, 1918, are not available.

With reference to prices of items other than food, there have been large increases, except as regards rents, and 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 Jan., 1919, is estimated at about 120 per cent.,* as compared with between 85 and 90 per cent. a year ago, taking for this calculation the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of the various items at all three dates.

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

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES.†

The general level of wholesale prices in 1918 shows a further considerable rise, the index number for the year

* The increase, excluding additional taxation, on commodities, is 7 per cent. less.
† The figures for 1918 are preliminary and subject to correction.

(269·9), based on the price movements of forty-seven principal articles weighted in accordance with their estimated consumption in 1881-90, being the highest recorded in the statistics of the Board of Trade. In comparison with the previous year an increase of 11 per cent. is shown.

The index numbers for each year from 1871 are shown below, and it will be seen that there had been an upward movement in the five years preceding the war.

1900 = 100.

Year.	Index No.	Year.	Index No.	Year.	Index No.
1871	135·6	1888	101·8	1905	97·6
1872	145·2	1889	103·4	1906	100·8
1873	151·9	1890	103·3	1907	106·0
1874	146·9	1891	106·9	1908	103·0
1875	140·4	1892	101·1	1909	104·1
1876	137·1	1893	99·4	1910	108·8
1877	140·4	1894	93·5	1911	109·4
1878	131·1	1895	90·7	1912	114·9
1879	125·0	1896	88·2	1913	116·5
1880	129·0	1897	90·1	1914 { Jan.-July.	113·6
1881	126·6	1898	93·2	{ Aug.-Dec.	122·6
1882	127·7	1899	92·2	{ Year 1914	117·2
1883	125·9	1900	100·0	1915	143·9
1884	114·1	1901	96·7	1916	186·5
1885	107·0	1902	96·4	1917	243·0
1886	101·0	1903	96·9	1918	269·9
1887	98·8	1904	98·2		

The year 1900 has been adopted as the base year of the series, and the changes since that year in the index numbers of the forty-seven articles, classified into four groups, are shown in the following Table:—

1900 = 100.

Year.	Coal and Metals.	Textiles (Raw Materials).	Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Miscel- laneous.	All Articles.
1900	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1901	82·2	93·3	100·1	96·3	96·7
1902	76·1	92·3	101·4	92·5	96·4
1903	74·1	101·7	100·6	91·7	96·9
1904	70·9	112·9	101·2	88·3	98·2
1905	71·3	106·7	101·2	91·1	97·6
1906	78·3	121·1	101·0	95·6	100·8
1907	86·9	127·4	105·5	99·7	106·0
1908	78·5	109·8	107·0	94·8	103·0
1909	73·6	112·4	108·7	96·5	104·1
1910	76·6	136·2	109·2	104·3	108·8
1911	74·7	128·9	111·6	105·5	109·4
1912	84·9	119·6	119·9	110·1	114·9
1913	92·5	135·0	117·7	109·4	116·5
1914 { Jan.-July	86·2	135·1	114·8	106·2	113·6
{ Aug.-Dec.	88·8	116·8	130·4	119·1	122·6
{ Year 1914	86·7	128·8	120·9	111·3	117·2
1915	116·7	119·8	154·1	143·8	143·9
1916	165·8	180·1	189·4	204·0	186·5
1917	182·0	270·4	216·2	256·3	243·0
1918	206·8	354·6	262·4	270·8	269·9

The index number for the Coal and Metals group was over 13 per cent. higher in 1918 than in 1917, when there was an increase of nearly 10 per cent. over the figures for 1916. Each item in this group with the exception of zinc shows an increase in price.

The figures for Textiles (raw materials) when compared with the index number for 1917, show an average rise of over 31 per cent., due mainly to raw cotton with an increase of 48 per cent.

In the Food, Drink and Tobacco group the index number increased by less than 7 per cent. over the number for the previous year. British wheat, barley and oats and imported wheat decreased in price, while the average prices of other kinds of imported corn and grain included in the group were higher than a year earlier. The average price of potatoes decreased by nearly 25 per cent. The largest increases in the group were in pork and bacon (36 per cent.), eggs (69 per cent.), milk (38 per cent.), butter (54 per cent.), tobacco (43 per cent.), wine (52 per cent.), and spirits (60 per cent.).

In the group of miscellaneous items rubber and hewn fir show decreases of 14 per cent. and 2 per cent. respectively. Linseed increased by 14 per cent., petroleum by nearly 18 per cent., paraffin wax by 66 per cent., olive oil by 130 per cent., and bricks by nearly 35 per cent. in comparison with the figures for 1917. The index number for the whole of the group represents an increase in twelve months of over 5·6 per cent.

Comparing the index numbers for 1918 with those for 1913 it will be seen that there has been a rise of 123 per cent. in the Coal and Metals group, of 162 per cent. in Textile raw materials, of nearly 123 in the Food, Drink and Tobacco group, and of 148 per cent. in the group of miscellaneous materials, the general index number showing a rise of 131·6 per cent.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes reported to the Department as causing a stoppage of work in 1918 was 1,252. In the period for which statistics are available this number has only once been exceeded—in 1913, when 1,497 disputes were reported. For the years 1915-1917 the numbers were 706, 581, and 688 respectively. The total number of workpeople involved, directly and indirectly, in 1918, was nearly 1,100,000. This number is greater than in any previous

year since 1912, when nearly 1,500,000 workpeople, including 1,100,000 coal miners, were involved in disputes. In the three years 1915-17 the average number involved was 533,000. The aggregate duration of the disputes in 1918, viz., 6,237,000 working days, was not greatly above that recorded for 1917 (nearly 6,000,000 days), and though considerably above the average for 1915-17 (3,867,000 days), was much lower than in any of the years 1910-1914, in which period the lowest number recorded was nearly 9,900,000 days (in 1910), and the highest was nearly 41,000,000 days (in 1912).

The following Table summarises by trades the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in working days for 1917 and 1918 respectively:—

Groups of Trades.	1917.			1918.		
	Number of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	Number of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building	53	6,897	85,300	134	56,353	458,500
Mining and Quarrying	128	274,145	1,170,800	165	330,238	1,273,800
Engineering	94	356,499	2,877,900	132	101,532	462,400
Shipbuilding	49	40,091	326,000	168	51,401	377,700
Other Metal	38	30,109	165,100	86	67,415	575,000
Textile	65	62,887	653,300	67	263,615	1,700,900
Clothing	42	13,042	145,800	70	24,025	320,800
Transport	40	26,740	188,400	67	58,868	265,000
Other Trades	151	46,704	340,100	270	80,132	686,000
Local Authority Services	28	3,613	11,200	93	13,249	117,000
Total... ..	688	860,727	5,863,900	1,252	1,096,828	6,237,100

In the engineering trade, though there was an increase in the number of disputes, the total number of workpeople involved and the aggregate time lost were much less than in 1917, the figures for which were largely influenced by one dispute affecting 200,000 workpeople. In the shipbuilding industry also the number of disputes showed a large increase, but the total number of workers involved and the aggregate duration were not greatly in excess of those for 1917. In all the other groups, however, there were marked increases in the numbers of workpeople affected and in the aggregate time lost, the most notable case being the textile group where, as the result mainly of two strikes of cotton spinners, there were increases of over 200,000 in numbers and of over 1,000,000 in working days lost. Of the other industries, that most seriously affected was coal mining, in which over 380,000 workpeople were involved in disputes causing the loss of a total of nearly 1,300,000 working days.

The majority of the disputes occurring in 1918 arose on demands for advances in wages, and of the remainder the most frequent causes were questions affecting the employment of particular classes or persons. About 150,000 coal miners in Yorkshire were on strike for one or two days in August on a question affecting the hours of surfacemen. About 40,000 cotton spinners and piecers in Lancashire and Cheshire ceased work for six days in September to secure unemployment payment for time lost through reductions in working hours under the regulations of the Cotton Control Board; and a further stoppage of work, lasting nine days, and directly involving about 100,000 cotton spinners, piecers, cardroom, &c., workers occurred in December in support of a demand for an advance in wages; a large number of other workpeople in the cotton industry were unemployed in consequence of these disputes.

Other large disputes occurring in the year were one of 52,000 colliery workpeople in Monmouthshire and Glamorgan-shire in May; one of 35,000 skilled munition workers in the Coventry district in July; and one of 27,000 railway workers in Monmouthshire, South Wales and other districts in September.

Thirty-one disputes, involving about 6,700 workpeople, were in progress at the close of 1918.

DEMOBILISATION OF THE ARMY.

BETWEEN the date of the Armistice and 13th January the numbers of officers and men discharged or demobilised from the Army were as follows:—

Officers demobilised	8,390
Other ranks:	
Demobilised	281,644
Discharged medically unfit	37,998
Discharged from Classes W.W., (T) P., and P. (T) of the Reserve	144,351
Total	472,383

In the same period 2,130 women of Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps and the Women's Legion have been demobilised.

* These figures are preliminary and subject to correction.

OUT-OF-WORK DONATION.

IN connection with demobilisation and resettlement the Government have adopted a temporary system of non-contributory out-of-work donation, both for ex-members of the Forces and for civilian workers, particulars of which were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1918. Under this system free donation policies are issued which are valid for six months from 25th Nov., 1918, for civilians, and for twelve months from demobilisation for ex-members of the Forces, entitling them to out-of-work donation up to thirteen weeks in the case of civilians and up to twenty-six weeks in the case of H.M. Forces. The scale of benefits, which was increased as from 12th December, is now 29s. a week for men, 25s. a week for women, 14s. 6d. a week for boys, and 12s. 6d. a week for girls. Provision is also made for extra payments in respect of dependent children under 15 years of age. In the case of boys and girls the payments are conditional on attendance at unemployment centres where available. These benefits supersede temporarily those payable under the existing compulsory unemployment insurance scheme, but the contributions under the latter continue to be payable in order to build up a reserve of benefits for contributors when the temporary measures come to an end.

Up to the end of December the number of free policies issued was 463,930, of which 419,322 were issued to civilians, and 44,608 to demobilised members of H.M. Forces. In addition to these figures 104,716 policies were issued direct to soldiers at dispersal stations in various parts of the United Kingdom during the period 11th November to 31st December, 1918.

The following Table shows for each class of policy the numbers issued in various divisions of the United Kingdom:—

Division.	Civilians.				Demobilised Members of H.M. Forces.			Grand Total.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Sailors.	Soldiers & Airmen.	Women's Corps.	
London	17,189	4,857	33,542	2,771	337	9,981	28	71,705
South-Eastern	3,574	43	5,506	446	47	2,857	1	12,870
South-Western	5,237	93	12,276	722	177	2,520	21	21,866
South Midlands and Eastern	3,348	767	10,314	804	138	2,273	8	17,652
West Midlands	14,110	2,764	31,386	3,256	77	3,584	3	55,154
East Midlands	2,956	232	6,038	334	27	1,276	2	10,895
Yorkshire	7,888	1,037	26,731	1,120	193	2,532	3	39,464
North-Western	28,433	3,855	74,480	6,354	230	6,602	22	119,976
Northern	8,019	581	15,928	728	59	1,755	4	27,077
Scotland	7,268	1,277	29,455	1,244	120	3,666	11	42,841
Wales	2,408	59	8,783	242	63	1,883	14	13,284
Ireland	16,314	794	8,599	615	282	4,50	12	31,146
UNITED KINGDOM ...	116,704	17,910	266,012	18,696	1,750	42,729	129	463,930

The figures given above relate to the total number of policies issued, and not to the numbers of demobilised persons actually unemployed and in receipt of donation. The total number of payments of out-of-work donation up to and including December 25th, 1918, was 717,455, a weekly average of 179,364 (Civilians 162,371, H.M. Forces 16,993), and the average weekly amount paid in the same period was £190,196, of which £169,612 was paid in respect of civilian workers, and £20,584 to demobilised members of H.M. Forces.

The following Table shows the average weekly number and amount of payments in the various districts.

Division.	Civilians.		Demobilised Members of H.M. Forces.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
London and South-Eastern	27,559	£ 28,038	4,882	£ 5,922	32,441	£ 33,960
South-Western ...	8,474	8,876	1,299	1,677	9,773	10,453
South Midlands and Eastern	5,124	5,062	534	619	5,658	5,711
West Midlands ...	20,509	21,709	1,069	1,374	21,578	23,083
Yorkshire and East Midlands	20,472	22,263	1,627	2,015	22,099	24,283
North-Western ...	39,078	38,479	2,341	2,754	41,419	41,233
Northern	9,523	10,129	696	828	10,219	10,957
Scotland	11,981	12,458	1,157	1,330	13,138	13,788
Wales	5,522	6,105	530	601	6,052	6,706
Ireland	14,129	16,488	2,858	3,534	16,987	20,022
UNITED KINGDOM ...	162,371	163,612	16,993	20,534	179,364	180,196

The out-of-work donation policies are lodged at Employment Exchanges, and their holders are in general required to sign them daily whilst unemployed. The following Table shows the number of policies remaining lodged at 3rd January, 1919, which had been signed during the preceding six days:—

	Males.			Females.			Grand Total.
	Men.	Boys.	Total.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
Trades insured under the Acts of 1911 and 1916 ^a	87,022	11,817	98,839	126,261	6,655	132,917	231,756
Uninsured Trades	38,306	5,171	43,477	98,743	6,719	105,462	148,939
Total	125,328	16,988	142,316	225,005	13,374	238,379	380,695

* See also page 10.

WAGES IN THE GERMAN MINING INDUSTRY.*

THE average sum earned per shift worked by men employed in the mining industry in Prussia in the third quarter of 1918, and the percentage increase in earnings as compared with the second quarter of 1914, are shown in the following Table, the various districts being distinguished:—

Nature of Minerals and Mining District.	Underground Workers.				Surface Workers.	
	Hewers and Trammers.		Others.			
	Net Earnings per shift 3rd Qr. of 1918.	Increase over 2nd Qr. of 1914.	Net Earnings per shift 3rd Qr. of 1918.	Increase over 2nd Qr. of 1914.	Net Earnings per shift 3rd Qr. of 1918.	Increase over 2nd Qr. of 1914.
	s. d.	Per cent	s. d.	Per cent	s. d.	Per cent
Coal.						
Upper Silesia	10 8	122·6	7 7	117·5	6 10	113·3
Lower Silesia	8 5	117·0	7 7	120·6	6 4	102·5
Dortmund	13 1	114·5	8 9	96·7	8 3	91·8
Saarbrücken (State Mines)	11 2	123·6	8 7	111·4	8 3	117·9
Aix-la-Chapelle	11 11	123·6	8 4	95·4	7 3	79·4
Lower Rhine, Left Bank ...	13 6	124·1	9 0	82·8	8 3	90·2
Lignite.						
Halle	7 11	93·8	7 1	100·6	6 9	97·7
Rhine, Left Bank	10 6	130·5	10 0	132·3	10 2	153·5
Metalliferous Ores.						
<i>Copper.</i>						
Mansfeld	9 0	138·4	8 1	117·2	7 5	110·3
<i>Other.</i>						
Oberharz	9 3	127·6	8 4	112·0	6 10	116·2
Siegen	11 4	128·4	8 2	101·2	7 10	95·8
Nassau-Wetzlar	7 0	93·2	6 2	79·9	6 0	81·0
Rhine, Right Bank	9 4	158·3	7 1	127·5	6 10	128·5
Rhine, Left Bank	7 7	71·6	6 1	57·1	6 2	77·3
Salt.						
Halle	10 5	124·2	9 1	123·7	8 10	131·9
Clausthal	10 9	118·9	9 8	133·9	8 9	124·5

It is not possible to take into account the changes in composition of the body of workpeople in each of the three groups distinguished in the Table, and to that extent any conclusions based on a comparison between the earnings per shift in the two periods are subject to qualification.

If the number of men employed in each district and in each of these three groups be taken into consideration, the average increase in earnings for Prussia as a whole is computed to be about 117 per cent. for hewers and trammers, 104 per cent. for other underground workers, and 102 per cent. for surface workers. The average increase in earnings for all men together would be about 110 per cent. Since the latest available data as to the number of men employed in the various districts relate to 1912, these general percentages can be regarded as only approximately correct.

WORKING HOURS OF FEMALES AND MINORS IN FACTORIES IN JAPAN.

THE factory law passed in Japan in 1911, of which an account was given in the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE of May, 1911, p. 167, was not promulgated until 1st Sept., 1916. Under this law the employment for more than 12 hours a day of boys under 15 years of age and of girls and women was prohibited, but it was provided that in the weaving and knitting industries the working hours might be extended up to fourteen hours during the two years following the promulgation of the law. The September issue of the *Monthly Labour Review* of the United States Department of Labour contains a copy of an article taken from the *Japan Chronicle* of 20th June, 1918, from which it appears that in view of the expiration on 1st Sept. last of the limit of two years above-mentioned the employers concerned had addressed a memorial to the Government early in the year asking for a revision of the law, so that the working hours for small boys and female operatives could be extended up to fourteen hours for the next three years, and to thirteen hours during the ten years following. The journal stated that the authorities had rejected the memorial, and accordingly from 1st Sept. last the working time for boys under 15 years of age and for girls and women would be reduced from fourteen to twelve hours. It added, however, that factory owners intended again to ask the Government to postpone the curtailment of the working hours.

The journal further stated that under the factory law children of 10 to 12 years of age are allowed to be employed at match factories for such light work as putting match sticks in boxes, wrapping up boxes, and pasting labels, but in the case of factories where phosphorus matches are made the employment of such children was also restricted to the two years following the promulgation of the factory law, their employment thus being prohibited from 1st Sept. last. In this case the phosphorus match makers in the neighbourhood of Kobe and Osaka appealed to the Government to postpone the prohibition for another two years. The journal stated

that it was reported that the authorities would reject the appeal, and also that the Government might prohibit the manufacture of phosphorus matches.

"LIVING WAGE" DETERMINATION FOR MALE ADULTS IN SYDNEY.*

By Section 79 (1) of the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act the Board of Trade of that State is required to make from year to year "public inquiry into the increase or decrease in the average cost of living," with a view to declaring certain living wages. When the President of the Board of Trade, as judge of the Industrial Arbitration Court, delivered the first "living wage" judgment in 1914 he decided that the labourer's wage in Sydney should move up and down in accordance with the changes in the purchasing power of the sovereign as computed regularly by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The amount of the weekly "living wage" as determined in the year 1914 was £2 8s. Since then the sum has been twice increased, first to £2 12s. 6d., and then to £2 15s. 6d. Under the latest finding the "living wage" is fixed at 1s. 3d. per hour, or 10s. per day, or £3 per week.

REQUISITION OF BUILDINGS FOR USE AS DWELLINGS IN SWITZERLAND.

A DECREE† issued by the Swiss Federal Government on 8th November, which entered into force on the 15th of the month, empowers cantonal authorities in districts where there is a lack of housing accommodation to requisition dwellings or premises in a particular commune for the use of persons or families without shelter. The requisition may extend to all dwellings and premises which it is possible to use for this purpose and which are not so used, or which are used for another purpose; but exceptions are allowed (a) when the premises are used for business and could not easily be replaced, (b) when the owner can offer sufficient reasons against requisition, (c) when the premises are not likely to be required by the commune for a longer period than six months. The commune will pay the owner a rent agreed upon, and will make good any damages.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN FRANCE: NEW SCALE OF STATE GRANTS.‡

By a decree dated 5th November, 1918, the French Labour Ministry has amended the basis upon which State grants to mutual benefit societies are to be calculated in future. Approved mutual benefit societies (including miners' benefit societies) are to receive grants from the State as follows:—25 per cent. of the total superannuation benefits paid by each society, the total State subsidy not to exceed 9 francs per member and 20,000 francs per society; 25 per cent. of expenditure on special maternity benefits and for the protection of infants; 12 per cent. of the expenses incurred either in the form of sick pay to members and their families or in organising preventive and public health measures, 6 per cent. of the total outlay upon funeral benefits, and grants to families of deceased members; and finally, 4 per cent. of the expenditure upon technical training, vocational instruction, employment registries and unemployment assistance. The total amount of the State contribution in respect of expenses upon the above named benefits (other than superannuation) is not to exceed 9 francs per member and 30,000 francs per society.

RETAIL PRICES—LATEST STATISTICS. UNITED KINGDOM.

THE general level of retail prices of food at 1st Jan., 1919, was less than 1 per cent. higher than a month earlier. There were practically no changes in the average prices of the principal articles of food, with the exception of potatoes and milk.

The change in the average price of potatoes was an increase of nearly ½d. per 7 lb. in large towns, and of about ¼d. per 7 lb. in smaller places, as compared with a month earlier. The price of milk advanced usually by 1d. per quart in about one-eighth of the places covered by the returns.

A special article on pages 4 and 5 deals with the movement of retail prices during 1918, and gives a comparison between the levels of prices at 1st Jan., 1918, and 1st Jan., 1919, and those of July, 1914.

FRANCE.§

The index number representing the general level of retail prices of food in Paris during the month of July showed a fall of 5·8 per cent. as compared with the corresponding index for April (the date of the preceding computation), but was 106 per cent. above that for July, 1914. These calculations are based on the pre-war food budget of a typical Parisian family of the working class, and it is

* *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger*, 16th December, 1918.

* *New South Wales Industrial Gazette*, October, 1918.

† *Recueil des Lois Suisses*, 11th November, 1918. Berne.

‡ *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 6th November, 1918.

§ *Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de la France* (the journal of the French Statistical Department), July, 1918.

assumed that the standard of dietary has been identical at each of the three periods. (The calculation showing the rise in the general level of prices in French provincial towns is not available for a period later than the second quarter of 1918, as to which see the LABOUR GAZETTE for September last, p. 352.)

HOLLAND.*

The issue of the monthly journal of the Municipal Statistical Bureau of Amsterdam for September, 1918, gives a series of index numbers representing the total food bill of families of the subordinate official class in that city, calculated at the prices current at various periods. The articles comprised in the standard food budget include bread and other farinaceous foods, milk and cheese, meat and fats, tea, sugar and coffee, and the cost is computed on the assumption that no change has taken place in the dietary standard. In September the total computed cost of the food comprised in this budget showed an increase of 15.3 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and an increase of 97.8 per cent. as compared with 1913.

SWEDEN. †

At the prices prevailing in September 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 1.4 per cent. upon the cost at the prices prevailing in the preceding month, and an increase of 184 per cent. in comparison with July, 1914. The "typical family" is one consisting of a man and wife and two children, and having an expenditure of about £111 per annum. The above figures relate to the principal towns of Sweden taken together, but if the same budget be taken to apply to Stockholm alone, September shows an increase of 0.7 per cent. as against August, 1918, and an increase of 207 per cent. as against July, 1914.

The above computations are based on a comparison of expenditure upon articles of food, lighting and fuel only. The Swedish journal from which the figures are taken also publishes figures showing the increase in the total family expenditure (comprising food, lighting, fuel, rent, clothing, taxation and other items) at the prices current on 1st Oct. as compared with that required in May, 1914. The increased expenditure upon food is estimated at 181 per cent., fuel and lighting 205 per cent., rent 12 per cent., clothing 250 per cent., taxes 14 per cent., and other items 120 per cent., giving a total increase in the cost of family maintenance, according to the pre-war standard, of 142 per cent.

ITALY.

(a) Principal Cities.

According to the official data concerning the course of food prices in Italy, the general level of such prices in July, 1918, was 5.7 per cent. above that of the previous month, and 153.1 per cent. above that of July, 1914. These percentages are computed from index numbers published in the issue of the *Bollettino dell'Ufficio del Lavoro* (the journal of the Italian Labour Department) for 16th Dec., 1918, and are based on returns from forty towns in Italy. The Table below shows the increase of price for each of the seven important articles of food, the prices of which are taken as the basis for the foregoing calculations:—

Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in July, 1918, as compared with	
	June, 1918.	July, 1914.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wheat bread ...	+ 3.2	+ 54.8
Wheat flour ...	+ 3.4	+ 52.1
Macaroni, &c. ...	+ 0.5	+ 75.2
Beef ...	+ 0.6	+ 374.0
Bacon ...	+ 7.7	+ 251.5
Olive oil ...	+ 0.7	+ 139.1
Milk ...	+ 9.8	+ 131.3
ALL ABOVE ARTICLES (PERCENTAGE CHANGE)	+ 5.7	+ 153.1

(b) Rome. ‡

The first number of a monthly bulletin issued by the newly formed Municipal Labour Office of Rome contains figures showing the increase in the general level of retail prices during the war period. The basis for the computation is afforded by estimating the cost of satisfying the requirements of a family consisting of 2 adults and 3 children in the matter of food, clothing, rent, heating, light, &c., first at the prices current in the first half of 1914, and secondly at the prices prevailing at some later date, and calculating the percentage increase. At the prices of October last the increase on 1914 amounted to 135 per cent. for food, 161 per cent. for clothing, 90 per cent. for heating and light, while the amount spent upon house rent is stated to have undergone no change. The cost of all items of the family budget taken

together showed an increase of about 121 per cent. In these computations it is assumed that no change has taken place in the standard of living during the period covered.

(c) Milan.*

According to statistics published in the monthly journal of the Milan municipality, the cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of living in that city for one week in the case of a family consisting of five persons at the prices current in November, 1918, was about 244 per cent. greater than in the pre-war period (i.e., the first half of 1914). The cost of food alone showed an increase of 283 per cent., clothing of 374 per cent., and heating and lighting of 120 per cent., while rent remained unchanged.

If, however, allowance be made for the reduced scale of consumption in consequence of the introduction of rationing, the general increase in cost as compared with the early part of 1914 is computed at the lower figure of 150 per cent. The expenditure upon food showed an increase of 132 per cent., while in the case of clothing, fuel, lighting and rent no economy in expenditure was recorded, notwithstanding reduced standards of consumption.

UNITED STATES.†

In August, 1918, as compared with July, 1918, a further rise of 2 per cent. was recorded in the general level of retail food prices in the United States. For comparison with the pre-war level, the average prices prevailing at the latest date are now compared with those of the corresponding month of 1913. On this basis the food prices level on 15th August, 1918, showed a rise of 70 per cent. above that of 15th August, 1913. In the computation of the general level the various articles of food are "weighted" according to their respective importance in household consumption, and it is assumed that no change has taken place in the standard of living throughout the period under review.

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

Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Average Retail Price in August, 1918, as compared with		Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Average Retail Price in August, 1918, as compared with	
	July, 1918.	August, 1913.		July, 1918.	August, 1913.
	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Sirloin steak ...	— 1	+ 57	Bread ...	No change	+ 77
Round steak ...	— 2	+ 70	Flour ...	+ 1	+ 106
Rib roast ...	— 2	+ 62	Maize meal ...	+ 1	+ 127
Chuck roast ...	— 3	\$	Rice ...	+ 4	\$
Plate beef ...	— 3	\$	Potatoes ...	No change	+ 105
Pork chops ...	+ 11	+ 94	Onions ...	+ 4	
Bacon ...	+ 3	+ 92	Beans, navy ...	— 1	
Ham ...	+	+ 70	Prunes ...	+ 2	
Lard ...	+ 2	+ 106	Raisins, seeded ...	+ 1	
Lamb ...	— 1	+ 85	Sugar ...	+ 1	+ 66
Hens ...	+ 2	+ 80	Coffee ...	No change	
Salmon, tinned ...	+ 2	\$	Tea ...	+ 1	
Eggs ...	+ 9	+ 62			
Butter ...	+ 2	+ 52	General (weighted) per- centage.	+ 2	+ 70
Cheese ...	+ 3	\$			
Milk ...	+ 3	+ 55			

As compared with the previous month, the greatest rise in price is shown by pork chops, which increased by 11 per cent. No change is shown in the prices of bread and potatoes.

As compared with August, 1913, all articles showed an increase in price, the greatest relative rises being for maize meal (127 per cent.), flour and lard (106 per cent.), and potatoes (105 per cent.).

NEW ZEALAND.‡

The index number of retail prices of food in September, based on returns relating to twenty-five representative towns in New Zealand, shows only a very slight increase, amounting to 0.1 per cent., when compared with the corresponding figure for the previous month.

As compared with July, 1914, all three groups of articles were dearer, the combined index number for September being 41 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 Sept., 1918, as compared with	
	August, 1918.	July, 1914.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Groceries ...	+ 1.3	+ 49.0
Dairy produce ...	— 2.5	+ 31.3
Meat ...	+ 0.5	+ 38.0
ALL GROUPS COMBINED (WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE INCREASE)	+ 0.1	+ 41.0

* *Bollettino Municipale Mensile della Città di Milano*, November 30th, 1918.

† *Monthly Labour Review*, October, 1918. United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. Washington.

‡ Increase (or decrease) of less than 0.5 per cent.

\$ Not included in the official statistics at this date.

|| *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, October, 1918. Wellington, New Zealand.

* *Maandbericht van het Bureau van Statistiek der Gemeente Amsterdam*, September, 1918.

† *Sociala Meddelanden*, No. 10, of 1918. Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.

‡ *Bollettino dell'Ufficio Municipale del Lavoro*, December, 1918. Rome.

SOUTH AFRICA.*

According to data furnished by the Cost of Living Commission of South Africa, the estimated cost of the standard budget for the typical family of five persons in Cape Town in August was practically unchanged as compared with the preceding month, being about 44 per cent. higher than before the war; if rents be also taken into consideration the figure becomes 36 per cent. both in July and August. At other principal centres the corresponding increase (including rents) in August amounted approximately to 25 per cent. at Kimberley, 26 per cent. at Pretoria, 28 per cent. at Johannesburg, 28 per cent. at Bloemfontein, 34 per cent. at East London, 34 per cent. at Port Elizabeth, 38 per cent. at Durban, 42 per cent. at Pietermaritzburg.

It is assumed in the foregoing computation that no change has taken place in the standard of living between the various periods.

EMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

NORWAY.†

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

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	Oct. 31st, 1918.	Sept. 30th, 1918.	Oct. 31st, 1917.	Oct. 31st, 1918.	Sept. 30th, 1918.	Oct. 31st, 1917.
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania)	808	808	865	2.8	2.6	2.1
Carpenters, &c. ...	1,935	1,871	2,147	0.3	0.2	0.2
Painters (Christiania) ...	580	571	589	0.3	0.3	0.3
Metal workers ...	9,852	9,926	10,212	2.3	1.2	0.8
Boot and shoe makers ...	1,056	1,040	973	0.4	0.3	0.2
Bookbinders (Christiania) ...	845	849	768	0.8	1.4	0.5
Cabinetmakers ...	670	670	660	...	...	...
Bakers (Christiania) ...	436	433	470	3.4	5.3	6.0
TOTAL ...	16,182	16,168	16,684	1.8	1.1	0.8

HOLLAND.‡

Employment in August.—Returns relating to employment in August were received by the Dutch Statistical Office from Trade Unions and other unemployment funds with a total insured membership of 191,362. Of these, 23,090 were performing military service, or were on strike, locked out, sick, &c., leaving 168,272 as the number concerning whom Returns could be utilised. The percentage of such members out of work during the month was 9.9, as compared with 9.2 in the preceding month and with 9.1 in August, 1917.

Group of Trades.	Number of Members insured against Unemployment in Aug., 1918.	Percentage Unemployed.			Average Days Lost per Week per Member Unemployed.		
		Aug., 1918.	July, 1918.	Aug., 1917.	Aug., 1918.	July, 1918.	Aug., 1917.
All Unions paying Unemployment Benefit, and Municipal Unemployment Funds making Returns	168,272	9.9	9.2	9.1	4.3	4.3	3.8
Do. do. excluding Diamond Workers	158,116	9.1	8.5	6.6	4.2	4.1	2.7
Working in diamonds, &c.	10,156	23.3	20.2	37.1	5.2	5.6	5.9
Printing, lithography, &c.	10,640	0.8	0.7	0.8	5.7	5.6	5.1
Building (including road-making)	41,730	5.2	5.1	3.3	5.1	5.0	4.9
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	29,501	7.7	7.6	5.2	3.3	3.2	2.7
Textile ...	12,661	20.6	20.2	33.9	4.9	4.8	2.4
Food, drink, and tobacco	25,743	22.8	21.4	1.2	3.7	3.6	4.0
Woodworking, &c. ...	8,836	3.0	2.8	1.5	5.7	5.7	5.1
Leather, oilcloth, &c. ...	3,058	5.6	7.0	6.3	1.8	1.0	1.2

Information on a somewhat different basis is available for September. Returns furnished by Trade Unions only (irrespective of whether they pay unemployment benefit or not), and, further, only from Unions making returns for both months, show the percentage of members unemployed to be 9.2 per cent.

* The increases per cent. are based on the cost of commodities in 1914 prior to the outbreak of war, except in the case of Pietermaritzburg, where the prices ruling in 1913 are taken.

† Information supplied by the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour.

‡ Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, November, 1918.

in September, as compared with 8.9 in August. Among the members of these Unions the average number of working days lost owing to unemployment was in September 7.0 per cent. and in August 6.5 per cent. of the total number of days that might have been worked in the respective months.

UNITED STATES.

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

(a) AUGUST, 1918, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1918.

Industry.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.†		
		July, 1918.	Aug., 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	July, 1918.	Aug., 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).
				Per cent.	£	£	Per cent.
Iron and steel ...	98	177,591	178,127	+ 0.3	2,066,699	2,301,388	+ 11.4
Car building and repairing	27	34,506	36,209	+ 4.9	395,474	483,804	+ 22.3
Automobiles ...	44	119,523	115,685	— 3.2	620,419	617,565	+ 4.4
Cotton manufacturing	55	51,405	51,492	+ 0.2	174,307	171,526	— 1.6
Cotton finishing	15	9,387	9,155	— 2.5	36,811	35,101	— 4.6
Hosiery & underwear	57	30,744	30,413	— 1.1	92,673	90,664	— 2.2
Woollen ...	46	42,624	42,213	— 1.0	166,489	179,407	+ 7.8
Silk ...	40	13,023	12,743	— 2.2	75,579	76,518	+ 1.2
Men's ready-made clothing	37	26,632	25,614	— 3.8	107,605	101,808	— 5.4
Boots and shoes	69	53,409	52,692	— 1.3	195,283	192,640	— 1.4
Cigar manufacturing	56	18,935	18,246	— 3.6	57,931	50,435	— 12.9
Leather manufg.	34	18,726	18,507	— 1.2	80,738	81,679	+ 1.2
Paper making ...	48	23,085	23,209	+ 0.5	97,013	103,875	+ 7.1

The figures in the above Table show that in nine industries there were fewer persons on the pay-roll in August than in July, 1918, while in four there was an increase. The largest decreases were in men's ready-made clothing (3.8 per cent.), cigar manufacturing (3.6 per cent.), and automobile manufacturing (3.2 per cent.), while the largest increase was in car building and repairing (4.9 per cent.).

Seven of the thirteen industries reporting show increases and six decreases in the total amount of the pay-roll in August, 1918, when compared with July, 1918. The marked increase of 22.3 per cent. in car building and repairing is due mainly to the wage increase granted in railway shops. Other percentage increases of 11.4, 7.8 and 7.1 are shown in iron and steel, woollen, and paper making respectively. Percentage decreases of 12.9, 5.4 and 4.6 respectively are shown in cigar manufacturing, men's ready-made clothing, and cotton finishing.

(b) AUGUST, 1918, AS COMPARED WITH AUGUST, 1917.

Industry.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.†		
		Aug., 1917.	Aug., 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	Aug., 1917.	Aug., 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).
				Per cent.	£	£	Per cent.
Iron and steel ...	99	180,060	179,577	— 0.3	1,714,398	2,324,346	+ 35.6
Car building and repairing	29	34,175	40,786	+ 19.3	258,425	535,638	+ 107.3
Automobiles ...	46	118,477	119,004	+ 0.4	532,075	668,453	+ 25.6
Cotton manufacturing	54	52,331	51,037	— 2.5	121,516	170,462	+ 40.3
Cotton finishing	15	8,768	9,155	+ 4.4	25,873	35,101	+ 35.7
Hosiery & underwear	57	29,911	30,686	+ 2.6	68,548	91,557	+ 33.6
Woollen ...	47	42,300	42,791	+ 1.2	128,503	181,562	+ 41.3
Silk ...	42	18,115	16,679	— 7.9	89,569	106,790	+ 19.2
Men's ready-made clothing	38	26,790	25,953	— 3.1	91,784	102,589	+ 11.8
Boots and shoes	68	51,580	51,281	— 0.6	149,052	187,425	+ 25.7
Cigar manufg. ...	56	17,950	18,123	+ 1.0	45,038	50,181	+ 11.4
Leather manufg.	34	17,369	18,507	+ 6.6	57,056	81,679	+ 43.2
Paper making ...	49	22,937	24,275	+ 5.8	76,879	109,171	+ 42.0

When the figures for August, 1918, are compared with those of identical establishments for August, 1917, increases are shown in the number of people employed in eight industries and decreases in five. Car building and repairing shows the largest increase (19.3 per cent.), while leather manufacturing and paper making show percentage increases of 6.6 and 5.8 respectively. The greatest decrease (7.9 per cent.) appears in silk. Each of the industries shows an increase in the total amount of the pay-roll for August, 1918, as compared with August, 1917. A marked increase of 107.3 per cent. is shown in car building and repairing, which is largely due to the wage increase on the railways. Increases of over 40 per cent. appear in leather manufacturing, paper making, woollen, and cotton manufacturing.

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

† The figures represent the aggregate wages bill for two weeks in the case of the iron and steel, car building and silk industries, and for one week in other cases.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING DECEMBER.

(1) SUMMARY TABLES.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED" TRADES.

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

(A).—TOTALS.*

Trade.	Numbers Insured.			Percentage Unemployed at 3rd Jan., 1919.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with	
	Males.*	Females	Total.		6th Dec., 1918.	28th Dec., 1917.
Building	456,557	5,077	461,634	5.30	+ 3.32	+ 4.49
Construction of Works ...	91,495	1,681	93,176	3.76	+ 2.09	+ 3.34
Shipbuilding	268,353	9,121	277,474	2.43	+ 1.64	+ 2.09
Engineering & Ironfounding	970,069	416,764	1,386,833	8.62	+ 5.64	+ 7.86
Construction of Vehicles ...	148,157	17,842	165,999	3.56	+ 2.80	+ 3.13
Sawmilling	9,425	704	10,129	4.53	+ 2.65	+ 4.06
Other Insured Workpeople	34,978	177	35,155	1.02	+ 0.89	+ 0.91
Total Insured under Act of 1911	1,977,034	451,366	2,428,400	6.62	+ 4.33	+ 5.95
Iron and Steel Manufacture	153,257	12,084	165,341	2.38	+ 1.78	+ 2.17
Tinplate Manufacture ...	9,864	2,792	12,656	2.32	+ 1.72	+ 2.21
Wire Manufacture	15,844	8,433	24,277	5.73	+ 4.56	+ 5.04
Anchor, Chains, Nails, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, &c.	12,203	12,792	24,995	3.63	+ 2.60	+ 3.20
Brass	18,831	8,387	27,218	5.46	+ 3.42	+ 4.76
Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc, &c.	19,003	10,156	29,159	2.42	+ 0.69	+ 2.09
Hardware and Hollow-ware	51,397	50,887	102,284	4.55	+ 3.92	+ 3.61
Tools, Files, Saws, Implements, Cutlery	15,533	6,604	22,137	1.91	+ 1.55	+ 1.67
Clocks, Plate, Jewellery ...	6,205	6,430	12,635	1.65	+ 1.22	+ 1.47
Needles, Pins, Typefound-ing, Dies, &c.	3,651	6,740	10,391	3.76	+ 2.98	+ 3.58
Electrical, Scientific, &c., Appliances and Apparatus	27,665	24,730	52,395	3.04	+ 1.03	+ 2.41
Miscellaneous Metal	1,821	4,704	6,525	9.73	+ 5.41	+ 9.22
Ammunition and Explosives	54,534	188,410	242,944	17.10	+ 8.05	+ 15.22
Chemicals	63,822	28,501	92,323	3.77	+ 2.31	+ 3.07
Leather and Leather Goods	27,710	24,560	52,270	3.71	+ 2.65	+ 2.93
Brick, Tile, and Artificial Building Materials	16,629	7,337	24,016	2.75	+ 1.96	+ 2.38
Sawmilling, Machined Wood-work and Wooden Cases†	43,906	28,299	72,205	6.33	+ 3.42	+ 4.81
Rubber and Manufactures thereof	18,835	33,277	52,112	3.46	+ 2.56	+ 3.00
Total Insured under Act of 1916†	560,710	465,173	1,025,883	6.91	+ 3.77	+ 5.94
GRAND TOTAL‡	2,537,744	916,539	3,454,283	5.90	+ 4.17	+ 6.71

(B).—PERCENTAGES FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

Trade.	Percentage Unemployed at 3rd Jan., 1919.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with 6th Dec., 1918.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with 28th Dec., 1917.	
	Males.*	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Building	5.02	30.02	+ 3.31	+ 5.20	+ 4.22	+ 27.14
Construction of Works ...	3.64	10.41	+ 2.00	+ 7.20	+ 3.24	+ 8.18
Shipbuilding	2.24	8.07	+ 1.56	+ 4.20	+ 1.99	+ 4.61
Engineering & Ironfounding	4.86	17.37	+ 3.48	+ 11.35	+ 4.61	+ 15.53
Construction of Vehicles ...	2.48	12.36	+ 1.97	+ 10.41	+ 2.16	+ 10.85
Sawmilling	3.92	13.49	+ 2.63	+ 3.08	+ 3.47	+ 7.1
Other Insured Workpeople	0.95	14.69	+ 0.83	+ 11.13	+ 0.84	+ 14.63
Total under Act of 1911 ...	4.24	17.09	+ 2.80	+ 11.03	+ 3.80	+ 15.22
Iron and Steel Manufacture	1.82	9.47	+ 1.41	+ 6.51	+ 1.76	+ 6.14
Tinplate Manufacture ...	0.72	7.99	+ 0.43	+ 6.31	+ 0.67	+ 7.66
Wire Manufacture	4.51	8.04	+ 3.95	+ 5.96	+ 4.40	+ 6.09
Anchor, Chains, Nails, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, &c.	0.87	6.26	+ 0.37	+ 4.73	+ 0.71	+ 5.61
Brass	3.47	9.34	+ 1.65	+ 7.39	+ 3.07	+ 8.51
Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc, &c.	1.33	4.46	+ 0.39	+ 2.70	+ 1.17	+ 3.79
Hardware and Hollow-ware	1.73	7.39	+ 1.53	+ 6.32	+ 1.39	+ 5.84
Tools, Files, Saws, Implements, Cutlery	1.36	3.18	+ 1.19	+ 2.33	+ 1.26	+ 2.56
Clocks, Plate, Jewellery ...	1.22	2.07	+ 0.75	+ 1.68	+ 1.07	+ 1.85
Needles, Pins, Typefound-ing, Dies, &c.	4.49	3.37	+ 3.98	+ 2.46	+ 4.38	+ 3.16
Electrical, Scientific, &c., Appliances and Apparatus	1.51	4.76	+ 1.00	+ 1.06	+ 1.18	+ 3.79
Miscellaneous Metal	12.52	9.08	+ 9.39	+ 4.30	+ 12.31	+ 8.47
Ammunition and Explosives	8.67	19.54	+ 4.53	+ 9.07	+ 7.97	+ 17.32
Chemicals	2.16	7.86	+ 1.51	+ 4.09	+ 1.81	+ 5.88
Leather and Leather Goods	1.63	6.07	+ 1.04	+ 4.47	+ 1.25	+ 4.89
Brick, Tile, and Artificial Building Materials	1.53	5.50	+ 1.31	+ 3.42	+ 1.34	+ 4.67
Sawmilling, Machined Wood-work and Wooden Cases†	2.98	11.53	+ 2.10	+ 5.46	+ 2.28	+ 8.59
Rubber and Manufactures thereof	2.20	4.96	+ 1.57	+ 3.12	+ 1.74	+ 3.69
Total under Act of 1916†	2.69	11.99	+ 1.27	+ 6.45	+ 2.39	+ 10.24
GRAND TOTAL‡	3.89	14.50	+ 2.56	+ 8.62	+ 3.49	+ 12.78

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

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

‡ These figures are not comparable with those shown in previous issues of the GAZETTE, owing to the exclusion of certain classes of workpeople who are insurable only when employed on certain classes of Government work.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

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

Trade.	Membership at end of Dec., 1918, exclusive of those serving with H.M. Forces	Unemployed at end of Dec., 1918.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Num-ber.	Per-centage.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building*	91,048	815	0.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.6
Coal Mining	158,967	77	0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Engineering and Shipbuild-ing	431,313	6,052	1.4	+ 1.2	+ 1.2
Miscellaneous Metal	59,067	434	0.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.6
Textiles:—					
Cotton	83,293	3,638	4.4	+ 0.6	+ 10.0
Woolen and Worsted ...	8,315	21	0.3	...	+ 0.1
Other	84,252	1,595	1.9	+ 1.3	+ 1.7
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper	57,238	253	0.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Furnishing	19,353	267	1.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.4
Woodworking	40,715	619	1.6	+ 1.1	+ 1.2
Clothing:—					
Boot and Shoe	60,200	82	0.1	+ 0.1	...
Other Clothing	59,770	5	0.0	...	...
Leather	8,162	84	1.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.9
Glass	795	...	...	...	...
Pottery	28,250	6	0.0	...	...
Tobacco	3,827	...	...	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Total	1,174,565	14,008	1.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.2

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Dec., 1918.	December, 1918.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
		Days worked per week by mines.	Days.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining	57,681	5.75	+ 0.51	+ 0.29	+ 0.29
Iron "	16,326	5.91	+ 0.20	+ 0.02	+ 0.02
Shale "	5,014	5.53	+ 0.15	+ 0.53	+ 0.53
Pig Iron	30,500	Furnaces in Blast, 268	No. — 23	No. — 27	No. — 27
Tinplate and Steel Sheet ...	19,800	Mills Working 337	+ 19	+ 25	+ 25
Iron and Steel	112,236	Shifts Worked (one week), 634,354	Per cent. — 5.2	Per cent. — 6.8	Per cent. — 6.8

EMPLOYERS RETURNS: TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

Trade.	Number employed.		Earnings..	
	Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a
		Month ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Textiles:—				
Woolen	18,589	+ 0.5	£ 36,065	+ 2.1
Worsted	29,021	+ 2.5	52,196	+ 4.9
Linen	35,121	+ 2.2	49,145	+ 15.7
Jute	10,021	+ 2.0	14,533	+ 5.0
Hosiery	20,378	+ 0.5	31,274	+ 9.5
Lace	7,671	+ 1.2	11,081	+ 3.4
Other Textiles	11,908	+ 2.6	18,577	+ 6.4
Bleaching, &c.	20,760	+ 0.9	55,480	+ 6.7
Total Textiles	152,819	+ 1.6	£ 63,351	+ 7.8
Boot and Shoe	47,090	+ 2.0	93,598	+ 5.9
Shirt and Collar	11,129	+ 2.0	14,330	+ 2.3
Ready-made Tailoring	24,372	+ 0.8	39,161	+ 2.4
Printing and Book-binding	25,704	+ 2.0	65,059	+ 5.0
Pottery	13,649	+ 0.8	24,079	+ 9.0
Glass	8,398	+ 1.2	21,303	+ 13.0
Brick	4,821	+ 1.4	11,715	+ 9.4
Cement	4,916	+ 4.7	13,973	+ 10.9
Food Preparation	48,031	+ 3.1	89,448	+ 7.1
Grand Total	310,929	+ 1.9	650,777	+ 6.8

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

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

(2) EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during December. There was an increase of 14,365 (or 2·9 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed at the collieries making Returns, as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 19,560 (or 3·6 per cent.) on a year ago. The increase as compared with a month ago is largely due to the return of miners from military service.

Of the 517,681 workpeople included in the Returns for December 252,730 (or 48·8 per cent.) were employed at pits working 12 days* during the fortnight to which the Returns relate, while a further 242,819 (or 46·9 per cent.) were employed at pits working 11 days.

The number of days worked averaged highest in the relatively unimportant districts of North Wales and Ireland (5·96 days), and in the important Lancashire and Cheshire area (5·95 days); and most of the principal districts in England and Wales worked upwards of 5½ days per week. The lowest averages were in the various Scottish districts and in Northumberland, where the average was about 5½ days.

Districts.	No. of Work- people employed in Dec., 1918, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Dec., 1918, on a	
		21st Dec., 1918.	23rd Nov., 1918.†	22nd Dec., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Northumberland	34,078	5·49	4·84	4·61	+ 0·65	+ 0·85
Durham	89,201	5·61	4·86	5·98	+ 0·75	— 0·37
Cumberland	6,502	5·79	4·97	5·78	+ 0·82	+ 0·01
South Yorkshire	57,003	5·88	5·38	5·88	+ 0·50	...
West Yorkshire	25,369	5·86	5·61	5·85	+ 0·25	+ 0·01
Lancashire and Cheshire	52,614	5·95	5·50	5·92	+ 0·45	+ 0·03
Derbyshire... ..	30,740	5·84	5·29	5·84	+ 0·55	...
Nottingham and Leicester	30,601	5·66	5·27	5·65	+ 0·39	+ 0·01
Staffordshire	26,859	5·89	5·08	5·91	+ 0·81	— 0·02
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop	8,102	5·87	5·25	5·86	+ 0·62	+ 0·01
Gloucester and Somerset	5,647	5·72	5·49	5·94	+ 0·23	— 0·22
North Wales	5,125	5·96	5·49	5·84	+ 0·47	+ 0·12
South Wales and Mon.	101,521	5·79	5·50	5·29	+ 0·29	+ 0·50
ENGLAND AND WALES...	473,362	5·77	5·26	5·49	+ 0·51	+ 0·28
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland	19,276	5·48	4·81	5·29	+ 0·67	+ 0·19
The Lothians	2,560	5·56	5·16	5·42	+ 0·40	+ 0·14
Fife	22,025	5·48	5·21	5·03	+ 0·27	+ 0·45
SCOTLAND ...	43,861	5·48	5·03	5·17	+ 0·45	+ 0·31
IRELAND	458	5·96	5·40	6·00	+ 0·56	— 0·04
UNITED KINGDOM ...	517,681	5·75	5·24†	5·46	+ 0·51	+ 0·29

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

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

Description of Coal.	No. of Work- people employed in Dec., 1918, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Pits in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Dec., 1918, on a	
		21st Dec., 1918.	23rd Nov., 1918.†	22nd Dec., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Anthracite	4,977	5·60	5·60	5·50	...	+ 0·10
Coking	26,885	5·81	5·16	5·67	+ 0·65	+ 0·14
Gas ...	36,157	5·59	4·71	4·71	+ 0·88	+ 0·88
House	51,636	5·76	5·28	5·71	+ 0·48	+ 0·05
Steam	174,935	5·74	5·31	5·37	+ 0·43	+ 0·37
Mixed	223,091	5·77	5·26	5·56	+ 0·51	+ 0·21
ALL DESCRIPTIONS ...	517,681	5·75	5·24†	5·46	+ 0·51	+ 0·29

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

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

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING.

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

MINING.

Iron.—Returns received, relating to the same mines and open works, show that 16,326 workpeople were employed in December, 1918, a decrease of 180 (or 1·1 per cent.) on the previous month, and a decrease of 1,310 (or 7·4 per cent.) on a year ago. The average number of days worked per week in November, as given in the following Table, was affected by the armistice celebrations.

District.	Work-people employed in Dec., 1918, at Mines included in the Returns.	Average number of days* worked per week by Mines in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Dec., 1918, on a	
		21st Dec., 1918.	23rd Nov., 1918.†	22nd Dec., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland	7,102	6·00	5·74	5·90	+ 0·26	+ 0·10
Cumberland and Lancashire	4,915	5·84	5·91	5·95	— 0·07	— 0·11
Scotland	652	5·57	4·62	6·00	+ 0·95	— 0·43
Other Districts	3,657	5·87	5·55	5·94	+ 0·32	— 0·07
TOTAL	16,326	5·91	5·71†	5·93	+ 0·20	— 0·02

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

The average number of days per week worked by mines was 5·56 in December, 1918, as compared with 6·01 days in November, 1918, and 6·09 days in December, 1917.

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

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

QUARRYING.

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

	Number of workpeople employed in Dec., 1918, in the Quarries included in the Returns.	Average number of days worked per week by the Quarries in fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Dec., 1918, on a	
		21st Dec., 1918.	23rd Nov., 1918.	22nd Dec., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Limestone ...	4,515	5·77	5·70	5·67	+ 0·07	+ 0·10
Sandstone ...	718	5·41	5·72	5·21	— 0·31	+ 0·20
Granite ...	1,751	5·57	5·58	5·65	— 0·01	— 0·08
Slate ..	429	5·95	5·95	5·93	...	+ 0·02
Basalt ...	483	5·60	5·83	5·44	— 0·23	+ 0·16
Whinstone ...	372	5·54	5·69	4·89	— 0·15	+ 0·65
TOTAL ...	8,268	5·68	5·70	5·59	— 0·02	+ 0·03

Limestone.—Employment continued good on the whole.

Granite, (Road Material, Setts, &c.).—Employment continued good at quarries for roadmaking material, and fair at paving sett quarries.

Slate.—Employment in North Wales continued fairly good.

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

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

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

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

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

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

* See note in previous column.

† Time was lost on account of holidays.

District.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1918, on a	
	Dec., 1918.	Nov., 1918.	Dec., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.					
Cleveland ...	71	73	76	- 2	- 5
Cumberland and Lancs. ...	28	34	32	- 6	- 4
S. and S.W. Yorks. ...	10	11	13	- 1	- 3
Derby and Nottingham ...	31	33	33	- 2	- 2
Leicester, Lincoln and Northampton ...	24	29	30	- 5	- 6
Staffs. and Worcester ...	29	30	30	- 1	- 1
S. Wales and Monmouth ...	7	12	13	- 5	- 6
Other districts ...	4	4	4	...	...
ENGLAND AND WALES	204	226	231	- 22	- 27
SCOTLAND ...	64	65	64	- 1	...
TOTAL ...	268	291	295	- 23	- 27

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works was good in December, but the great pressure of the previous month and of a year ago was not quite maintained. A general shortage of skilled labour was still reported.

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

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.			Aggregate number of Shifts worked.		
	Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	12,543	- 1.6	- 0.8	72,262	- 3.4	- 3.3
Crucible Furnaces ...	613	+ 2.5	- 6.4	3,047	- 6.3	- 17.3
Bessemer Converters ...	1,697	- 10.0	+ 0.0	8,992	- 11.3	+ 0.9
Puddling Forges ...	6,472	- 2.1	- 9.5	33,273	- 2.8	- 12.5
Rolling Mills ...	31,675	- 1.1	- 3.7	170,226	- 2.0	- 4.8
Forging and Pressing ...	5,362	- 5.5	- 7.4	29,421	- 8.6	- 13.3
Founding ...	14,340	- 14.1	- 19.4	83,306	- 16.4	- 21.6
Other Departments ...	14,382	- 2.1	+ 3.2	84,150	- 2.3	+ 3.3
Mechanics, Labourers ...	25,152	- 3.8	- 3.0	149,677	- 3.4	- 3.5
TOTAL ...	112,236	- 4.1	- 5.3	634,354	- 5.2	- 6.8
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland & Durham	13,375	- 3.5	- 5.9	73,549	- 6.2	- 8.8
Cleveland ...	10,372	- 9.6	- 12.9	60,750	- 9.1	- 14.8
Sheffield and Rotherham ...	29,137	- 8.1	- 8.8	164,933	- 11.3	- 12.4
Leeds, Bradford, &c. ...	3,750	- 1.8	- 1.8	20,491	- 1.2	- 4.2
Cumberland, Lancashire & Cheshire	9,227	- 3.9	- 3.4	51,327	- 4.4	- 1.6
Staffordshire ...	8,471	- 1.3	- 1.7	46,789	- 2.1	- 1.4
Other Midland Counties ...	4,648	- 2.4	- 9.0	26,602	- 1.7	- 7.9
Wales and Monmouth ...	13,058	+ 1.7	- 1.3	72,561	+ 1.5	+ 0.5
England & Wales ...	92,038	- 4.8	- 6.1	517,002	- 6.3	- 7.9
Scotland ...	20,198	- 1.2	- 1.1	117,352	+ 0.3	- 1.8
TOTAL ...	112,236	- 4.1	- 5.3	634,354	- 5.2	- 6.8

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

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT for male workpeople was fairly good on the whole, but some amount of dislocation was caused by the partial stoppage of war work, an interval being necessary in order that works may be reconverted to meet civil requirements. Numbers of workpeople, especially women, have been discharged from munition works; and while, to a large extent, the men so discharged have returned to their pre-war occupations, the absorption of the female workers has been less general.

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

employment. Some allowance must also be made for holiday suspensions. Thus one report attributes half of the unemployment percentage at an important engineering centre to holiday suspensions. Stoppages for repairs are also mentioned as a further cause of temporary unemployment.

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

Division.	Number Insured.	Percentage of Out-of-Work Donation Policies lodged at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with	
		3rd Jan., 1919.	6th Dec., 1918.	28th Dec., 1917.	6th Dec., 1918.	28th Dec., 1917.
London ...	186,346	6.69	3.61	0.78	+ 3.08	+ 5.91
Northern Counties ...	110,432	7.14	1.67	0.33	+ 5.47	+ 6.81
North-Western ...	239,898	11.42	4.27	1.18	+ 7.15	+ 10.24
Yorkshire ...	161,104	6.15	1.58	0.40	+ 4.57	+ 5.75
East Midlands ...	67,542	3.32	1.86	0.39	+ 1.46	+ 2.93
West Midlands ...	184,287	13.36	4.29	0.43	+ 9.07	+ 12.93
S. Midlands and Eastern ...	84,000	9.99	2.99	1.17	+ 7.00	+ 8.82
S.E. Counties ...	47,513	4.90	1.96	0.58	+ 2.94	+ 4.32
South-Western ...	57,805	6.64	2.25	0.50	+ 4.39	+ 6.14
Wales ...	30,785	10.25	6.37	0.36	+ 3.88	+ 9.89
Scotland ...	187,305	8.04	1.71	0.50	+ 6.33	+ 7.54
Ireland ...	29,816	7.51	3.12	2.42	+ 4.38	+ 5.08
UNITED KINGDOM ...	1,386,833	8.62	2.98	0.76	+ 5.64	+ 7.86
UNITED KINGDOM—Males ...	970,069	4.86	1.68	0.35	+ 3.18	+ 4.51
Females ...	416,764	17.37	6.02	1.84	+ 11.35	+ 15.53

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

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

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

Division.	Number Insured.	Percentage of Out-of-Work Donation Policies lodged at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with	
		3rd Jan., 1919.	6th Dec., 1918.	28th Dec., 1917.	6th Dec., 1918.	28th Dec., 1917.
London ...	10,504	4.58	4.52	0.77	+ 0.06	+ 3.81
Northern Counties ...	64,444	2.15	0.38	0.30	+ 1.77	+ 1.85
North-Western ...	37,896	2.25	0.62	0.09	+ 1.63	+ 2.16
Yorkshire ...	6,604	3.36	1.39	0.29	+ 1.97	+ 3.07
East Midlands ...	2,580	1.01	1.12	0.17	- 0.11	+ 0.84
West Midlands ...	837	10.27	14.10	...	- 3.83	+ 10.27
S. Midlands and Eastern ...	2,986	2.28	0.87	0.39	+ 1.41	+ 1.89
S.E. Counties ...	5,339	1.42	1.35	0.24	+ 0.07	+ 1.18
South-Western ...	28,591	1.86	0.50	0.20	+ 1.36	+ 1.66
Wales ...	13,497	1.82	0.61	0.51	+ 1.21	+ 1.31
Scotland ...	79,438	2.15	0.44	0.13	+ 1.71	+ 2.02
Ireland ...	24,758	4.31	1.33	1.50	+ 2.98	+ 2.81
UNITED KINGDOM ...	277,474	2.43	0.79	0.34	+ 1.64	+ 2.09
UNITED KINGDOM—Males ...	268,353	2.24	0.68	0.25	+ 1.56	+ 1.99
Females ...	9,121	8.07	3.87	3.45	+ 4.20	+ 4.62

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADE.

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

Works.	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate ...	76	+ 2	+ 3	272	+ 14	+ 20
Steel Sheet ...	12	...	+ 1	65	+ 5	+ 5
TOTAL ...	88	+ 2	+ 4	337	+ 19	+ 25

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

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during December remained good on the whole for men in these trades, but there was a slight decline in some districts, mainly due to the cessation of Government work. Very little overtime was worked, and in some districts short time was reported. Trade Unions with 59,067 members had 0·7 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of December, compared with 0·2 per cent. in the previous month and 0·1 per cent. in December, 1917.

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

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment continued good on the whole, and compared favourably with the position a month ago and a year ago, except at Birmingham and Smethwick, where it was fair.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—Employment remained good in the cutlery trade; it was fair but showed a decline in the file trades. A shortage of skilled men was reported. With edge tool makers it continued fair at Birmingham, and was good at Wednesbury. At Walsall employment was good with bit and stirrup makers, and fairly good and better than a month ago with saddle and harness furniture makers.

Tubes.—Employment was good, but there was a slight decline as compared with a month ago and a year ago, owing to the cessation of certain Government contracts. In some cases short time was worked.

Chains, Anchors, &c.—Employment continued good with anchor smiths and shackle makers at Cradley Heath, and was fair on the Tyne. It was also good with cable chain and block chain makers at Cradley Heath; with anvil and vice makers at Dudley it was fairly good.

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

Wire.—Employment continued good in most districts.

Locks, Hollow-ware, &c.—Employment in the Wolverhampton and Willenhall lock trade continued good for those remaining in the industry, but no overtime was worked. In the cast-iron and galvanised hollow-ware trade employment was fairly good, but not so good as in the previous month, and in the tin and enamelled hollow-ware trades it continued good.

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

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the cotton trade in December was affected by the strike of spinners and cardroom workers which began on December 9th and terminated on the 18th, and later by the Christmas holidays. Accordingly the usual statistics relating to the number and earnings of workpeople employed for a full ordinary week in December cannot be given.

Apart, however, from the effect of these circumstances, there was little change in the state of employment in the spinning section in December, as compared with November; on the whole it continued good, and no alteration was made in the hours worked or amount of machinery run. In the weaving section employment was moderate in some districts and slack in others, and on the whole showed a decline compared with a month ago.

In the Oldham district employment (apart from the dispute) continued good in the spinning department, and was better than a year ago; in the weaving department it continued moderate, and showed little change compared with either a month ago or a year ago. In the Bolton district employment continued good in the spinning section; in the Manchester district it was reported as fair with spinners and moderate with weavers. In the Preston and Burnley districts employment was slack and worse than a month ago.

HOSIERY TRADE.

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

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

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month* ago.	Year* ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leicester	10,063	— 0·4	— 4·2	16,370	+ 8·6	+ 16·8
Leicester Country District...	1,703	+ 2·1	— 4·9	2,652	+ 10·6	+ 15·1
Notts and Derbyshire	4,248	+ 0·6	+ 0·8	5,818	+ 15·2	+ 26·5
Scotland	3,334	+ 2·3	+ 0·7	5,014	+ 5·0	+ 19·3
Other Districts	1,030	+ 1·7	— 8·8	1,390	+ 11·5	+ 38·4
UNITED KINGDOM	20,378	+ 0·5	— 2·7	31,274	+ 9·5	+ 19·5

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

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

DURING December employment in this trade continued good, and was better than a year ago. In a number of cases production is being gradually transferred from military to civilian cloths. Nearly two-thirds of the workpeople covered by the Returns were working 55½ hours per week during the month, which is normal full time in England; and about 5 per cent. were on overtime. Of the remaining 30 per cent., about two-thirds were in Scotland, where 49½ hours is frequently the normal full-time week. A shortage of labour was reported by about 35 per cent. of the firms covered by the Returns, and the supply of wool and of coal was insufficient.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month* ago.	Year* ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting	553	+ 6·8	— 0·5	1,174	+ 7·0	+ 25·6
Spinning	4,480	+ 1·2	— 3·9	9,232	+ 3·3	+ 20·4
Weaving	7,519	+ 1·4	— 2·6	13,289	+ 0·7	+ 20·6
Other Departments	5,082	— 1·8	— 8·2	10,486	+ 2·2	+ 13·9
Not specified	935	— 1·2	— 4·6	1,884	+ 2·3	+ 16·2
TOTAL	18,569	+ 0·5	— 4·6	36,065	+ 2·1	+ 18·4
DISTRICTS.						
Huddersfield District	1,805	— 2·0	— 9·8	4,379	+ 2·3	+ 16·7
Leeds District	1,883	+ 1·9	+ 0·2	4,093	— 0·9	+ 24·4
Dewsbury & Batley District	1,940	+ 1·1	— 3·8	4,314	+ 3·6	+ 23·3
Other Parts of West Riding	2,167	— 0·5	— 2·9	5,435	— 0·4	+ 24·2
TOTAL, WEST RIDING	8,095	+ 0·1	— 4·1	18,221	+ 1·0	+ 22·2
Scotland	4,892	— 0·8	— 3·7	8,535	+ 3·0	+ 10·4
Other Districts	5,582	+ 2·2	— 5·9	9,309	+ 3·2	+ 19·3
TOTAL	18,569	+ 0·5	— 4·6	36,065	+ 2·1	+ 18·4

WORSTED TRADE.

In this trade employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. About 90 per cent. of the operatives covered by the Returns were working 55½ hours per week during the month, and between 1 and 2 per cent. were on overtime. A shortage of labour was reported by over 40 per cent. of the firms covered by the Returns, and a considerable number of employers reported an insufficient supply of wool and of coal.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month* ago.	Year* ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting and Combing	3,463	+ 2·6	— 6·9	8,356	+ 4·2	+ 22·0
Spinning	13,956	+ 3·7	— 1·1	19,994	+ 4·6	+ 21·9
Weaving	6,282	+ 2·3	— 5·6	12,759	+ 6·5	+ 21·7
Other Departments	2,795	— 2·0	— 9·0	6,400	+ 3·0	+ 15·1
Not specified	2,525	+ 1·1	— 11·8	4,687	+ 5·5	+ 24·0
TOTAL	29,021	+ 2·5	— 4·6	52,196	+ 4·9	+ 24·8
DISTRICTS.						
Bradford District	14,821	+ 2·7	— 5·6	28,062	+ 4·5	+ 24·1
Keighley District	5,217	+ 3·6	— 6·2	8,984	+ 8·5	+ 23·6
Halifax District	2,662	+ 2·4	— 3·3	4,159	+ 5·2	+ 32·1
Huddersfield District	2,690	— 0·4	— 3·9	5,583	+ 3·8	+ 25·5
Other Parts of West Riding	1,891	+ 3·3	+ 2·4	2,868	— 0·6	+ 22·0
TOTAL, WEST RIDING...	27,281	+ 2·5	— 4·8	49,656	+ 4·9	+ 24·7
Other Districts	1,740	+ 1·4	— 1·7	2,540	+ 5·2	+ 26·2
TOTAL	29,021	+ 2·5	— 4·6	52,196	+ 4·9	+ 24·8

LINEN TRADE.

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

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

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

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month* ago.	Year* ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	6,182	+ 2.7	- 4.8	8,322	+13.8	+ 20.3
Spinning	11,095	+ 1.4	- 5.9	13,295	+14.3	+ 21.8
Weaving	11,504	+ 2.8	- 1.3	17,163	+20.1	+ 27.7
Other	4,629	+ 2.7	- 8.7	8,027	+12.7	+ 15.2
Not specified	1,711	+ 0.8	- 7.6	2,338	+10.2	+ 12.7
TOTAL	35,121	+ 2.2	- 4.7	49,145	+15.7	+ 21.9
DISTRICTS.						
Belfast	15,076	+ 2.2	- 4.8	21,463	+22.3	+ 27.9
Other places in Ireland	10,233	+ 3.3	- 3.7	13,907	+19.3	+ 32.2
Wiltshire	2,298	+ 1.5	- 3.5	2,839	+ 2.8	+ 7.2
Other places in Scotland	7,169	+ 1.2	- 5.7	10,560	+ 3.9	+ 5.8
England	295	- 0.7	-18.5	376	+ 5.3	- 1.8
UNITED KINGDOM	35,121	+ 2.2	- 4.7	49,145	+15.7	+ 21.9

JUTE TRADE.

DURING December employment again showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, and was on the whole good. Since October the employers have been prepared to run the machinery for 55 hours a week, but a large proportion of the workpeople covered by the returns worked only 50 hours a week in December. The majority of the firms reported a shortage of labour, both men and women being in request.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year* ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	2,221	+ 2.4	- 5.5	3,014	+ 5.3	- 4.2
Spinning	2,602	+ 2.5	- 3.7	3,265	+ 6.4	- 4.8
Weaving	3,449	+ 1.4	- 5.5	4,780	+ 2.8	- 5.7
Other	1,749	+ 1.9	- 6.2	3,474	+ 6.5	+ 3.2
TOTAL	10,021	+ 2.0	- 5.2	14,533	+ 5.0	- 3.2

SILK TRADE.

DURING December employment in this trade, with few exceptions, was good, and slightly better than a month ago and a year ago. A shortage of labour was reported by about half the firms making Returns.

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

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year* ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Throwing	789	- 0.8	-10.1	711	+ 4.3	+ 15.2
Spinning	2,384	+ 0.5	- 3.9	3,774	+ 0.2	+ 15.5
Weaving	1,873	+ 3.3	- 1.7	2,607	+ 8.4	+ 25.9
Other	1,430	+ 2.9	+ 1.1	2,052	+ 7.0	+ 25.4
Not specified	403	+ 4.9	- 4.5	727	+11.8	+ 31.0
TOTAL	6,879	+ 1.8	- 3.2	9,871	+ 4.8	+ 21.2
DISTRICTS.						
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	2,454	+ 0.6	- 4.0	4,064	+ 0.8	+ 17.3
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	1,943	+ 2.4	+ 3.0	2,599	+ 5.5	+ 27.2
Eastern Counties	1,607	+ 2.3	- 5.8	2,367	+10.5	+ 31.6
Other Districts, including Scotland	875	+ 3.3	- 8.4	841	+ 7.5	+ 0.1
TOTAL	6,879	+ 1.8	- 3.2	9,871	+ 4.8	+ 21.2

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

LACE TRADE.

In this trade employment on the whole continued fair during December, but was not so good as a year ago. A marked falling off in orders was reported. In the levers section much short time was worked in the Nottingham and Long Eaton districts, and employment was reported as bad. In the plain net section the operatives continued to be well employed, while in the curtain section employment on the whole was fair, though some short time was reported. A considerable number of employers reported a shortage of labour in certain occupations.

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

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month* ago.	Year* ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Levers	1,261	+ 0.6	- 5.0	3,311	+ 3.1	+ 2.1
Curtain	1,484	+ 3.4	-14.3	2,355	+ 3.0	- 12.5
Plain Net	2,711	+ 0.7	- 9.8	4,189	+ 3.7	- 0.9
Others	1,005	+ 0.1	- 6.5	1,226	+ 4.0	+ 5.6
TOTAL	7,071	+ 1.2	- 9.1	11,081	+ 3.4	- 2.1
DISTRICTS.						
Nottingham City	2,618	+ 1.4	- 7.8	3,936	+ 3.0	+ 2.4
Long Eaton and other out-lying Districts	1,044	+ 0.4	- 8.7	1,975	+ 5.3	- 5.0
Other English Districts	2,382	+ 1.1	- 9.3	3,699	+ 4.1	- 0.1
Scotland	1,027	+ 1.5	-12.5	1,471	+ 0.3	- 13.1
TOTAL	7,071	+ 1.2	- 9.1	11,081	+ 3.4	- 2.1

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade was fairly good, and slightly better than a month ago. A small amount of short time was reported, partly owing to waiting for materials. About half the firms making returns reported a shortage of certain classes of labour, but some improvement was shown in this respect as compared with a month ago. Returns from firms employing 5,029 workpeople in the week ended 21st December and paying £8,706 in wages, showed an increase of 3.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 8.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 5.4 per cent. in the number employed, but an increase* of 15.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

DURING December employment on the whole in these trades continued moderate, and was not so good as a year ago. In some sections, however, the supply of labour was reported to be insufficient; and a shortage of raw materials, including coal, dyes and acids, was reported by a large number of firms.

In the bleaching section employment, with some exceptions, continued slack, and was worse than a year ago. In the printing section employment in England was reported as very slack, with a considerable amount of short time; in Scotland it continued fair. With woollen and worsted dyers and finishers employment was reported as worse than a month ago and a year ago; about 14 per cent. of the Trade Union operatives worked overtime during the month, while about 10 per cent. were on short time. With cotton dyers employment continued bad.

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

TRADES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year* ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bleaching	2,216	- 0.3	-12.9	4,149	+ 1.0	- 1.2
Printing	522	+ 0.8	- 0.8	1,463	+ 0.9	+ 14.5
Dyeing	10,684	+ 1.9	- 9.7	33,189	+ 8.6	+ 7.9
Trimming, Finishing and other Departments	5,710	+ 0.6	- 7.0	12,693	+ 4.9	+ 10.9
Not specified	1,628	- 2.4	- 6.6	3,981	+ 5.7	+ 18.7
TOTAL	20,760	+ 0.9	- 8.9	55,480	+ 6.7	+ 8.7
DISTRICTS:						
Yorkshire	10,510	+ 2.3	- 9.5	33,253	+ 9.2	+ 7.4
Lancashire	6,229	- 0.7	- 8.3	14,091	+ 2.2	+ 13.5
Scotland	1,640	- 0.5	- 9.1	3,056	+ 2.7	+ 8.1
Ireland	575	+ 1.2	-14.1	862	+ 9.1	+ 15.4
Other Districts	1,806	- 0.1	- 5.0	4,218	+ 5.9	+ 2.5
TOTAL	20,760	+ 0.9	- 8.9	55,480	+ 6.7	+ 8.7

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

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole, but showed some decline compared with a month ago, and little overtime was reported. In certain branches at Walsall a considerable number of workpeople were out of employment, and others were on short time.

Trade Unions with 8,162 members reported 1.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of December, compared with 0.3 per cent. in November, and 1.9 per cent. a year ago.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

DURING December the operatives in this trade continued well employed, and there was, on the whole, little change as compared with a month ago. The supply of labour was not equal to the demand, but in some districts there was a decided increase in the numbers employed as compared with a month earlier.

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

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year* ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
London	1,719	+ 0.4	- 8.0	3,851	+ 3.3	+ 22.7
Leicester	9,682	+ 2.4	- 5.1	21,797	+ 8.2	+ 21.4
Leicester Country District	2,341	+ 2.2	- 4.2	4,629	+ 4.8	+ 20.5
Northampton	6,990	+ 1.2	- 2.7	14,463	+ 6.3	+ 17.8
Northampton Country District	6,563	+ 3.1	- 4.2	12,685	+ 6.9	+ 15.7
Kettering	2,510	+ 0.3	- 5.1	5,060	+ 5.9	+ 11.8
Stafford and District ...	1,994	+ 7.7	- 5.0	3,518	+ 6.4	+ 13.2
Norwich and District ...	3,296	+ 2.8	- 5.2	5,867	+ 6.7	+ 24.6
Bristol and District ...	885	+ 1.7	+ 1.3	1,721	+ 7.1	+ 24.4
Kingswood	1,041	+ 0.5	- 2.6	2,185	+ 10.7	+ 20.8
Leeds and District ...	1,718	+ 3.7	- 8.7	3,202	+ 4.4	+ 1.0
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	3,558	- 0.4	+ 3.0	5,801	- 2.0	+ 11.9
Birmingham and District	633	+ 2.4	- 5.8	1,160	+ 3.4	+ 13.5
Other parts of England and Wales	1,263	+ 4.6	- 5.7	2,133	+ 8.8	+ 10.6
ENGLAND AND WALES ...	44,251	+ 2.2	- 4.1	88,030	+ 6.1	+ 17.4
SCOTLAND	2,228	+ 0.5	- 9.1	4,460	+ 2.7	+ 13.8
IRELAND	611	- 0.2	+ 1.7	853	- 2.1	+ 26.4
UNITED KINGDOM ...	47,090	+ 2.0	- 4.2	93,398	+ 5.9	+ 17.3

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

Is this trade employment during December continued fairly good. A shortage of certain classes of labour, especially women machinists, was reported by nearly half the Returns as compared with nearly two-thirds a month ago.

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

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month* ago.	Year* ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	2,745	- 1.2	- 3.1	3,865	- 3.8	+ 23.1
Manchester	1,696	+ 2.2	- 8.2	2,554	+ 0.9	+ 26.2
Rest of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,255	+ 3.2	- 1.9	1,525	+ 7.6	+ 37.0
S.W. Counties	1,279	+ 5.4	- 4.3	1,416	+ 10.1	+ 24.3
Rest of England and Wales	592	...	- 7.4	693	+ 0.1	+ 20.5
Glasgow	1,354	+ 5.2	+ 3.3	1,996	+ 3.9	+ 23.1
Bondonderry	1,064	+ 1.6	- 4.1	1,052	+ 3.3	+ 16.8
Belfast	727	+ 3.0	- 6.8	857	+ 8.1	+ 9.0
Rest of Ireland	417	+ 2.5	+ 5.3	372	+ 13.8	+ 45.3
UNITED KINGDOM ...	11,129	+ 2.0	- 3.5	14,330	+ 2.3	+ 24.0

FELT HAT TRADE.

DURING December employment on the whole continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. At Denton there was little change as compared with the previous month; about half the Trade Union operatives were still on short time at this centre. At Stockport and in Warwickshire employment continued good.

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

TAILORING TRADE.

BESPOKE.

London.—Employment during December was reported as fair, and showed little change compared with the previous month; some employers reported an insufficient supply of labour. Returns from firms paying £8,402 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor workers) in the four weeks ended 21st December showed a decline of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 3.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was reported as good at Birmingham, Sheffield and Aberdeen; fair or fairly good at Liverpool, Nottingham and Edinburgh; moderate at Belfast and quiet at Glasgow.

READY-MADE.

In this branch employment continued fairly good. About 50 per cent. of the firms covered by the Returns reported a shortage of labour, chiefly cutters and machinists. Very little short time or overtime was reported during the month.

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

District.	Indoor Workpeople.					
	Number Employed.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leeds	4,535	+ 0.2	- 7.8	6,179	+ 0.6	- 3.9
Manchester	3,326	+ 1.2	+ 9.0	5,380	+ 2.4	+ 29.6
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire	3,042	+ 1.2	+ 0.8	4,320	- 3.3	+ 20.6
Bristol	1,162	+ 1.9	- 6.4	1,542	- 0.5	+ 10.4
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	1,532	+ 6.1	+ 5.2	2,069	+ 2.6	+ 25.2
South Midland and Eastern Counties	2,052	+ 2.4	- 2.8	3,135	+ 4.3	+ 21.4
London	5,095	...	- 0.5	10,978	+ 7.7	+ 19.6
Glasgow	1,849	- 1.8	- 6.0	3,140	- 2.2	+ 12.7
Rest of United Kingdom ...	1,779	- 1.4	- 1.5	2,408	+ 1.5	+ 21.0
UNITED KINGDOM	24,372	+ 0.8	- 1.3	39,161	+ 2.4	+ 16.0

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT with dressmakers employed by retail firms and with court and private dressmakers continued fair during December, but was better than a month ago. Returns from retail firms, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,702 dressmakers in the week ended 21st December showed an increase of 5.3 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with a month ago, and of 3.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. The supply of certain classes of labour was unequal to the demand.

With milliners in the West End employment on the whole was fair, but not so good as a month ago. A shortage of apprentices, &c., was reported.

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

In London employment continued fairly good. Firms employing 3,049 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 21st December showed a decrease of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 1.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

At Manchester firms employing 3,859 workpeople in the week ended 21st December showed no change in the numbers employed as compared with a month ago, and a decline of 1.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month continued fairly good.

At Glasgow firms employing 1,870 workpeople in the week ended 21st December showed an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. Some short time was reported during the month and employment, although fairly good, was not so good as a month ago. The supply of machinists, &c., was insufficient at all the above three centres.

CORSET TRADE.

Returns from firms (mainly in England) employing 3,376 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 21st December showed an increase of 2.1 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with a month ago, but a decrease of 10.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good, though a little short time was reported. There was an insufficient supply of certain classes of labour.

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

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade, taken as a whole, declined to fair in December, but showed a good deal of variation as between different occupations and places. The decline was due mainly to the stoppage of Government work, and no corresponding increase took place in regard to private work, which was still almost confined to maintenance and repairs.

The following Table shows the general percentages of unemployed workpeople who were insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act. With carpenters and plumbers the unemployed percentage was still low, being under 2½ per cent.; for the other classes the percentages ranged from nearly 5 to nearly 9:—

Occupations.	Number Insured at 3rd Jan., 1919.	Percentage of Out of Work Donation Policies Lodged at 3rd Jan.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
			6th Dec., 1918.	28th Dec., 1917.
Carpenters	91,971	2.34	+ 1.32	+ 1.89
Bricklayers	40,119	6.30	+ 3.18	+ 5.96
Masons... ..	19,047	6.11	+ 4.18	+ 5.38
Plasterers	9,850	8.88	+ 5.91	+ 6.83
Painters	67,631	5.25	+ 2.15	+ 3.20
Plumbers	25,245	2.37	+ 1.34	+ 2.02
Other skilled occupations ...	29,154	5.20	+ 3.39	+ 4.79
Navvies	84,370	4.91	+ 3.18	+ 4.42
Labourers	187,453	5.93	+ 4.11	+ 5.29
ALL OCCUPATIONS ...	554,810	4.98	+ 3.07	+ 4.23

Division.	Number Insured at 3rd Jan., 1919.	Percentage of Out of Work Donation Policies Lodged at 3rd Jan.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
			6th Dec., 1918.	28th Dec., 1917.
London	107,765	5.72	+ 3.08	+ 4.69
Northern Counties	30,785	3.70	+ 2.91	+ 3.60
North Western	69,203	5.70	+ 3.78	+ 5.18
Yorkshire	39,456	2.74	+ 1.89	+ 2.59
East Midlands	23,603	2.09	+ 0.65	+ 1.72
West Midlands	40,635	3.37	+ 1.09	+ 3.25
S. Midlands and Eastern ...	49,378	3.49	+ 2.48	+ 2.86
South Eastern	29,790	5.11	+ 3.49	+ 4.19
South Western	53,152	4.58	+ 2.90	+ 4.10
Wales	25,090	3.11	+ 2.13	+ 2.88
Scotland	53,667	2.42	+ 1.90	+ 2.28
Ireland	32,286	17.60	+10.81	+12.72
United Kingdom ...	554,810	4.98	+ 3.07	+ 4.23

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

Mill Sawing and Machining—Employment was fairly good, but showed a decline on the previous month; scarcity of materials and the cessation of Government contracts were mentioned as among the causes of this decline. The percentage unemployed at the end of December among workpeople engaged in saw milling and insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 4.58, as compared with 1.93 on 6th December, 1918, and 0.52 on 28th December, 1917.

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

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

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

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

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK TRADE.

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

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

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire	2,129	— 1.8	— 6.9	5,511	+ 9.8	+ 8.2
Midland and Eastern Counties	1,388	+ 4.2	+ 1.4	2,919	+ 9.8	+ 19.5
S. and S.W. Counties and Wales	730	+ 2.7	— 5.4	1,788	+ 4.8	+ 20.2
Other Districts	574	+ 5.7	— 5.3	1,497	+ 13.1	+ 16.3
United Kingdom ...	4,821	+ 1.4	— 4.2	11,715	+ 9.4	+ 13.7

CEMENT TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 4,916 workpeople in the week ended 21st December showed an increase of 4.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 10.9* per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 6.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 34.3* per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

POTTERY TRADES.

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

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

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
China Manufacture ...	1,673	+ 0.1	— 2.2	3,569	+ 8.1	+ 24.1
Earthenware Manufacture	9,851	+ 1.2	— 3.7	16,944	+ 8.2	+ 22.1
Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,125	— 0.6	— 4.8	3,586	+14.0	+ 14.5
DISTRICTS.						
Potteries	11,165	+ 0.2	— 3.5	19,414	+ 9.1	+ 23.5
Other Districts	2,484	+ 3.5	— 4.7	4,655	+ 8.8	+ 12.5
TOTAL	13,649	+ 0.8	— 3.7	24,079	+ 9.0	+ 21.2

GLASS TRADES.

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

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

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Glass Bottle	5,893	+ 0.6	— 1.3	15,349	+ 14.1	+ 1.1
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,880	+ 0.5	+ 3.2	4,767	+ 8.4	+ 25.2
Other Branches	625	+ 9.8	+ 10.6	1,187	+ 19.2	+ 39.8
DISTRICTS.						
North of England	781	+ 2.4	— 9.6	1,961	+ 14.6	+ 8.1
Yorkshire	3,841	+ 0.2	— 12.0	9,744	+ 16.9	— 0.7
Lancashire	1,079	+ 6.4	— 3.1	2,105	13.2	+ 7.0
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	630	+ 0.7	— 7.0	1,763	+ 10.6	+ 12.9
Scotland	809	+ 2.9	— 12.9	1,984	+ 8.5	+ 5.5
Other Parts of the United Kingdom	1,278	— 1.3	+ 8.9	3,746	+ 6.4	+ 33.9
TOTAL	8,398	+ 1.2	— 7.7	21,303	+ 13.0	+ 7.4

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

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

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

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of Dec., 1918.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		Dec., 1918.	Nov., 1918.	Dec., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Paper	4,722	1.0	0.9	2.9	+ 0.1	— 1.9
Printing	43,295	0.4	0.2	0.6	+ 0.2	— 0.2
Bookbinding	9,191	0.3	0.1	0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
TOTAL	57,208	0.4	0.3	0.7	+ 0.1	— 0.3

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

	Workpeople.			Wages.		
	Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Paper	12,131	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	25,426	+ 4.2	+ 27.3
Printing	7,287	+ 4.2	— 0.5	18,116	+ 5.9	+ 32.5
Bookbinding	6,286	+ 2.2	+ 1.7	11,517	+ 5.3	+ 36.5
TOTAL	25,704	+ 2.0	+ 0.3	55,059	+ 5.0	+ 30.8

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

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

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

Trade.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 21st Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Sugar Refining, &c. ...	5,936	+ 1.1	+ 2.9	15,667	+ 7.5	+ 20.6
Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery	16,716	+ 7.8	+ 6.9	29,785	+ 6.8	+ 21.7
Biscuits, Cakes, &c. ...	10,746	+ 0.9	— 8.0	19,795	+ 9.0	+ 17.4
Jams, Marmalade, &c. ...	7,513	+ 1.7	— 2.2	12,137	+ 7.6	+ 24.5
Bacon and Preserved Meats	6,240	— 0.4	— 1.5	10,823	+ 4.2	+ 26.2
Pickles and Sauces, &c. ...	850	— 3.2	— 8.5	1,201	+ 0.8	+ 14.1
TOTAL	48,001	+ 3.1	— 0.1	89,408	+ 7.1	+ 21.3

FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

	Quantity of fish landed		Value.	
	Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on Dec., 1917.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Fish (other than shell):				
England and Wales	301,541	+ 63,377	1,074,645	+ 278,878
Scotland	207,405	+ 33,341	407,559	+ 32,088
Ireland	8,325	— 15,123	18,014	— 23,272
TOTAL	517,271	+ 86,595	1,500,218	+ 287,694
Shell Fish	—	—	45,072	+ 10,735
TOTAL VALUE	—	—	1,545,290	+ 298,429

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

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

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

AGRICULTURE.***ENGLAND AND WALES.**

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

SCOTLAND.

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

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

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

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.†				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended Dec. 7th	5,483	2,981	8,464	6,143	14,607
" " " 14th	5,194	2,901	8,095	6,247	14,342
" " " 21st	5,659	2,328	7,987	6,335	14,322
" " " 28th	4,946	1,556	6,502	5,811	12,313
Average for 4 weeks ended 28th Dec., 1918	5,355	2,522	7,877	6,163	14,040
Average for Nov., 1918	5,207	2,105	7,312	5,845	13,157
" " Dec., 1917	4,505	2,129	6,634	5,267	11,901

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

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

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

Southern and Western Ports.—At Plymouth employment

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

declined and was very dull; at Falmouth it continued moderate. At Bristol it was very good, and better than in the previous month; at Gloucester it continued good, and at Swansea it showed an improvement. At Liverpool employment was fairly good in the first half of December and good in the last two weeks. At Manchester it was moderate, and showed some decline. With canal workers in the Midland area it was good.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was very good at Dundee. It was good, and showed an improvement, at Glasgow and at Ayr; with sugar porters at Greenock it was very bad. Employment showed some improvement at Belfast; at Cork it was fair; at Limerick, Waterford, and Londonderry it was bad.

SEAMEN.

The supply of seamen was equal to the demand, except at some of the smaller ports. The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped at the principal ports on British registered foreign-going vessels during December:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Twelve months ended		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	Inc. (+ or Dec. (— in 1918.
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
<i>East Coast—</i>						
Tyne Ports	1,423	+ 261	— 601	20,671	19,116	— 1,555
Sunderland	203	— 48	+ 1	2,343	3,362	+ 1,019
Middlesbrough	186	— 65	+ 58	3,703	3,001	— 702
Hull... ..	1,120	+ 567	+ 561	9,762	10,706	+ 944
Grimsby	103	+ 52	+ 46	495	1,018	+ 523
<i>Bristol Channel—</i>						
Bristol †	824	+ 336	+ 351	8,873	7,237	— 1,633
Newport, Mon.	696	— 129	+ 254	10,883	8,536	— 2,302
Cardiff †	4,120	+ 549	+ 873	48,253	39,738	— 8,515
Swansea	330	+ 93	+ 83	4,317	3,674	— 643
<i>Other Ports—</i>						
Liverpool	11,368	+ 2,357	+ 2,385	119,190	127,678	+ 8,488
London	5,210	+ 600	+ 1,300	64,951	61,501	— 3,450
Southampton	665	— 173	+ 66	9,667	9,857	+ 190
SCOTLAND:						
Leith	359	+ 65	+ 229	3,846	2,983	— 863
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	195	+ 26	+ 92	952	1,701	+ 749
Glasgow	2,304	+ 469	+ 443	25,264	25,492	+ 228
IRELAND:						
Dublin	27	— 18	— 8	1,094	691	— 403
Belfast	267	+ 9	— 6	3,024	3,450	+ 426
TOTAL	29,450	+ 4,954	+ 6,135	337,233	329,791	— 7,502

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

POSITION AT 3RD JANUARY, 1919.

DURING the period of resettlement, weekly figures are being obtained from all Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices of the number of men and women registering for employment; the number of vacancies notified during the week and the number of applicants remaining on the register and the number of vacancies unfilled at the end of the week. The following Table shows the figures for the week ending 3rd January:—

	No. of Registrations during week.	No. on Live Register at end of week.	Vacancies notified during week.	Vacancies unfilled at end of week.
Men ...	59,933	166,603	14,163	73,740
Women ...	72,027	279,073	13,079	39,510
Total ...	131,965	445,631	27,242	113,250

A special article dealing with the out-of-work donation scheme appears on page 6 of this issue. The article gives, separately for civilians and for demobilised members of H.M. Forces, statistics of the number of policies issued up to 31st December, and of the average weekly number and amount of payments made up to 25th December; also of the number of policies lodged on 3rd January.

The figures in the above Table have been specially obtained to show the position at a recent date, and the following is the usual analysis covering a period of four weeks ending 6th December, 1918:—

GENERAL REGISTER.

The number of workpeople on the register of the Employment Exchanges (388 in number) at some time or other during the

* 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.

four weeks ended 6th December, 1918, was 376,544 (men 135,496, women 189,808, boys 28,541, and girls 22,699). These figures comprise workers in professional, commercial and clerical, as well as in industrial occupations, but exclude casual occupations.

The number of vacancies notified during the period was 141,572, and the number of vacancies filled was 81,703.

The total number of workpeople remaining on the register at 6th December, 1918, was 191,324.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On registers at 8th Nov., 1918 ...	24,187	38,983	6,343	5,920	73,433
Number of individuals registered during period	111,303	152,825	22,198	16,779	303,111
Total ...	135,496	189,808	28,541	22,699	376,544
Re-registrations during period ...	2,072	3,797	605	318	6,792
On registers at 6th Dec., 1918 ...	60,358	110,549	11,667	8,750	191,324
Vacancies notified during period	66,707	55,702	9,291	9,872	141,572
Vacancies filled during period ...	39,231	29,007	7,309	6,156	81,703
Applicants placed in other districts	8,696	3,273	990	920	13,889

The average daily registrations, vacancies notified and vacancies filled during the month were 12,912, 5,899 and 3,404 respectively. A chart showing the fluctuations since February, 1917, is given on page 19.

	Average Daily Registrations.			Average Daily Vacancies Notified.			Average Daily Vacancies Filled.		
	4 Weeks ended 6 Dec., 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a		4 Weeks ended 6 Dec., 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a		4 Weeks ended 6 Dec., 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Men ...	4,724	+1,481	+ 773	2,780	— 114	— 719	1,634	— 385	— 602
Women ...	6,526	+2,546	+1,177	2,321	— 261	— 62	1,209	— 825	— 866
Boys ...	950	+ 193	+ 69	387	— 98	— 119	305	— 85	— 110
Girls ...	712	+ 92	— 79	411	+ 5	— 9	256	— 37	— 72
Total ...	12,912	+1,312	+1,940	5,899	— 468	— 909	3,404	—1,332	—1,650

Compared with the previous month, the daily average of registrations showed a percentage increase of 50·1; the daily average of vacancies notified and vacancies filled showed percentage decreases of 7·4 and 28·1 respectively.

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

	Registrations.		Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Insured Trades ...	85,185	62,827	49,649	7,391	33,286	7,283
Uninsured Trades ...	50,999	110,892	26,349	58,183	14,254	27,877
Total ...	136,184	173,719	75,998	65,574	47,540	35,163

In the case of males, the insured trades accounted for 62·5 per cent. of the total registrations, 65·3 per cent. of the vacancies notified, and 69·3 per cent. of the vacancies filled.

Among females, the percentages in the insured trades were 36·2, 11·3 and 20·7 respectively. Of the vacancies filled in uninsured trades, 7·7 were known to be for less than a week's employment, and of the vacancies filled by boys and girls, 23·0 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

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

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Insured Trades ...	Per cent. 63·4	Per cent. 101·7	Per cent. 83·4	Per cent. 74·4	Per cent. 69·4
Uninsured Trades ...	48·6	45·8	75·2	60·2	49·8
All Trades ...	58·8	52·1	78·7	62·4	51·7
Do. previous month ...	69·8	78·8	80·4	72·2	74·4
Do. a year ago ...	63·9	87·1	82·1	78·1	74·2

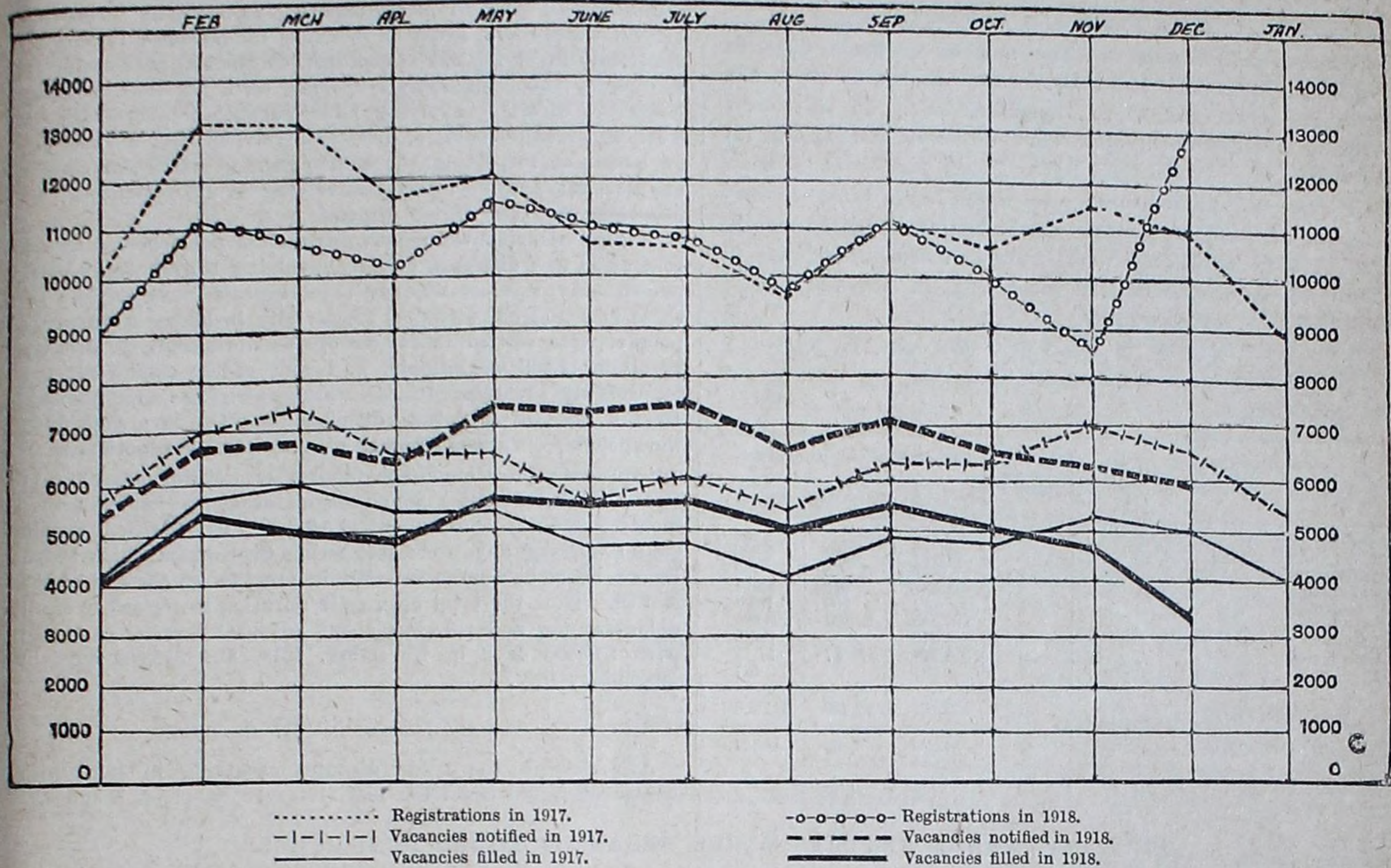
Compared with the previous month, there was a percentage decrease in all departments.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The above figures exclude casual occupations (dock labourers, coal labourers, cloth porters). The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations was 3,735, a daily average of 156, compared with 164 in the preceding four weeks ended 8th November, 1918. During the four weeks there were also 703 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 6th DECEMBER, 1918.

OCCUPATION GROUPS †	ADULTS.										JUVENILES.			
	REGISTRATIONS.						VACANCIES.				VACANCIES.			
	On Register at Beginning of Period.		Individuals Registered during Period.		On Register at End of Period.		Notified during Period.		Filled during Period.		Notified during Period.		Filled during Period.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
A.—INSURED TRADES. ‡														
Building ...	3,714	37	19,638	1,231	9,438	843	11,477	235	8,119	193	399	21	321	21
Works of Construction ...	1,984	12	6,861	28	2,936	21	6,297	6	5,552	6	12	2	12	2
Sawmilling ...	286	413	1,365	1,461	807	1,053	937	231	397	311	246	90	181	57
Shipbuilding ...	904	165	5,393	308	2,395	223	4,627	160	2,488	147	285	1	219	1
Engineering ...	5,476	6,471	33,741	28,703	18,525	20,996	16,517	2,642	9,821	2,835	2,113	311	1,795	299
Construction of Vehicles ...	188	131	935	357	537	284	635	25	290	11	47	10	40	5
Cabinet Making, &c. ...	61	54	312	228	184	137	448	88	56	42	83	49	75	21
Miscellaneous Metal Trades ...	400	636	2,778	3,393	1,460	2,556	2,241	855	999	548	278	349	245	219
Precious Metals, &c. ...	34	83	227	403	141	262	233	166	31	125	128	161	80	96
Bricks and Cement ...	13	21	128	130	60	117	519	48	100	22	14	13	12	6
Chemicals, &c. ...	237	313	882	888	471	655	931	286	494	247	119	179	96	168
Rubber and Waterproof Goods ...	49	252	226	1,050	145	786	117	194	80	204	32	72	27	55
Ammunition and Explosives ...	874	7,630	2,561	23,036	1,563	17,879	539	789	549	1,363	89	93	92	85
Leather—Excluding Boots & Shoes ...	52	176	289	663	182	464	26	172	56	91	52	107	51	76
TOTAL, INSURED TRADES ...	14,272	16,723	75,326	59,879	38,844	46,276	45,747	5,897	29,032	6,175	3,902	1,491	3,251	1,111
B.—UNINSURED TRADES.														
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c. ...	4	21	23	86	17	33	79	51	14	29	31	32	20	19
Domestic ...	706	5,784	2,112	21,766	1,302	12,271	1,583	28,960	679	11,025	497	2,413	356	879
Commercial and Clerical ...	1,593	4,608	4,617	13,109	2,686	6,746	2,155	5,074	1,365	3,947	576	1,101	464	941
Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c. ...	3,201	873	10,638	2,896	6,193	1,698	5,663	1,000	3,050	776	2,101	1,015	1,548	665
Agriculture ...	318	227	601	929	319	305	1,371	1,217	356	828	352	225	301	215
Mining and Quarrying ...	92	13	565	105	343	109	98	2	182	1	19	7	18	5
Brushes and Brooms, &c. ...	5	6	9	46	9	31	31	31	4	11	14	18	11	8
Pottery and Glass ...	16	102	160	683	84	553	231	192	66	65	83	78	65	23
Paper, Prints, Books & Stationery ...	49	117	261	970	159	650	413	740	82	269	156	425	120	253
Textile ...	175	671	2,502	9,300	2,043	7,723	973	3,757	324	1,241	263	566	148	348
Dress ...	118	716	470	4,612	313	3,199	271	2,799	70	727	52	721	42	425
Boots and Shoes ...	61	51	282	346	130	209	822	318	120	139	105	110	62	48
Food, Tobacco, Drink & Lodging ...	101	570	439	3,973	265	2,350	722	2,434	240	1,727	175	443	129	332
General Labourers ...	2,749	2,871	11,350	23,107	6,396	19,213	3,940	820	2,599	513	638	315	515	251
Shop Assistants ...	189	982	624	6,677	465	5,169	257	903	80	446	122	500	75	365
Government, Defence and Professional ...	501	2,614	1,110	4,214	693	3,954	1,008	1,317	349	943	179	303	159	263
All Others ...	38	34	217	127	97	55	1,018	200	609	145	31	106	22	12
TOTAL, UNINSURED TRADES ...	9,915	20,260	35,983	92,946	21,514	64,273	20,960	49,805	10,193	22,832	5,339	8,378	4,055	5,045
GRAND TOTAL—ALL TRADES	24,187	36,983	111,309	152,825	60,358	110,549	66,707	55,712	39,225	29,007	9,241	9,872	7,306	6,156
CASUAL EMPLOYMENT ...	760	...	1,270	...	972	...	3,784	...	3,735	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures are those of the General Register for a period ended early in the month stated at the head of the chart.

† Occupations are grouped according to the industry with which they are mainly connected, and applicants are registered according to the "work desired" by them.

‡ These are trades insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Acts, 1911-1916.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

TRADE DISPUTES IN DECEMBER.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of trade disputes beginning in December was 51, as compared with 43 in the previous month, and 40 in December, 1917. In these new disputes 120,197 workpeople were directly, and 22,459 indirectly, involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before December and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 149,716 workpeople involved in disputes in December, 1918, as compared with 54,629 in November, 1918, and 76,736 in December, 1917.

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

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building	7	1,488	...	1,488
Mining and Quarrying	8	7,117	1,108	8,225
Engineering	4	447	3	450
Shipbuilding	4	1,677	340	2,017
Other Metal	4	190	800	1,090
Textile	4	100,543	20,081	120,624
Transport	3	6,210	...	6,210
Other Trades	10	1,998	27	2,025
Local Authority Services	7	527	...	527
TOTAL, DEC., 1918	51	120,197	22,459	142,656
TOTAL, NOV., 1918	43	31,379	6,102	37,481
TOTAL, DEC., 1917	40	15,112	1,079	16,191

Causes.—Of the 51 new disputes, 34, directly involving 111,518 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 3, directly involving 224 workpeople, on other wages questions; 1, directly involving 523 workpeople, on a question affecting hours; 3, directly involving 1,130 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 8, directly involving 5,011 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 2, directly involving 1,791 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 26 new disputes, directly involving 115,764 workpeople, and 6 old disputes, directly involving 405 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 12, directly involving 9,429 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople, 6, directly involving 1,296 workpeople, in favour of the employers, and 14, directly involving 105,444 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 11 other disputes, directly involving 5,163 workpeople, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in December by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to about 1,149,000. In addition nearly 25,000 working days were lost owing to disputes which began before December and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total aggregate duration in December of all disputes, new and old, was about 1,174,000 days, as compared with 251,500 days in November, 1918, and 258,000 days in December, 1917.

TRADE DISPUTES IN 1917 AND 1918.

A review of the trade disputes occurring in 1918, with comparative statistics for 1917, is given on pages 5 and 6.

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN DECEMBER.

Occupations and Locality.†	Number of Workpeople Involved		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Cause or Object.†	Result.†
	Directly.	Indirectly.†				
BUILDING:—						
Bricklayers, bricklayers' labourers, &c.—Bristol	523	...	2 Dec.	12	Dispute arising out of alleged inadequate train service	"Travelling time" in excess of 80 minutes per day to be paid for at overtime rate.
Building trades workpeople—Northampton	600	...	16 Dec.	...	For advance in wages of 3d. per hour to painters, paperhangers and labourers, and of 2d. per hour to other workpeople	No settlement reported.
MINING AND QUARRYING:—						
Coal miners, &c.—Durham (near) ...	1,726	...	2 Dec.	6	Against alleged refusal of certain men to pay a levy ordered by their Trade Union	Settlement effected.
Coal miners, &c.—Sheffield (near) ...	2,500	...	27 Nov.	7	Dispute arising out of deductions from wages on account of dirt in coal	Temporary settlement effected pending negotiations.
Underground workers and surface workers—Rhondda	1,522	238	6 Dec.	3	Against alleged objectionable conduct of a colliery official	Official removed to other work.
Underground and surface workers—Newport (near)	900	...	10 Dec.	1	Alleged inadequate supply of timber in working places	Further supply granted.
Underground and surface workers—Swansea (near)	924	...	11 Dec.	5	For payment of war wage on night shift as from 3rd Sept., 1917, and for other concessions	War wage on night shift to be paid as from 15th Feb., 1918, and certain other concessions made.
SHIP REPAIRING:—						
Charge hands, riveters, platers, &c. and labourers—Southampton	343	340	19 Dec.	...	For retrospective payment of a certain advance in wages which had been granted to charge hands	No settlement reported.
TEXTILE:—						
Cotton spinners, piecers, cardroom, &c., workers, weavers, &c.—Lancashire and Cheshire	100,000‡	20,000‡	9 Dec.	9	For advance of 40 per cent. on current rates of wages	Advance granted of 50 per cent. on standard piece price list rates of wages (equivalent to 30½ per cent. on current wages); workpeople not paid by standard lists to receive proportionate advances.
Overlookers (cotton)—Blackburn ...	400	...	9 Dec.	1	For advance in minimum poundage, on weavers' earnings, payable to overlookers	Demand granted.
TRANSPORT:—						
Cranemen, capstanmen and other dockworkers—Glasgow	6,000	...	16 Dec.	2	For advance in wages of 5s. per week to cranemen, capstanmen and certain other classes of workpeople, as recently awarded in the engineering and allied trades	Demand granted.
OTHER TRADES:—						
Chemical workers—Tyne	446	...	3 Dec.	13	Against suspension of a fellow-workman for one week on account of alleged misconduct	Amicable settlement effected.
Tobacco packers, moulders, &c.—London	300	...	7 Dec.	4	For reinstatement of certain ex-soldiers who had been dismissed	Ex-soldiers reinstated.
Hairdressers' assistants and manicurists—London	300	27	23 Dec.	...	For advance in wages of 10s. per week	No settlement reported.

DISPUTES STILL IN PROGRESS.—68 disputes, involving about 77,500 workpeople, were in progress at the time of going to press.

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

† 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. Workpeople thrown out of work in consequence of the disputes, but at works other than those where the disputes occurred, are not included.

‡ The figures given relate to the numbers of workpeople (of all classes, including weavers) directly or indirectly involved, at the establishments where the dispute occurred. In addition, a large number of workpeople, estimated at about 150,000, employed at other works, in the weaving section of the industry, were unemployed for varying periods, owing to the shortage of yarn resulting from the dispute.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.¹

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

Wages.

THE changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported as having been granted during December, to take effect either in that month or from earlier dates, resulted in an aggregate increase of nearly £600,000 in the weekly wages of over 2,000,000 workpeople.

The principal changes recorded were increases, under Arbitration Awards, of 5s. and 2s. 6d. per week to men and boys, respectively, in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, and an increase of 50 per cent. on the standard piece price lists to workpeople in the cotton industry. As a result of these increases the total war advance to men on time work in the engineering and shipbuilding trades was raised to a minimum of 28s. 6d. per week, plus the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings; while the wages of the principal classes of cotton operatives, which were 5 per cent. above list prices in July, 1914, are now 115 per cent. above list prices.

Increases similar to those given to workpeople in the engineering and shipbuilding trades were applied to men and boys in various other metal trades, including railway wagon building, light castings manufacture, and the tube, brass, sheet metal, and nut and bolt trades; and also to those em-

ployed in the chemical and explosives trades and in the aircraft woodworking trades.

Other important increases during December included advances to workpeople engaged in rubber manufacture, under which the total war advances were raised to 28s. 6d. per week (exclusive of the bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent. on earnings) for men, 11s. per week for women, 10s. 9d. per week for boys and youths, and 5s. 6d. per week for girls; increases of 6d. per ton and 5 per cent. to iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen respectively in the Midlands, making millmen's wages 107½ per cent. above the standard of 1908; increases of 7s. per week to men and to women and boys engaged in men's work, 5s. per week to other women and to girls doing women's work, and 2s. 6d. per week to other boys and girls in the jute and linen industry in Scotland; a further war bonus of 1½d. in the shilling on the earnings of hosiery workers in the Midlands, raising the total bonus to 6½d. in the shilling; increases of 7s. 6d. and 5s. per week to men and women respectively in the flour milling industry, with smaller increases to boys and girls; and further increases to building trade operatives in Scotland.

A special article, summarising the information which has been received relating to changes in wages and hours of labour during 1918, appears on pages 3-4.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN DECEMBER, 1918.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change. ²
Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses.				
Building Trades	NORTHERN COUNTIES AND CLEVELAND:—			
	Tyne, Tees and Wear Districts ³ and Bishop Auckland	1st full pay after 11 Dec.	Slaters	Increase of 3½d. per hour in standard rate, into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, previously granted. Rate after change, 1s. 7d.
	Tyne and Wear Districts (including Newcastle, Gateshead, Hebburn, Jarrow, North and South Shields, Wallsend, Blyth and Sunderland)	1st full pay after 11 Dec.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and plasterers	Increase of 3½d. per hour in standard rate, into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, previously granted. Rates after change: masons (fixers), 1s. 7½d.; masons (banker hands) and other classes, 1s. 7d.
	Windermere	1 Dec.	Labourers and navvies	Increase of 3d. per hour in standard rate, into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, previously granted. Rate after change, 1s. 3½d.
	YORKSHIRE (excluding Cleveland):—		Masons and plumbers	Increase of 2d. per hour (10d. to 1s.).
	Halifax	21 Dec.	Carpenters and joiners, plasterers and painters	Increase of 3d. per hour (9d. to 1s.).
	Sheffield and Rotherham	(See Note 4)	Bricklayers, masons, slaters, plasterers and labourers	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons, slaters and plasterers, 1s. 3d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; labourers, 1s. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
	Wakefield	1st pay after 12 Dec.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, labourers and navvies	Increase, as war wages, of 1¼d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons (banker hands), carpenters and joiners, 1s. 5¼d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; masons (fixers), 1s. 5¾d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; woodcutting machinists, 1s. 5¼d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; slaters and plasterers, 1s. 4¾d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; plumbers, 1s. 4¼d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; labourers and navvies, 1s. 1¾d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
	Whitby	2 Dec.	Carpenters and joiners	Increase of ½d. per hour, and bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, previously merged into wages, again added. Rate after change: 1s. 3d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
	LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE:		Painters	Increase of 5d. per hour in standard rate, in lieu of previous war bonus of 2s. per day; and bonus of 12½ per cent., previously granted to men on munitions work, extended to men on other work. Rate after change: 1s. 1d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
	Bolton, Farnworth and District	16 Dec.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, sawyers and woodcutting machinists	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: masons (fixers), 1s. 6½d. ⁵ ; other classes, 1s. 6d. ⁵
	Congleton	16 Dec.	Bricklayers and carpenters and joiners ...	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 2d.).
	Fleetwood	2 Dec.	Plumbers and painters	Increase of 1¾d. per hour (1s. 2¾d. to 1s. 4d. ⁶).
	Horwich	16 Dec.	Carpenters and joiners	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5½d. ⁵).
	Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wirral	1st full pay after 4 Dec.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, sawyers and woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, labourers and navvies	Increase, as war wages, of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: masons (fixers), 1s. 8½d. ⁵ ; bricklayers, masons (banker hands), carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, 1s. 8d. ⁵ ; sawyers, 1s. 7d. ⁵ ; bricklayers', masons', slaters' and plasterers' labourers, 1s. 4½d. ⁵ ; navvies and general builders' labourers, 1s. 4d. ⁵ (See Award on p. 29.)
	Oldham and District ...	1 Dec.	Slaters and slaters' labourers	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: slaters, 1s. 5d. ⁵ ; slaters' labourers, 1s. 2½d. ⁵
	Radcliffe, Whitefield and Prestwich	1st full pay after 12 Dec.	Labourers	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers', masons', plasterers' and slaters' labourers, 1s. 2½d. ⁵ ; excavators and general builders' labourers, 1s. 2d.
	Rochdale and District ...	16 Dec.	Woodcutting machinists	Increase of 1d. per hour.
	Tarporley	6 Dec.	Labourers	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: plasterers' labourers, 1s. 3d. ⁵ ; other labourers, 1s. 2½d. ⁵
	Southport and District ...	9 Dec.	Plasterers	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.).
	Wigan	4 Dec.	Carpenters and joiners	Increase of 2½d. per hour (1s. 0½d. to 1s. 3d.).
OTHER DISTRICTS IN ENGLAND:—	Barnstaple	1 Dec.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and plasterers	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d. ⁵).
	Bath	1 Dec.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. ⁵).
				Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners and plumbers, 1s.; painters, 11½d.; labourers, 10½d.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change. ²
Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued).				
Building Trades (continued)	OTHER DISTRICTS IN ENGLAND (contd.)			
	Bristol	1 Dec.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, stone sawyers, scaffolders and engine drivers and labourers	Increase of 3d. per hour, into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and plasterers, 1s. 6d.; painters, 1s. 5d.; stone sawyers, 1s. 4d.; scaffolders and engine drivers, 1s. 3½d.; labourers, 1s. 3d.
	Cheltenham	1 Dec.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners and plasterers	Increase of 2½d. per hour in standard rate, into which is merged the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted. Rate after change: 1s. 8d.
	Reading	1st full pay after 27 Dec.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers	Bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, previously granted, increased to 25 per cent. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners and plumbers, 1s. 1d. per hour plus 25 per cent.; woodcutting machinists, 1s. 1d. and 1s. 2d. per hour plus 25 per cent.; plasterers, 1s. 1½d. per hour plus 25 per cent.; painters, 11½d. per hour plus 25 per cent.; hoisters and scaffolders, 11d. per hour plus 25 per cent.; other labourers, 10½d. per hour plus 25 per cent.
	Wolverhampton, Willenhall and Bilston Districts	1st full pay in Dec.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons (banker hands), carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers and plasterers, 1s. 4¼d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; masons (fixers), 1s. 4¼d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; painters (employed by master builders) 1s. 2¾d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.; labourers, 1s. 1¼d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.
	Worksop	1 Dec.	Carpenters and joiners	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 2d.).
	WALES:—			
	Wrexham	1 Dec.	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and plasterers, 1s. 2½d.; painters, 1s. 1½d.; labourers, 11½d.
	SCOTLAND:—			
	Edinburgh and Leith ...	(See Note 4)	Bricklayers, masons, joiners and woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plasterers, slaters, painters, glaziers, labourers, concretors and asphalters	Increase, as war wages, of 1¼d. per hour, making a total advance of 6¾d. per hour over pre-war rates. Rates after change: bricklayers and plumbers, 1s. 4¾d. plus 12½ per cent.; masons, plasterers, slaters, painters and glaziers, 1s. 4¼d. plus 12½ per cent.; joiners and woodcutting machinists, 1s. 5¼d. plus 12½ per cent.; masons', bricklayers', slaters' and plasterers' labourers, concretors and asphalters, 1s. 0¾d. plus 12½ per cent. (See Award on p. 510 of December LABOUR GAZETTE.)
Electrical Trade	Glasgow	(See Note 4)	Bricklayers, masons, joiners and woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plasterers, slaters, painters, glaziers, tile layers, lathers, labourers, concretors and asphalters	Increase, as war wages, of 1¾d. per hour to painters, and of 1¼d. per hour to others, making a total advance of 6¾d. per hour over pre-war rates. Rates after change: bricklayers, 1s. 5¼d. plus 12½ per cent.; masons', joiners and woodcutting machinists and plumbers, 1s. 5¼d. plus 12½ per cent.; plasterers, slaters and painters, 1s. 4¾d. plus 12½ per cent.; glaziers and tile layers, 1s. 4¼d. plus 12½ per cent.; lathers, 1s. 2¾d. plus 12½ per cent.; masons', bricklayers', slaters' and plasterers' labourers, concretors and asphalters, 1s. 1¾d. plus 12½ per cent. (See Award on p. 510 of December LABOUR GAZETTE.)
	Glasgow and West of Scotland	(See Note 4)	Masons	Increase, as war wages, of ½d. per hour. ¹⁰ Rate after change, 1s. 5¼d. plus 12½ per cent. (See Award on p. 29.)
	Various districts in Scotland ¹¹	(See Note 4)	Bricklayers, masons, joiners and woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, glaziers, painters and labourers	Increase, as war wages, of 2d. per hour, subject to a maximum advance of 6¾d. per hour over pre-war rates; increases arranged before 4 Aug., 1914, but coming into operation after that date, to be excluded from the maximum of 6¾d. (See Award on p. 510 of December LABOUR GAZETTE.)
	England and Wales ⁸ ...	(See Note 4)	Men and boys employed by electrical contractors	Increases, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18. (See Award on p. 510 of December LABOUR GAZETTE.)
	Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen	(See Note 4)	Men and boys employed by electrical contractors	Increases, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18.
	Belfast	(See Note 4)	Electrical fitters	Increase of 1¼d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 5¼d. per hour (inclusive of bonus of 12½ per cent.).
	Coal Mining ...	26 Oct. ¹³	Surface workers employed at coal mines (excluding enginemen and boiler-firemen)	Increase to a standard wage of 5s. per day for labourers, and the standard wage for other classes of men increased by 6d. per day, with a minimum standard wage of 5s. per day. The standard wage for women and for boys of from 16 to 18 years of age increased by 3d. per day. Boys starting on the surface to be paid the following standard wage rates: 1s. 7d. per day for first six months; 1s. 9d. per day for second six months; 1s. 11d. per day for third six months and 2s. 1d. per day for the fourth six months. ¹²
	Coke and By-product Trades	26 Oct. ¹³	Coke-oven and by-product workers	Increase of 6d. per day in the base wages for men, and a minimum base wage of 5s. per day established; the base rate for women and boys increased by 3d. per day. Present base rate of 5s. 895d. per oven for coke fillers increased to 6s. 325d. per oven. ¹²
	South Staffordshire ...	9 Dec.	Blastfurnacemen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent., making wages 107½ per cent. above the standard of 1908, plus 2s. per shift (22½ per cent. of the 107½ per cent. merged into the 2s. per shift).
	West of Scotland	Pay day in week ending 7 Dec. (See Note 4)	Blastfurnacemen	War bonus of 5d. per shift, making wages 85 per cent. above the standard, plus war wage of 1s. per shift, plus war bonus of 2s. 9d. per shift.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	West of Scotland	(See Note 4)	Smiths and hammermen at blastfurnaces (excluding men whose wages are regulated by a sliding scale)	Increases, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 18 years and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18. (See Award on p. 30.)
	Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland	2 Dec.	Iron puddlers	Increase, under sliding scale, of 9d. per ton, making the puddling rate 18s. 3d. per ton.
			Iron and steel millmen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 7½ per cent.
	Sheffield	(See Note 4)	Men and boys in the engineering and maintenance section in steel works engaged on a 53 hour week or coming under the engineering code of overtime payment	Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 18 years of age and over (making total 28s. 6d. per week plus 12½ per cent. bonus); and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18.
			Steel melters, assistants, &c. (crucible and open hearth processes), steel millmen, forgers, furnacemen, firemen, &c., on shift work, and whose wages are not regulated by sliding scale arrangements	Additional war bonus of 6s. per week to men on an 8 or 9 hour shift and already in receipt of a war bonus of 29s. per week; of 6s. 6d. per week to men on a 10 hour shift and already in receipt of a war bonus of 32s. 6d. per week; and of 7s. per week to men on shifts of over 10 hours and already in receipt of a war bonus of 35s. per week.
	Midlands (including parts of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire)	9 Dec.	Iron puddlers	Increase, under sliding scale, of 6d. per ton, making the puddling rate 19s. 9d. per ton, plus bonus of 6d.
			Iron and steel millmen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent., making wages 107½ per cent. above the standard of 1908.
	England and Wales ...	9 Dec.	Steel sheet millmen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent., making wages 112½ per cent. above the standard of 1891.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change. ² (Decreases in italics.)
Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued).				
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	West of Scotland ...	2 Dec.	Iron puddlers ...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 6d. per ton, making the puddling rate 18s. 3d. per ton, plus 1s. per ton (in respect of subsidy (equivalent) plus 1d. per heat.
			Iron millmen ...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent., making wages 92½ per cent. plus 10 per cent. (in respect of subsidy equivalent).
		(See Note 4)	Steel millmen (including forge and tyre millmen), melting furnace helpers, gas producers, charge wheelers, ladle daubers, slagmen and mould washers, &c., earning not more than £5 per week, and general labourers; enginemen, crane-men, boiler-firemen, &c.; engineers, boiler-makers, smiths and hammermen, electricians, patternmakers, joiners, bricklayers and tradesmen's labourers in steel works	Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 18 years of age and over; and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18.
	Scotland ...	(See Note 4)	Moulders, dressers, labourers, sawmen, crane-men, boiler-firemen, enginemen, slingers, &c., in steel foundries	Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 18 years of age and over; and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18.
	United Kingdom ...	(See Note 4)	Men and boys employed in the engineering, boiler-making and foundry trades (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)	Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per week to those 18 years of age and over (making a minimum total war advance for time-workers of 28s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings), and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18. (See Award on p. 511 of December LABOUR GAZETTE.)
	Carlisle ...	(See Note 4)	Fitters, turners, &c. ...	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. (See Award on p. 30.)
	Kendal, Maryport, Whitehaven and Workington	(See Note 4)	Fitters, turners, &c. ...	Increase of 1s. per week. (See Award on p. 30.)
	Bolton ...	(See Note 4)	Patternmakers ...	Increase of 1s. per week. (See Award on p. 30.)
	Manchester and District	1st full pay in Oct. 13	Moulders (plate and machine) ...	Increase of 2s. per week to men receiving 53s. per week and under (inclusive of war advances), and of 1s. per week to men in receipt of 54s. per week. (See Award on p. 30.)
	Oldham ...	(See Note 4)	Strikers in general engineering shops ...	Increase of 1s. per week to men who did not receive a similar advance in August. (See Award on p. 30.)
	Rochdale ...	(See Note 4)	Patternmakers ...	Increase of 1s. per week. (See Award on p. 30.)
	Coalville and Loughborough	(See Note 4)	Fitters, turners, smiths, &c. ...	Increase of 1s. per week. (See Award on p. 30.)
	Gainsborough, Lincoln and Misterton	(See Note 4)	Fitters, turners, &c. ...	Rate of 56s. 6d. per week (inclusive of war advances) increased to 57s. 6d. per week. (See Award on p. 30.)
	Leek ...	(See Note 4)	Ironfounders ...	Increase of 1s. per week to men who did not receive a similar advance in August. (See Award on p. 30.)
	Colchester ...	(See Note 4)	Ironfounders ...	Increase of 1s. per week. (See Award on p. 30.)
Engineering and Foundry Trades	High Wycombe ...	(See Note 4)	Fitters, turners, &c. ...	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. (See Award on p. 30.)
	Ipswich ...	(See Note 4)	Fitters, turners, patternmakers, &c. ...	Increase of 2s. per week. (See Award on p. 30.)
	Reading ...	(See Note 4)	Fitters, turners, smiths, &c. ...	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. (See Award on p. 30.)
	Melksham and Trowbridge	(See Note 4)	Fitters, turners, &c. ...	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. (See Award on p. 30.)
	Dundee ...	(See Note 4)	Fitters and turners in textile shops ...	Increase of 1s. per week. (See Award on p. 30.)
			Iron dressers ...	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week in district rate. (See Award on p. 30.)
	Kilmarnock ...	(See Note 4)	Patternmakers ...	Increase of 1s. per week. (See Award on p. 30.)
			Blacksmiths and hammermen ...	Increase of 2s. per week. (See Award on p. 30.)
			Joiners ...	Increase of 2s. per week to time-workers, and of an equivalent amount to smiths engaged on piecework. (See Award on p. 34.)
	Londonderry ...	1st full pay after 16 Nov. 13	Fitters, turners, smiths and patternmakers	Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 18 years of age and over (making a minimum total war advance for time-workers of 28s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings), and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18. (See Award on p. 512 of December LABOUR GAZETTE.)
	United Kingdom ...	(See Note 4)	Men and boys employed in the shipbuilding trades (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)	Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18.
	North-East Coast, Mersey District, London and Tilbury, and Avonmouth and Bristol	(See Note 4)	Men and boys employed in shiprepairing yards (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)	Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18.
	Tyne (including Blyth and Wear Districts)	(See Note 4)	Boiler scalers and coverers ...	Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18.
	London ...	Week ending 21 Dec.	Barge builders and repairers ...	Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per week. Rate after change: 1s. 9d. per hour plus 5s. per week war wage.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire	(See Note 4)	Men and boys employed in shiprepairing yards (except boiler-makers, shipwrights and drillers)	Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18.
Ship and Boat-building and Repairing	Glasgow and Greenock ...	1 Dec.	Sailmakers ...	Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per week. Rate after change: 69s. per week plus 12½ per cent.
	Great Britain ...	(See Note 4)	Men and boys employed in the railway-carriage and wagon building trade	
	England and Scotland ...	(See Note 4)	Moulders, cupola men, blacksmiths, patternmakers, fitters, fettlers, grinders, dressers, labourers, &c., in the light castings industry	
	Walsall and District and Birmingham, West Bromwich, Wednesbury and Wolverhampton Districts	(See Note 4)	Iron casters and moulders, brass and nickel casters, annealers, patternmakers, labourers, &c., in the malleable iron-casting trade	Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18.
	Great Britain ...	(See Note 4)	Sheet metal workers, brassfounders, turners and finishers, instrument makers and all semi-skilled and unskilled workers employed by gas meter, &c., makers	
	Great Britain ...	(See Note 4)	Men and boys employed in other sheet metal working trades	
	Great Britain ...	(See Note 4)	Skilled wire drawers ...	War bonus of 70 per cent., previously granted on base earnings up to £2 per week, increased to 82½ per cent.
	England and Wales ...	(See Note 4)	Men and boys employed in the heating and domestic engineering trade (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)	Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18.
	Glasgow, Paisley and Edinburgh	(See Note 4)	Heating and domestic engineers ...	Increase, as war wages, of 1¼d. per hour. Rate after change 1s. 3¼d. plus 12½ per cent.
	Rotherham, Sheffield, Doncaster, Halifax, Brighouse and Dewsbury Districts	(See Note 4)	Brassmoulders, finishers, labourers, &c. ...	
	Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Walsall Districts	(See Note 4)	Brass-casters and workers, mechanics, dressers, labourers, &c.	Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices.
	Glasgow, Paisley and Dumbarton Districts	(See Note 4)	Brassmoulders, finishers, dressers, labourers, &c.	
Railway Carriage and Wagon Building Light Castings Manufacture				
Malleable Iron-founding				
Gas Meter and Sheet Metal Trades				
Wire Manufacture				
Heating and Domestic Engineering				
Brass Trade...				

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change. ²
Changes in Rates of Wages and War Bonuses (continued).				
Other Metal Trades	Birmingham and District	(See Note 4)	Men and boys employed in the metal rolling and brass and copper wire and tube trades	Increases, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18.
	Wolverhampton, Wednesbury and Walsall Districts	(See Note 4)	Men and boys employed in the welded tube trades	
	Airdrie, Coatbridge and Glasgow Districts	(See Note 4)	Men and boys employed in the tube trade ...	
	Lancashire and Yorkshire and Darlaston and Birmingham Districts	(See Note 4)	Men and boys employed in the bolt and nut trade	
	Midland Counties (including the Birmingham, West Bromwich, Wednesbury, Oldbury, Wolverhampton, Walsall and Coventry Districts)	(See Note 4)	Men and boys employed in the following trades:—ammunition; anvil and vice; axles and fittings for road vehicles; boilers; brassfounding; bridge-building; bright bolt, nut, screw and rivet; galvanising; gas-stove; cast-iron hollow-ware; lifting tackle; roll; springs; stamping; solid drawn tube; tanks, &c.	
	Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, &c.	(See Note 4)	Men and boys employed in the weighing machine trade	Increases, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 21 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys and youths under 21. Minimum rate after change for men: 52s. 6d. plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
	Birmingham and Wolverhampton Districts	(See Note 4)	Men and boys employed in the galvanised, enamelled and japanned hollow-ware trades	
	Halifax, Brighouse and Cleckheaton Districts	14 Dec.	Tubers, galvanisers, cleaners, tanners, temperers, warehousemen and other semi-skilled and unskilled men in wire works	
		(See Note 4)	Machine and hand forgers and cutters, grinders, hardeners, scourers, and other workpeople in the file-making trade:— Men	
	Sheffield		Women (hand cutters)	
		2 Dec.	Table and butcher blade forgers and smithers	War bonuses previously granted on weekly earnings increased from 77½ per cent. on the first £1 to 100 per cent. from 52½ per cent. on the second £1 to 57½ per cent., and from 37½ per cent. on earnings over £2 to 40 per cent. War bonuses previously granted on weekly earnings increased from 80 per cent. on the first £1 to 100 per cent., and from 55 per cent. on the second £1 to 57½ per cent. Temporary increase (pending completion of new list) of 10 per cent., making wages 60 per cent. above list. Increase of 13½ per cent. Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per week.
	Norwich	Dec. 2 (See Note 4)	Flat steel fork grinders Wire weavers, rollers and winders, painters, labourers, &c., engaged in wire-netting manufacture	
	Dublin	14 Dec.	Silversmiths, jewellers, chasers, polishers, &c.	
	Birmingham, Bristol, Chester, Sheffield and Glasgow	(See Note 4)	Men and boys employed in the steel case-ment and sash window trades	
	Yorkshire and Lancashire	(See Note 4)	Spindle and flyer makers	
Cotton Industry	Bradford, Halifax and Keighley	(See Note 4)	Textile comb makers (pin-setters and drillers)	Increases, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices under 18. Increase of 5s. per week.
	Accrington, Rochdale and Bury	(See Note 4)	Spring makers, grinders and doffing comb makers	
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and West Riding of Yorkshire	(See Note 14)	Workpeople engaged in the cotton industry ¹⁵ (except engineers and boiler firemen)	
	Manchester, Bolton, Leigh, Tyldesley, Atherton and Chorley	Making up day in week ending 7 Dec.	Cotton spinners	
	Blackburn	Week ending 21 Dec.	Power loom overlookers	
Woollen and Worsted Industry	Certain districts in Lancashire ¹⁷	(See Note 17)	Boiler firemen, under-engineers, oilers and ash-wheelers, engineers and men in charge of engine and boiler combined	Increase of 50 per cent. on standard piece price lists ¹⁶ making wages 115 per cent. above the Spinners' Lists and the Uniform Weaving List, 110 per cent. above the Fustian Weaving List, 120-125 per cent. above the Velvet List, and 112½ per cent. above the Hard Waste List. Increase of 40 per cent. on piece rates of wages for doffing and tubing.
	Bradford and Shipley district	1st pay day in Dec.	Mechanics (members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers) employed in the textile trades	
	Kilmarnock	1st full pay in Dec.	Woollen yarn spinners	
	Dundee, Arbroath, Dumfries, Forfar, Kirriemuir, Kirkcaldy, and Peterhead	1st full pay after 5 Dec.	All classes of workpeople (except mechanics) employed in jute and linen mills and factories	
	Dundee, Brechin, Forfar and Montrose	(See Note 4)	Mechanics	
Jute and Linen Industry	Belfast	(See Note 4)	Mechanics and hackle setters	Poundage increased to 1s. 6d. in the pound for "Plains," 1s. 7½d. in the pound for "Twills," "Sateens," &c., and 1s. 9d. in the pound for "Dobbies." Increase of 50 per cent. on the standard rates fixed at various dates in 1917 and 1918. Increase of 11½d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 5½d.
	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 7 Dec.	Hand-loom weavers	
	Leicester, Hinckley, Nottingham, Loughborough, Ilkeston and Derby Districts	Pay day in week ending 7 Dec.	Hosiery workers	
	Stewarton, Kilmaurs and Galston	1st full day after 5 Dec.	Hosiery workers (females)	
	Ayrshire and Glasgow ...	4 Nov. ⁸	Lace curtain makers	
Silk Industry	Macclesfield	1st pay day in Dec.	Silk dyers and finishers	Increases, as war wages, of 4s. per week to men 18 years of age and over; of 2s. per week to boys under 18; of 2s. 9d. per week to women 18 and over; and of 1s. 6d. per week to girls under 18. (See Award on p. 34.) Increases, as war wages, of 7s. per week to men 18 years of age and over (making a total minimum war advance of 29s. per week at Dundee) and to boys under 18 and women doing men's full work; of 5s. per week to other women 18 years of age and over (making a total minimum war advance of 20s. per week at Dundee), and to girls under 18 doing women's full work; and of 2s. 6d. per week to other boys and girls under 18. (See Award on p. 32.) Increases, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys, youths, and apprentices under 18. Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per week to mechanics and hackle setters, and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys, youths and apprentices. Increase of 5 per cent. on earnings, making a total war advance of 45 per cent.
	Dundee	1st full pay after 5 Dec.	Dyers, calenderers, packers, &c., in calendering establishments	
Hosiery Industry				War bonus of 5d. in the shilling on earnings, previously granted, increased to 6½d.
Lace Industry				Increases, as war wages, of 3s. per week to women 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. per week to girls under 18. Rate after change for women, 27s. 6d. per week. (See Award on p. 31.) Increase of 20 per cent. on pre-war rates. Increase, as war wages, of 6s. 4d. per week to workers 22½ years of age and over (making a total war advance of 28s. 10d. per week), of varying amounts from 4s. to 6s. per week to those 18 years up to 22, and of varying amounts from 2s. to 3s. 6d. per week to those 14 up to 17½ years. Increase, as war wages, of 7s. per week to men 18 years of age and over (making a total war advance of 29s.) and to boys under 18 doing men's full work; of 5s. to women 18 years of age and over (making a total war advance of 22s. per week) and to girls under 18 doing women's full work; and of 2s. 6d. per week to other boys and girls under 18 years.
Textile Dyeing, Finishing, &c. Trades				

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change. ²
Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued).				
Tailoring Trade	Liverpool	Week ending 30 Nov. 18	Tailors and tailoresses	Additional war bonus of 10 per cent. to men and 5 per cent. to women. ¹⁹ Men's rates after change: log workers, 8d. per "log" hour, plus 30 per cent. war bonus; weekly workers 46s. 6d. per week (minimum), plus 30 per cent. war bonus. Increase of ½d. per "log" hour. Rate after change, 7d. per "log" hour plus 20 per cent. bonus, plus 9d. per coat, plus ½d. per "log" hour.
	Belfast	21 Dec.	Tailors	Scale of minimum wages adopted, varying for learners and improvers from 8s. per week for the first six months to 16s. per week for the fourth six months, and for assistants from 4½d. per hour after two years' experience to 6d. per hour after five years' experience, with a rate of 7½d. per hour for first assistants and copyists.
Millinery ...	London	1st pay day after 10 Dec.	Women and girls employed in the millinery trade	War bonus of 2d. in the shilling earned, previously granted, increased to 4d. in the shilling for bodymakers and finishers, and to 3d. in the shilling for shapers.
Silk Hat Manufacture	Denton, Stockport, London and Manchester	1 Dec.	Silk hat bodymakers, shapers and finishers...	Increase of 25 per cent., making wages 70 per cent. above the price list of September, 1916.
Clogmaking, &c.	Oldham, Rochdale, Middleton and Shaw Districts	9 Dec.	Cloggers	Increase, as war wages, of 7s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: general, 45s. 6d.; railway and commercial, 46s. 6d.; coal, 47s. 6d. (See Award on p. 32.)
Transport Trades	Exeter	1st full pay after 21 Dec.	Carters	War bonus of 25s. per week previously granted increased to 30s. per week. Rates after change (including bonus): 1 horse, 56s.; 2 horses, 61s.
	Belfast	2 Dec.	Carters, yardmen, and loaders at quay ...	Increase of 7s. 6d. per week and an additional war bonus of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 57s. 6d. plus war bonus of 5s.
Printing and Allied Trades	Hull	25 Nov. 18	Bookbinders and machine rulers	Increase of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 57s. 6d. plus war bonus of 5s.
	Certain other towns in Yorkshire ²⁰	14 Dec.	Lithographic printers	Increase of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 57s. 6d. plus war bonus of 5s.
	Grimsby	30 Nov. 18	Bookbinders and machine rulers	Increase of 6s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 57s. 6d. plus war bonus of 5s.
	Great Yarmouth ...	2nd pay day in Dec.	Bookbinders and machine rulers	Increase of 10s. per week (45s. to 55s.).
	Bath	1st pay day in Dec.	Compositors and machinemen (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper)	Increase in the minimum rate of 9s. per week or 2d. per hour. Minimum rate after change for compositors, 60s. per week or 1s. 2d. per hour.
	Brighton	Week ending 6 Dec.	Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper)	Increase of 10s. per week in the minimum rate. Minimum rate after change for compositors, 58s.
	Eastbourne	1st pay day in Dec.	Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper)	Increase of 5s. per week in the minimum rate. Minimum rate after change for compositors, 53s.
	Hastings, St. Leonards and Bexhill	2nd pay day in Dec.	Compositors, machinemen, and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper)	Increase of 10s. per week in the minimum rate. Minimum rate after change for compositors, 58s.
	Abertillery	1st pay day in Dec.	Compositors and machinemen (book, jobbing and weekly newspapers)	Increase of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 63s. 6d. (including war bonus).
	Belfast	2nd pay day in Dec.	Cutters	Minimum rate fixed at 40s. for those employed under two years on a cutting machine, at 45s. per week for those employed over two and under five years, and at 52s. 6d. per week for those employed 5 years and over.
Glass Bottle Manufacture	Cork	1st or 2nd pay day in Dec. ²¹	Labourers (including embossers)	Minimum rate fixed at 30s. per week.
	Wexford, Enniscorthy, Wicklow and New Ross	1 Dec.	Women employed in lithographic, letterpress and binding trades	Increase of 4s. per week in minimum rate (18s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.) after fourth year of service.
	Yorkshire, Lancashire, Sunderland, Seaham Harbour, Bristol, Scotland and Dublin	16 Dec.	Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper), lithographic printers, bookbinders and machine rulers	Increase of 6s. per week. Minimum rates after change: jobbing and evening news compositors, 60s.; morning news compositors, 63s.; bookbinders and machine rulers, 57s. 6d.
	Great Britain	(See Note 4)	Compositors, machinemen and monotype operators	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for compositors, 45s.
Chemical etc. Trades	United Kingdom ...	(See Note 4)	Linotype operators	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week in time rate, and of ¼d. per 100 lines (brevier) in piece-rate. Minimum rate after change, 55s. per week, or 10½d. per 100 lines.
	Great Britain	(See Note 4)	Glass bottle blowers, finishers, gatherers etc.	Increase, under sliding scale, of 7 per cent. on basis wages, making wages 70 per cent. above the standard of 1910. ²²
	United Kingdom ...	(See Note 4)	Men and boys employed in the manufacture of chemicals	Increases, as war wages, of 5s. per week (calculated on a basis of a week of six days or six shifts) to men 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys and youths under 18. (See Award on p. 516 of December LABOUR GAZETTE.)
Salt Industry	Cheshire (including Middleswich, Nantwich, Northwich and Winsford)	(See Note 4)	Workpeople employed in the drug and fine chemical trades	Increases, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men and women 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys, youths and girls under 18. (See Award on p. 33.)
	Nottingham	(See Note 4)	Men and boys employed in the explosives trade	Increases, as war wages, of 5s. per week (calculated on a basis of a week of six days or shifts) to men 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys and youths under 18. (See Award on p. 516 of December LABOUR GAZETTE.)
Brick and Marl Industry	Cheshire (including Middleswich, Nantwich, Northwich and Winsford)	(See Note 4)	Workpeople employed in the soap and candle trades:— Men and boys Women and girls other than those to whom the Wages Orders of the Ministry of Munitions have been applied	Increases as war wages, of 5s. per week to workpeople 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to those under 18. (See Awards on p. 33, and also on p. 516 of December LABOUR GAZETTE.)
	North Staffordshire ...	1st full pay after 19 Nov. 13	Men and boys employed in salt works ...	Increases, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys and youths under 18.
Aircraft Manufacture	United Kingdom ...	1st making-up day after 19 Nov. 13	Brickmakers	Increases, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys under 18. (See Award on p. 32.)
	United Kingdom ...	(See Note 4)	Marl workers, brickmakers, &c. (men 21 years of age and over)	Increase of 1d. per hour to time-workers and a proportionate increase to piece-workers. Minimum rate after change, 11d. per hour.
Furniture Trade	United Kingdom ...	1st full pay in Dec.	Skilled woodworkers, painters, polishers, dopers, upholsterers (males) and wiremen employed in establishments engaged wholly on aircraft manufacture or repair, or in workshops belonging to a composite establishment in which such work is exclusively carried on	Increases, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. to boys and youths under 18. (See Award on p. 513 of December LABOUR GAZETTE.)
	London	1st full pay day in Dec.	Cabinetmakers, chairmakers and woodcutting machinists	Increase, as war wages, of 1¼d. per hour. Rate after change for cabinetmakers and chairmakers, 1s. 8¾d. ⁵
	London	1st full pay day in Dec.	Carpet planners and sewers:— Men	Advances granted during the war increased to 25s. per week over pre-war rates, and an equivalent advance to piece-workers.
	London	1st full pay day in Dec.	Women	Increase to a minimum rate of 30s. per week for women with four years' experience, and a proportionate advance to piece-workers.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change. ²
Changes in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued).				
Furniture Trade (continued)	Oldham	1 Dec.	Upholsterers	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.).
	Glasgow, Beith, Lochwinnoch, Renfrew, Dundee, Aberdeen, and Kirkcaldy Districts	1st full pay after 4 Dec.	Cabinetmakers, chairmakers, carvers, french polishers, machinemen, upholsterers, upholstery sewers, sand paperers, and labourers, &c.	Additional war bonus of 2d. per hour to skilled men and 1d. per hour to women and labourers, and an increase of 10 per cent. to piece-workers.
Other Wood-working Trades	Bolton	16 Dec.	Sawyers and machinists in packing case trade	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.).
	Manchester, Salford and Bolton	2 Dec.	Wood and metal case makers, cutters out, &c., and sawyers and machinists in packing case trade	Increase of 5s. per week. Rates after change: tin and wood case makers, 75s. 3½d.; cutters out, 81s. 3½d.; sawyers and machinists (1st grade men), 84s. 6d.
	Manchester, Salford and District	Dec.	Wet coopers	War bonus of 65 per cent., previously granted to piece-workers, increased to 70 per cent., and an increase of 5s. per week to time-workers, making their rate 71s. 3d. per week plus 12½ per cent.
	London	2 Dec.	Dry coopers: Time-workers Piece-workers	Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d.). Increase of 10 per cent. on list prices, making wages 50 per cent. above the pre-war list.
	Edinburgh and District...	19 Oct. ¹³	Coopers	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week. Rates after change: in breweries, 64s.; in wine and spirit trade, 64s. 3d. (See Award on p. 32.)
Rubber Manufacture	Glasgow and Paisley ...	(See Note 4)	Coopers	Increase of 1½d. per hour on time-rates (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4d.), and of 15 per cent. on piece-rates.
	Great Britain	22 Nov. ¹³	Workpeople engaged in rubber manufacture:— Men 18 years of age and over Boys, youths and apprentices under 18 Women 18 years of age and over... .. Girls under 18	Increase of 8s. 6d. per week, subject to a maximum increase of 28s. 6d. per week over pre-war rates (exclusive of the bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent.). ²³ (See Award on p. 33.) Increase of 4s. 3d. per week, subject to a maximum increase of 10s. 9d. per week over pre-war rates. ²³ (See Award on p. 33.)
	Great Britain ²⁴	(See Note 4)	All classes of workpeople in the flour milling industry (except those classes of tradesmen whose wages are regulated by movements in their own trades)	Increases of such amount as will bring the total war advances up to 11s. per week. ²³ (See Award on p. 33.)
	Edinburgh and District...	19 Oct. ¹³	Brewery workers (except coopers—see above)	Increases of such amount as will bring the total war advances up to 5s. 6d. per week. ²³ (See Award on p. 33.)
Flour Milling Industry	Great Britain ²⁴	(See Note 4)		Increases of 7s. 6d. per week (calculated on the basis of 6 days or 6 shifts) to men 18 years of age and over, of 3s. 9d. per week to youths 16 and under 18, of 5s. per week to women 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to girls 16 and under 18. (See Awards on pp. 32-33.)
Brewing ...	Edinburgh and District...	19 Oct. ¹³		Increases, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men 18 years of age and over (making a minimum war advance of 26s. per week) of 3s. 6d. per week to women 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys and girls under 18 (making a minimum war advance of 11s. 6d. per week). (See Award on p. 33.)

- 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 Newcastle, Gateshead, North and South Shields, Blyth, Consett, Sunderland, West Hartlepool, Stockton, Darlington and Middlesbrough.
- ⁴ The increases were to be paid on the pay day in the week ending 7th December, in respect of the preceding pay period.
- ⁵ This rate is inclusive of the bonus of 12½ per cent. granted to men on munitions work.
- ⁶ This rate is exclusive of the bonus of 12½ per cent. granted to men on munitions work.
- ⁷ The bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings granted to men on munitions work is merged with this increase.
- ⁸ These increases were granted as the result of an Arbitration to which the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union were parties.
- ⁹ See also under Glasgow and West of Scotland for an additional increase of ½d. per hour.
- ¹⁰ The effect of the Award of the Committee on Production No. 1875 dated 18 July, 1918, was to leave the masons' rate ½d. per hour less than the bricklayers' rate. This special increase of ½d. per hour was granted to bring the masons' rate again to the same level.
- ¹¹ This increase was given under an arbitration Award by the Committee on Production dated 21 November, 1918. Full information is not yet available as to the precise districts and the classes of workpeople in each district affected by the increase, but in the following cases both the employers and the workpeople concerned are known to have been parties to the arbitration:—*Bricklayers*: Ayr, Dundee, Falkirk, Greenock, Kilmarnock and Paisley. *Masons*: Aberdeen, Arbroath, Ayr, Dundee, Falkirk, Greenock, Johnstone, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Paisley, Stirling. *Joiners*: Aberdeen, Ayr, Clydesdale District, Dumbarton, Dundee, Falkirk, Greenock, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Montrose, Paisley, Perth, Stirling. *Plumbers*: Airdrie and Coatbridge, Ayr, Dumbarton, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Paisley, Perth, Stirling. *Plasterers*: Aberdeen, Dundee, Kilmarnock, Greenock, Kirkcaldy, Paisley, Perth, Stirling. *Painters*: Airdrie and Coatbridge, Ayr, Dunfermline, Falkirk, Greenock, Paisley, Perth, Stirling. *Slaters*: Aberdeen, Airdrie, Ayr, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, and Vale of Leven, Dundee, Falkirk, Greenock, Kirkcaldy, Kilmarnock, Johnstone, Motherwell, Paisley, Perth, Stirling. *Woodcutting Machinists*: Aberdeen, Ayr, Paisley. *Labourers*: Ayr, Kilmarnock, Paisley and Stirling.
- ¹² The rates per day quoted are subject to the current percentage additions as arranged by the Conciliation Board and to the general war wage increase previously granted.
- ¹³ This increase took effect from the date shown, under an Award issued in December.
- ¹⁴ The increase took effect from 7 December in weaving departments, and from the pay-day in the week ending 21 December in cardroom and spinning departments.
- ¹⁵ Including the manufacture of velvet, fustian, hard waste goods, towels, quilts, sheetings, and cotton blankets.
- ¹⁶ In the case of workpeople not paid in the standard piece price lists, the increase for those in the preparing and spinning departments was to be in the proportion which 50 per cent. on list prices bears to current wages; for those in the weaving department the increase was to be applied in the same manner as previously during the war.
- ¹⁷ The increases took effect from 7 December in the Accrington, Blackburn, Burnley, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Nelson, Padiham, and Preston districts, and from the pay-day in the week ending 21 December in the Ashton, Bacup, Bolton, Bury, Dukinfield, Heywood, Middleton, Mossley, Oldham, Rawtenstall, Royton and Stalybridge districts.
- ¹⁸ This increase took effect from the date shown, under an arrangement made in December.
- ¹⁹ These war bonuses were in lieu of the increases awarded by the Committee on Production in October, 1918. (See p. 469, the LABOUR GAZETTE for November.)
- ²⁰ Including Batley, Dewsbury, Halifax, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Todmorden, Wakefield and York. At York the increase took effect from 14 December.
- ²¹ Members of one trade union received the new rate from one date, and members of another union from the other date.
- ²² At Glasgow an increase of 4¼ per cent. increase was given on existing wages, in lieu of the increase on basis wages.
- ²³ Any general advances granted since 1 August were to be merged into the above increases.
- ²⁴ These increases were granted as the result of an arbitration to which the Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers, Limited, the Birmingham and District Millers' Association, the Southern Millers' Association; the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, were parties, together with certain Trade Unions.

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

Tin Box and Canister Trade (Great Britain).—The minimum time-rates of wages were raised from 34s. 8d. per week to 39s. per week for male workers 22 years of age and over, and from 19s. 6d. per week to 23s. 10d. per week for female workers 18 years of age and over. The minimum time-rates for male and female workers under the above ages were also raised. (See also LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1918, page 524).

Paper Box Trade (Great Britain).—The minimum time-rates of wages fixed for workers (other than learners) was raised from 8d. per hour to 9d. per hour for males, and from 4½d. per hour to 5½d. per hour for females. The minimum time-rates for learners were also raised. (See also LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1918, page 524).

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade (Ireland).—The minimum time-rates of wages were raised from 30s. 4d. per week to 34s. 8d. per week for male workers 22 years of age and over, and from 17s. 4d. per week to 19s. 6d. per week for female workers 18 years of age and over. The minimum time-rates for male and female workers under the above age were also raised. (See also LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1918, page 524).

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

CASES REPORTED.

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

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

The number reported as killed in December, 1918, was 278, an increase of 45 on a month ago, but a decrease of 2 on a year ago. The mean number in December during the five years 1913-1917 was 309, the maximum being 347 and the minimum 280.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during December, 1918, numbered 26, compared with 25 in November, 1918, and 31 in December, 1917. The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 115, an increase of 33 on a month ago, but a decrease of 4 on a year ago. There were 4 fatal accidents at quarries, compared with 3 a month ago and 5 a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in December, 1918, was 130, an increase of 7 on November, 1918.

Twelve Months Ended December, 1918.

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

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

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

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

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1918, on a	
	Dec., 1918.	Nov., 1918.	Dec., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
RAILWAY SERVICE—					
Brakemen and Goods Guards	2	4	6	- 2	- 4
Engine Drivers	2	1	3	+ 1	- 1
Firemen	—	—	3	...	- 3
Guards (Passenger)	—	—	1	...	- 1
Permanent Way Men	9	5	7	+ 4	+ 2
Porters	2	1	3	+ 1	- 1
Shunters	3	4	—	- 1	+ 3
Mechanics	—	—	2	...	- 2
Labourers	—	—	—	...	...
Miscellaneous	6	9	6	- 3	...
Contractors' Servants	2	1	—	+ 1	+ 2
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	26	25	31	+ 1	- 5
MINES—					
Underground	103	74	99	+ 29	+ 4
Surface	12	8	20	+ 4	- 8
TOTAL, MINES	115	82	119	+ 33	- 4
Quarries over 20 feet deep	4	3	5	+ 1	- 1
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—					
Textile—					
Cotton	4	2	2	+ 2	+ 2
Wool and Worsted	2	5	8	- 3	- 6
Other Textiles	3	2	—	+ 1	+ 3
Non-Textile—					
Extraction of Metals	2	10	4	- 8	- 2
Founding and Conversion of Metals	20	11	18	+ 9	+ 2
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	2	10	4	- 8	- 2
Ship and Boat Building	19	3	15	+ 16	+ 4
Gas	7	2	2	+ 5	+ 5
Wood	4	3	4	+ 1	...
Clay, Stone, &c.	3	4	2	- 1	+ 1
Chemicals	4	10	7	- 6	- 3
Laundries	—	—	—	...	...
Food	4	—	4	+ 4	...
Drink	—	—	3	...	- 3
Paper, Printing, &c.	1	4	1	- 3	...
Other Non-Textile Industries	35	31	32	+ 3	+ 3
TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	110	98	106	+ 12	+ 4
ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5—					
Docks, Wharves, and Quays	11	17	6	- 6	+ 5
Warehouses	4	1	4	+ 3	...
Buildings to which Act applies	5	7	9	- 2	- 4
TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5	20	25	19	- 5	+ 1
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	3	—	—	+ 3	+ 3
TOTAL (excluding Seamen)	278	233	280	+ 45	- 2

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 December, 1918, was 22, of which 13 were due to lead poisoning, 1 to arsenic poisoning, 2 to toxic jaundice, and 6 to anthrax. Four deaths due to lead poisoning and 1 to toxic jaundice were reported.

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER, 1918.

During the twelve months ended December, 1918, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 265, compared with 650 in the corresponding period of 1917. The number of deaths in 1918 was 30, as compared with 82 in 1917. In addition, 35 cases of lead poisoning (including 20 deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during the year 1918, compared with 57 cases (including 18 deaths) during the year 1917; but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Cases.			Deaths.		
	Month of Dec., 1918.	Twelve months ended		Month of Dec., 1918.	Twelve months ended	
		Dec., 1918.	Dec., 1917.		Dec., 1918.	Dec., 1917.
Lead Poisoning.						
AMONG OPERATIVES ENGAGED IN—						
Smelting of Metals	—	15	46	—	1	1
Brass Works	—	1	3	—	—	1
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping...	—	—	3	—	—	—
Plumbing and Soldering ...	5	19	34	1	2	—
Printing	1	12	6	1	1	3
File Cutting	—	3	4	—	—	1
Tinning of Metals	—	2	2	—	—	—
White Lead Works	—	—	17	—	—	—
Red Lead Works	—	2	13	—	—	—
Pottery	—	11	15	—	1	7
Glass Cutting and Polishing...	—	1	—	—	—	—
Vitreous Enamelling	—	—	1	—	—	—
Electrical Accumulator Works	2	16	27	—	—	1
Paint and Colour Works ...	—	3	10	—	—	—
Coach and Car-Painting ...	3	12	21	2	3	2
Shipbuilding	—	9	19	—	2	—
Paint used in other Industries	—	15	20	—	—	1
Other Industries	2	23	76	—	1	4
TOTAL IN FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS	13	144	317	4	11	21
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING	—	35	57	—	20	18
Other Forms of Poisoning.						
MERCURIAL POISONING—						
Barometer and Thermometer Making	—	4	2	—	—	—
Furriers' Processes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Explosives Works	—	4	3	—	—	—
Other Industries	—	1	12	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	9	17	—	—	—
PHOSPHORUS POISONING ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
ARSENIC POISONING—						
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Industries	1*	3*	30	—	1	5
TOTAL ARSENIC POISONING	1	3	30	—	1	5
TOTAL TOXIC JAUNDICE	2	34	190	1	10	44
TOTAL "OTHER FORMS OF POISONING"	3	49	240	1	11	49
Anthrax.						
Wool	6	53	57	—	5	8
Handling of Horsehair	—	4	3	—	2	1
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fell-mongers, &c.)	—	14	29	—	1	2
Other Industries	—	1	4	—	—	1
TOTAL ANTHRAX	6	72	93	—	8	12
TOTAL REPORTED UNDER FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT	22	265	650	5	30	82
GRAND TOTAL	22	300	707	5	50	100

* Caused by arseniuretted hydrogen gas.

PAUPERISM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in December, 1918, in the thirty-five selected areas named below, corresponded to a rate of 125 per 10,000 of population, showing no change on the previous month, but a decrease of 10 per 10,000 on a year ago. Compared with the previous month, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 904 (or 0·4 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 2,635 (or 2·3 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers increased by 1,731 (or 1·4 per cent.). Thirteen districts showed increases, thirteen showed decreases, and nine showed no change; the most marked increase was in the Barnsley district (7 per 10,000), and the Central Metropolitan district showed the largest decrease (10 per 10,000).

Compared with December, 1917, the total number of paupers decreased by 18,423 (or 7·3 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 13,220 (or 10·7 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 5,203 (or 4·1 per cent.). There were increases in the Barnsley district (4 per 10,000), Coatbridge and Airdrie district (9 per 10,000), and Galway district (3 per 10,000). Every other district showed a decrease. The largest decreases were in the Central Metropolitan district (43 per 10,000), East Metropolitan district (24 per 10,000), and Leicester district (20 per 10,000). Twelve districts showed decreases of 10 and under 20 per 10,000, and seventeen others showed decreases of under 10 per 10,000.

Selected Urban Areas.*	Paupers on one day in December, 1918.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	In- door.	Out- door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popula- tion.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.†						
<i>Metropolis.</i>						
West District	7,905	1,338	9,243	114	- 4	- 12
North District	9,790	4,303	14,093	141	- 2	- 18
Central District	2,756	957	3,713	272	- 10	- 43
East District	9,260	3,313	12,573	191	- 3	- 24
South District	15,945	8,486	24,431	128	- 4	- 14
TOTAL, Metropolis	45,656	18,397	64,053	142	- 3	- 17
West Ham	3,543	7,560	11,103	141	...	- 14
<i>Other Districts.</i>						
Newcastle District	1,818	3,213	5,031	101	- 2	- 4
Stockton & Tees District	830	2,075	2,905	112	+ 1	- 7
Bolton, Oldham, &c.	3,141	2,627	5,768	70	+ 2	- 4
Wigan District	1,451	4,034	5,485	122	- 1	- 4
Manchester District	6,917	3,509	10,426	99	- 1	- 14
Liverpool District	7,602	8,111	15,713	135	...	- 15
Bradford District	1,597	1,129	2,726	73	- 2	- 2
Halifax & Huddersfield	910	1,757	2,667	69	...	- 3
Leeds District	1,944	1,950	3,894	80	+ 1	- 7
Barnsley District	719	2,932	3,651	113	+ 7	+ 4
Sheffield District	2,111	2,006	4,117	82	...	- 8
Hull District	1,454	4,346	5,800	179	+ 1	- 18
North Staffordshire	1,517	3,717	5,234	127	+ 4	- 8
Nottingham District	1,669	3,361	5,030	105	- 1	- 1
Leicester District	1,008	1,627	2,635	111	...	- 20
Wolverhampton District	2,685	4,069	6,754	96	+ 3	- 7
Birmingham District	5,288	2,433	7,721	90	- 1	- 13
Bristol District	2,298	2,580	4,878	123	+ 1	- 5
Cardiff & Swansea	1,774	4,710	6,484	141	+ 2	- 6
TOTAL, "Other Districts" ...	46,733	60,196	106,929	105	+ 1	- 9
SCOTLAND.†						
Glasgow District	2,544	14,245	16,789	175	+ 1	- 11
Paisley & Greenock District	596	1,655	2,251	116	+ 1	- 8
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,006	3,747	4,753	117	...	- 15
Dundee and Dunfermline	559	1,706	2,265	112	+ 4	- 5
Aberdeen	353	1,835	2,188	129	+ 2	- 14
Coatbridge and Airdrie	230	1,247	1,477	140	- 2	+ 9
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts }	5,288	24,435	29,723	146	+ 1	- 10
IRELAND.†						
Dublin District	3,855	6,977	10,832	261	...	- 1
Belfast District	2,245	743	2,988	69	...	- 3
Cork, Waterford and Limerick District }	2,662	3,679	6,341	255	- 2	- 15
Galway District	269	178	447	131	...	+ 3
TOTAL for the above Irish Districts ... }	9,031	11,577	20,608	182	- 1	- 5
Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in Dec., 1918 ... }	110,251	122,165	232,416	125	...	- 10

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

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

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

BUILDING PLANS.

RETURNS received by the Department from 88 of the principal urban districts in the United Kingdom (exclusive of the County of London) giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the fourth quarter of 1918, show that there was a net decrease of £665,951 (or 32·7 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.

DISTRICT.	Dwelling Houses.	Fac-tories and Work-shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and other business pre-mises.	Church-es, Schools and Public Build-ings.	Other Build-ings, Addi-tions and Altera-tions.	TOTAL
Fourth Quarter of 1917.						
Outer London (1,548,000)	£ 818	£ 64,300	£ 5,230	£ 800	£ 56,327	£ 127,475
Northern Counties (837,000)	...	112,000	1,920	3,200	18,350	135,470
Yorkshire (1,650,000) ...	1,200	393,240	77,411	...	54,321	526,172
Lancashire & Cheshire (2,323,000)	70,540	366,810	26,115	...	97,594	561,059
Midlands (1,200,000) ...	1,345	61,689	7,288	11,691	268,018	350,031
Other Districts in Eng-land (1,073,000)	7,080	23,400	375	125	13,917	44,897
Wales & Mon. (432,000)	1,200	15	500	200	6,880	8,795
Scotland (1,833,000) ...	8,940	128,042	4,990	24,305	29,472	195,749
Ireland (723,000) ...	5,220	250	70,708	1,440	11,830	89,478
TOTAL ...	96,343	1,149,746	194,537	41,791	556,709	2 039,126
Fourth Quarter of 1918.						
Outer London (1,548,000)	£ 1,200	£ 237,185	£ 2,030	£ 240	£ 64,329	£ 304,984
Northern Counties (837,000)	...	33,930	550	...	13,905	48,385
Yorkshire (1,650,000) ...	12,010	83,240	24,619	10,500	60,981	191,350
Lancashire & Cheshire (2,323,000)	3,200	59,565	8,760	8,000	66,431	145,156
Midlands (1,200,000) ...	3,840	34,600	12,850	10,750	245,939	307,979
Other Districts in Eng-land (1,073,000)	260	450	2,155	150	17,350	20,365
Wales & Mon. (432,000)	500	8,100	8,700	...	4,030	21,330
Scotland (1,833,000) ...	700	183,174	45,000	9,400	35,462	273,736
Ireland (723,000) ...	6,150	4,000	18,100	...	30,840	59,090
TOTAL ...	27,860	644,244	122,764	39,040	539,267	1,373,175

Compared with the corresponding period of 1917 there was a decrease in the value of every class of building, the largest percentage decreases being in dwelling-houses (71·1 per cent.), factories and workshops (44·0 per cent.), and in shops and other business premises (36·9 per cent.). There were increases in Outer London (139·3 per cent.), in Wales and Monmouthshire (142·5 per cent.), and in Scotland (39·8 per cent.), but decreases in every other district. The greatest decrease was in Lancashire and Cheshire (74·0 per cent.).

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

CLASS OF BUILDING:	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
	Amount.	Per cent.
Dwelling Houses ...	£ 68,483	- 71·1
Factories and Workshops ...	505,502	- 41·0
Shops and Other Business Premises ...	71,773	- 36·9
Churches, Schools and Public Buildings ...	2,751	- 6·6
Other Buildings, Additions and Alterations ...	17,442	- 3·1
TOTAL ...	- 665,951	- 32·7
DISTRICTS:		
Outer London ...	£ 177,509	+ 139·3
Northern Counties ...	87,085	- 64·3
Yorkshire ...	334,822	- 63·6
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	415,103	- 74·0
Midlands ...	42,052	- 12·0
Other Districts in England ...	24,532	- 54·6
Wales and Monmouthshire ...	12,535	+ 142·5
Scotland ...	77,987	+ 39·8
Ireland ...	30,388	- 34·0
TOTAL ...	- 665,951	- 32·7

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES. QUARTERLY RETURNS OF SALES.

Names of Societies and Nature of Business.	Sales* in the Third Quarter of			Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) compared with	
	1918.	1917.	1918.	A Year ago.	Five Years ago.
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:—					
Distributive Departments...	17,553,815†	14,057,474†	7,543,697	+ 24.9	+132.7
Productive " ...	4,233,226†	4,293,123†	2,013,388	— 1.4	+110.3
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:—					
Distributive Departments...	4,686,330	3,997,566	2,169,917	+ 17.2	+116.0
Productive " ...	1,339,260	1,536,682	686,800	— 12.8	+ 95.0
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE:—					
Productive Departments ...	101,464	84,682	47,797	+ 19.8	+112.3
IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY:—					
Distributive Departments...	214,844	130,801	36,436	+ 64.3	+489.6
TOTAL.—Distributive Departments	22,454,989	18,185,841	9,750,050	+ 23.5	+130.3
TOTAL.—Productive Departments	5,673,950	5,914,487	2,747,985	— 4.1	+106.5
GRAND TOTAL ...	28,128,939	24,100,328	12,498,035	+ 16.7	+125.1

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS.

CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION: TIME WITHIN WHICH CLAIM MUST BE MADE: LEGAL DECISION AFFECTING RIGHT: FAILURE TO MAKE CLAIM WITHIN PRESCRIBED PERIOD DUE TO MISTAKE OR OTHER REASONABLE CAUSE.

It is provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, that proceedings for the recovery of compensation under the Act are not maintainable unless the claim for compensation be made within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury; but the failure to make a claim within that period is not to be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings if it is found that the failure was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause.

In January, 1914, a domestic servant was sent by her mistress on an errand in the town, and while walking along the street she slipped on the pavement, fell down and hurt her right arm. Her master was at the time lying in bed ill, but as soon as she returned to the house she informed her mistress of the accident. In spite of considerable pain she was able to continue her duties, with some help from her fellow servants, and she received her full wages. Soon afterwards her employers went away for a holiday, from which they returned in June, 1914, when they found that the girl's arm was worse. They persuaded her to see another medical man, who advised her to go into a hospital, which she did in July, 1914. Before she went into the hospital she had a conversation with her master as to whether she was entitled to compensation. He told her that as she had met with the accident while walking along the public street she had no right to compensation. Two years later the condition of the girl's arm became so bad that it had to be amputated. In April, 1918, the approved society by which she had been paid health insurance payments urged her to make a claim for compensation against her employers, which she did the same month.

At the time when her master gave his opinion that she had no right to compensation, the decisions of the Courts as to the liability of employers for injuries suffered by workmen through the ordinary perils of the streets while in the course of their employment were contradictory, and the legal position was very uncertain. In June, 1917, however, the House of Lords gave an important decision in the case of *Dennis v. White & Co.* (see LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1917, p. 256). It was held that whenever a servant in the course of his master's business has to pass along the public streets, whether on foot or on a bicycle, or on an omnibus or car, and he meets with an accident by reason of the risks incidental to the streets, the accident is one arising out of as well as in the course of his employment. It is clear that if the law had been laid down in this way before July, 1914, the position of the claimant at that time with regard to her right to compensation would have been hardly doubtful.

At the hearing, however, the County Court judge rejected the contention that the failure to make a claim within the six months required by the Act was occasioned by "mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause," and decided that as no claim had been made within the statutory time the proceedings were not maintainable. The claimant appealed.

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

† These figures represent quarters of 14 weeks.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal. They held that there had been no claim for compensation; that the master had merely given the claimant advice in July, 1914; that she was not deprived of her right of making a claim by this advice, as the subsequent ruling of the House of Lords could not have been foreseen; and that, therefore, the decision of the County Court judge was right.—*Prophet v. Roberts.*—Court of Appeal.—11th November, 1918.

(2) MISCELLANEOUS.

WRONGFUL DISMISSAL: DAMAGES: EARNINGS OF WORKMAN: INCLUSION OF "TIPS" IN EARNINGS: HAIRDRESSER.

Where a workman is employed on the terms that a week's notice must be given on either side to terminate the engagement, he is as a general rule entitled to a week's earnings by way of damages if he is wrongfully dismissed without notice.

A working hairdresser was employed at wages of 30s. a week, together with a commission on sales he should make to customers and a right to receive "tips," subject to a week's notice on either side. In the trade there are two classes of hairdressers' shops recognised by the trade unions of employees: one in which tips are allowed, the other in which they are not allowed. The shop in question was of the former class, and the man was told by his employer on making the engagement that he might expect as much as 30s. a week in tips.

He was wrongfully dismissed without due notice, and claimed as damages in a County Court action the amount of wages, commission, and tips he would have received in a week. The County Court Judge held that he could not take the tips into account, and gave judgment in the plaintiff's favour for the amount of a week's wages and commission only. The plaintiff appealed.

The High Court allowed the appeal.

They held that on the repudiation of the contract of service by the employer by wrongful dismissal the plaintiff was entitled to damages measured by the loss he had suffered by the breach of contract, such loss arising from circumstances within the contemplation of the parties. It was clearly within the contemplation of the parties to the contract that the plaintiff should have a right to receive tips from the customers, and the contract was made on that footing. Therefore part of the damages payable for breach of the contract by the employer was the tips plaintiff would have received in the week during which he ought to have been employed if he had been given proper notice.—*Manubens v. Leon.*—King's Bench Division.—15th November, 1918.

DOMESTIC SERVANT: MONTH'S NOTICE: WRONGFUL DISMISSAL DURING MONTH: MEASURE OF DAMAGES.

By the common law domestic servants are entitled, in the absence of any agreement varying the custom, to give or receive a month's notice to leave or to receive a month's wages in lieu of notice.

A young woman employed by a hotel company as a chambermaid on 4th Feb., 1918, gave notice to leave in a month, which would have terminated the engagement on 4th March. Differences arose between her and her employers, and she was summarily dismissed on 26th Feb., six days before she was to have left. She sued the company for wrongful dismissal, and was awarded a month's wages in lieu of notice.

In an appeal from the decision of the County Court the High Court held that the plaintiff was not necessarily entitled to a month's wages, that she was entitled to damages measured by the actual pecuniary loss she had suffered, and that, therefore, she had a right to the wages she would have earned and to the value of the board and lodging she would have enjoyed down to the date of the termination of her notice to leave.—*Lindsay v. Queen's Hotel Co., Ltd.*—King's Bench Division.—19th Nov., 1918.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

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

Building and Allied Trades.

Liverpool Master Builders' Association, Birkenhead and Wirral Employers' Association, Ministry of Munitions, Air Ministry, Admiralty, War Office, Office of Works, and Road Board v. National Federation of Building Trade Operatives. Award—Men concerned, including navvies and general labourers, to receive 2d. per hour advance. Issued 4th Dec., 1918. (28)

Scottish Building Trades (Employers) Wages Board v. Building Trades of Scotland Standing Committee. Award—Masons in Glasgow and West of Scotland to receive ½d. an hour from and included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 12th Dec., 1918. (59)

W. Rome, Glasgow, H. Lang, Paisley, and A. Finlayson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Overtime to lathers to be paid at time and a half after normal day of 9 hours from Monday to Friday inclusive and after 12 noon on Saturday, and double time between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday. Country rate raised to 2s. per day. Issued 19th Dec., 1918. (87)

Mining and Quarrying.

Cambrian Combine Colliery Co., Ltd., v. South Wales and Monmouthshire Colliery Weighers' Association. Award—Claim for minimum standard rate for weighers, and overtime at time and a half, and pay for stop days and bank holidays, and a fortnight's holiday without pay not established. Issued 20th Dec., 1918. (98)

Chislet Colliery, Ltd., Sturry, near Canterbury, Snowdown Colliery Co., Ltd. (Dover), Dover and East Kent Colliery Co., Ltd. (Tilmanstone) v. Kent Miners' Association. Award—Basis rates of pay per day or shift fixed for the various grades of colliery surface workers as specified, and a scale of rates to juniors according to age. In addition the workpeople to receive 23½ per cent. on basis rates, 18 per cent. war bonus on basis rates plus the percentage, and a daily war wage of 3s. to men and 1s. 6d. to boys as provided for by the Coal Controller's Orders. Overtime rates time and a quarter from 1 p.m., Saturday to 6 a.m., Monday, and statutory holidays time and a half; the award to date from first making-up day in Jan., 1919. Issued 31st Dec. (117)

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

Scottish Ironmasters' Association v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Decision—Blacksmiths and hammermen concerned (in cases where wages are not regulated by a sliding scale) aged 18 years and over to receive 5s. per week advance, boys 2s. 6d. per week, from and included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. The wages of men concerned employed at Lugar Iron Works, Eglington Iron Works and Gartsherrie Iron Works to continue to be regulated by the Conciliation Boards. Issued 3rd Dec., 1918. (21)

North of England Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Award—The mill men concerned employed by the Skinning Grove Iron Co., Ltd., Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough, and Dorman, Long and Co., Ltd., Port Clarence, Britannia Works and Wire Works, Middlesbrough, to receive a further increase of 10 per cent. on base rates. Issued—4th Dec., 1918. (26)

South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Makers' Association (representing Messrs. Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Ltd.) v. National Federation of Blastfurnacemen. Award—Firemen concerned to receive 6d. advance per shift on basis rates from beginning of first pay after 9th Dec., 1918. Issued 21st Dec., 1918. (100)

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

Sheffield District Engineering Trades Employers' Association (representing Cooper & Turner) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Rivet makers and assistants concerned to receive 7½ per cent. advance on present piece-work prices. Issued 2nd Dec., 1918. (19)

Tyne Shipbuilders' Association v. Joint District Board (comprising Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association and Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society). Decision—Claim for overtime rates and 50 per cent. and 100 per cent. extra for hours worked between 5 p.m. and 9 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 a.m. respectively not established. Issued 4th Dec., 1918. (22)

Manchester Dry Docks Co., Ltd. v. National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters. Decision—Claim for current rates in force in Port of Manchester for painters not established. Issued 4th Dec., 1918. (24)

North Eastern Railway Co. v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association and Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society. Decision—Claim for district rates to shopmen employed in dock engineers' department at Hull and payment of 12½ per cent. bonus from 12th Oct., 1917, instead of 4th Jan., 1918, not established. Issued 5th Dec., 1918. (29)

C. G. Bonehill, Shot Guns and Rifle Makers (Birmingham) v. Workers' Union. Award—Advance of 3s. 6d. and 5s. a week from pay periods for weeks ending 10th Aug., 1918, and 7th Dec., 1918, respectively, and to youths under 18 years half the amounts. Issued 5th Dec., 1918. (32)

Engineering and National Employers' Federations (representing Westley, Richards & Co., Ltd.) v. Birmingham and District Joint Committee of Engineering Trade Unions. Decision—Bonus on earnings of 7½ per cent. to any of the men who come within the classes of workmen to whom Order No. 1061 applies retrospective from 1st Jan., 1918. Issued 5th Dec., 1918. (33)

Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., v. Electrical Trades Union. Decision—Claim for increase in out-working allowance to equal 3s. 6d. per night for first two weeks and 3s. per night afterwards not established. Issued 5th Dec., 1918. (37)

Thomas Danks & Co., Ltd., and W. H. Raynor & Sons, Ltd. (Nottingham), v. National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers. Decision—Claim for an advance of 6s. per week to all-round fitters or whitesmiths not established. Issued 6th Dec., 1918. (39)

John Brown & Co., Ltd. (Clydebank) (represented by the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—Payments granted under the award of the Committee of Production (No. 1593), to be

extended to carpenter's labourers concerned employed in conjunction with members of Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association when engaged on similar work in connection with buoyancy tube spaces from 1st Aug., 1918. Issued 9th Dec., 1918. (42)

Dundee Association of Engineers and Ironfounders v. Associated Iron, Steel, and Brass Dressers of Scotland. Decision—Men concerned to receive 2s. 6d. a week advance from and included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 9th Dec., 1918. (44)

Kilmarnock District Engineering Employers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners. Decision—Claim for district building rate not established, but joiners concerned to receive 2s. per week advance from and including pay period paid for in the week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 9th Dec., 1918. (45)

North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Decision—Claim for Clyde district rate of wages to be applied to members in the Johnstone district not established. Issued 9th Dec., 1918. (46)

Kilmarnock Engineering Employers' Association v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Award—Men concerned, blacksmiths and hammermen, to receive 1s. per week advance from and included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 9th Dec., 1918. (47)

Kilmarnock Engineering Employers' Association v. United Patternmakers' Association. Award—Patternmakers concerned to receive 1s. per week advance from and included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. (48)

Engineering Employers' Federation v. United Journeymen, Brassfounders, Turners, Fitters, Finishers and Copper Smiths' Association. Decision—Claim on behalf of members of the Association in Edinburgh district for advance in wages not established. Issued 9th Dec., 1918. (49)

Engineering Employers' Federation v. Trade Unions connected with the Engineering and Foundry Trades (Special District Cases). Claims submitted under agreement of Feb., 1917, whereby the rates of wages regarded as unduly low are brought forward for consideration. Award—Advances given to men concerned in certain districts as specified in award; remainder of cases not established. Issued 9th Dec., 1918. (50)

Wagon Repairers' Association Wages Board v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—Men concerned, employed by T. Burnett & Co., Ltd. (Doncaster), to receive an advance of 2s. 6d. per week from beginning of the first pay after 21st Nov., 1918. Claim for minimum rate of 41s. a week not established. Issued 11th Dec., 1918. (54)

Wagon Repairers' Association Wages Board v. Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. Award—Men concerned employed by T. Burnett & Co., Ltd. (Doncaster) to receive an advance on present rates of 2s. 6d. per week from beginning of first full pay after 21st Nov., 1918. Minimum rate of 41s. per week for smiths and stampers and 29s. for strikers and 5s. advance for hammer drivers not established. Issued 11th Dec., 1918. (55)

Wagon Repairers' Association Wages Board v. Joint Committee of Trade Unions in the Wagon Building and Repairing Trade. Decision—Claim for 3s. 6d. advance per week to time and piece-workers and 1s. 9d. for boys, etc. not established. Issued 11th Dec., 1918. (56)

Harland & Wolff, Ltd. (Govan) v. United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers. Decision—Claim for 1d. an hour advance on present rates not established. Issued 12th Dec., 1918. (58)

Caledonian Railway Co. and North British Railway Co. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Decision—Claim for a further advance of 3s., and the recognition of Clyde District minimum rate of wages, not established. Issued 12th Dec., 1918. (60)

J. & R. Wallace, Agricultural Implement Makers (Castle Douglas) v. Associated Ironmoulders of Scotland. Award—Men concerned to receive an advance of 4s. 7½d. per week from beginning of first pay after 22nd Nov., 1918. Issued 12th Dec., 1918. (61)

Climax Rock Drill and Engineering Works, Ltd. (Carn Brae, Cornwall) v. Workers' Union. Claim—Minimum rates to labourers, machinists, and boys as specified, not established. Issued 13th Dec., 1918. (66)

Manchester District Engineering Trades' Employers' Association v. Electrical Trades Union. Decision—Claim for recognised minimum rate for transformer winders and assemblers equal to 39s. per week (pre war), the work to be recognised as skilled work, and a proper system of apprenticeship to be instituted, not established. Issued 16th Dec., 1918. (67)

Self Opening Tin Box Co., Ltd. (Barking) v. National Union of General Workers. Decision—Claim on behalf of women workpeople for 5s. increase per week not established. Issued 18th Dec., 1918. (79)

A. G. Scott & Co., Ltd., Henry Grant & Co., Ltd., Barclay and Fry, Ltd., F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., T. F. Boutle & Co., and John Feaver, all of London (represented by the British Tin Box Manufacturers' Federation) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Award—Women concerned aged 18 years and over employed in tin box trade to receive war advance of 6s. per week, girls to receive

3s. per week to take effect from the beginning of first full pay after 1st Sept., 1918. Issued 18th Dec., 1918. (80)

Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd. (Gt. St. Helen's, London) v. Women's Union. Award—Women time- and piece-workers in tin box trade, aged 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 6s. a week and girls 3s. a week from first pay after 1st Sept., 1918. The increase of 1d. per hour given by Trade Board and payable in December is not affected by this award. Issued 18th Dec., 1918. (81)

Rowley Regis and District Forging Manufacturers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal, and General Workers. Award—Men concerned employed by Richard Green, Ltd. (Cradley Heath), aged 21 years and over, plain time and piece-workers, to be paid bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. respectively from beginning of first pay after 6th Nov., 1918. Issued 19th Dec., 1918. (85)

Pullman Car Co., Ltd. (London) v. United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers. Award—Men concerned aged 18 years and over to receive 13s. 6d. per week war advance. Issued 20th Dec., 1918. (94)

Engineers and Shipbuilders Employers' Association (Cardiff, Newport, Barry and Penarth Districts) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Award—Men concerned aged 18 years and over to receive 5s. per week advance and boys 2s. 6d. per week from and included in pay received in the week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Claim that engineers rate of firms belonging to above Association be raised to £5 per week not established. Issued 20th Dec., 1918. (96)

Engineers and Shipbuilders Employers' Association v. National Amalgamated Labourers' Union and Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—Men concerned aged 18 years and over to receive 5s. per week advance, youths, &c., to receive 2s. 6d. per week from and included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 20th Dec., 1918. (97)

Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Naval Construction Works (Dalmuir) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Decision—In the event of the parties being unable to arrive at an agreement before 15th Jan., 1919, respecting the application of premium bonus scheme to men concerned, the Court, on the application of either party, will then issue their award on the evidence already submitted unless they deem a further hearing necessary. Issued 21st Dec., 1918. (103)

Engineers and Shipbuilders Employers' Association (Cardiff, Newport, Barry and Penarth Districts) v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—Men and piece-workers concerned, ship and boiler repairers aged 18 years and over and boys under 18 to receive 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. advance per week respectively from and including pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 21st Dec., 1918. (105)

Engineers and Shipbuilders Employers' Association (Cardiff, Newport, Barry and Penarth Districts) v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Award—In view of the joint conference agreed to be held in Jan., 1919, respecting claim submitted, the Court may again be referred to in the event of no settlement having been arrived at. Issued 21st Dec., 1918. (106)

Engineers and Shipbuilders Employers' Association v. Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association. Award—Men concerned, drillers employed at Cardiff, Barry, and Newport, aged 18 years and over and boys under 18 years to receive 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. per week advance respectively from and included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 23rd Dec., 1918. (107)

Engineers and Shipbuilders Employers' Association v. Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association. Award—Men concerned employed at the ports of Cardiff, Barry, Newport, and Sharpness, and boys to receive 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. per week advance respectively from and included in pay received in the week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 23rd Dec., 1918. (108)

Swansea Shiprepairers and Engineers Employers' Association v. Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association. Award—Shipwrights concerned and boys under 18 years of age to receive 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. per week advance respectively from and included in pay received in the week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 23rd Dec., 1918. (109)

Anglo Enamelware, Ltd. (represented by Engineering and National Employers' Federations) v. Workers' Union. Award—Women concerned aged 18 years and over employed on munitions work in wrought hollow-ware trade to receive 5s. per week war advance, and girls 2s. 6d. per week from first full pay after 1st Sept., 1918. Issued 23rd Dec., 1918. (110)

Cape Copper Co., Ltd. (Britonferry), Nevill, Druce & Co. (Llanelly), Rio Tinto Co., Ltd. (Port Talbot), Vivian & Sons, Ltd. (Swansea), Williams, Foster & Co., and Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons, Ltd. (Swansea) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—Men concerned and boys under 18 years of age to receive 5s. and 2s. 6d. per week advance respectively. Issued 30th Dec., 1918. (114)

Balfour, Beatty & Co., Ltd., and War Office (Army Contracts Dept.) v. Workers' Union. Award—Time rates of men concerned, pipe fitters, labourers, etc., to be further advanced by 2d. per hour from beginning of first pay after 1st Dec., 1918. Issued 30th Dec., 1918. (115)

Bristol Tramways and Carriage Co., Ltd. (represented by the West of England Engineering Employers' Association)

v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Decision—So far as the woodwork depot engaged on aircraft work is concerned the men should be paid in accordance with agreement dated April 12th, 1918, so long as the agreement continues, the aircraft metal workers employed in the Brislington Motor Constructive Works of the company do not come under the agreement referred to, and the labourers are therefore not entitled to the 10½d. an hour paid thereunder. The Court expressed the opinion that pay-lines ought not to be altered when a declaration of standard rates is involved without previous consultation with the workmen. Issued 30th Dec. (116)

Vauxhall Motors Ltd. (Luton) v. National Union of Clerks. Decision—The Court approved the agreement whereby the following weekly advances are to be paid: males aged 21 years and over 30s., from 18 to 21 years 23s. 6d., and under 18 years 11s. 9d. Women aged 18 years and over 18s. a week and girls 9s. In addition men aged 18 years and over to receive 5s. a week war advance and boys 2s. 6d., previous war bonuses to merge therein, from the first pay in Aug., 1918, and record same as their award. Issued 31st Dec., 1918. (119)

Textile Trades.

Milanese Hosiery and Textile Co., Ltd., William Ball & Sons, Ltd., C. and F. Sudbury, Ltd., W. J. Wheeldon & Sons, and Thomas Fletcher & Sons (Ilkeston) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Award—Workpeople employed by C. and F. Sudbury, Ltd., and W. J. Wheeldon & Sons to receive 5s. per week war advance; those under 18 years 2s. 6d. per week from first full pay after 11th Nov., 1918. Claim in respect of employees of Milanese Hosiery and Textile Co., Ltd., and Thomas Fletcher & Sons not established. Issued 4th Dec., 1918. (23)

George Banham & Co., Ltd., Canvas, Hose and Belting Weavers (Bolton) v. Workers' Union. Decision—Men concerned, aged 21 years and over, plain time- and piece-workers, to be paid bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. respectively. Issued 4th Dec., 1918. (25)

Woollen and Worsted Trades Confederation v. Yorkshire Twisters and Drawers, Huddersfield Healders and Twisters, and Leeds and District Warp Twisters and Dressers. Decision—Claim for advance on basic rates not established. Issued 5th Dec., 1918. (31)

Bridport Manufacturers' Association (representing Budden & Son, Ewens & Turner, William Gale & Sons, Joseph Gundry & Sons, Ltd., Robert Hounsell & Sons, Hounsell's (Bridport), Ltd., William James & Co., Rendall & Coombs, Thomas Tucker & Co., S. Whetham & Sons, Ltd., and William Edwards & Son (Bridport) v. National Union of General Workers. Decision—Claim for specified minimum wages to men, women and boys employed in the hemp and twine trade, alteration in overtime rates and percentage increases to piece-workers, &c., not established, but the firms are recommended to pay war advances as follows: 4s. and 3s. to men and women respectively, aged 21 years and over, and workpeople under 21 years of age 1s. 6d. a week. Issued 5th Dec., 1918. (36)

Joseph Dunkerley & Son, Ltd. (Macclesfield) v. National Federation of Women Workers. Decision—Claim of women engaged on making exploder bags for minimum rate of 5½d. per hour and piece-work prices that will yield 25 per cent. over the time rate not established, women to receive 5s. per week advance, girls under 18 years of age to receive 2s. 6d. per week from and included in pay received from first pay day in Nov., 1918. Issued 11th Dec., 1918. (52)

Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association and Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association v. Northern Counties Textile Trade Federation. Award—Standard piece price list of weaving section to be further increased by 50 per cent. from and after 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 12th Dec., 1918. (57)

Stewarton and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association v. Newmilns and District Textile Workers' Union, and Friendly Benefit Society. Award—Women concerned, time-workers and piece-workers, aged 18 years and over, to receive 3s. per week advance, under 18 years 2s. per week, from beginning of the first full pay following 5th Dec., 1918. Issued 12th Dec., 1918. (63)

Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd. (Rochdale), Rochdale Asbestos Co., Ltd., Wood-Milne, Ltd. (Leyland), Cresswells, Ltd. (Bradford), George MacLellan & Co. (Glasgow), Northern Rubber Co., Ltd. (Retford), British Fibro Cement Works (Erith), S. W. Roberts & Co., Ltd. (Leeds), J. and V. Tinto, Ltd. (Glasgow), and Beldam Packing and Rubber Co. (Brentford) v. Amalgamated Society of India Rubber Cable and Asbestos Workers, National Amalgamated Union of Labour, National Union of General Workers, Rochdale Weavers' Association, and the Workers' Union. Award—Men, aged 18 years and over, and boys concerned in the asbestos trade to receive respectively, from and including 22nd Nov., 1918, 8s. 6d. and 4s. 3d. per week war advances providing that total war advances do not exceed 28s. 6d. and 10s. 9d. per week exclusive of the 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. bonus. Women and girls to receive each further sums as will make their war advances up to 11s. 9d. and 5s. 6d. per week respectively. Advances given since 1st Aug., 1918, to merge in these advances. Issued 17th Dec., 1918. (74)

Hall & Hall (London), Scottish Asbestos Co. (Glasgow), J. E. Kirby & Sons (near Manchester), Cockin & Co. (Huddersfield), J. B. Mushamp & Co. (Oldham), A. H. Water & Sons (Preston), Ritchie, Latham & Co. (Oldham), Robert

Beldam & Co. (London), A. Roberts & Co. (Heckmondwike), Dicks Asbestos Co. (London), Millmans, Ltd. (Isleworth), and Brook & France, Ltd. (Huddersfield) v. Amalgamated Society of India Rubber, Cable and Asbestos Workers, National Amalgamated Union of Labour, National Union of General Workers, Rochdale Weavers' Association, and Workers' Union. Decision—The position of manufacturers in connection with munitions contracts having entirely changed, the claim to increased wages of the workpeople concerned employed in the asbestos trade not conceded. Issued 17th Dec., 1918. (75)

Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd. (Rochdale) v. Northern Counties Amalgamation of Weavers. Award—Men concerned aged 18 years and over to receive, from and including 22nd Nov., 1918, 8s. 6d. and boys 4s. 3d. per week war advance, providing that war advances do not exceed 28s. 6d. and 10s. 9d. per week respectively, exclusive of the 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. bonuses. Women and girls concerned to receive such further sums as will make their war advances up to 11s. and 5s. 6d. per week respectively. Advances given since 1st Aug., 1918, to merge in these advances. Issued 17th Dec., 1918. (76)

Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd. (Rochdale) v. Amalgamated Society of India Rubber Cable and Asbestos Workers. Decision—Claim on behalf of chargehands for 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings not established. Issued 17th Dec., 1918. (77)

Scottish Flaxspinners and Manufacturers' Association, Scottish Yarn Bleachers' Association, Kirkcaldy and District Linen Manufacturers' Association, Forfar and Kirriemuir Manufacturers' Association, Dunfermline Power Loom Manufacturers' Association, Associated Public Dyers, Associated Public Calenderers, Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, Arbroath Mill and Factory Owners' Association, and Thomas Smith and Co., Woollen Manufacturers (Peterhead) v. Scottish Council of Textile Trades Unions. Award—Men aged 18 years and over and boys and women doing men's full work to receive 7s. per week advance, other women aged 18 years and over and girls doing women's full work 5s. per week advance, other boys and girls under 18 years of age 2s. 6d. per week from beginning of first pay after 5th Dec., 1918. Issued 30th Dec., 1918. (113)

Transport Trades.

Potteries Electric Traction Co., Ltd. (Stoke-on-Trent) v. Workers' Union. Award—Male and female employees to receive 5s. per week war advance, those under 18 years of age 2s. 6d. per week; overtime worked on Sundays and holidays at the rate of time and a half; Christmas Day and Good Friday at double time; the award to take effect from beginning of first full pay in November, 1918. Other overtime claims not established. Issued 5th Dec., 1918. (34)

Ribble Navigation Co. v. National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers. Award—Difference agreed to as to rates between cargoes of potatoes, grain and sugar and other cargoes to be maintained. Issued 9th Dec., 1918. (43)

Manchester Ship Canal Co. v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—Men concerned aged 18 years and over to receive 5s. per week advance, and youths to receive 2s. 6d. per week, from and included in pay received in the week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 16th Dec., 1918. (69)

Cork Employers' Federation, G. & J. Burns, Clyde Shipping Co., Antrim Iron Ore Co., William Sloan & Co., Laird Line, Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Co., Ayr Shipping Co., Belfast and Mersey Steamship Co., City of Dublin Steam Packet Co., City of Cork Steam Packet Co., and Newry Coal Importers' Association v. National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers. Award—Coal-cargo workers to be paid advance of 1½d. per hour, providing total war advance does not exceed 8½d. per hour; other workers, tonnage and piece-workers to receive advances pro rata; from commencement of day shift on Monday, 25th Nov., 1918. Issued 18th Dec., 1918. (78)

Plymouth Employers' Association v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Decision—Claim for revised rates for overtime and holidays, etc., left for discussion between the parties. Claim for certain tonnage rates not established. Issued 19th Dec., 1918. (82)

Plymouth Employers' Association v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Decision—Claim for rate of 1s. per ton for men loading china clay referred back to parties for local consideration. Issued 19th Dec., 1918. (83)

Tees Wharf Owners' Association v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—Award No. 2725 of Committee on Production (hatchway minders, &c.) not applicable to boys under 18 years of age; boys concerned to receive further war advance of 4d. a day from first pay after 25th Oct., 1918. Issued 21st Dec., 1918. (102)

Exeter Horse and Vehicle Owners' Association v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—Carters concerned, 18 years and over, to receive 7s. 6d. per week advance. Issued 21st Dec., 1918. (104)

Rea Transport Co., Ltd. (Southampton) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Decision—Claim for various overtime rates for coal porters and trimmers, steam-bargemen, steamwinchmen and tugboatmen not established. Issued 30th Dec., 1918. (112)

Manchester Ship Canal Co. v. National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers. Award—Men concerned and boys under 18 years of age to receive 5s. and 2s. 6d.

per week advance respectively from and included in pay received in the week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 31st Dec., 1918. (118)

Paper, Printing, and Bookbinding Trades.

Smith, Stone & Knight, Ltd. (Birmingham) v. Women and girls employed by the firm. Award—Women (papermakers) aged 18 years and over to receive 5s. per week advance, girls 2s. 6d. per week, from and included in pay received in first full pay in November, 1918. Issued 9th Dec. (41)

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

London Master Builders' and Aircraft Industries' Association v. Aircraft Woodworkers' Committee. Decision—The working hours per week during the winter months commencing 28th Oct., 1918, at Chessums, Ltd., and J. Smith & Sons, Ltd., to be 50 hours, and W. King & Son, Ltd., 52 hours. Issued 5th Dec., 1918. (38)

Bennet Furnishing Co., Ltd. (Glasgow) v. Workers' Union. Award—Men concerned, aged 21 years and over, plain time and piece-workers, to be paid bonus on earnings of 12½ and 7½ per cent. respectively from first pay after 19th Nov., 1918. Issued 12th Dec., 1918. (62)

A. G. Turley, Ltd. (West Bromwich) v. Workers' Union. Award—Women employed on screwing and fitting up aero engine tool boxes to receive time rate of 6d. per hour and women other than those engaged on french polishing, upholstery, &c., to receive time rate of 5½d. per hour; in addition women concerned to receive 11s. per week advance, the 12½ per cent. or any other bonus to merge in this advance to take effect from and included in pay received in the first pay day in Nov., 1918. Issued 16th Dec., 1918. (70)

Brewers' Association of Scotland v. Leith, Edinburgh and District Coopers' Association. Award—Men concerned, journeymen coopers to receive 3s. per week war advance. Issued 19th Dec., 1918. (86)

Chemical, Explosives, Brick, Pottery and Glass Trades.

Newton and Wright, Electrical and Scientific Instrument Makers v. Employees of the firm. Award—Glass-blowers concerned, plain time-workers and piece-workers, to receive bonus on earnings of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. respectively. Issued 2nd Dec., 1918. (18)

Nottingham Brick Manufacturers' Association v. National Federation of Building Trade Operatives. Award—Time-workers and piece-workers over 18 years of age to receive 5s. per week advance and boys 2s. 6d. a week from first pay after 19th Nov., 1918. (27)

Ministry of Munitions v. Workers' Union. Claim for 3s. 6d. per week war advance to members of Union employed at Bushbury Bond, Wolverhampton, not established. Issued 5th Dec., 1918. (30)

Clayton & Co. (Huddersfield), Ltd. v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Award—Women aged 18 years and over, time or piece-workers, filling hand grenades, to receive 6s. per week war advance, girls under 18 years 3s. per week from beginning of first pay after 1st Sept., 1918. Issued 19th Dec., 1918. (90)

Plymouth Employers' Association (acting for Gibbs' Fertilisers, Ltd., James Gibbs & Finch, Ltd., Charles Norrington & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Burnard & Algar, Ltd.) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Award—Day-workers, shift-workers and piece-workers concerned aged 18 years and over to receive 8s. 6d. per week advance, boys to receive 4s. 3d. per week. Shift-workers to be paid at rate of time and a half between 10 p.m. Saturdays and 6 a.m. Mondays, and employees concerned to receive annual week's holiday with full pay. To take effect from beginning of first full pay after 22nd Nov., 1918. Issued 20th Dec., 1918. (91)

Food and Drink Trades.

Henry Tate & Sons, Ltd. (Sugar Refiners, Silvertown) v. Workers' Union. Award—Men concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive 3s. 6d. per week war advance; women and youths to receive 1s. 9d. per week from and included in pay received in week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Claim for time and a quarter for night work not established. Issued 3rd Dec., 1918. (20)

Distillers' Co., Ltd., Loch Katrine Distillery (Glasgow) v. National Union of General Workers. Award—Men concerned to receive 3s. 6d. per week war advance and women 2s. per week from beginning of first full pay after 4th Nov., 1918. Issued 12th Dec., 1918. (65)

Ministry of Food, Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers, Ltd., Birmingham and District Millers' Association, Southern Flour Millers' Association, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society v. National Federation of General Workers, London and Provincial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers, Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers, Birmingham and Western Midland Counties Flour Mills Workers' Association, Southern Flour Mills Workers' Delegates Committee, and Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers. Award—Men concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive advance of 7s. 6d. per week, and youths 16 years and over 3s. 9d. per week. Women aged 18 years and over

to receive advance of 5s. per week and girls 2s. 6d. per week from and included in pay received in the week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 20th Dec., 1918. (92)

Ministry of Food and Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers, Ltd. v. National Union of Millers. Award—Men concerned in flour milling industry, aged 18 years and over, to receive 7s. 6d. per week advance, youths aged 16 years and over but under 18 years 3s. 9d. per week. Women aged 18 years and over to receive 5s. per week advance, girls 16 years but under 18 years 2s. 6d. per week from and included in pay received in the week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 20th Dec., 1918. (93)

Ministry of Food and Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers, Ltd. v. Workers' Union. Decision—Claim on behalf of employees of firms in the East Anglian Millers' Association for 5s. per week advance to men and 2s. 6d. for boys not established. Issued 21st Dec., 1918. (99)

Brewers' Association of Scotland v. Workers' Union. Award—Men of all sections, aged 18 years and over, to receive 5s. per week advance, women 3s. 6d. per week, young persons under 18 years 2s. 6d. per week. Overtime after normal week to be paid at rate of time and a half; work done between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday paid at time and a half. Claim for minimum rate of £2 per week not established. Issued 30th Dec., 1918. (111)

Public Utility Services.

Shoreditch Borough Council v. Joint Committee representing the Electrical Trades Union, National Union of General Workers, Workers' Union, and National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, &c. Award—Men concerned aged 18 years and over to receive 3s. 6d. per week war advance, boys 1s. 9d. per week, from and included in pay received in the week ending 10th Aug., 1918. Issued 11th Dec., 1918. (51)

Corporation of Glasgow v. Municipal Employees' Association. Award—Water department: district turncocks, pressure reporters and water fittings inspectors to be paid an advance of 6s. a week, and labourers 3s. 6d. a week. Lighting department: gas fitters, meter testers and labourers 3s. 6d. a week, and stair lighters (male and female) 2s. 6d. a week. Sanitary department: inspectors and checkers (male and female) advance of 5s. a week. Issued 12th Dec., 1918. (64)

Dublin Corporation v. Dublin Fire Brigade Men's Union. Award—Officers and men concerned aged 18 years and over to receive advance of 28s. 6d. per week, all previous war advances to merge in this amount (except the 2s. 6d. per week granted in 1915), from beginning of first pay in November, 1918. Issued 19th Dec., 1918. (84)

Dublin Corporation v. United Corporation Workmen of Dublin Trade Union, and Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Decision—In consideration of the result of certain proceedings that took place before the Municipal Council on 11th Dec., 1918, with regard to claims for various increases, and the resolution passed thereat, the Court make no order. Issued 19th Dec., 1918. (88)

Dublin Corporation v. Certain of the clerical staff of the Corporation. Award—Certain employees in the City Treasurer's, the City Accountant's, the Engineer's Departments and the Rates Office to receive 23s. 6d. per week advance, in which shall merge war advances granted in accordance with Corporation scale or otherwise, from the beginning of the first full pay in November, 1918. Issued 19th Dec., 1918. (89)

Miscellaneous Trades.

Stokes & Co. (Handford), Greatrex & Co., Ltd., Oak Tanning Co., Ltd. and Michael Cozens & Sons v. Workers' Union. Decision—The 4s. increase given to the workpeople in Aug., 1918, to merge in the bonuses given in the Committee on Production awards dated 12th Aug., 1918, Nos. 2077 and 2078. Issued 5th Dec., 1918. (35)

William Whiteley, Ltd. (London) v. Workers' Union. Claim in respect of women employed on manufacture of haversacks, bandoliers, &c. Award—Piece-workers, aged 18 years and over, to be paid rates enabling women to earn at least 25 per cent. over time rate of 5½d. an hour, time-workers to receive 11s. a week, and the same advance to piece-workers, in which shall merge the 10 per cent. bonus, from and included in pay received in first pay day in Nov., 1918. Issued 9th Nov., 1918. (40)

William Smith & Co. (London) v. Employees of the Firm. Award—Women concerned engaged on tent making to receive 11s. per week advance, the 6s. bonus already paid to merge in this amount, from and included in pay received in the first pay day in Nov., 1918. Issued 11th Dec., 1918. (53)

Carroserie Latymer (1915), Ltd. v. National Federation of Women Workers. Award—Women making trailer sheets, &c., to be paid at rate of 7d. an hour, women employed on painting to be paid 6d. an hour, women concerned aged 18 years and over to receive 11s. per week war advance, the bonus of 4s. 6d. to merge in this advance from and included in pay received in first pay day in Nov., 1918. Issued 16th Dec., 1918. (68)

India Rubber Manufacturers' Association, Ltd., Harborough Rubber Co. (Market Harborough), Northern Rubber Co., Ltd. (Retford), Hightensite, Ltd. (London), Dexine Patent Packing and Rubber Co., Ltd. (London), Bank Bridge Stopper Co.

(Manchester), Zama, Ltd. (Manchester), Express Rubber Co. (Glasgow), Pollard Rubber Co. (Ancoats), Stead-Hunt Co. (Manchester), Greenwich Rubber Co. (London), Zyls Co. (Manchester), Heinke & Co. (London), G. MacLellan & Co. (Glasgow), C. L. Cuthbe & Co. (London), J. G. Franklin & Sons, Ltd. (London), Swan Rubber Co. (Stockport), and Isleworth Rubber Co. (London) v. Amalgamated Society of India Rubber, Cable and Asbestos Workers, National Amalgamated Union of Labour, National Union of General Workers, National Warehouse and General Workers' Union, Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers and the Workers' Union. Award—Men concerned, 18 years, to receive from and including 22nd Nov., 1918, 8s. 6d. per week advance providing total war advances do not exceed 28s. 6d. per week exclusive of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings, &c. Youths, &c., 4s. 3d. per week advance providing total advances do not exceed 10s. 9d. Women and girls concerned to receive advances bringing their total war advances up to 11s. and 5s. 6d. per week respectively. General advance given since 1st Aug., 1918, to merge in these advances. Issued 17th Dec., 1918. (71)

Wallington Weston & Co. (Frome), Burnett Motor Tyre Co. (Trowbridge), New Turco Rubber Co. (Manchester), Garden City Rubber Co. (Letchworth), J. Anderson & Co. (Manchester), Grimston Tyres Co. (St. Albans), Robert Beldam & Co. (London), Edward McBean & Co. (Glasgow), Millwall Rubber Co. (Harpندن), Leeson, Sponge & Co. (London), De Nevers Rubber Tyre Co. (London), British Rubber Manufacturers, Ltd. (Acton), Hazel Grove Rubber Co. (near Stockport), and Denton Rubber Co. (near Manchester) v. Amalgamated Society of India Rubber Cable and Asbestos Workers, National Amalgamated Union of Labour, National Union of General Workers, National Warehouse and General Workers' Union, Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers, and the Workers' Union. Decision—The position of manufacturers in connection with munitions contracts having entirely changed, the claim to increased wages to the men and women concerned employed in the india rubber trade not conceded. Issued 17th Dec., 1918. (72)

Henley's Tyre and Rubber Co., Ltd. (London) v. Amalgamated Society of India Rubber Cable and Asbestos Workers and the Workers' Union for themselves and on behalf of the National Amalgamated Union of Labour, National Union of General Workers, National Warehouse and General Workers' Union, and Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers. Award—Men concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive from and including 22nd Nov., 1918, 8s. 6d. per week advance providing war advances do not exceed 28s. 6d. per week exclusive of the 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. bonuses. Boys, &c., under 18 years to receive from and including 22nd Nov., 1918, 4s. 3d. per week advance providing war advances do not exceed 10s. 9d. per week. Women and girls to receive such advances as will bring their war advances up to 11s. and 5s. 6d. per week respectively. Any general advance given since 18th Aug., 1918, to merge in these advances. Issued 17th Dec., 1918. (73)

Whiteley, Ltd. (London) v. Workers' Union. Award—Girls concerned employed on manufacture of haversacks, bandoliers, &c., under 18 years to receive total war advance of 5s. 6d. per week from and included in first pay received in Nov., 1918. Issued 20th Dec., 1918. (95)

London Master Asphalters v. London Society of Asphalte Workers, and National Union of General Workers. Award—From and on 1st Jan., 1919, the rates of pay to be: spreaders 1s. 2d. per hour, potmen and labourers 11½d. per hour, apprentices after five years 1s. 2d. per hour; all plus the 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 20th Dec., 1918. (101)

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION.

Soap and Candle Trades Employers' Federation v. Joint Committee of Salt and Chemical Workers. Award—Women aged 18 years and over to receive war advance of 5s. a week, and girls 2s. 6d., from and included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 21st Nov., 1918. (2942)

Soap and Candle Trades Employers' Federation v. National Federation of General Workers. Award—Women aged 18 years and over to receive war advance of 5s. a week, and girls 2s. 6d., from and included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 21st Nov., 1918. (2943)

Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacturers' Association v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union, National Union of General Workers, National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, and Workers' Union. Award—Women aged 18 years and over to receive war advance of 5s. a week, and girls 2s. 6d., from and included in pay received in week ending 7th Dec., 1918. Issued 21st Nov., 1918. (2944)

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

Mining and Quarrying.

COAL MINERS, &c.—Vauxhall Colliery Co., Ltd. v. North Wales Miners' Association. Claim—Revision of rates for (1)

coal, (2) making a chock sawn from old timber and setting same, (3) turning a new road, and (4) removal of dirt and inferior coal. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—(1) Claim not established. (2) Rate to be 2s. 6d. each. (3) Rate to be 17s. 6d. on each occasion. (4) In excess of 18 inches rate to be 1d. per ton per inch. Effective from 1st Aug., 1918. Issued 12th Dec., 1918. W.A. 6456/2.

LEAD MINERS AND LABOURERS.—Crafnant and Devon Mining Syndicate, Ltd., and Great Challinor Mines, Ltd. v. N.U.G.W. Claim—In these lead mines North Wales miners should be paid not less than £2 15s. per week; labourers not less than £2 5s. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—In the case of the Crafnant Co., who already pay their labourers the minimum claimed, an agreement acceding to the claim of the miners on certain understandings shall be the award, the advance taking effect from 5th Oct., 1918, and to be regarded as a war advance. In the case of the Great Challinor Co., claim established, except as regards one miner who is specially considered. The increases, which are to be regarded as war advances, to take effect as from the commencement of the first full pay after 1st Nov., 1918. Issued 20th Dec., 1918. W.A. 7444/2.

Iron and Steel Trades.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.—Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Co., Ltd. v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Claim—Advances in basic rate of wages ranging from 6d. per day or shift. Chairman of Court—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—In view of the agreement of 1st July, 1915, claim not established, except as regards certain workmen who do not come under that agreement. These workers are those engaged in the normalising shell steel furnace in No. 4 Mill and Rail Bank Dept., and two men at the blast valves in the Bessemer Dept. They shall receive advance of 6d. per day or shift as from 30th June, 1918. Issued 31st Dec., 1918. W.A. 3850/4.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.

ENGINEERS.—North-West Engineering Employers' Association (Londonderry) v. A.S.E. Claim—(1) Levelling up of wages in Derry (61s. 6d. per week) to the Belfast shipyard rates (65s. 6d. per week) with equivalent increase to smiths on piece-work. (2) Any future increase in wages in Belfast to apply to Londonderry automatically. (3) Extension to men concerned of Committee on Production Award No. 2800. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Andrews, K.C. Award—(1) 2s. per week advance to time-workers over 18, with equivalent to smiths on piece-work, as from beginning of first full pay next after 16th Nov., 1918. (2) Claim not established. (3) Claim established. Issued 2nd Dec., 1918. W.A. 8490/2.

MOULDERS AND COREMAKERS.—Messrs. W. G. Bagnall, Ltd. (Stafford) v. Ironfounders' Society. Claim—Increase of rate from 57s. 6d. per week to 60s. 6d. per week. Arbitrator—Prof. L. T. Hobhouse. Agreement—Men concerned shall be paid 1s. additional per week. [Note.—Week is of 50 hours.] Effective as from week ending 11th Dec., 1918. Issued 6th Dec., 1918. W.A. 8327/2.

BOAT BUILDERS.—W. H. Walker (Rickmansworth) v. Certain workmen. Claim—Advance of 2d. per hour on flat rate (1s. 2d. per hour plus 5s. per week plus 12½ per cent.). Arbitrator—Mr. H. Courthope Munroe, K.C. Award—Wages advanced to 1s. 6d. per hour in which shall merge the bonus of 12½ per cent. and the 5s. Effective as from beginning of first full pay following 14th Dec., 1918. Issued 16th Dec., 1918. W.A. 9137/2.

Textile Trades.

YARN SPINNING OPERATIVES.—Kilmarnock Yarn Spinners' Association v. Workers' Union. Claim—Advances of 10s. per week to men over 18, 5s. to boys; 5s. per week to women over 18, 2s. 6d. to girls. Arbitrator—Sheriff J. M. Irvine, K.C. Award—Advances as follows to time-workers and piece-workers: 4s. per week to men over 18, 2s. to boys; 2s. 9d. to women over 18, 1s. 6d. to girls. Effective as from beginning of first full pay in December, 1918. Issued 7th Dec., 1918. W.A. 8827/2.

LACE MAKERS.—Scottish Lace Manufacturers' Association v. Newmilns and District Textile Workers' Union. Claim—Increase of 20 per cent. on pre-war rates of wages. Chairman—An officer of the Ministry of Labour. Agreement—(1) There shall be an increase of 20 per cent. on pre-war wages to all employees concerned as from 4th Nov., 1918. (2) Parties shall endeavour to agree upon a new table of rates and rules for lace weavers at a meeting to be held not later than 1st March, 1920, and any necessary further meetings; failing agreement, the disputed points shall be referred to a Court of Arbitration. The new table shall take effect as from 1st July, 1920. (3) The rates for the departments other than lace weavers shall be adjusted on the same lines as in (2) and shall take effect as from the same date. (4) The parties shall not apply for an alteration in wages until the new table comes into operation. (5) The present rates and bonuses shall be superseded by the new table. (6) Immediately after the execution of this agreement the parties shall have constituted a Joint Standing Industrial Council applicable to the Scottish lace curtain trade, in terms of the Whitley Report. (7) The agreement of 3rd Aug., 1917, shall be read in conjunction with this agreement and shall remain in force in so far as it is not inconsistent with it. Signed 19th Dec., 1918. W.A. 8246/2.

LACE MAKERS.—British Plain Net Manufacturers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Operative Lace Makers. Claim—Increase in rates of wages to employees at Nottingham. Chairman—An officer of the Ministry of Labour. Agreement—(1) There shall be paid a further bonus of 6s. per week to all plain net twist hands, subject to certain conditions, as from the first pay day in January, 1919. (2) Entering warps: 1s. per 1,000 in hooks, 1s. 6d. per 1,000 in guides or steel bars, as from the same date. (3) Mock Brussels card: When the price comes below the plain net card the plain net price shall be paid. Effective as from 1st April, 1918. (4) Any difference arising under this agreement shall be referred to the Ministry of Labour. (5) This agreement shall remain in operation until 31st Dec., 1919. Signed 20th Dec., 1918. W.A. 8246/2.

Clothing Trades.

BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES.—Gregg & Co. (Manchester), and Francis Feeney (Manchester) v. National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives. Claim—Payment of wages in accordance with Union's national war bonus agreement. Arbitrator—Mr. G. Sedgwick, J.P. Award—Claim established. War bonuses of 8s. per week to females over 20, 6s. 6d. to females between 18 and 20, 6s. 6d. to youths between 18 and 21, 15s. to men over 21 earning 30s. per week and over, 6d. in the shilling to men earning less. Effective as from commencement of working week ending 9th Nov., 1918. Issued 19th Nov., 1918. W.A. 4739/2.

GLOVE OPERATIVES, &c.—Harrott & Co., Ltd., Glen Glove and Hosiery Co., Ltd., Gordon & Co. (all of Aberdeen) v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Application for 75 per cent. increase of wages, a 48-hour week and time and a half for overtime. Arbitrator—Sheriff J. M. Irvine, K.C. Award—(1) Workers concerned of and over 18 years to receive advance of 3s., those under 18 1s. 6d. per week; (2) overtime to be time and a half for time-workers, half time rates over and above earnings for piece-workers, on a weekly basis; (3) claim for normal working week of 48 hours withdrawn in case of Harrott & Co., Ltd., with whom it is already in force, and established in respect of other two firms. Effective from the beginning of first full pay in October, 1918. Issued 29th Nov., 1918. W.A. 3640/2.

CORRECTION.—In the December issue an error occurred in the summary of Mr. J. B. Baillie's award dated 19th Nov., concerning Shirt Manufacturers' Federation v. Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses. The war bonus of ¼d. and ¾d. granted to specified women should be 1¼d. and ¾d. respectively.

Transport Trades.

CREWS OF DUMB AND STEAM HOPPERS.—Tilbury Contracting and Dredging Co., Ltd. (London) v. Their Employees. Claim—Advance of 10s. per week to men employed on dumb and steam hoppers. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Dodd. Award—Advance of 5s. per week to masters, mates, deckhands, firemen, a donkeyman and a leading hand, with an additional 1s. 3d. increase freightage bonus to those on dumb hoppers. Effective as from 28th Nov., 1918, to men now in the company's employ. Issued 18th Dec., 1918. W.A. 8411/2.

ENGINEMEN, CRANEMEN, &c.—Dublin Port and Docks Board v. Irish Stationary Engine Drivers, Cranemen, Motormen and Firemen's Trade Union. Claim—Application for terms and conditions of Committee on Production awards Nos. 1920 and 2800. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—As from 4th Nov., 1918, those 18 years old and over and those under 18 to receive war advances of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. per week respectively; as from 6th Jan., 1919, the further sum of 5s. and 2s. 6d. per week respectively. Issued 21st Dec., 1918. W.A. 9797/2.

LABOURERS.—Dublin Port and Docks Board v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—10s. per week advance to labourers in the Custom House docks, harbour master's and engineer's departments, with 12½ per cent. added for those in the engineer's department. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—6s. per week war advance to all concerned. Effective as from commencement of first full pay following date hereof. Issued 21st Dec., 1918. W.A. 8923/2.

WAREHOUSEMEN, GATEMEN, &c.—Mersey Docks and Harbour Board v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Claim—Advance of £1 per week to men employed at Lairages, Wallasey and Woodside; 12 o'clock stop Saturdays; gatemen to be paid £3 7s. per week; double time Sundays and bank holidays; foremen, day £4 10s. per week, night £4 7s. per week; working week to be 6 days of 54 hours; overtime time and a half, double time on Sundays. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Award—War advance of 6s. per week to men employed at Lairages, Wallasey and Woodside; 6s. per week to gatemen; 10s. per week to foremen; working conditions to continue as at present. Effective as from 21st Oct., 1918. Issued 23rd Dec., 1918. W.A. 109.

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

CLAY WORKERS.—J. C. Edwards, and Roberts & Maginnis, Ltd. (both of Ruabon) v. North Wales Surfacemen's Union. Claim—That the award of the Committee on Production (No. 1736) to the clay industry, Great Britain, dated 28th June, 1918, be paid in full on the present week. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—That the increase in the hourly rate consequent solely upon a reduction of hours for the normal

week does not constitute an advance which can enter into the calculation of the total weekly war advance due under the aforesaid award. Issued 17th Dec., 1918. W.A. 8435/2.

REFINERY OPERATIVES.—Tees Refining Co., Ltd. v. National Union of General Workers. Claim—Certain advances to men and women. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Award—Male time-workers to be advanced 1½d. per hour; no advance given on piece-rates. Women of 18 years of age to be paid 6½d. per hour; girls under 18 from 2½d. to 5½d. per hour, according to age. Overtime to day-workers at rate of time and a quarter for first two hours, and time and a half after that time until next starting-time; double time on Sunday. Effective as from 5 P.M. on Friday, 6th Dec., 1918. Issued 23rd Dec., 1918. W.A. 104.

Public Utility Services.

ELECTRICAL OPERATIVES, ENGINE-DRIVERS AND TRAMWAY WORKERS.—Cork Electric Tramways and Lighting Co., Ltd. v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—12½ per cent. bonus to electrical workers, and 20s. per week advance over pre-war rates to all workers. Conciliator—Sir Plunket Barton. Agreement—Wage advances (not war bonuses) of 6s. per week to motormen and conductors, 4s. 6d. per week to all other labourers; boys of 18 and under to receive proportionate increases; 1s. 6d. increase to pointsboys. With regard to existing war bonus, where men work less than four days they are to receive a proportionate part for every day's work. Effective from the next pay day after 9th Oct., 1918. Issued 13th Dec., 1918. W.A. 6332/4.

WORKHOUSE EMPLOYEES (STATIONARY ENGINE DRIVERS).—Local Government Board, Dublin (representing North and South Dublin Unions) v. Irish Stationary Engine Drivers, Cranemen, Motormen and Firemen's Trade Union. Claim—Increase of £1 per week over pre-war rates. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Claim established, merger of all previous war wages and bonuses. Effective as from 1st July, 1918. Issued 21st Dec., 1918. W.A. 8606/2.

SCAVENGERS, LABOURERS, ROADMEN, CARTERS, &c.—Town Council of Bridgwater v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. Claim—Advance of 20s. per week over pre-war rates. Arbitrator—Sir William Robinson. Award—War advance of 6s. per week. Effective as from 1st Aug., 1918. Issued 28th Dec., 1918. W.A. 7626/2.

EMPLOYEES IN ELECTRIC SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.—Corporation of Walsall v. Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers. Claim—Whether the war wages in force are to be paid on the basis of the normal working week of seven days or on the basis of a six-day week with extra proportionate payment for the seventh day. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie. Award—War wage is payable on basis of seven-day week, provided that seventh day continues to be paid at ordinary rates as part of normal working week. Issued 31st Dec., 1918. W.A. 65.

Miscellaneous Trades.

WAITRESSES.—Derby Co-operative Provident Society v. Amalgamated Union of Commercial and Co-operative Employees. Claim—Settlement of difference *re* proper duties of certain waitresses and their suspension or dismissal. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Agreement—Women who were suspended or dismissed to be given temporary situations until the men whose work they are doing return from Army. Half-wages to be paid from 26th Sept., 1918, until fresh employment is offered. Issued 23rd Dec., 1918. W.A. 107.

LABOURERS, ARTISANS, BAKERS AND OTHERS.—Michael Cahill and Others, Charleville (Co. Cork) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Interpretation of award of 30th Sept., 1918. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—7s. 6d. per week war advance as from next full pay after 1st Sept., 1918, to two workmen omitted from former award. In calculating overtime per sacks, rate shall be time and a quarter for the first sack and time and a half for subsequent sacks. Former award does not prevent workers in the building trade from receiving a full day's wage for six hours on Saturday, irrespective of number of hours worked in the week. Double time on holidays applies to legal and customary holidays, but not Church holidays. Issued 18th Dec., 1918. W.A. 4262/5.

STAFFS OF THEATRES.—Managements of Theatres and Music Halls (Dublin) v. Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim—Application on behalf of the staffs for advance in wages. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—Advances as follows: Daymen, Grade I., 5s. per week, Grade II. 4s. per week; boys (18 and under) 2s. 6d. and 2s. per week; cleaners 4s. and 3s. per week; night employees, excluding money-takers, 6d. and 4d. per performance; money-takers 4d. and 3d.; existing arrangement at Queen's Theatre as to a free matinée to continue; casual workers 2s. 6d. and 2s. All as from next pay day after 27th Sept., 1918. Night watchmen and stage doorkeepers to receive double time for Sunday work. This part of award is not retrospective. Issued 18th Dec., 1918. W.A. 9132/2.

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

WOODCUTTING MACHINISTS, SAWYERS, &c.—Scottish Employers' National Federation of Packing Case Makers and

Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. Agreement—For the payment to the members of the Society in the employment of the members of the Association situated in the Edinburgh and Leith district of the advances of 3s. 6d. per week to men over 18, and 1s. 9d. per week to boys under 18, granted by Committee on Production Award No. 2600—Woodcutting machinists, sawyers, &c., saw mills, timber trade, Scotland. Signed 9th Dec., 1918. W.A. 6706/5.

CUTLERS.—Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association and Cutlery Union. Agreement—A further temporary special advance of 10 per cent. (making present bonus 60 per cent.) to table and butcher blade forgers, and butcher blade forgers and smithers, and a further advance of 13½ per cent. (making present bonus 33½ per cent.) to flat steel fork grinders. Effective as from 2nd Dec., 1918. Signed 14th Dec., 1918. W.A. 8012/3.

BRASSWORKERS.—Brassfounders' Employers' Association and National Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics' Association. Agreement—For the payment of the advances of 5s. per week to men over 18, and 2s. 6d. per week to boys under 18, granted by Committee on Production Award No. 2800—the Engineering and Foundry trades, subject to the conditions of that award. Signed 18th Dec., 1918. W.A. (M) 10044.

FILE CUTTERS.—File Manufacturers' Association and File Cutters (By Hand) Society. Agreement—1. Men and boys concerned shall receive a further war bonus on each existing scale of bonus as follows:—First £1, 22½ per cent., making 100 per cent.; second £1, 5 per cent., making 57½ per cent.; over £2, 2½ per cent., making 40 per cent. These bonuses shall be in full satisfaction of claim to the 5s. granted under Committee on Production Award 2800. In fixing the bonus regard has been had to the fact that the men concerned do not receive the bonus of 12½ per cent. or 7½ per cent. as such. 2. The women concerned (nearly all outworkers) shall receive a further war bonus on their existing scale of bonus as follows:—First £1, 20 per cent., making 100 per cent.; second £1, 2½ per cent., making 57½ per cent. Effective as from the pay day in the week ending 7th December, and to be in respect of the period for which payment was made on that day. Signed 24th December, 1918. W.A. 178.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL WORKERS.—Agreements, signed and approved on various dates, have been come to between the Engineering and National Employers' Federations and a number of Trade Unions extending the Award of the Committee on Production No. 2800, Engineering and Foundry Trades, 9th November, 1918, to members of the Unions in the employment of members of the Federations in the following Trade Sections, all for the Midland Districts except the Sheet Metal Trade, for which the Agreement is national:—Ammunition; Anvil and Vice; Axles, Springs, Ironwork and Fittings for Road Vehicles; Boiler; Bolt and Nut; Brass Founders; Bridge Builders and Constructional Work; Bright Bolt and Nut, Screw and Rivet; Coal Grate and Range; Electrical; Furnace Makers; Galvanisers; Gas Stove Makers; Hollow-Ware (Cast Iron); Iron and Steel Makers; Metal Rollers and Brassworkers; Metal Smallware; Roll Makers; Scale and Weighing Machine Makers; Sheet Metal Trade; Small Tool Makers; Spring Makers; Stampers (Hot); Steel Casement and Sash Window Makers; Steel Tank Makers; Tube Makers (Welded and Weldless); Wagon Builders.

The following Unions have signed these Agreements:—(1) As regards all the above Trade Sections (Midland Districts) except the Sheet Metal Trade: The Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers; The Workers' Union; The National Warehouse and General Workers' Union; Amalgamated Tube Trade Society; National Union of General Workers; National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen, and Electrical Workers; The Anvil and Vice Trade Association. (2) As regards the Sheet Metal Trade (National): The National Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' and Braziers' Society; The National Union of General Workers; The Workers' Union; The National Warehouse and General Workers' Union.

The following Trade Sections of the Federations are still (January 9th) (except in composite firms) excluded from these Agreements: Wire Rope Section; Nail Section; Rule Makers' Section; Patent Glazing Section; Packing Case Section; Timber Section; Paint and Varnish Section; Boat Builders; Coopers (Wet and Dry).

STATUTORY ORDERS.

WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) ACT, 1918.

INDIA RUBBER AND ASBESTOS TRADES.

On the advice of the Interim Court of Arbitration, Orders were issued by the Minister of Labour on 24th Dec., 1918, under Section 2 (3) of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918, in respect of the awards of the Court Nos. 71 and 74, which apply to the India Rubber trade and the Asbestos trade respectively.

The effect of the Orders is to make compulsory in the trades to which they relate payment of rates of wages at not less than the rates prescribed in the Awards.

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

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

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

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

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

IRELAND.

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE RESEARCH BOARD.

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL.

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

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for Examination.*
Ballyfeard (Co. Cork)	Dr. D. MacCarthy, Traeton, Carrigaline, Co. Cork	Week-days, 9-10 a.m.
Biggar (Lanarkshire)	Dr. J. M. Robertson, Station Road, Biggar	Tuesday and Friday, 8.30-9.30 a.m. and 5.30-6.30 p.m.
Dawley (Salop)	Dr. A. F. G. Guinness, 39, Church St., Madeley, Salop	Dr. Davis's Surgery, The Grove, Dawley, Week-days, 12 noon to 1 p.m.
Kanturk (Co. Cork)	Dr. C. J. Lenahan, Church St., Kanturk, Co. Cork	Kanturk Dispensary, Wednesday and Saturday, 9.30-10.30 a.m.
Llanfair Caereinion (Montgomeryshire)	Dr. M. W. Rees, Fair View, Llanfair Caereinion, Welshpool	Surgery, Wednesday, 10-11 a.m.
Risca (Monmouth)	Dr. N. N. Wade, The Laurels, Risca	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Rogerstone (Monmouth)	Dr. G. E. Hull, Ovoca, Rogerstone	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Witney (Oxon)	Dr. W. Dalglish, Staple Hall, Witney, Oxon	Week-days, 9-10 a.m.

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

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

APPOINTMENTS DEPARTMENT—CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

RECENT OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.**JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.**

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

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

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

CIVIL WAR WORKERS COMMITTEE—REPORTS.

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

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

have been published as Parliamentary Papers† for general information.

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

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

Supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE

for JANUARY, 1919.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

List of New Contracts, December, 1918.

WAR OFFICE.

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

War Office—continued.

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

War Office—continued.

Leeds; L. Michels & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; A. H. Mills & Co., Leeds; H. Milward & Co., Ltd., London, E.; H. Mindelsohn, Leeds; Mitchell, Walker & Co., Leeds; W. Mumby & Son, Ltd., Newark; Murdoch, Thompson & Co., Huddersfield; Murray & Co. (Bristol), Ltd., Bristol; Norton & Proffitt, Walsall; Nunn & Co., London, E.C.; J. Pick & Co., Leeds; Pilling Bros. & Noar, Manchester; A. Polikoff, London, E.; Preston, Brooke & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Proudfoot, Willis & Sons, London, E.; Reliable Clothing Co., Ltd., Nuneaton; J. Rhodes & Co. (Clothiers), Ltd., Leeds; S. Rose & Son, Leeds; H. Saffer, Leeds; Samuel Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.; M. & R. Silman & M. & L. Reuben, Leeds; Sindall Bros. & Co., London, N.E.; G. Sowry, Leeds; Strachan, Crerar & Jones, Glasgow; Sytcham Clothing Co., Ipswich; Thorneloe & Clarkson, Leicester; Todd & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Trevelyan & Allen, Ltd., Kettering; F. J. Trippe & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff; W. Tucker & Co., Ltd., Bath; Universal Clothing Co., Leeds; Vardy & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Wallace, Weir & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Wallis & Linnell, Ltd., Kettering; Walsh & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Walton Bros., London, N.E.; Watson & Co., Leeds; C. & J. Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Whur & Sons, London, W.; C. Wills & Son, Ltd., Bristol; Wilson Bros. & Knowles, Manchester; Wrigley & Tinker, Huddersfield. **Clothing, Uniform:** Astin Bros., Hebden Bridge; A. Goodman & Co., Manchester; Hartley, Son & Co., Hebden Bridge; Hope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Leeds; J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge; Imperial Waterproof Co., Manchester; G. H. Leavey & Co., London, W.C.; L. Mistouski & Co., Ltd., Salford; P. Newfeld & Co., London, W.; A. Polikiff, London, E.; Redman Bros., Hebden Bridge; Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd., London, W.; M. & R. Silman & M. & L. Reuben, Leeds; C. Tighe & Sons, London, E.C.; United Welsh Mills, Cardiff. **Clothing, Working:** Arding & Hobbs, London, S.W.; Greenwood Bros., Hebden Bridge; Miller, Rayner & Hayson, Ltd., Liverpool; J. Peck & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. **Cloths, Tea, &c.:** Bessbrook Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast; J. Gunning & Son, Ltd., Belfast; Hay & Robertson, Ltd., Dunfermline; H. Matier & Co., Ltd., Belfast; J. Matthewson & Co., Ltd., Dunfermline; J. Shields & Co., Ltd., Perth; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; R. Usher & Co., Ltd., Drogheda. **Cotton, Linen, &c. (Piece Goods):** L. Behrens & Son, Manchester; Horrockses, Crewdson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; A. Worsley & Sons, Ltd., Bury. **Cotton, Linen, &c., Waterproof:** C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester. **Cotton Waste:** W. C. Jones, Manchester. **Counterpanes:** Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Manchester. **Covers, Mess Tin:** Coals, Lovell & Co., London, N.; J. Lyons & Sons, London, E.C.; C. Nielson, East Molesey, Surrey; Rothesay Manufacturing Co., Surbiton, Surrey. **Covers, Waterproof:** Singleton, Flint & Co., Lincoln. **Dental Outfits:** C. Ash, Sons & Co., Ltd., Walton-on-Thames. **Duck, Tent:** Crabtree & Farrar, Ltd., Todmorden; W. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast; Horrockses, Crewdson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. Mothersill & Co., Manchester. **Earthenware:** W. Adams & Sons, Tunstall, Staffs; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent. **Felt, Sheet, &c.:** Bury Felt Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chesham, Bury; Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield & Co., Ltd., Waterfoot, Lancs. **Fibre, Vulcanized:** Sutcliffe (Crumpsall), Ltd., Manchester. **Flannel:** Black & Barthwick, Glasgow; Broadhead & Graves, Ltd., Huddersfield; I. Carr & Co., Bath; J. & T. Clark, Ltd., Trowbridge, Wilts; J. Clay & Co., Cleckheaton; W. Clegg, Ltd., Milnrow, Rochdale; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Littleborough; Crowther & Vickerman, Ltd., Huddersfield; C. Davidson & Son, Uppermill, Yorks; P. C. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Stroud, Glos.; Farnhill & Hirst, Ltd., Delph, Oldham; Graham & Pott, Huddersfield; W. Grant & Sons (Newtownards), Ltd., Newtownards; Hally & Co., Auchterarder, N.B.; W. Hastings & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale; Henllan Woollen Mills, Ltd., Henllan, S. Wales; R. C. Higgins & Co., Glasgow; Holywell Textile Mills, Ltd., Holywell, N. Wales; T. V. Hoyle & Co., Milnrow, Lancs; Jones, Evans & Co., Ltd., Newtown, N. Wales; J. F. & C. Kenworthy, Ltd., Oldham; Kershaw Bros., Littleborough; Kilgour & Walker, Ltd., Aberdeen; J. King, Keighley; Lambie & Readman, Ltd., Glasgow and Johnstone; T. & C. Littlewood & Co., Rochdale; McCall Bros., Ltd., Trowbridge, Wilts; Marling & Co., Ltd., Stroud, Glos.; Muir, Toward & Co., Glasgow; W. Oddy & Co., Shipley; S. Salter & Co. (1913), Ltd., Trowbridge, Wilts; J. Sandiford & Sons, Rochdale; R. Schofield, Rochdale; J. Shires & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; C. W. Thornton, Eccleshill, Bradford; A. H. Tucker & Co., Ltd., Frome, Som.; S. Turner & Co., Ltd., Rochdale. **Forges:** Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., Nottingham. **Galvanized Ware:** F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; H. A. Joyner, Peckham. **Glass, Sheet and Plate, &c.:** Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens. **Goloshes:** North British Rubber Co., Edinburgh. **Grindery, Boot:** J. W. Bond & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Dingley, Son & Cartwright, Leicester; Globe Tip Co., Birmingham; Lowe & Brookes, Ltd., Birmingham; Moore & Cattell, Ltd., Birmingham; W. Sherring, Bristol; Tips, Ltd., Bristol; Vulcan Manufacturing Co., Wolverhampton. **Halyards, &c.:** T. Dobbin & Co., London, E. **Handkerchiefs:** F. Steiner & Co., Manchester. **Head-dresses:** J. Compton & Son, Ltd., London, E.; E. Day (St. Albans), Ltd., St. Albans; M. Doniger, Ltd., Manchester; A. H. Early & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Empire Cap Works, Manchester; M. Grant & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; M. Jacobson, Ltd., Manchester; G. H. Leavey & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; A. Morris & Co., Ltd., London, E.; B. Prager & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Reese & Bonn, Ltd., London, E.; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E. **Hosiery:** H. Allsop & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; F. J. Bamkin & Sons, Nottingham; Barrie & Kersel, Hawick; H. Bates & Co., Ltd., Wigston, Leicester; A. Baum, Ltd., Leicester; Bedford Bros., Hinckley; G. Bedford & Son, Hinckley; T. Billson & Sons,

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Ltd., Leicester; Bird & Yeomans, Hinckley; Blackrock Hosiery Co., Ltd., Blackrock, Co. Dublin; Bolesworth & Jennings, Hinckley; G. Brett & Co., Ltd., Belper; S. Brocklehurst, Hinckley; J. D. Broughton & Sons, Ltd., Wigston; E. W. Bryan, Leicester; W. Buckler & Co., Ltd., Leicester; F. Caldwell & Co., Ltd., Loughborough; J. F. Carnall & Co., Leicester; J. Clarke & Co. (Arnold), Ltd., Nottingham; A. Clay & Co., Kegworth, Derby; H. E. Cole & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Cook & Hurst, Ltd., Wigston, Leicester; Cooke and Cook, Ltd., Loughborough; Cooper & Roe, Ltd., Nottingham; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Huthwaite; N. Corah & Sons, Leicester; W. Coup, Nottingham; W. L. Cumming, Norfolk; A. Cunningham, Ltd., Irvine, N.B.; R. Currie & Son, Selkirk; S. Davis & Sons, Derby and Hinckley; Derwent Hosiery Co., Ltd., Belper; Excel Manufacturing Co., Leicester; F. R. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., Consett; Fleming, Reid & Co., Ltd., Greenock; A. Foister, Leicester; M. C. Foister, Leicester; Fraser, Frasers & Co., Kilmarnock; Freeman & West, Syston, Leicester; W. T. Garton, Leicester; W. Gibson & Son, Ltd., Nottingham; J. Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Leicester; J. G. Glover & Co., Wigston, Leicester; H. E. Godkin & Co., Ltd., Loughborough; C. E. Gosling, Leicester; J. H. Greenwood, Hanley; J. Haines & Co., Leicester; Hall & Earl, Leicester; Hanford & Miller, Loughborough; F. W. Harmer & Co., Norwich; Hawick Hosiery Co., Ltd., Hawick; J. Hearth & Co., Leicester; A. E. Hill, Wigston, Leicester; W. & H. Howe, Leicester; Irvine & Co. (Derry), Ltd., Londonderry; Kelsey & Co., Ltd., Leicester; A. Kemp, Leicester; Kilgour & Walker, Ltd., Aberdeen; Kirkby-in-Ashfield Manufacturers, Ltd., East Kirkby; A. Knight & Co., Nottingham; Knitto Underwear Co., Ltd., Nottingham; J. Lawler, Bray; Lawrie & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Leicester Knitting Co., Ltd., Leicester; J. B. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham; Long Eaton Manufacturing Co., Nottingham; R. H. Lowe & Co., Manchester; D. Macrae & Sons, Stewarton; Manx Industries Association, Ltd., Douglas; T. Maxfield & Son, Earl Shilton; Midland Shawl and Hosiery Co., Ltd., Nottingham; C. J. Miles & Co., Leicester; Miller & Cooke, Ltd., St. Albans; Moore, Eady & Murcott-Goode, Ltd., Leicester; J. & R. Morley, Nottingham and Leicester; T. Morley & Son, Leicester; R. W. Myhill & Co., Leicester; Newly, Groves & Meakin, Ltd., Leicester; Norton & Bradbury, Earl Shilton; H. Orton & Co., Ltd., Blaby, Leicester; G. Padmore, Leicester; G. Peck, Leicester; C. Pegg & Co., Ltd., Leicester; J. Pick & Sons, Leicester; Pool, Lorrimer & Tabberer, Leicester; Price & Son, Neath; W. Raven & Co., Ltd., Leicester; J. S. Rice & Co., Leicester; H. J. Riddlestone & Co., Leicester; B. Russell & Sons, Leicester; St. Maries of the Isle Convent, Cork; Salmon & Welch, Ltd., Leicester; Scarborough War Industry, Scarborough; Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Glasgow; Simpkin, Son & Emery, Hinckley; C. Smith Bros., Leicester; S. Smith, Leicester; Strathclyde Hosiery Co., Ltd., Glasgow; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; C. & F. Sudbury, Ltd., Nottingham; F. & E. Tarratt, Leicester; S. Taylor & Co., Hucknall; Thomas & Hart, Ltd., Leicester; Toller & Lankester, Leicester; J. Toon & Co., Earl Shilton; J. Toon & Sons, Earl Shilton; Towle & Co., Loughborough; L. O. Trivett, Ltd., Nottingham; Two Steeples, Ltd., Wigston, Leicester; W. Tyler, Sons & Co., Leicester; V. C. L. Hosiery Co., Belfast; R. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Watson & Murdock, Ltd., Leicester; Wellington & Co., Bulwell; West Lothian Hosiery Factory, Ltd., Bathgate; Woodford & Wormleighton, Leicester; Wooding & Teasdale, Leicester; Wynne & Sons, Leicester. **Knives, Clasp:** J. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Turner & Co., Sheffield. **Knives and Forks, Table:** Atkinson & Bros., Ltd., Sheffield; W. & S. Butcher, Ltd., Sheffield; F. Greaves & Sons, Sheffield; Harrison, Fisher & Co., Sheffield; Maxfield & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield; Nixon & Winterbottom, Sheffield; J. H. Potter, Sheffield; W. Saynor, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Wain, Sheffield; Wall, Kay & Sons, Sheffield; Wheatley Bros., Ltd., Sheffield. **Lamps, Oil, and Parts:** Parkinson & W. B. Cowan, Ltd., Birmingham; Reform Lighting Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Sherwoods, Ltd., Birmingham. **Locks, Pad, &c.:** H. T. Appleby, Wolverhampton; A. Marston, Willenhall; J. Parkes & Sons, Willenhall; W. Read & Co., Wolverhampton; J. Smith & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton; H. Squires & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton. **Medicines:** Proctor, Johnson & Co., Manchester. **Methylated Spirit:** W. T. Alexander, Manchester; Bellingham & Co., Ltd., London, E.; B. Biggs & Co., Ltd., London, E.; S. Bowley & Son, London, S.W.; Bristol Distilling Co., Ltd., Bristol; J. Burrough, Ltd., London, S.E.; Jones & Co., London, E.; J. & D. McNair & Co., Glasgow; Prestons Liverpool Distillery Co., Liverpool; Sutton, Carden & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Waters & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. **Motors, &c.:** E. Brook, Ltd., London, E.C.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham. **Nails, &c.:** Harrison & Cook, Birmingham; Kings Norton Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; G. Skelton & Son, Birmingham; Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester. **Oils:** W. B. Dick & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. & D. Hamilton, Ltd., Glasgow; Prices Co., Ltd., Belvedere, Kent; Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. **Paint, &c.:** L. Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Blyth, Heald & Langdale, Ltd., Hull; C. McNeal, Fenton, Staffs. **Pumps:** Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E. **Puttees:** Astrachans, Ltd., Bradford; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som.; T. & J. Tinker, Holmfirth, Yorks. **Ranges, Stoves, &c.:** Callendar Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk; Camelon Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk; Carmuir Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk, N.B.; Carron Co., Carron, N.B.; Dobie, Forbes & Co., Larbert, N.B.; Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk; Forth & Clyde & Sunnyside Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk; Gillespies, Ltd., Bonny-

War Office—continued.

bridge; Grangemouth Iron Co., Falkirk; Lane & Girvan, Bonnybridge, N.B.; McDowall, Stevens & Co., Ltd., Falkirk; R. & A. Main, Ltd., Falkirk; W. H. Micklethwait & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; O'Brien, Thomas & Co., Rotherham; Park Foundry Co., Ltd., Belper; Scottish Central Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk; Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge, N.B.; Summerford Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk; Watson, Gow & Co., Ltd., Falkirk; G. Wright, Ltd., Rotherham.—**Razors:** J. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; A. H. Bisby & Co., Sheffield; Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield; S. Pearson & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; J. Watts, Sheffield.—**Ribbon, Silk:** Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek; J. & T. P. Caldicott, Coventry; R. V. Caldicott, Ltd., Coventry; J. & J. Cash, Ltd., Coventry; Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., Coventry; W. Franklin & Sons, Ltd., Coventry; G. Kenning & Son, London, E.C.; H. Slingsby, Ltd., Nuneaton; H. Spencer & Co., Coventry.—**Rivets, Copper:** Baxters' Bolt, Screw & Rivet Works, Birmingham; Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Rope, Manila, &c.:** Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; Jackson, McConnan & Temple, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Ropes:** Gladholm & Robson, Ltd., Sunderland; J. Hawley & Co., Ltd., Walsall; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.; Perkins & Co., Walsall; Wolverhampton Rope & Twine Co., Wolverhampton; J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Rugs, Motor:** Debenham & Co., London, W.—**Sewings:** J. Dewhurst & Sons, Ltd., Skipton, Yorks; Leek Silk Twist Manufacturing Society, Ltd., Leek.—**Sheets, Roofing, &c.:** J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., Chester.—**Shirts, &c., Flannel:** Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Hogg & Mitchell, Manchester; Lewis, Williams & Co., London, E.C.; Noveltys, Ltd., London, E.C.; Roberts, Francis & Co., London, E.C.; Salisbury Manufacturing Co., London, E.—**Shoes, Horse:** E. Baker (Lye), Ltd., Lye; P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow; Vaughan Bros., Willenhall.—**Soap:** W. Gossage & Sons, Ltd., Widnes; Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight; E. Morton & Co., London, E.C.; Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Steelwork, Constructional:** Burton Constructional Engineering Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—**Surgical Appliances & Instruments:** G. Moore, Redditch; E. Shrimpton & Felcher, Redditch.—**Tape, Puttee, &c.:** J. Bonas & Son, Derby; M. Bond & Co., Ashbourne, Derby; J. Bowmer, Wirksworth; J. & N. Eastwood, Manchester; J. N. Hardy & Son, Manchester; H. Lilley & Sons, Derby; J. & N. Phillips & Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; J. Taverner & Sons, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—**Tarpauling:** Spalding & Valentine, Ltd., Lochee.—**Tents:** J. A. Cooper, Bedminster, Bristol; Cranfield & Carter, Burnham-on-Crouch; H. & T. C. Godfrey, Chelmsford; Gowen & Co., Tollesbury; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.; P. Smith & Co., London, E.—**Tinware:** Froggatt & Taylor, Ltd., Bilston.—**Tools:** Alldays & Onions Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Brooks (Lye), Ltd., Stourbridge; Fleming & Co., Glasgow; W. Gilpin Senior & Co., Ltd., Cannock.—**Towels:** Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Manchester; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; W. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast; J. Gunning & Son, Ltd., Belfast; J. Lambert & Co., Ltd., Auchtermuchty, N.B.; Lochleven Linen Co., Kinross; H. Matier & Co., Ltd., Belfast; J. Matthewson & Son, Dunfermline; D. M. Stenhouse, Cupar, N.B.; W. Thomson & Son, Strathmiglo, Fife; R. Usher & Co., Ltd., Drogheda.—**Transformers:** British Electric Transformer Co., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Tubes, Steel:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Varnish, &c.:** Davies Bros., Ltd., London, N.E.—**Webbing:** F. S. Sandeman & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.—**Woodware, Miscellaneous:** W. H. Thomas & Sons, Ltd., Oswestry.—**Works Service:** Maintenance of W.D. Buildings: G. Browning, Canterbury; Garrat & Son, London, S.W. Miscellaneous: Dargue, Griffiths & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; T. O'Mahoney, Fermoy, Cork.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper of Various Descriptions: Cardboards: Y. Trotter & Son, Ltd., Churnside Bridge; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; A. M. Peebles & Son, Ltd., Whiteash, Lancs; Burnley Paper Works Co., Ltd., Burnley; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik, N.B.; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; R. Fletcher & Son, Ltd., Manchester; Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Sunderland; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, nr. Bristol; Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Cullompton; Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland; C. T. Hook & Co., Ltd., Snodland, Kent; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; London Paper Mills, Ltd., Dartford; C. Marsden & Sons, Ltd., Tamworth; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; Albert E. Reed & Co., Ltd., Maidstone; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., High Wycombe; Spicer Bros., Ltd., Eynsford; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., Dover; J. Wild & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Smith & Young, London, E.C.; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury; Millington & Sons, Ltd., Tottenham, N.; J. Cropper & Co., Burnside Mills, Kendal; Hollingworth & Co., Maidstone; T. Chalmers & Co., Linlithgow; Westfield Paper Co., Bathgate; Colleys Patent, Ltd., Bermondsey; Hyde Manufacturing Co., Manchester; Smith, Stone & Knight, Ltd., Bristol; J. Baldwin & Sons, Birmingham; A. Pirie & Sons, Bucksburn; Messrs. Star Paper Co., Feniscowles; J. Brown & Co., Midlothian; Culter Mills, Aberdeen; R. Sommerville & Co., Taunton; Caldwell & Co., Inverkeithing, Fife; Packing Materials, Ltd., Manchester; G. Church & Co., Nunhead, S.E.; A. E. Mallandain, Willesden; P. & J. Arnold, Kilburn, N.W.; J. J. Griffin, Surrey; H. Band, Brentford; Thomson & Green, Bucks; Cookes Mineograph Co., London, E.C.; Nero, Ltd., Romford, Essex; T. Williamson & Co., Manchester; Esco, Ltd., Romford, Essex; Chapman & Co., Ltd., Balham.—**Printing, Ruling and Binding:** 5,000 Books: The Ship Binding Works, Saffron Hill, E.C. 2,000 Books; 5,000 Books; 5,000 Books: Kitcat, Ltd.,

H.M. Stationery Office—continued.

Hatton Garden, E.C. 500 Ledgers: Tee, Whiten & Mead, Ltd., London, S.E. 300 Ledgers; 20,000 Books: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks. 5,000 Copies; 5,000 Books; 10,000 Books: W. Clowes & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 9,000 Books; 4,000 Books: Leighton, Son & Hodge, Ltd., London, E.C. 6,000 Books: G. F. Tomkin, Leytonstone. 5,000 Pads: Drake, Driver & Leaver, Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 25,000 Books: R. Johnson & Son, Manchester. 10,000 Copies; 5,000 Books: Straker Son & Smith Bros., Ltd., London, E.C. 600 Books: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury. 600,000 Books: John Heywood, Manchester. 600,000 Books: Percy Bros., Manchester. 9,589 Manilla Indexes: Lameson Paradox Supply Co., Ltd., Canning Town. 10,000 Tickets: Henry Booth, Ltd., Hull. 5,000 Books; 9,000 Books; 10,000 Books; 2,500 Pamphlets: Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., Herne Hill, S.E. 70,000 Posters, J. Weiner, Ltd., Acton, W. 35,000 Posters; 45,000 Posters: Hill, Siffkin & Co., London, N. 19,000 Books; 7,000 Books; 12,500 Books: Suttley, Silverlock, Ltd., S.E. 10,000 Books: Dow & Lester, London, E.C. 20,000 Books; 5,000 Books; 2,000 Books; 5,000 Books; 50,000 Books; 5,000 Books: Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Reading. 5,000 Books: Kelly & Sons, Strand. 500,000 Labels; 100,000 Note Books; 5,000 Books; 100,000 Books; 1,000,000 Labels: J. Dickinson & Co., Hemel Hempstead, Herts. 500,000 Books: 21,000 Books: Hazell, Watson & Viney, Hatton Garden, E.C. 100,050 Cards: J. E. C. Potter, Lincolnshire. 1,000 Covers: J. Adams, Smithfield. 100,000 Note Books; 2,700,000 Forms; 1,000,000 Forms: J. Rissen, Ltd., Clerkenwell Green. 21,000,000 Labels: Kenrick & Jefferson, West Bromwich. 24,000 Books: R. Johnson & Sons, Manchester. 1,700,000 Forms: Howard & Jones, London, E.C. 12,000 Books; 160,000 Forms: F. Steel & Co., Stroud, Glos. 100,000 Books; 70,000 Books; 35,000 Books: Burrup, Mathieson & Sprague, Ltd., Southwark, S.E. 7,000 Books; 7,000 Books: Fenner, Appleton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. 6,000 Covers; 20,000 Pads: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C. 20,000 Pads: The Putney Press, Battersea. 2,600 Books: Straker & Son, & Smith Bros., Ltd., London, E.C. 3,600 Books; 3,000 Books; 250,000 Forms: Griffith & Sons, London, S.E. 1,000,000 Labels: Simpson Label Co., Edinburgh. 9,000 Books: Woolnough & Sons, Ltd., Ruston St., New North Road.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telegraphic: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Telephonic:** British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic:** British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Coating Brass Bodies with Lithoid:** New Lithoid, Ltd., Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham.—**Covers, Tyre:** David Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Ardwick, Manchester.—**Earpieces:** North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Lamps, Glow:** Siemens Bros. Dynamo Works, Ltd., London, E.—**Paper, Telegraph:** Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Puttees:** T. & J. Tinker, Holmfirth, Huddersfield.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Huts, Portable: T. W. Palmer & Co., Merton, S.W.—**Engineering Works:** East Greenwich, H.M. Fuel Research Station, Centrifugal Washers: Kirkham, Hullett & Chandler, Ltd., Strand, W.C. Flax Factories, Breakers: J. Mackie & Sons, Belfast; Fairbairn, Lawson, Combe, Barbour, Ltd., Leeds. Flax Productions, Parts required for additional Machines (Dutch Rollers, &c.): Fairbairn, Lawson, Combe, Barbour, Ltd., Leeds. Flax Production, Oil Engines: The Harland Engineering Co., Manchester. Glemsford Flax Factory, C.I. Flanged Water Supply Fittings: James Oakes & Co., London, E.C. Kingsway, G.E. Co.'s Building, Electric Wiring: Lund Bros. & Co., London, E.C. New County Hall, Heating of Carpenter's Shop, &c., in Basement: W. G. Cannon & Sons, Ltd., Southwark, S.E. Stationery Office, Shepherdess Walk and 1, Underwood Street, E.C., Heating Apparatus: Cannon & Hefford, Peckham, S.E.—**Furniture:** Bookcases: Frazer's Joinery Co., Ltd., Norwich. Chairs, small, wood-seated: Thomas Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe. Forms: Heggie & Aitchison, Edinburgh; Sharp Bros. & Knight, Burton-on-Trent. Pigeonhole-cases and Table Shelves: J. Wheeldon & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Presses, Flax: Shirliff Bros., Hampton Hill, Middlesex. Tables, Billiard: J. E. Jones, Ltd., Swansea. Tables, Folding: Duncan, Tucker & Sons, Ltd., Tottenham, N. Tables, Solid tops: T. Bradford & Co., Manchester; The Bennet Furnishing Co., Ltd., Peckham, S.E. Trays (Butler's) and Draught Screens: Inlaid Wood and Allied Arts Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W. Wardrobes and Dressing Chests: A. Younger, London, E.C.—**Miscellaneous:** Billiard Accessories: J. Nidd & Co., Kentish Town, N.W. Birmingham District, Supply of Engineering Labour in Daywork: Walker Bros., Birmingham. Bristol District, Supply of Engineering Labour in Daywork: The Colston Electrical Co., Bristol. Cardiff H.P.O. and Drill Hall, Temporary Christmas Fittings: Joseph Thomas & Son, Cardiff. Cushions, Squab: Rd. Jones & Co., Ltd., Chester. Edinburgh District, Supply of Engineering Labour in Daywork: Mackenzie & Moncur, Ltd., Edinburgh. Frames, W.I. Folding Wash-stands: Brown & Wood, Ltd., Ipswich. Glasgow District, Supply of Engineering Labour in Daywork: Bennett & Rutherford, Ltd., Glasgow. Linen: Wm. Lumsden & Son, Frenchie, Fife. Linoleum: Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., London, E.C.; The New Shepley Linoleum Co., Ltd., Guide Bridge, near Manchester. London

H.M. Office of Works—continued.

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

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

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

India Office, Store Department—continued.

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

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

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

PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

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