LABOUR GAZETTE

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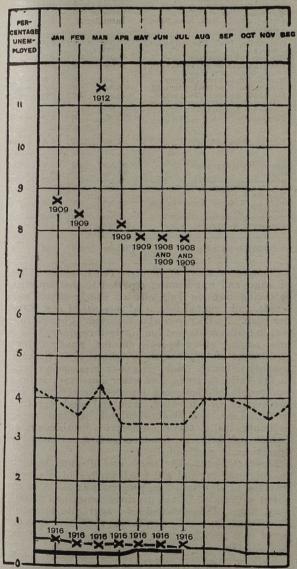
AUGUST, 1917.

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EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1907-16.



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 JULY.

The previous high level of employment was maintained in July, and much overtime was worked in many of the principal trades. There was some time lost on account of holidays, especially in Scotland. In Ireland there was some unemployment in certain trades.

Employment in coal mining was very good in most districts; there was some slackness in a few, especially in Scotland. It was still very good at iron mines and openworks, lead mines, and shale mines, and good at tin mines. At quarries employment was good on the whole except at slate quarries in North Wales and in building sandstone quarries.

Employment in the pig-iron industry was good; at iron and steel works it continued very good. The engineering and shipbuilding trades were extremely busy and much overtime was worked. There were increases in the numbers of tinplate and steel sheet mills at work, and in most of the other metal trades employment continued good.

In the cotton trade employment was fairly good on the whole in the spinning section, but only moderate in the weaving branch. In the woollen and worsted trades, firms on Government orders were busy, but there was organised short time on private work. In the linen industry employment continued fairly good in Scotland; in Ireland it was fair generally, but short time was still reported in the Belfast district.

In the hosiery trade employment was good, though the civilian trade was hampered by the restrictions on the supplies of yarn. It continued good in the jute, bleaching, calico printing, and dyeing trades, and fairly good in the silk and carpet trades. The plain net branch of the lace trade was well employed; in the curtain branch employment continued fair, but it was still bad in the fancy lace section.

In the leather trades employment was good on the whole; with fancy and morocco leather finishers, however, it was reported as quiet. In the boot and shoe trades it continued very good. In tailoring employment was good; in the mantle, costume, blouse and corset trades it was fairly good, and with retail dressmaking firms in London and in the shirt and collar trades it continued fair. In the silk hat trade employment showed some improvement; with felt hatters it was moderate.

Those remaining in the brick and building trades were generally well employed, though private building work (except maintenance and repairs) was still slack. With cement workers employment continued good. With coachbuilders, coopers, cabinet makers and upholsterers employment was good on the whole. In millsawing it was fairly good, and the miscellaneous woodworking trades were generally well employed. In the paper, printing and bookbinding trades employment continued good; in the glass and pottery trades it was also good generally. Employment in the food preparation trades continued good, except in the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery branch, where it was only fair owing to the restricted supply of sugar.

In agriculture the weather was favourable for the greater part of the month, and the shortage of labour

was largely met by the employment of soldiers and

Employment with dock labourers was fair in London and slack in Liverpool, Glasgow, ports on the East Coast, and in Ireland; at the other principal ports it was fairly good. Employment with fishermen continued fairly good. The supply of seamen and firemen for mercantile ships was about equal to the demand.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade.	Membership at end of July, 1917, exclusive of	at e	nployed nd of 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
	those serving with H.M. Forces	Num- ber.	Per- centage.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building*	73,301 117,390 22,423 292,130 76,856 42,978	821 14 66 455 317 58	1·1 0·0 0·3 0·2 0·4 0·1	- 0·4 + 0·1 	+ 0·2 - 0·3 + 0·2 - 0·1
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen and Worsted Other	80,208 7,745 63,663 47,675	1,567 1 97 309	2·0 0·0 0·2 0·6	- 0·1 + 0·1	+ 1·2 - 0·2 - 0·1 - 0·9 - 0·5
Woodworking Clothing:— Boot and Shoe Other Clothing Leather Glass Pottery Tobacco	28,607 52,071 25,179 3,642 646 15,262 2,118	35 14 35 5 7	0·4 0·1 0·1 1·0 0·0 0·3	 + 0·3 - 0·1	+ 0·1 1·2 0·9
Total	965,669	4,041	0.4	76 <u>11</u> 88	

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: MINING AND METAL TRADES.

m-1	Workpeople included	July,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Trade.	in the Returns for July, 1917.	1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Coal Mining	542,934 15,013 3,310	Days worked per week by mines. 5·20† 5·85 5·52†	Days 0.33 + 0.08 - 0.48	Days. - 0.53 - 0.05 - 0.23	
Pig Iron	28,000	Furnaces in Blast. 293	_ No. 4	+ No.	
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	18,700	Mills Working 292 Shifts Worked	+ 24	- 157	
Iron and Steel	115,020	(one week). 660,245	Per cent.	Per cent. + 4.9	

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

	Numb	er employ	yed.	Wages paid.			
Trade.	Week ended Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Linen Jute Hosiery Lace Other Textiles Bleaching, &c Total Textiles	138,273 19,985 30,954 35,706 13,198 17,758 8,374 14,175 23,904 302,327	Per cent 0'4 - 8'0 - 0'6 - 4'2 - 2'8 - 0'1 + 0'7 + 0'6 + 0'2 - 9'5 - 0'3 - 4'0 - 0'5 - 4'0 - 0'4 - 5'4		£ 175,844 27,394 36,812 32,843 17,075 20,793 11,076 15,471 48,360 385,668	Per cent. cent. + 3.5 + 1 + 0.9 + 8 + 0.1 + 12 + 2.5 + 2.0 + 20 + 2.1 + 2.1 + 2.1 + 2.1 + 2.4 + 8		
Boot and Shoe Shirt and Collar Ready-made Tailoring Printing & Bookbinding Pottery Glass Brick Cement Food Preparation	57,418 15,087 24,078 16,151 16,487 9,154 5,631 5,511 46,164	- 0.9 - 1.5 - 0.1 - 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.5 - 0.5 - 0.2 - 1.0 + 2.1	- 5·1 - 9·8 - 2·9 - 10·6 - 1·9 - 0·8 - 1·4 - 10·4 - 12·5	87,549 13,793 27,272 25,759 22,726 17,092 10,082 11,409 63,846	- 0·3 - 0·0 + 1·9 - 0·0 + 0·8 + 0·8 - 0·4 + 1·8 + 6·5	+10°2 + 3°1 +17°8 + 2°9 +16°3 + 8°1 +11°5 + 1°8 + 8°6	
Grand Total	498,008	- 0.2	- 6.1	665,196	+ 2.1	+ 8.7	

This percentage is based mainly on Returns relating to carpenters and plumbers.
 † Time was lost owing to holidays.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED" TRADES: (1) Workpeople insured under the National Insur

Trade.	Number Insured, exclusive of those	at e	ployed nd of 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in per centage Unem- ployed on a	
Tarion of to v	serving with H.M. Forces	Marmhan	Per- centage.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building	112,000 240,000 1,270,000 170,000 9,000	3,994 636 1,117 7,738 618 66 65	0.88 0.57 0.47 0.61 0.36 0.73 0.18	+ 0.01 + 0.04 + 0.12 - 0.04 + 0.02 + 0.03 + 0.01	- 0·10 + 0·20 + 0·21 + 0·11 - 0·00 + 0·11 + 0·00
Total Insured under Act of 1911	. 2,292,000	14,234	0.62		+ 0.0

(2) Workpeople insured under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916:

Trade.	Number Insured exclusive of		ployed nd of 1917.	Increase (+) or De crease (- in percent
maintenant Transfer all all agents	those serving with H.M. Forces	Number	Per- centage.	age Unem ployed or a month ago.
Metal Trades:— Iron and Steel Manufacture	156,000 17,000 23,000 25,000	447 30 87 177	0°29 0°18 0°38 0°71	+ 0.02 - 0.03 - 0.26 - 0.51
Brass Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc and other Metals	25,000 33,000	78 144	0.31	+ 0.03
Hardware and Hollow-ware Tools (excluding Machine Tools), Files, Saws, Implements, Cutlery	98,000 22,000	735 70	0.75 0.32	- 0.04 + 0.05
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery Needles, Plns, Typefounding, Dies, &c. Electrical, Scientific, Mathematical, Optical, Surgical Instruments, Appli-	12,000 9,000 53,000	22 19 337	0°18 0°21 0°64	- 0.05 + 0.02 + 0.05
ances and Apparatus Miscellaneous Metal	8,000	96	1.20	- 0.33
Total—Metals	481,000	2,242	0.47	- 0.04
Ammunition and Explosives	307,000 108,000 89,000 29,000	3,988 836 337 90	1·30 0·77 0·38 0·31	- 0·11 - 0·04 - 0·02 - 0 04
Sawmilling, Machined Woodwork and Wooden Cases†	75,000	917	1.22	- 0.15
Rubber and Manufactures thereof Other Insured Workpeople	51,000 200,000	456 2,113	0.89 1.06	- 0.33 - 0.02
Total Insured under Act of 1916	1,340,000	10,979	0.82	- 006

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The increases in rates of wages and war bonuses reported to the Department as taking effect in July affected nearly 400,000 workpeople, and resulted in a total increase of over £30,000 per week. No decreases were reported. Changes in the textile trades accounted for nearly three-quarters of the total number of workpeople affected, mainly owing to an increase of 10 per cent. to operatives in the cotton weaving industry. Many increases were again reported in the building trade, and other important bodies of workpeople affected were ironstone miners and blast furnacemen in Cleveland, iron and steel workers in South Wales and West Scotland, tinplate workers in South Wales, tailors, letterpress bookbinders, and french polishers in London, and furnishing trade operatives in Scotland.

Trade Disputes.—The number of disputes beginning in July was 48, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 45,425, as compared with 25,767 in the previous month and 34,520 in July, 1916. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 260,600 days, as compared with 192,700 days in June, 1917, and 118,000 days in July, 1916.

Employment Exchanges.—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Employment Exchanges for the five weeks ended 13th July, 1917, was 36,904, as compared with 35,098 in the previous four weeks and with 39,154 in the five weeks ended 14th July, 1916. The average weekly number of vacancies filled for the same periods was 28,822, 28,270 and 30,823 respectively.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

REPORTS OF COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

The reports of the Commission of Enquiry into Industrial Unrest have now been published. These reports are printed separately* for the eight divisions of enquiry, viz., No. 1, North Eastern area; No. 2, North Western area; No. 3, Yorkshire and East Midlands area; No. 4, West Midlands area; No. 5, London and South Eastern area; No. 6, South Western area; No. 7, Wales and Monmouthshire; No. 8,

Scotland.

The following is a summary of the reports, which was prepared by the Right Hon. G. N. Barnes, M.P., and addressed to the Prime Minister:—

1. Introductory.—The Commission of Enquiry into Industrial Unrest, which was appointed by you on the 12th June, has now completed its work. The Terms of Reference to the Commission were: "To enquire into and report upon the causes of industrial unrest and to make recommendations

causes of industrial unrest and to make recommendations to the Government at the earliest practicable date."... The number of meetings held by the eight Commissions has varied from ten to thirty in each case, and the number of witnesses who have given evidence to each Commission ranges from 100 to 200. Every effort has been made to carry out your instructions to the Commissioners that their report heald be issued within a period of one month. It has not your instructions to the Commissioners that their report should be issued within a period of one month. It has not, however, been found possible to carry out a full enquiry and submit a report in less than five weeks from the date of ap-pointment. Whilst the limitation of time has to some extent

pointment. Whilst the limitation of time has to some extent narrowed the scope of the enquiry, it has also operated as a stimulus to everyone concerned to carry out the work with the utmost despatch compatible with efficiency.

A comparison of the reports shows that there is a strong feeling of patriotism on the part of employers and employed throughout the country and they are determined to help the State in its present crisis. Feelings of a revolutionary character are not entertained by the bulk of the men. On the contrary, the majority of the workmen are sensible of the national ter are not entertained by the bulk of the men. On the contrary, the majority of the workmen are sensible of the national difficulties, especially in the period of trial and stress through which we are now passing. Whilst the eight reports agree as to the main causes of industrial unrest, important differences appear in the emphasis laid by the various Commissions upon

In order that the principal points of agreement and difference between the eight reports may be readily seen, I submit the following brief summary of the Commissioners' findings and recommendations:

(1) High food prices in relation to wages, and unequal distribution of food.

distribution of food.

(2) Restriction of personal freedom, and, in particular, the effects of the Munitions of War Acts. Workmen have been tied up to particular factories and have been unable to obtain wages in relation to their skill. In many cases the skilled man's wage is less than the wage of the unskilled. Too much centralisation in London is reported.

(3) Lack of confidence in the Government. This is due to the surrender of Trade Union customs and the feeling that promises as regards their restoration will not be kept. It has been emphasised by the omission to record changes of working conditions under Schedule II., Article 7 of the Munitions of War Act.

(4) Delay in settlement of disputes. In some instances ten

(4) Delay in settlement of disputes. In some instances ten weeks have elapsed without a settlement, and after a strike has taken place the matter has been put right within a few

(5) Operation of the Military Service Acts.

Lack of housing in certain areas.

Restrictions on liquor. This is marked in some areas.

Industrial fatigue.

(8) Industrial fatigue.
(9) Lack of proper organisation amongst the Unions.
(10) Lack of communal sense. This is noticeable in South Wales, where there has been a break-away from faith in Parliamentary representation.
(11) Inconsiderate treatment of women, whose wages are sometimes as low as 13s.
(12) Delay in granting pensions to soldiers, especially those in Class W Reserve.
(13) Raising of the limit of income tax exemption.
(14) The Workmen's Compensation Act. The maximum of \$1 weekly is now inadequate.

Universal Causes of Universal Food Prince and District the state of the state

Universal Causes of Unrest.-Food Prices and Distribution of Supplies.—All the Commissions put in the forefront, as the leading cause of unrest, the fact that the cost of living has increased disproportionately to the advance in wages, and that the distribution of food supplies is unequal. Commissioners are unanimous in regarding this as the most important of all causes of industrial unrest. Not only is it a portant of all causes of industrial unrest. Not only is it a leading cause of unrest in itself, but its existence in the minds of the workers colours many subsidiary causes, in regard to which, in themselves, there might have been no serious complaint; and the feeling exists in men's minds that sections of the community are profiting by the increased prices.

Operation of the Munitions of War Acts.—The operation of the Munitions of War Acts has undoubtedly been a serious cause of unrest, in particular the restriction upon a workman as regards the selection of his sphere of labour. If the leaving

certificate restriction is removed the leading cause of dissatisfaction under this heading will cease to exist. There will still remain, however, one element which is very important, because it projects itself into the after-war settlement. That is the complaint that sufficient attention is not being paid by employers to Article 7 of Schedule II. of the 1915 Act. Changes of working conditions, more especially the introduction of female labour, have been made without consultation with the

Operation of the Military Service Acts.—The reports show generally that the irritation occasioned by the withdrawal of the Trade Card Scheme within a few months of its initiation, and without any previous intimation, has now subsided. At the same time, much anxiety is occasioned by the working of the Schedule of Protected Occupations, and the great majority of the reports emphasise the importance of the greatest care being exercised in the issue of red and black cards respectively, and in the proper treatment of the sphicat by the local officials. being exercised in the issue of red and black cards respectively, and in the proper treatment of the subject by the local officials entrusted with recruiting.

All the reports refer in general terms to what is called the want of coordination between Council and the coordination and the coordination between Council and the coordination between Council and the coordination and the coordination between Council and the coordination are considered as the coordination and the coordination and the coordination and the coordination are considered as the coordination are considered as the coordination and the coordination are considered as the coordination are considered a

All the reports refer in general terms to what is called the want of co-ordination between Government departments dealing with labour; but probably much of what is said on this head may have been written under a misconception and without a clear understanding of Departmental administration. It seems hardly possible that any single department could during the war carry the whole of the immense problems of the Supply Departments which have bearing upon the control of labour. Apart from the suggestion that one central authority should be set up, the reports contain proposals for the formation of Apart from the suggestion that one central authority should be set up, the reports contain proposals for the formation of informal local boards to settle local disputes, or for the appointment of a local commissioner with technical knowledge to settle disputes other than those arising on questions of wages. A proposal which finds general favour is that workshop committees should be set up.

Acute, but not Universal, Causes of Unrest.—Causes of unrest which are reported as acute in certain districts, but are not universal, include:—

(1) The want of sufficient housing accommodation in congested areas—especially in Scotland, Wales, the North East, and certain parts of the North West and South West Areas.

(2) The liquor restrictions, which operate as a cause of unrest in some districts, but not in others. For example, in the West Midlands Area the need for a further supply of beer of an accordable quality is ungent and to some extent the

of an acceptable quality is urgent, and to some extent the same is true in London and Swansea; on the other hand, in

Scotland the subject was never mentioned.

(3) Industrial fatigue, which is not a universal cause of unrest. There is a general consensus of opinion that Sunday and overtime labour should be reduced to a minimum, that holidays should not be curtailed, and that the hours of work should not be such as to exclude opportunities for recreation and amusement and amusement.

Psychological Conditions.—The great majority of the causes of industrial unrest specified in the reports have their root in certain psychological conditions. Want of confidence is a fundamental cause, of which many of the causes given are merely manifestations. It shows itself in the feeling that there has been inequality of sacrifice, that the Government has broken solemn pledges, that the Trade Union officials are no longer to be relied upon, and that there is a weeful uncertainty as to the industrial future. The reports abound in instances of the prevailing feeling that pledges are no longer observed as they were in pre-war days. Allusions to "scraps of paper" are painfully numerous. Perhaps sufficient allowance has not been made for the difficulties which have beset all in authority through the ever-changing phases of industrial conditions owing to the war.

Special Local Causes .- It is noticeable that each of the Special Local Causes.—It is noticeable that each of the eight reports has an individual character and lays stress on one or other of the causes of unrest in varying degree. I feel it would be invidious to refer to individual reports, but I would draw attention to the marked contrast in the character of the reports submitted by the South-West and Wales Commissions respectively. The reports reflect a great many minor causes of unrest, which are local in character, but these are too numerous to specify in detail.

Relations of Employers and Employed.—The reports bear a striking testimony to the value of the proposals made in the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Reconstruction Committee, dealing with the Relations of Employers and Employed. This report was published whilst the Commissioners were sitting. Broadly speaking, the principles laid down appear to have met with general approval.

Recommendations of the Commissioners.—(1) Food Prices.—
There should be an immediate reduction in price, the increased price of food being borne to some extent by the Government, and a better system of distribution is required.

(2) Industrial Councils, &c.—The principle of the Whitley Report should be adopted; each trade should have constitution

(3) Changes with a view to further increase of output should be made the subject of an authoritative statement by the

Government.

(4) Labour should take part in the affairs of the community as partners, rather than as servants.

(5) The greatest publicity possible should be given to the abolition of Leaving Certificates.

(6) The Government should make a statement as to the variation of pledges already given.

^{*} Subject to revision.

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

^{*} As Cd. 8662-8669, which may be purchased, at prices varying from 1d. to 6d. of this Gazette.

(7) The £1 maximum under the Workmen's Compensation Act should be raised.

(8) Announcements should be made of policy as regards

(9) A system should be inaugurated whereby skilled supervisors and others on day rates should receive a bonus.

(10) Closer contact should be set up between employer and

employed.

(11) Pensions Committees should have a larger discretion in their treatment of men discharged from the Army.

(12) Agricultural wages in the Western Area, now as low as 14s. to 17s. a week, should be raised to 25s. a week.

(13) Coloured labour should not be employed in the ports.

(14) A higher taxation of wealth is urged by one Com-

In addition to the above recommendations, the recruiting In addition to the above recommendations, the recruiting system is universally regarded as requiring most careful handling. In some areas an increase in the supplies of alcoholic liquor is demanded. The co-ordination of Government Departments dealing with labour is reported as an urgent matter; and an appeal for increase of publicity and fuller explanations of Government proposals is made in several of the reports. Further, it is recommended that when an agreement has been drawn up between representatives of Employers' Federations and Trade Unions that agreement should be hinding on all in the trade concerned. It is also reprebe binding on all in the trade concerned. It is also represented that local arbitration tribunals for the settlement of local disputes on the spot could with advantage be set up.

The feeling in the minds of the workers that their condi-

tions of work and destinies are being determined by a distant authority over which they have no influence requires to be authority over which they have no influence requires to be taken into consideration, not only by the Government, but by the Unions themselves. Taken as a whole, the reports throw a flood of light upon the conditions of work and of life in the various divisions, and the information which they disclose would amply repay the trouble of perusal of the reports in detail and of a careful comparison one with another. In conclusion, Mr. Barnes desires "to draw attention to two parts the reports and the respective of the reports and the respective of the reports."

points—the practical unanimity of the reports, and the remarkable promptitude with which they have been compiled."

He observes that: "Had it not been for the whole-hearted co-operation of the Commissioners and their local secretaries, it would have been quite impossible for a comprehensive in-quiry into the intricate subject of industrial unrest to have been completed within the time allotted."

EXTENSION OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

The figures in the following Tables are based on returns made by employers to the Industrial (War Inquiries) Branch of the Board of Trade; they relate to employed persons only, excluding home workers, and the persons employed are classified according to the nature of the employer's business.

The position as regards the employment of females in April, 1917, is summed up in the following Table, which shows: (a) the expansion in the employment of women and girls since July, 1914; (b) the extent to which they are directly replacing males according to the returns made by the employers.

APRIL, 1917.

TABLE T

SUMMARY OF THE POSITION AS REGARDS THE EMPLOYMENT OF

Occupation.	Estimated Number of Females	Decrease Employ Females s	e (+) or (-) in the ment of ince July,	Direct Replacement of Men by Women.		
Drys do 16-idaya sa done di Soles di anderima al leon	employed in July, 1914.	Numbers.	Percentage of those employed in July, 1914.	Numbers.	Percentage of those employed in July, 1914.	
Industries* Governm't establishments† Agriculture in GreatBritain (Permanent Labour)		+ 453,000 + 198,000		438,000 187,000 32,000	20·1 8,926·0 40·3	
Transport: Finance and Banking Commerce Professions	19,000 9,500 496,000 67,500	+ 62,000 + 50,000 + 307,000 + 21,000	+ 526·2 + 61·9 + 31·2	64,000 48,000 308,000 20,000	338·7 505·5 62·0 29·4	
Hotels, Public Houses, Cinemas, Theatres, &c. Civil Service Local Government	176,000 66,000 198,000	+ 13,000 + 89,000 + 47,000	+ 134.9	35,000 83,000 41,000	19·8 126·5 20·7	
TOTALS	3,298,000	+1,240,000	+ 37.6	1,256,000	38.1	

Since the war about 1,240,000 additional females, or 37.6 per cent. of the numbers employed in July, 1914, have been drawn into the various occupations included in the Table above. This figure does not, however, represent the net increase in the number of women employed in all occupations, since casual agricultural labourers, domestic servants, and women employed in very small workshops and workrooms in the dressmaking trade are excluded, as well as women at work in military, naval, and Red Cross hospitals. Under the last head there has been an increase in the numbers of women employed equal to 36,000 full-time workers. On the other hand, the number of female casual labourers in agriculture. employed equal to 36,000 full-time workers. On the other hand, the number of female casual labourers in agriculture has fallen by 13,000 since July, 1914, owing to seasonal variations, whilst from small workshops and domestic service it is estimated that there has been a displacement of 300,000 women. Taking these figures together, the net result gives an increase of 963,000 women employed in occupations outside their own homes.

In the occupations enumerated in the Table there has been an expansion since January in the number of women employed of no less than 182,000, which is nearly double the increase that took place in the preceding quarter. This acceleration in the growth of women's employment has been felt in all the main groups.

the main groups.

In industrial occupations there has been an increase since January, 1917, of 54,000, compared with 29,000 in the preceding quarter. The metal trades alone accounted for 41,000 of the increase that took place between January and April, and the chemical trades for 8,000. There has, therefore, been a growth of only 5,000 in all other trades; but though this figure is small it points to a more satisfactory state of affairs than existed either in January or October, when there was an actual decrease in all industries other than the chemical and metal trades. The difference in this respect is largely attributable to the clothing trades, where the numbers of women employed fell by 17,000 between October and January, but only by 3,000 between January and April, presumably owing to seasonal causes. Indeed, it may be said that the greater rate of expansion in industry as a whole in the last. owing to seasonal causes. Indeed, it may be said that the greater rate of expansion in industry as a whole in the last, as compared with the previous quarter, is due less to an increase in the rate of growth in the expanding trades than to a check in the rate of decrease of the less prosperous trades. Thus in the textile trades, where there had been a decrease of 5,000 in the numbers employed between October, 1916, and January, 1917, in the last quarter the decrease was only 1,000. The total number of women employed in the textile trades is still 22,000 above the figure for July, 1914, although in the cotton industry alone there has been a decrease of 10,000 since the outbreak of war. The group of industries in which the employment of women declined most between January and April is the food, drink and tobacco trades, where the number of women employed has fallen by 8,000 since January, compared with a decrease of only 1,000 between October and January. This is largely due to the Position in the brewing industry.

Information has also been obtained as to the shortage of

women's labour in industrial and commercial occupations. The following Table shows for the main industrial groups the increase in the numbers of women employed in January and April combined, with the percentage of firms reporting a shortage of women's labour.

TABLE II.

Industry.	Estimated Number of Females	Decrease (-1914, in the	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) since July, 1914, in the Number of Females employed.		
	employed July, 1914.	Jan., 1917.	April, 1917.	Jan., 1917.	April, 1917.
Metal Trades Chemical Trades Traxtile Trades Clothing Trades Food Trades Paper and Printing Trades Wood Trades	170,000 40 000 863,000 620,000 196,000 147,500 44,000	+ 267,000 + 43,000 + 23,000 - 34,000 + 26,000 - 6,000 + 19,000	+ 308,000 + 51,000 + 22,000 - 37,000 + 18,000 - 7,000 + 24,000	5 4 42 23 7 22 7	4 5 38 23 5 17 5
All Industrial occupations (including some in trades not specified above)	2,184,000	+ 399,000	+ 453,000	11	9

This Table shows that there has been a distinct improvement This Table shows that there has been a distinct improvement in the supply of female labour for industry in relation to the demand, the percentage of firms reporting a shortage having fallen by 2 per cent. since October, whereas both in January and October there had been a slight increase over the preceding quarter. In the two previous articles on women's employment* it was pointed out that the shortage of female labour had increased even in the clothing and textile trades, where the numbers employed had decreased. Now the rate of where the numbers employed had decreased. Now the rate of decrease in these trades has been sharply checked, whilst the shortage in the textile trades has decreased, and that in the shortage in the textile trades has decreased, and that in our clothing trades has remained unaltered. It appears, therefore, that the decrease since January in the numbers employed in these trades, unlike the previous decreases, is due to a real check in the demand for labour, and is not to be explained by a transference of labour, which could have been employed.

in these trades, to munition factories or other occupations.

In commercial occupations the percentage of firms reporting a shortage of female labour has remained stationary during the last six months.

The actual increase in the number of women engaged in The actual increase in the number of women engaged in the various occupations is no guide to the number of women who are being employed to replace men. For example, it is common to find a firm, working with a reduced staff, replacing men with some of its existing female staff, without engaging fresh women, while, on the other hand, a firm with a pressure of work on hand may be employing a large number of extra women without using any of them as substitutes

August, 1917.

According to the returns received, about 1,256,000 women are directly replacing men, as is shown in detail in Table I. The largest number are to be found in industrial and commersial occupations. Compared, however, with the numbers usually employed, replacements has been most common in the case of Government establishments, the Civil

numbers usually employed, replacements has been most common in the case of Government establishments, the Civil Service, banking and finance, and transport.

In industrial occupations in every group of trades there has been an increase in the numbers of women reported by employers to be replacing men, the increase for all industries being 62,000 since January, against an increase of 58,000 in the preceding quarter, a difference of only 4,000 in the rate of increase of replacement in the two periods. In the metal and chemical trades, however, replacement seems to have received a considerable impetus, the numbers of replacing women having increased by 38,000 since January, against an increase of 25,000 between October and January. It appears, therefore, that in all other industries the growth of replacement has been less rapid in this than in the preceding quarter, despite the fact alluded to above that an actual decrease in the numbers of all women employed in these trades in the earlier period changed to an increase on the latter period.

EMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS. GERMANY.*

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

The month of June affords the same satisfactory picture of strenuous and unweakened activity as preceding months have done. In comparison with the corresponding month of 1916 employment during the period under review was at least at the same level, while in several cases increased outputs

were reported.

"In mining and smelting the activity of previous months was maintained; as compared with June, 1916, there was a further increase, though not everywhere to the same extent. The metal and engineering trades were employed to their utmost capacity. In certain branches of the electrical trades there was increased employment as compared with June, 1916. Similarly in the chemical trades there was also an increase over the corresponding month of last year, varying in degree in different places. Reports of varying character were received from the food and tobacco trades, some indicating increased and some decreased employment as some indicating increased and some decreased employment as compared with May. No change took place in employment in the building trades."

Returns from Trade Unions.—Returns relating to employment.

ment were furnished by 35 Trade Unions, the membership covered being 929,227. Of these 7,967, of 0.9 per cent., were out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 1.0 per cent. in the preceding month, and 2.5 per cent. in June, 1916.

Returns from Labour Exchanges .- Returns relating to the operations of Labour Exchanges during June show that in the case both of men and women the proportions of applica-tion for employment per 100 situations offered decreased in June in comparison with May, and to a greater extent as compared with June, 1916:—

	Applications for employment for every 100 situations vacant.			
	June,	May,	June,	
	1917.	1917.	1916.	
Men	47	53	80	
	86	96	158	

Returns from Sickness Insurance Societies .- Returns giving the situation of these societies on 1st July showed a decrease of 102,236 members, or 1'12 per cent., as compared with 1st June. In the case of female members there was a slight increase, amounting to 0'16 per cent., but in the case of males a decrease of 2'40 per cent.

HOLLAND.+

Employment in May.—Returns relating to employment in May were received by the Dutch Statistical Office from Trade Unions and municipal employment funds with a total insured membership of 114,847. The percentage of such members out of work during the month was 10.2, as compared with 11.5 in the preceding month and 5.1 in May, 1916.

Average Days Lost per Week per Member Unemployed. Group of Trades. May, April, May, May, April, May, 1917. 1917. 1916. All Unions paying Un-employment Benefit, and Municipal Un-employment Funds making Returns Do. do. excluding Diamond Workers 114,847 10.2 11.5 5.1 4.0 4.0 104.007 6.9 7.8 2.3 2.8 2.8 Working in diamonds. &c. 10,840 42.4 47.5 40.8 5.8 Printing, lithography, &c. 0.6 0.6 12,087 0.8 5.6 5.4 Building trades (including 1'4 21.897 3.4 2.0 4.8 4.8 roadmaking)
Metal, engineering and
shipbuilding
Textile ... 15,168 39 4.6 1.1 2.6 2.4 3.4 28·1 7·7 1·3 9·0 10,242 18,347 5,905 2,221 31·3 9·4 1·3 3·8 2.5 3.4 4.9 1.6

The comparison between May, 1917, and the previous month yields slightly different results when based upon data furnished by Trade Unions only (irrespective of whether they pay unemployment benefit or not), and when further limited to information received from Unions making returns for both months. On this basis the percentage of unemployment is found to be 94 in May, as compared with 108 in April.

Among the members of these Unions the average number of working days lost owing to unemployment was in May 6.2 per cent., and in April 7.0 per cent. of the total number of days that might have been worked in the respective the members of these Unions the average number

SWEDEN.

Employment, January-March, 1917.—The issue of Sociala Meddelanden (the Journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs) for May, 1917, gives the following particulars as to unemployment among members of Swedish Trade Unions at the beginning of January, February and March researchisely.

Unions.	Member- ship reporting	Percentage Unemployed on 1st of Month.			
	at March 1st, 1917.	January, 1917.	February, 1917.	March, 1917.	
All Unions making Returns	79,174	5-4	5-9	5.2	
PEINCIPAL UNIONS:— Stoneworkers Bricklayers and masons Painters Blastfurnacemen, &c. Foundrymen Tinplate workers, &c. Engineering operatives Textile workers Boot, shoe and leather workers Brewery workers Sawmill workers Woodworkers General workers and factory operatives (trades not distinguished)	1,442 1,499 1,206 6,454 2,894 1,469 25,983 1,285 1,524 1,595 5,061 5,215 10,322	15·7 16·6 22·0 0·4 0·2 6·7 1·2 0·1 0·3 2·1 4·9 3·0 17·6	14·0 58·4 34·7 0·4 0·5 7·5 1·4 1·3 0·6 6·4 2·7 6·7 13·3	11.0 51.2 43.1 0.3 1.9 11.6 1.4 1.9 3.6 3.4 2.7 8.6 9.7	

CANADA.*

"Employment continued very good in practically all branches of industry, the chief demand in manufacturing being in the metals group, where there was an active demand for skilled and unskilled labour. The Toronto Provincial Employment Bureau reported a demand for women munition workers, and woman help was also greatly in demand in canning and textile factories. While railway traffic continued active, no exceptional demand for labour was reported; there was some falling off in employment for 'long-shoremen at ocean ports, but on the lakes 'longshoremen and vessel hands were required. Metal mines in the Cobalt district and coal mines in Nova Scotia were in need of labour, but in the western districts employment was dull in both metal and coal mines owing to the continued idleness of collieries in the Crow's Nest Pass district. The building permits issued in June in 35 cities were heavier than in May, but showed some falling off from last year, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta being the only provinces with higher totals than in June, 1916. Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia cities showed smaller totals than in May. There was a fair demand for building tradesmen in some localities, and the Ontario Government Employment Bureau at Ottawa reported carpenters in demand for aviation camps. Lumbering continued active, with a demand for men in British Columbia districts. There was an active demand for agricultural workers, both men and women. The Provincial Employment Bureau at Toronto and Saskatoon reported a

*The Labour Gazette, July, 1917. Issued by the Canadian Department of Labour. Ottawa.

^{*} Including Controlled Firms, but excluding all kinds of Government

Including Arsenals, Dockyards and National Shell, Filling, and Projectile

tories. Estimated figures.

^{*} See Labour Gazette for Jan., 1917 (p. 7) and April, 1917 (p. 125).

Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 28th July, 1917.
 † Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau v
 The Hagne. au voor de Statistiek, 30th June, 1917.

brisk demand for farm help, and in British Columbia woman workers for fruit picking were required. In civie employment, reports from 14 cities for the first pay-roll period of two weeks in June'show an increase of about 4 per cent. in the number of workers temporarily employed, and an increase of nearly 29 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with the same period in May. The trend of wages continued upward."

LOCAL FOOD COMMITTEES.

THEIR CONSTITUTION AND DUTIES.

LORD RHONDDA, through the courtesy of the Local Government Board for England and Wales and of the Scottish Office for Scotland, has approached local authorities throughout Great Britain with a request for their co-operation in the work of food control, and has forwarded to them certain detailed information as to the method of control to be adopted. The authorities approached for England and Wales are, in London, the Common Council of the City and the Metropolitan Borough Councils; outside London, the Municipal Borough Councils and the Urban and Rural District Councils. Borough Councils and the Urban and Rural District Councils. The authorities for Scotland are (a) in each county a joint committee of the County Council and the Town Councils of those Burghs whose population in 1911 did not exceed 5,000, provided that the Town Council of any large Burgh may also join; and (b) in all other Burghs the Town Council. These authorities are asked to appoint Food Committees which will administer a new scheme of sugar distribution, continue the campaign for food economy, and, when their organisation is complete, deal with other foodstuffs, including bread and meat. They will also be asked, at an early date, to assume special responsibilities in regard to food prices. For all important foodstuffs the Food Controller will fix a general scale of prices based at each stage on the reasonable profits of scale of prices based at each stage on the reasonable profits of traders. The Committees will be entrusted with the enforcement of this scale, and will be asked to advise on any modifications of it that may be shown to be necessary in their

The Food Control Committees thus to be constituted will consist of not more than twelve members each, some of whom may be co-opted, and each Committee must include at least may be co-opted, and each Committee must include at least one woman and one representative of labour. Their necessary expenses will be a charge on the Exchequer; for, while free to delegate work as they think fit to sub-committees, they will need a special staff and will be put to other cost. It will be their first duty to safeguard the interests of consumers. Immediately the Local Committees are constituted they will proceed to register grocers and other retailers of sugar, and after 1st October no retailer who remains unregistered will be allowed to deal in sugar

be allowed to deal in sugar.

The public will not be called upon to take any steps until The public will not be called upon to take any steps until towards the end of September, when forms of application for sugar cards will be distributed by the postal authorities. These forms must be filled up by householders, and show the names, age, sex and occupation of all members of their households, and must be posted back to the Food Office not later than 5th October. In due course the householder will receive from the Food Office a household sugar card in response to his application. This card must be taken by the householder to the tradesman from whom he desires to buy his sugar. The tradesman will retain one part; the other he will stamp with his name, or sign, and this must buy his sugar. The tradesman will retain one part; the other he will stamp with his name, or sign, and this must be kept by the customer, who must be prepared at a later date to produce it on demand when making purchases. The grocer's own supplies will be authorised by the Local Food Control Office on the basis of the number of customers who have thus been registered by him. As the reorganisation of the method of sugar distribution throughout the trade must necessarily take a great deal of time, the scheme cannot become finally effective before 30th December.

It will be the retailer's duty, when the allowance is finally made regular, to see that no customer is supplied twice in one week. An easy check is suggested. He may number the cards deposited with him and keep them in order in a box; when the purchase for the week is made he will be able to transfer the card bearing the customer's number to a second box. There will be a check, too, upon any fraudulent person who, obtaining two forms of applica-

number to a second box. There will be a check, too, upon any fraudulent person who, obtaining two forms of application, may have given two addresses and deposited cardlists of consumers overhauled by clerks responsible for groups of streets. The penalties of fraud are a heavy fine and importions with two tradesmen; for the Committee will have its prisonment with hard labour. On the other hand, a retailer who can be shown to have unreasonably refused to supply sugar to a registered customer may be deprived of his certificate of registration and consequent street in the consequent of the consequent of

cate of registered customer may be deprived of his certificate of registration and consequent supplies.

The weekly allowance may vary as the national stocks vary.

A customer will not be compelled to take it, but if a week be missed there will be no claim to a double allowance in the week following. Arrangements will be made for the transfer of registration in the case of permanent removal to another district. another district

another district.

Caterers, residential institutions and manufacturers will all be subject to a similar control. Instead of cards, series of vouchers will be issued to these classes, giving them authority to buy sugar up to certain amounts during twenty-four weeks. Each voucher will cover a four weeks' supply. With certain modifications this arrangement will also apply to wholeselers.

COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD UNITED KINGDOM.

UNITED KINGDOM.

During the month of July the general level of retail prices of the principal articles of food showed a slight decline, mainly due to a substantial fall in potatoes, the average price of which on 1st August was about 1d. per 1b., as compared with nearly 13d. per 1b. for old crop potatoes, where available, a month earlier. The other articles included in the Returns which showed a drop in price were fish, margarine and cheese, the average decreases amounting to 3, 4 and 5 per cent. respectively. With fish and cheese the decline continued a downward movement in the previous month, but the fall in the price of margarine is especially noticeable, as that article has hitherto shown an uninterrupted series of increases since the autumn of last year.

Meat, flour, bread, tea, sugar, and milk all showed, on the whole, little change in price, though tea was subject to some fluctuation. Bacon, butter, and eggs were dearer on 1st August than a month earlier.

COMPARISON WITH A YEAR AGO.

As compared with 1st August, 1916, the retail prices of the principal articles of food showed an increase of about 28 per cent. The prices of margarine, flour, bread, and cheese were about 40 per cent. higher than a year ago. The remaining increases fell within a range of 20 to 35 per cent., with the exception of tea, which was dearer by 17 per cent. and of granulated sugar, which showed a rise of 11 per cent. Potatoes alone were cheaper than a year ago, to the extent of 18 per cent extent of 18 per cent.

COMPARISON WITH JULY, 1914.

Comparison with July, 1914.

The prices of the various cuts of meat covered by the Returns showed advances ranging from nearly 100 to over 190 per cent. in comparison with July, 1914, equivalent to average increases of 7½d. to 10½d. per lb., according to cut. Bacon was 83 per cent., or 9½d. per lb., dearer than in the pre-war month. The average price of bread was double, and that of flour more than double, the corresponding figure for July, 1914, the increase amounting to 5½d. per 4 lb. of bread and 11¾d. per 7 lb. of flour. Tea showed a rise of 75 per cent., about one-half of the advance being due to increased taxation. Granulated sugar has nearly trebled in price during the war, and part of the advance may be attributed to increased duty. Milk, butter, and margarine were 60 to 70 per cent. dearer than in July, 1914. Cheese was nearly double the pre-war price, and for fish and eggs average increases of, roundly, 120 per cent. were recorded. The smallest advance over the pre-war figures was in the price of potatoes, which averaged about 50 per cent., or 2½d. per 7 lb., above the level prevailing in July, 1914.

In the following Table is given a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 1st August in relation to the normal prices of July, 1914:—

						Increase from st August, 1	
Art	icle.				Large Towns (popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom,
Beef, British-					Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs			•••		98	96	97
Thin Flank			***		144	122	133
Beef, Chilled or Froze	n-			1000	40 ST 10 ST 10		
Ribs		***	33300		125	119	122
Thin Flank					170	145	157
Mutton, British-							
Legs					98	99	99
Breast		1000			152	128	140
Mutton, Frozen-	0/32			12500			
Town		000			142	129	136
Breast			200		200	183	191
Bacon (streaky)			-		87	80	83
Fish					136	102	119
Mone					104	114	109
Bread					105	97	101
Tea			1	2000	79	- 72	75
Sugar (granulated)					195	184	189
Mill-			***		61	59	60
Butter—	***		•••		01	00	00
Ulmonh					69	73	71
Salt	***		***	****	69	71	70
Channe			25.0		96	98	97
Managarina	***	***	***	***	69	64	67
Mara (freah)		***	***	•••	134	119	127
Dotatoon	***		***	***	51	53	52
rotatoes			***	***	- 01	93	34
ALL ABOVE AR'				ED (105	98	102

In arriving at the general percentage increase in the above Table the several articles are weighted in accordance with the proportionate expenditure on them in pre-war family budgets, no allowance being made for the economies resulting from changes in dietary which have been effected since the beginning of the war, especially in those families in which the total income has not been increased by advances in rates of wages, greater regularity of employment, increased output, or the working of overtime. As an illustration of possible economies in this direction, it may be stated that if eggs were omitted from the dietary, margarine substituted for were omitted from the dietary, margarine substituted for

butter, and the consumption of sugar and fish reduced to one-half of that prevailing before the war, the general percentage increase since July, 1914, instead of being 102,

August, 1917.

With reference to other items of expenditure, there have With reference to other items of expenditure, there have been substantial increases, except with regard to rents, but the average advance has not been so great as with food. The increase from July, 1914, to 1st August, 1917, in the cost of all the items ordinarily entering into working-class family expenditure, including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, &c., may be estimated at nearly 75 per cent., taking the same quantities and descriptions of the various items at each date and eliminating advances arising from increased terration.

ITALY.

During April retail food prices in Italy as a whole increased by 2.0 per cent. as compared with those of the preceding month, and were 63.9 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. The greatest increase during the month took place in the prices of beef and milk, which advanced by 6.9 and 4.9 per cent. respectively. These percentages are computed from index numbers published in the issue for 1st July of the Journal of the Italian Labour Department (Bollettino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro), and are based on returns from forty-three towns in Italy. They are set out in tabular form below

Article.					Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in April, 1917, as compared with		
						March, 1917.	July, 1914.
Wheat bread Wheat flour Macaroni, &c. Beef Bacon Olive oil Milk					:::	Per cent. - 03 - 04 + 30 + 69 - 06 + 15 + 49	Per cent. + 234 + 231 + 644 + 994 + 1224 + 810 + 311
A	LL	ARTICLES	сом	BINED		+ 2.0	+ 63.9

SWEDEN.*

At the prices prevailing in April, the cost of maintaining the standard pre-war budget of a typical Swedish house-hold in the matter of food, fuel and light represents an inrease of 3:1 per cent. upon the cost when based upon the prices prevailing in the preceding month, and of 75:3 per cent. over the cost in July, 1914. The "typical family" of the Swedish official statistician is one consisting of a man

the Swedish official statistician is one consisting of a man and wife and two children, and having an expenditure of about £111 per annum.

The above figures relate to the principal towns of Sweden taken together, but if the same budget be applied to Stockholm alone there is practically no change in the percentage increase, which is 3.1 per cent. as compared with March, 1914, and 75.4 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

VIENNA.

VIENNA.

The returns of retail food prices published in the official journal Warenpreisberichte being taken as a basis, it is calculated that the general level of such prices in the Austrian capital in May was 5 per cent. higher than in the preceding month. Lard was 46 per cent. dearer, bacon 20 per cent., and sugar nearly 1 per cent. Beef, on the other hand, fell in price by 10 per cent., and eggs by 9 per cent. The remaining articles shown in the Table below were reported as having undergone no change in price. As compared with July, 1914, the general level was 188 per cent. higher.

For all the articles comprised in the Table, except butter, margarine and eggs, the prices recorded are the official maxima fixed by law.

Article.	Increase (+) or Decre May, 1917, as c	ase (—) in Prices in compared with
	April, 1917.	July, 1914.
Reef Veal Pork Bacon Lard Milk Butter Margarine Flour, wheat Bread, rye Eggs Potatoes Sugar	Per cent, - 104 No change No change + 200 + 45*8 No change No change No change No change No change No change - 8*6 No change + 0*8	Per cent, + 282-2 + 173-3 + 232-2 + 500-0 + 636-8 + 80-7 + 255-6 + 500-0 + 179-1 + 68-8 + 357-1 No change + 37-1
ALL ABOVE ARTICLES (WEIGHTED PER- CENTAGE INCREASE)	+ 5.0	+ 188.3

No. 5 of 1917. Stockholm.

CANADA.*

The cost of food in Canada in June, measured by the weekly expenditure of a family, as computed from returns of retail prices in sixty towns in the Dominion, showed an increase amounting to 0.7 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and to 60.2 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

July, 1914. If the total family expenditure (on food, fuel, lighting, If the total family expenditure (on food, fuel, lighting, rent, &c.) be taken, the June figures show a rise of 10 per cent. as compared with the previous month and of 318 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. The difference in the extent of the rise since July, 1914, between food on the one hand and the total family expenditure on the other is due to the fact that while food, fuel and lighting have become dearer, there has been a reduction of 9.7 per cent. in house rent.

HOUSEHOLD COAL DISTRIBUTION IN LONDON AND VICINITY.

THE Board of Trade have issued the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, which applies to the City of London, the Metropolitan police area, and a number of adjacent parishes.

Subject to the provisions of this Order, no person shall, after 1st October next, sell, deliver, purchase or acquire for consumption in a dwelling-house or part thereof or flat or tenement, including any greenhouse, garage, outbuilding or other premises attached thereto or used in connection therewith, coal exceeding the quantities allowed in the following

1	Number of rooms occupie	d.		1s	Coal allowance from it October to 31st March. Per week.
-	Not more than	1			2 cwts.
	5 or 6		 		3 cwts.
					Per calendar month.
	7		 		1 ton.
	8		 		1 ton 3 cwts.
	9 or 10		 		1 ton 7 cwts.
	11 or 12		 		1 ton 10 cwts.
	13, 14 or 15		 		2 tons.
	More than 15		 		2 tons 10 cwts.

Sculleries not containing a copper heated by coal or a fireplace, bathrooms, halls, passages, landings, box-rooms, cellars, pantries, store-rooms and outbuildings are not to be counted as rooms.

For the period from 1st April to 30th September the allowance shall be at the rate of half that shown. Where coke is consumed, coke may be substituted for coal in the table in the proportion of 4 cwts. of coke for 3 cwts. of other coal, but not so as to increase the total allowance by more than 6 cwts. in any one month; and where anthracite is consumed, anthracite shall be substituted for coal in the Table in the proportion of 2 cwts. of anthracite for 3 cwts. of other coal. Separate quantities shall be allowed in respect of each separate household.

Coal allowances in excess of 2 cwts. will be reduced in the event of stocks of coal falling below a determined

level.

Additional allowances not exceeding 2 cwts. per week in respect of each separate household may be granted, where the absence of an additional fire or additional heating or cooking is shown to cause material hardship, on all or any of the following grounds: (1) The presence of aged and infirm persons, invalids or young children; (2) the occupation of separate rooms by lodgers; (3) the conduct of business in a dwelling-house or other building used in connection therewith; (4) the absence of any provision of gas, electricity or other means of heating or cooking; and (5) illness, but in this case the allowance shall be of a temporary character only in accordance with a medical certificate to be provided only in accordance with a medical certificate to be provided by the applicant.

The occupier of a dwelling-house or part thereof or flat

The occupier of a dwelling-house or part thereof or flat or tenement exceeding twelve rooms, not counting those mentioned above, or the occupier of any building not used or only partly used as a dwelling-house or dwelling-houses, may apply to the Controller to be assessed individually, having regard to his special requirements.

A consumer requiring no more than 2 cwts. of coal or 3 cwts. of coke in the week can purchase these quantities weekly without any formality of any kind. A householder requiring no more than the allowance of coal provided by the scale set out above has only to fill up a simple requisition form, to be obtained of his usual coal merchant, and to leave it with him again when filled up. He may then order his coal as he requires it without any further formality except that his orders must be in writing, provided always that the requisition is correctly and properly filled up. Only consumers requiring special allowances of coal or calling for special assessment will be troubled with inquiries in ordinary course, and may experience delay in inquiries in ordinary course, and may experience delay in obtaining the necessary certificate for their supplies. Every regular coal merchant will help them in carrying the

^{*} The Labour Gazette, July, 1917. Issued by the Canadian Department of Labour. Ottawa.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING JULY.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during July was very good in most districts; there was some slackness in a few, especially in Scotland. There was a decrease of 1,701 (or 0'3 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed at collieries making returns compared with the previous month, and an increase of 19,586 (or 3'7 per cent.) on a year ago.

Of the 542,934 workpeople included in the returns for July, 218,658 (or 40'3 per cent.) were employed at pits working twelve days* during the fortnight to which the returns relate, while a further 151,394 (or 27'9 per cent.) were employed at pits working eleven but less than twelve days.

District.	No. of Work-people employed in July, 1917, at the			Dec. (July,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1917, on a	
	Collieries included in the Table.	21st July, 1917.	23rd June, 1917.	22nd July, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES. Northumberland Durham Cumberland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire Nottingham and Leicester Staffordshire Warwick, Worcester, and Salop Gloucester and Somerset North Wales	38,301 91,672 7,913 61,288 26,049 52,068 35,080 32,949 27,319 8,274 5,723 9,402	Days. 4.05 4.05 5.63 5.90 5.86 5.62 5.75 5.69 5.63 5.88	Days, 5.08 5.03 5.97 5.89 5.85 5.87 5.67 5.91 5.85	Days, 549 5.50 5.85 5.81 5.77 5.87 5.87 5.82 5.96	Days 1 '03 - 0 '08 - 0 '34 + 0 '01 + 0 '01 - 0 '27 - 0 '02 + 0 '02 - 0 '28 + 0 '03 - 0 '78 - 0 '08	Days 1'44 - 0'55 - 0'22 + 0'09 + 0'09 - 0'10 - 0'12 - 0'02 - 0'24 + 0'06 - 0'66 - 0'04
South Wales and Mon ENGLAND AND WALES	99,061	5:43	5.61	5.76	- 0.58 - 0.51	- 0.26 - 0.26
SCOTLAND, West Scotland The Lothians Fife	20,228 2,348 25,256	3.60 3.85 2.57	4.91 5.31 4.42	5·44 5·45 5·50	- 1:31 - 1:46 - 1:85	- 1.84 - 1.60 - 2.93
SCOTLAND	47,832	3.01	4.67	5.48	- 1.60	- 2.41
UNITED KINGDOM	542,934	5-20†	5.23	5.73	- 0.33	- 0.23

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

Description of Coal,	No. of Work- people employed in July, 1917, at the	worked	number per week in Forti ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1917, on a		
	Collieries included in the Table.	21st July, 1917.	23rd June, 1917.	22nd July, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite	5,465 28,190 35,072 51,866 182,303 240,038	Days. 5:53 5:34 4:76 5:49 5:27 5:11	Days. 4·76 5·54 5·00 5·69 5·65 5·51	Days. 5·99 5·60 5·61 5·72 5·83 5·68	Days. + 0.77 - 0.20 - 0.24 - 0.20 - 0.38 - 0.40	Days, - 0'46 - 0'26 - 0'85 - 0'23 - 0'56 - 0'57
ALL DESCRIPTIONS	542,934	5·20†	5.23	5'73	- 0.33	- 0.23

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EXCEPT where affected by holidays, employment continued very good at iron, shale, and lead mines, and good at tin mines. In quarries employment was good on the whole, except in slate quarries in North Wales and in building sandstone quarries.

MINING

Iron.—Returns received for each of the three periods named below, relating to the same mines and open works in each

* The figures in this article and the following 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.

case, show that 15,013 workpeople were employed at mines included in these returns in July, 1917, an increase of 145 (or 10 per cent.) compared with June, and of 1,467 (or 108 per cent.) compared with a year ago.

	Work- people employed in July, 1917,	worke	number ed per we referred		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1917, on a	
District,	at Mines included in the Returns.	21st July, 1917.	23rd June, 1917.	22nd July, 1916.	Dec.(- July, 19) Month ago. Days. + 0.07 + 0.44 - 1.65 - 0.08	Year ago.
Cleveland Cumberland and Lanca- shire	6,405 4,852	Days. 6.02 5.94	Days. 5.95 5.50	Days. 5.84 5.93	+ 0.07	Days, + 0.18 + 0.01
Scotland Other Districts	685 3,071	3·90† 5·79	5.55 5.87	5°97 5°95		- 2·07 - 0·16
TOTAL	15,013	5.85	5.77	5.90	+ 0.08	- 0.05

Shale.—The returns received show that 3,310 workpeople were employed in the fortnight ended 21st July, 1917, at mines which worked on the average 5.52+ days per week, compared with 3,328 workpeople in June at mines which worked 6.00 days, and with 3,138 workpeople in July, 1916, at mines which worked 5.75 days per week.

Tin.—Men remaining in the industry continued fully employed.

employed.

Lead.—Lead miners were still very busy in Weardale and Flintshire.

QUARRYING. SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

				Number	Average weekly num-		
		_		July,	Inc. (+)or	Dec.(-) on a	ber of days worked by quarries in fortnight
				1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	ended 21st July, 1917.
Limestone Sandstone Granite Slate Basalt Whinstone			 ::	6,658 1,409 2,587 2,359 1,204 997	Per cent, + 0.8 - 0.8 - 0.9 - 0.5 - 0.5 + 0.4	Per cent, - 1.0 - 35.7 - 18.8 - 31.0 - 12.9 - 13.8	5.80 5.79 5.84 5.95 5.41 5.35
TOTAL	•••		 •••	15,214	+ 0.0	- 15.8	5.77

Limestone.—Employment continued good in the principal

districts, showing little change on the previous month.

Granite (Road Material, Setts, &c.).—Employment was fairly good in Cornwall and Devon and in the Aberdeen district; elsewhere it was good on the whole.

Slate.—Employment was quiet in North Wales, and good in Cornwall.

Sandstone.—In building stone quarries employment was slack in many centres, but in grindstone, paving stone, &c., quarries it was good generally.

Basalt and Whinstone (Road Material).—Employment was on the whole fairly good in basalt and good in whinstone quarries

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good. Shortages of labour and of materials were again reported.

District.	Number of the Retur	Furnaces, ns, in Blas	included in t at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1917, on a		
District.	July, 1917.	June, 1917.	July, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Cleveland	777 34 13 32 29 30 12 5	78 34 13 32 27 30 12 5	70 33 11 26 28 30 11 5	- 1 + 2 	+ 7 + 1 + 2 + 6 + 1	
ENGLAND AND WALES	232	231	214	+ 1	+ 18	
SOOTLAND	61	66	62	- 5	- 1	
TOTAL	293	297	276	- 4	+ 17	

See note * in previous column.

† Time was lost on account of holidays

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued very good and showed little change from the previous month in England and Wales, but there was a decline in Scotland; the decline, however, was largely due to time lost on account of holidays. It was better than a year ago. Shortage of labour continued to be reported from every district.

According to returns relating to 115,020 workpeople the number of shifts worked during the week ended 21st July, 1917, was 660,245, showing a decrease of 12,085 (or 1.8 per cent.) as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 30,959 (or 4.9 per cent.) on a year ago.

	empl	of Workp oyed by cing retu	firms	Aggregate number of Shifts worked,			
-	Week ended 21st	ended compared with a		Week ended 21st	Inc. (Dec. (comp	-) as	
	July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melting Fur-	11,433	Per cent. - 3.2	Per cent. + 8·2	67,556	Per cent.	Per cent. + 7.8	
naces Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters	621 1,948 6,669	+ 0·3 - 1·8 - 9·2	- 1·1 + 26·2	3,559 10,792 34,834	+ 0.2 - 3.6 - 9.7	- 2·9 + 28·7 + 1·1	
Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding	31,069 5,553 16,752	- 2·9 + 2·6 - 0·1	+ 2·1 + 16·1 - 0·4	168,714 31,971 99,999	- 3·8 + 3·2 - 0·1	+ 2·8 + 16·2 - 7·6	
Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	15,851 25,124	+ 0.4 - 0.2	+ 12.3	92,680 150,140	+ 0.4	+ 12.6 + 8.8	
TOTAL	115,020	- 1.6	+ 5.9	660,245	<u> </u>	+ 4.9	
DISTRICTS, Northumberland & Durham Cleveland	13,534 11,325 31,191 3,786 9,398	+ 1·1 - 0·3 + 1·6 - + 1·4	+ 9·9 + 7·1 + 9·1 + 0·7 + 13·3	77,105 66,126 183,268 20,991 52,394	+ 1.5 - 1.5 + 1.8 + 0.4 + 1.5	+ 10·1 + 7·3 + 4·7 - 0·2 + 13·1	
Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	8,868 5,117 14,045	+ 0.6 - 0.0 + 0.8	+ 4·2 + 3·7 + 7·5	48,875 29,207 78,143	- 0·1 + 0·3 + 0·4	+ 4.9 + 4.5 + 7.5	
TOTAL, England & Wales	97,264 17,756	+ 0.9	+ 8.0	556,109 104,136	+ 0.8	+ 6.7	
TOTAL	115,020	- 1.6	+ 5.9	660,245	- 1.8	+ 4.9	

ENGINEERING TRADES.

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

Trade Unions with 292,130 members (mostly in skilled occupations) reported 0.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, compared with 0.1 per cent. in each of the previous five months, and with 0.2 per cent. a year ago.

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

Division.	Number	Une	centage mployr s lodge	nent	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1917, on a	
	Insured.	27th July, 1917.	29th June, 1917.	28th July, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands West Midlands Scoth-Western Wales Scotland Ireland North-Western Ireland	157,736 109,711 229,109 155,074 80,538 171,241 87,433 48,922 26,174 179,780 24,475	1·09 0·26 0·80 0·50 0·43 0·37 0·66 0·44 0·24 0·39 2·43	1·21 0·26 0·80 0·67 0·40 0·37 0·51 0·45 0·50 0·45 2·41	0-93 0-26 0-57 0-23 0-36 0-47 0-43 0-34 0-14 0-20 1-41	- 0·12 - 0·17 + 0·03 + 0·15 - 0·01 - 0·26 - 0·06 + 0·02	+ 0·16 + 0·23 + 0·27 + 0·07 - 0·10 + 0·23 + 0·10 + 0·23 + 0·10 + 0·10 + 0·10 + 1·02
UNITED KINGDOM	1,270,193	0.61	0.65	0.45	- 0.04	+ 0.16

The general state of employment as described above applied, with few exceptions, to all districts and to all occupations. Certain branches of the textile engineering trade, however, were not very well employed, and a little short time was still reported in this trade.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

WORK continued at high pressure, with overtime in operation

Trade Unions of iron and steel shipbuilders and shipwrights with 76,856 members reported 0.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, compared with 0.4 per cent. in May and June, 1917, and with 0.2 per cent. in July, 1916.

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

Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at July, 1917, on a 29th June, 1917. Month ago. 0.85 0.18 0.20 0.25 0.31 0.20 0.33 0.31 0.72 0.12 1.67 UNITED KINGDOM ... 239,885 0.47 0.35 0.25 + 0.12 + 0.22

The principal exceptions to the general state of employment, or changes as compared with a month ago and a year ago, were as follows: With shipjoiners on the Tyne employment remained only fair, and showed a decline compared with a year ago. On repair work at Hartlepool employment was fair with shipbuilders and moderate with joiners. At Cardiff, Barry and Swansea it continued only fair. At Belfast employment was reported as slack and worse than a month ago with joiners, and fair and worse than a month ago with joiners, and fair and worse than a month ago with painters. At Hull and Dundee employment was reported as better than a year ago.

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADE.

The following Table shows the number of tinplate and steel sheet mills in operation at the end of July, 1917, at the works covered by the returns:—

Works. Tinplate Steel Sheet TOTAL	Numbe	er of Works	open.	Number of Mills in operation.				
	At end of Dec. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	July, 1917.	Month ago.*	Year ago.	July, 1917.	Month ago.*	Year ago.		
	73 11	+ 4 + 1	- 2 - 1	235 57	+ 22 + 2	- 142 - 15		
TOTAL	84	+ 5	- 3	292	+ 24	- 157		

TINPLATE.

The number of mills working at the end of July showed an increase of 22 compared with June, 1917, but a decrease of 142 compared with a year ago. Difficulties of transport were reported.

STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEETS.

The number of mills working at the end of July showed an increase of 2 compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 15 on a year ago. Short time, owing to the shortage of steel, was reported.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in the principal groups of trades,

EMPLOYMENT continued good in the principal groups of trades, and showed little change from a month ago.

Trade Unions with 42,978 members had 0.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, the same percentage as for several months past, compared with 0.2 per cent. in July, 1916.

Brasswork.—Brassworkers were very busy, and a large amount of overtime continued to be worked.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment with nut and bolt makers was good at Birmingham, Smethwick and Darlaston, and very good at Blackheath and Halesowen. Shoe rivet and wire nail makers were still very busy at Birmingham.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—The Sheffield cutlery and file trades continued busy. With edge tool makers employment was good at Wednesbury, and fairly good at Birmingham. At Walsall it was good with bit and stirrup makers and fairly good with saddle and harness furniture makers.

makers.

Tubes.—Employment was good at Birmingham, Wednesbury, Landore, and Newport, Mon.

Chains, Anchors, &c.—At Cradley Heath employment was good with cable chain and anchor and shackle makers, and very good with block makers. It was fairly good with anvil and vice makers at Dudley, and good with axle and spring makers at Wednesbury.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment continued good generally, and much overtime was worked.

Wire.—Employment was fairly good, but was still hindered in some districts by a shortage of materials.

Locks, Hollow-ware, &c.—Employment was fair in the Wolverhampton and Willenhall lock trade. In the Midlands galvanised hollow-ware trade it continued very good. At

* Revised figure.

Wolverhampton it was good in the tin and enamelled hollowware and fairly good in the cast-iron hollow-ware trades.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment was fair on the whole for those remaining in the industry.

COTTON TRADE.

During July employment was fairly good on the whole in the spinning section and moderate in the weaving department. A scarcity of labour was reported by a large number of firms.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	W	orkpeople			Earnings.			
	Week ended 21st	ended (-) on a		Week ended 21st		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	July, 1917. M	Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1917.	Month*	Year* ago.		
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing	16,053 30,687 67,916 12,357 11,260	Per cent 1.3 - 0.4 - 0.3 + 0.3 - 0.2	Per cent 7.0 - 4.4 - 10.9 - 4.4 - 4.2	£ 19,411 38,623 83,959 19,129 14,722	Per cent 0.0 - 0.7 + 6.7 + 4.2 + 1.7	Per cent. + 3·2 + 3·6 - 1·7 + 6·7 + 2·9		
TOTAL	138,273	- 0.4	- 8:0	175,841	+ 3.5	+ 1.2		
DISTRICTS.					2-25-			
Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	5,921 9,465	+ 0.2 + 1.0	- 10·5 - 5·9	7,617 12,120	+ 6.3	- 1·8 + 4·9		
Oldham	11,892 21,506	- 0·7 - 0·8	- 6.7 - 4.3	17,213 24,141	+ 1.6	+ 6.3		
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsder and Todmorden	13,016	- 0.8	- 10.3	16,383	- 0.5	+ 1.5		
Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington	8,971 9,223 23,767	- 1.6 - 0.3 + 0.3	- 7.8 - 9.3 - 10.2	11,065 11,490 31,607	+ 2.9 + 6.8 + 7.3	+ 5·3 + 3·2 - 2·5		
and Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne	17,158	- 0.7	- 9.2	25,162	+ 4.5	+ 1.8		
and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	5,010 5,533 6,811	- 0.7 - 0.7 + 0.0	- 7.8 - 7.5 - 4.8	5,052 6,453 7,541	+ 1.8 + 1.7 + 1.2	- 0.4 + 2.0 + 1.0		
TOTAL	138,273	- 0.4	- 8.0	175,844	+ 3.5	+ 1.2		

In the Oldham district employment continued good in the spinning section and fairly good in the weaving department.

In the Bolton district about 20 per cent. of the machinery was idle, and employment was reported as fair with cardroom workers and spinners and as slack with weavers. In the Burnley district employment was fair with weavers, in Darwen it was slack; in all the principal weaving districts a considerable number of looms were idle, partly owing to the shortage of labour.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change compared with a month ago. The Returns showed that over 50 per cent. of the work-people were affected by the Wool (Restriction of Consumption) Order, and were working short time to the extent of about 10½ hours per week during the month. The supply of labour was not equal to the demand.

	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings.			
<u> </u>	Week				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.		
DEPARTMENTS. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	480 4,965 7,746 5,323 1,471	Per cent. + 1.5 - 2.1 + 0.6 - 1.0 - 0.5	Per cent. + 3.0 - 6.9 - 4.0 - 3.0 - 2.9	£ 712 7,091 9,350 8,156 2,085	Per cent. + 0.4 + 1.6 + 0.4 + 3.5	Per cent. + 14.3 + 2.3 + 8.3 + 12.1 + 11.3		
TOTAL	19,985	- 0.6	- 4.2	27,394	+ 09	+ 8.1		
DISTRICTS. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	2,979 2,155 1,756 2,102	- 0.9 - 0.9 - 0.0	- 2·9 - 3·8 - 6·4 - 3·8	4,865 3,067 2,764 3,053	+ 1.6 - 4.2 + 4.2 + 1.6	+ 8·2 + 7·2 + 7·6 + 8·3		
TOTAL, WEST RIDING Scotland Other Districts	8,992 4,855 6,138	- 0.5 - 0.5 - 1.0	- 4·0 - 2·5 - 5·8	13,749 6,404 7,241	+ 0.8 + 4.7 - 1.9	+ 7·9 + 15·6 + 2·7		
TOTAL	19,985	- 0.6	- 4.2	27,391	+ 0.9	+ 8.1		

^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by advances in rates of wages and war

WORSTED TRADE.

During July about 75 per cent. of the workpeople were affected by the short time order. The woolcombing branch is now also subject to restriction of hours since an amendment to the original Order dated 16th July prohibited the combing of merino wool, except under permit, on any Monday or Monday night. About half the firms making returns reported a shortage of labour ported a shortage of labour.

	W	orkpeop	le.	3	Earnings	
	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year*
DEPARTMENTS, Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	3,681 14,896 6,776 4,236 1,365	Per cent 1.9 - 0.2 - 0.8 - 1.2 - 0.6	Per cent 2·7 - 2·7 - 3·1 - 1·0 - 7·3	£ 6,202 13,835 8,790 6,499 1,486	Per cent 5.2 + 4.8 - 2.6 - 0.8 + 3.1	Per cent. + 15 8 + 14 1 + 5 7 + 18 1 + 2 7
TOTAL '	30,954	- 0.7	- 2.8	36,812	+ 0.1	+ 12.4
DISTRICTS, Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding	16,376 5,097 1,875 2,822 1,873	- 0.2 - 0.7 + 0.4 - 2.2 - 3.2	- 5·3 - 2·1 - 2·4 - 4·0 + 26·3	20,291 5,709 1,920 3,648 2,081	+ 0·1 + 2·3 + 3·4 - 5·1 + 4·7	+ 11·5 + 10·3 + 5·7 + 10·9 + 53·7
TOTAL, WEST RIDING Other Districts	28,043 2,911	- 0.7 - 1.1	- 2·8 - 3·1	33,649 3,163	+ 0.3	+ 12.8
TOTAL	30,954	- 0.7	- 2.8	36,812	+ 0.1	+ 12.4

HOSIERY TRADE.

In all the principal districts employment continued good, but in the civilian trade production was limited to some extent by the official restrictions on the supplies of yarn.

District.	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
	Week Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.	
Leicester Leicester Country District Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts	8,621 1,745 4,655 2,365 372	Per cent 0.6 - 1.1 + 0.1 + 0.8 - 2.4	Per cent 4.6 - 6.2 - 9.9 - 2.6 + 1.9	£ 10,956 1,951 4,831 2,718 337	Per cent. + 2·3 - 0·2 + 4·6 + 2·7 - 4·3	Per cent. + 10.6 + 6.7 + 5.8 + 9.5 + 19.9	
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	17,758	- 0.3	- 5.8	20,793	+ 2.5	+ 9.1	

JUTE TRADE.

In Dundee and the surrounding districts employment continued good and was quite up to the level of a year ago. The labour supply was not equal to the demand.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.		
DEPARTMENTS.	Week ended Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				(+) or (-) on a	
	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.
Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	3,112 3,640 4,660 1,786	Per cent. + 0.3 + 0.4 + 1.1 + 0.4	Per cent. + 2.0 + 0.2 + 1.5 - 6.0	£ 3,804 4,199 6,078 2,991	Per cent, + 2·0 + 1·4 + 1·6 + 3·6	Per cent. + 25.5 + 21.6 + 20.7 + 15.3
TOTAL	13,198	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	17,075	+ 2.0	+ 20.9

LINEN TRADE.

On the whole there was little change in this trade during the month. In Ireland employment generally was fair, but a considerable amount of short time was still reported, chiefly in the Belfast district. In Scotland employment was fairly good. The labour supply was insufficient in Scotland and in some parts of Ireland.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

		W	orkpeopl	le	Earnings,			
		Week ended 21st	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended 21st	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
		July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified		5,191 10,923 11,730 5,370 2,492	Per cent 06 - 0.4 + 0.2 - 0.3 + 0.6	Per cent. + 1·1 - 1·5 + 2·4 + 0·2 + 3·2	£ 4,483 8,447 11,107 6,495 2,311	Per cent. + 1.5 + 2.0 + 0.2 + 2.1 + 0.5	Per cent. + 31 3 + 29 1 + 24 4 + 19 6 + 26 1	
TOTAL	•••	35,706	- 0.1	+ 0.7	32,843	+ 1.2	+ 25.6	
DISTRICTS. Belfast Other places in Ireland		16,833 9.807	- 0.6 + 0.1	+ 1.4 + 5.1	15,079 8,485	+ 0.4 + 1.9	+ 30.9	
TOTAL IRELAND	•••	26,640	- 0.4	+ 2.7	23,564	+ 0.9	+ 30.7	
Fifeshire Other places in Scotland		3,652 5,060	+ 0.2	- 4·9 - 3·6	3,381 5,536	+ 0.3 + 2.6	+ 11.6 + 17.4	
TOTAL SCOTLAND	•••	8,712	+ 0.5	- 4.1	8,917	+ 1.7	+ 15.1	
England	***	354	+ 1.4	-14.5	362	+ 9.4	- 2.7	
UNITED KINGDOM	•••	35,706	- 0:1	+ 0.7	32,843	+ 1.2	+ 25.6	

SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and the supply of labour was not equal to the demand.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	M	Vorkpeop.	le.	-	Earnings	
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	21st July, 1917.	Month* ago.	Year* ago.
BRANCHES. Throwing	1,114 2,561 2,790 2,000	Per cent 1.2 - 0.5 + 0.3 - 0.5	Per cent, - 6.8 - 0.4 - 3.2 - 3.1	£ 650 2,965 2,628 2,116	Per cent 0.6 - 0.8 + 1.0 + 2.3	Per cent. + 4.5 + 13.7 + 10.5 + 14.4
TOTAL	8,465	- 0.3	- 2.8	8,359	+ 0.5	+ 12·1
DISTRICTS. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District	2,722 2,259	- 0·7 + 1·2	- 1.6 - 3.9	3,340 2,220	- 0.5 + 1.5	+ 16·0 + 8·0
Eastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland	1,816 1,668	- 2·3 + 0·5	+ 0.6 - 6.7	1,516 1,283	+ 2·0 + 0·2	+ 15·8 + 5·8
TOTAL	8,465	- 0.3	- 2 ·8	8,359	+ 0.5	+ 12.1

In the Macclesfield district employment was good except with handloom weavers, with whom it was only fair; in the West Riding and in the Eastern Counties it continued fairly good.

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and a shortage of labour was generally reported. In accordance with the Wool (Restriction of Consumption) Order short time was worked by a few firms in this trade employed in making blankets, &c.

Returns from firms employing 5,710 workpeople in the week ended 21st July, and paying £7,112 in wages showed a decrease of 1'4 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 4'5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 7'2 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 12'0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad in the fancy lace section, and fair in the curtain branch. In the plain net branch the operatives were well employed, mainly in the execution of Government contracts. The supply of labour was inadequate.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	Workpeople.			Earnings.			
	Week	Inc. (-		Week ended 21st	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	21st July, 1917.	Month ago	Year ago.	July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.	
BRANCHES. Levers	2,087 1,836 3,302 1,149	Per cent, + 0·2 - 1·6 + 0·5 - 0·6	Per cent, -12·2 -17·2 - 2·5 -10·0	£ 3,126 2,502 4,274 1,174	Per cent. + 6.0 - 0.4 + 1.5 - 0.7	Per cent 10.0 - 11.4 + 10.4 + 0.4	
TOTAL	8,374	- 0.2	- 9.5	11,076	+ 2.1	- 2:3	
DISTRICTS. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying Districts Other English Districts Scotland	2,996 1,512 2,593 1,273	- 0.4 - 1.4 + 0.7 - 0.1	- 8.0 -16.8 - 2.0 -17.1	3,653 2,487 3,264 1,672	+ 3·1 + 2·9 + 1·1 + 0·2	+ 2:4 - 11:3 + 7:8 - 13:5	
TOTAL	8,374	- 0.2	- 9.5	11,076	+ 2.1	- 2:3	

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in these trades, but the supply of labour was insufficient, and manufacturers were also hampered by the shortage and high prices of raw materials.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	Workpeople.			Earnings.			
	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.	
Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishing and other Departments Not specified	2,346 551 12,148 6,478 2,381	Per cent 0.1 - 0.4 - 0.8 - 1.0 + 1.3	Per cent, + 02 + 2·6 - 5·6 - 4·3 + 0·2	£ 3,482 1,079 28,516 11,043 4,240	Per cent. + 1'3 + 5'7 + 0'5 + 5'6 + 3'7	Per cent. + 19:4 + 26:2 + 18:9 + 20:9 + 17:9	
TOTAL	23,904	- 0.5	4.0	48,360	+ 2.1	+ 19.4	
Yorkshire Lancashire Scotland Ireland Other Districts	12,029 7,772 1,572 671 1,860	- 1.0 - 0.4 + 1.9 - 2.8 + 0.5	- 6.9 - 0.2 - 1.1 - 9.7 + 0.2	28,367 13,655 2,354 660 3,324	+ 0·2 + 5·4 + 3·7 - 1·9 + 4·8	+ 18·8 + 23·2 + 16·2 + 1·7 + 16·3	
TOTAL	23,904	- 0.5	- 4.0	48,360	+ 2:1	+ 19.4	

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued very good in all the principal districts.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

		V	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
	District.	Week ended Dec. (-) or a 21st			Week ended 21st	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
		July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year	
E	NGLAND AND WALES. London Leicester Leicester Country District Northampton Northampton Country District	2,119 11,201 2,550 7,828 7,994	Per cent 0.9 - 1.4 - 0.9 - 1.1	Per cent 6.0 - 4.9 - 4.7 - 7.3 - 4.9	£ 3,591 19,046 3,833 13,083 12,220	Per cent. + 0.2 - 0.0 - 1.0 + 0.4 - 2.2	Per cent. + 89 + 136 + 92 + 79 + 88	
	Kettering Stafford and District Stafford and District Bristol and District Eristol and District Kingswood Leeds and District Lan cas hire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and District Other parts of England and Wales	3,348 2,417 3,709 1,459 1,581 1,898 3,654 829 3,185	- 1.8 - 2.5 - 1.1 + 2.1 + 1.7 - 1.6 - 0.5 - 3.2 + 0.7	- 4·0 - 8·4 - 6·5 - 1·4 - 6·4 - 9·4 - 5·2 - 7·2 + 0·2	5,246 3,501 4,936 2,019 2,373 3,004 4,793 1,079 3,896	- 3·2 - 1·6 - 0·1 + 0·4 + 1·5 - 2·1 + 4·2 - 3·6 + 1·3	+ 5.6 + 8.5 + 13.3 + 21.8 + 12.0 + 4.2 + 8.3 + 11.5	
	ENGLAND AND WALES	53,772	- 0.9	- 5.4	82,620	- 0.4	+ 10.2	
	COTLAND	2,815 831	- 1·0 + 0·8	- 1·4 + 4·9	4,062 867	+ 0.5 - 0.1	+ 9.9	
	UNITED KINGDOM	57,418	- 0.9	- 5.1	87,549	- 0.3	+ 10.2	

^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by advances in rates of wages and war bonuses.

^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by advances in rates of wages and war bonuses.

^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by advances in rates of wages and war

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, little short time being reported, and in many districts overtime was worked. With fancy and morocco leather finishers, however, employment was reported as quiet, and worse than a year ago.

Trade Unions with 3,642 members reported 1.0 per cent. as unemployed at the end of July, compared with 0.7 per cent. in June and 2.2 per cent. a year ago.

TAILORING TRADE.

BESPOKE.

London.—Employment during July showed little change compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. Returns from firms paying £8,224 in wages to their work-people in the four weeks ended 21st July showed a decrease of I'4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 180 per cent. compared with

a year ago.
Other Centres.—Employment continued good in the chief provincial centres.

READY-MADE.

In this branch employment continued good; more than half the firms making returns reported a shortage of labour.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	Indoor Workpeople,							
District.	Num	ber Empl	oyed.		Earnings.			
	Week ended 21st	led Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	July, 1917.	Month ago,	Year ago.	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.		
Leeds	5,918 3,065 3,499	Per cent 0.3 + 1.3 + 0.9	Per cent 5.8 + 2.1 - 8.5	£ 7,356 3,817 3,686	Per cent. + 1.3 - 0.8 + 4.0	Per cent. + 22.8 + 20.9 + 6.9		
Bristol	1,334 1,869	+ 0.5	- 12·8	1,344 1,709	+ 6.4	+ 11.2		
South Midland and Eastern Counties	2,706	- 1.0	- 4.0	2,684	+ 3.1	+ 8.5		
London Glasgow Rest of United Kingdom	2,475 1,162 2,050	- 0.2 + 0.7 - 2.2	+ 27·4 - 0·7 - 1·7	3,418 1,376 1,882	+ 6.5 - 1.4 + 1.2	+ 49.6 + 19.4 + 13.2		
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	24,078	- 0.1	- 2.9	27,272	+ 19	+ 17.8		

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued fair; more than half the firms making returns reported a shortage of labour.

		Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
District.	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.	
London Manchester Rest of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire S.W. Counties Rest of England and Wales Glasgow	3,083 2,185 1,688 1,850 1,103 1,505	Per cent, - 3·1 - 1·2 - 1·3 - 0·9 - 1·7	Per cent 13·1 - 18·2 - 6·0 - 7·2 - 15·5 - 15·6	£ 3,474 2,414 1,402 1,440 1,030 1,440	Per cent. + 1.3 + 1.9 + 2.4 - 1.8 - 2.7	Per cent. + 1.8 - 3.2 + 5.0 + 8.9 - 4.8 - 2.8	
Hondonderry Belfast Rest of Ireland	1,890 698 1,085	- 0.3 - 4.1 - 0.8	- 1.7 - 2.5 + 9.6	1,303 578 712	- 2·1 - 7·1 - 0·4	+ 14·7 + 7·2 + 23·6	
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	15,087	- 1.5	- 9.8	13,793	- 0.0	+ 3·1	

HAT TRADE.

Silk.—Employment showed some improvement in this branch, owing to orders for ladies' silk hats.

Felt.—Employment in this branch was moderate. At Denton 75 per cent. of the workers were on short time, partly owing to shipping difficulties and the restricted supplies of materials. At Stockport employment was fair; in Warwickshire it continued good.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT with dressmakers in retail firms in London continued fair on the whole during July, and the supply of

• The comparison of earnings is affected by advances in rates of wages and

labour was insufficient. Returns from firms chiefly in the West End, employing 1,510 dressmakers in the week ended 21st July, showed an increase of 10 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 121 per cent. compared with a year ago.

With court and private dressmakers and with milliners in the West End, employment showed a seasonal decline, and was worse than a month ago and a year ago.

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

Firms in London employing 3,440 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 21st July showed a decrease of 30 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 56 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment on the whole was fairly good.

good.

Firms in Manchester employing 4,422 workpeople in the week ended 21st July showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 6.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment continued good. In Glasgow employment was affected by the annual holidays. Firms employing 1,020 workpeople in the week ended 21st July showed a decrease of 3.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 9.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

At all three centres there was a shortage of machinists.

CORSET TRADE.

Employment continued fairly good. Returns from firms (mainly in England) employing 5,632 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 21st July showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 16.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

MEN remaining in the building trade were generally well employed, partly owing to Government requirements, and a scarcity of labour was reported in certain cases, though private building work (except maintenance and repairs) con-

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

Occupations.	Number Insured at end of	Percentage Unem- ployed	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
	July, 1917.	at end of July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Carpenters	93,451	1.03	+ 0.04	- 0.19	
Bricklayers	40,687	0.80	- 0.16	- 0.45	
Masons	22,253	1.07	- 0.03	- 0.30	
Plasterers	11,202	2.16	+ 0.01	- 0.62	
Painters	71,712	0.25	+ 0.10	- 0.24	
Plumbers	25,711	0.61	- 0.03	+ 0.01	
Other skilled occupations	29,595	0.29	- 0.04	- 0.03	
Navvies	93,265	0.72	+ 0.09	+ 0.28	
Labourers	178,782	0.83	- 0.01	+ 0.09	
ALL OCCUPATIONS	- 566,658	0.85	+ 0.02	- 0.06	

For London the general percentage unemployed was 12, compared with 14 a month ago, and 19 a year ago. For Ireland the corresponding figures were 57, 54, and 33. For the remaining nine districts the percentages unemployed were 06 or less in each case (compared with 08 or less in July, 1916), the lowest percentage being for the Northern Counties and the West Midland Counties (01).

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

Sawmilling and Machining.—Employment continued fairly good, and overtime was worked at certain centres. It was very good at Govan and Dundee, and dull at Belfast.

The percentage unemployed at the end of July among workpeople engaged in sawmilling and insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 0.7, compared with 0.7 in the previous month and 0.6 in July, 1916.

in July, 1916.

Furnishing.—Employment showed on the whole little change on the previous month, but an improvement on a year ago. Cabinet makers continued well employed at the principal centres except at Dublin and Belfast; overtime was reported on the Tyne and at Leeds. With upholsterers practically no unemployment was reported, and an improvement occurred in the West End of London. French polishers were very busy in London and employment was better than a month ago.

Coach Building—For those remaining in the industry em-

month ago.

Coach Building.—For those remaining in the industry employment continued good, especially on Government orders. It was very good in London, Glasgow and Dublin. Overtime was very generally worked; short time was still reported at Birmingham and Coventry.

Coopers.—Coopers were well employed on the whole, overtime being worked at some centres. It was dull at Belfast.

Miscellaneous.—Employment continued good with brushmakers except in the Eastern Counties where it was slack;

a considerable amount of overtime was reported. Wheel-wrights and smiths continued well employed. With packing-case makers employment was quiet at Manchester and bad at palfast, but good on the whole elsewhere. Skip and basket

Belfast, but good on the whole elsewhere. Skip and basket makers continued very busy in London, Oldham and Leicester.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole for those remaining in the industry, and showed little change on the previous month. A scarcity of labour continued to be very generally reported.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
Districts.	Week	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		
-	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire, and	2,667	Per cent. + 0.9	Per cent. + 6·3	£ 4,974	Per cent. + 0.9	Per cent. + 16.8	
Cheshire [idland and Eastern	1,403 847	+ 0.6	- 8.7 - 12.5	2,242 1,586	- 3·7 - 0·1	+ 7.2	
and S.W. Counties and Wales cotland ther Districts	482 232	- 2·4 - 0·4	+ 1.9 + 3.6	915 365	+ 0.9	+ 23·5 + 16·2	
TOTAL	5,631	- 0.2	- 1.4	10,082	- 0.4	+ 11.5	

CEMENT TRADE.

Employment continued good, with a general shortage of labour, and a considerable amount of overtime was worked.

Returns from firms employing 5,511 workpeople in the week ended 21st July showed a decrease of 10 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 18 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 104 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 18 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES.

PRINTING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good for those remaining in these trades, little short time being reported, and very few men being out of employment, except in Ireland. In London the percentage unemployed was again practically nil, and a good deal of overtime was worked in the letterpress section, though less than a month ago.

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

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions		age Uner	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	at end of July, 1917.	July, 1917.	June, 1917.	July, 1916,	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	18,355 3,771	0.6	0.3	1·2 1·1	+ 0.3	- 1·2 - 0·5
Lancashire and Cheshire East Midland and Eastern Counties	4,979 1,778	0.3	0.6 0.4	2·2 1·1	- 0.1 + 0.3	- 1·3 - 0·8
West Midlands S. and S.W. Counties and Wales	2,189 2,810	0.8	0°0 0°4	1·4 1·2	+ 0.4	- 1·4 - 0·4
Scotland	3,413 2,162	0.6 0.6	7.0	1·4 9·1	- 0.1	- 0.8 - 2.5
UNITED KINGDOM	39,457	0.7	0.6	1.7	+ 01	- 1.0

The following Table summarises the returns received from

	w	orkpeopl	e.	Earnings.			
Districts.	Week Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		
	21st July, 1917.	ly, Month Year J		21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Midland and Eastern Counties	3,246 763 2,023 1,421	Per cent 0.4 - 1.9 - 1.4 - 1.2	Per cent 8.6 - 13.7 - 10.9 - 12.4	£ 7,211 1,183 4,170 2,184	Per cent. + 0.3 - 0.1 + 0.7 - 2.3	Per cent. + 5'8 + 0'1 + 0'2	
Scotland Other Districts	1,038 1,759	- 1·1 + 2·0	- 13·4 - 6·5	1,550 2,423	- 4·0 - 0·0	- 6·3 - 6·3	
UNITED KINGDOM	10,250	- 0.5	- 10.1	18,721	- 0.4	+ 2.3	

*Comparison of earnings is affected by advances in rates of wages and war

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, with a shortage of men, and a considerable amount of overtime was worked.

The following Table summarises returns received from

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	w	orkpeopl	θ.	Earnings.			
Districts.	Week Inc. (+) or needed Dec. (-) on a		Week Inc. (+)				
	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	2,172 395	Per cent 0.7 - 1.7	Per cent 10.4 - 7.9	£ 3,364 422	Per cent, + 3.5 - 0.7	Per cent. + 9.6 + 4.2	
Lancashire and Cheshire Midland and Eastern Counties	1,015 699	- 13	- 9·5 - 6·8	1,112 694	+ 3.4	+ 10·9 + 12·1	
Scotland Other Districts	1,094 526	+ 4.2	- 17.5 - 12.9	986 460	- 6.0 - 3.5	- 12·7 - 6·7	
UNITED KINGDOM	5,901	- 0.1	-11:3	7,038	+ 0.9	+ 4.7	

The following Table summarises the returns from Trade

	No. of Members of Unions	Percent	tage Uner		Increase Decrease on	se (-)
	at end of July, 1917.	July, 1917.	June, 1917.	July, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts	2,459 2,057	0·2 0·8	0.1	0.4 1.0	+ 0.1	- 0.5 - 0.5
UNITED KINGDOM	4,516	0.5	0.5	0.7		- 0.5

PAPER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, with a shortage of men, notwithstanding the limited supplies of raw material available. In many cases some of the workpeople were on overtime, though in some cases short time was worked.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	Workpeople paid Wages in last week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	of July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
MACHINE-MADE PAPER AND MILLED BOARDS: Northern Counties Midlands, Wales, and Ireland Southern Counties Scotland	3,205 1,392 5,241 3,973	Per cent. + 0.4 - 0.4 - 0.1	Per cent. - 0.9 - 4.7 - 1.9 -10.7	
Total Machine-made Paper, &c HAND-MADE PAPER	13,811 470	+ 0.5 + 0.6	- 4·7 + 0·9	
TOTAL	14,281	+ 0.3	- 4.5	

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT generally continued good and showed little change on a month ago. Short time was still worked by makers of tiles and sanitary ware, but in other branches overtime was worked, due in part to the continued scarcity of male labour.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	w	orkpeopl	e.		Earnings.			
	Week	Inc. (Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago,*		
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,723 12,243 2,521	Per cent 0.6 - 0.2 + 0.5	Per cent 2.6 - 1.3 - 4.2	£ 2,532 17,172 3,022	Per cent 1·1 + 1·0 + 1·0	Per cent. + 16.7 + 17.3 + 10.3		
TOTAL	16,487	- 0.1	- 1.9	22,726	+ 0.8	+ 16:3		
Potteries Other Districts	12,374 4,113	- 0·2 + 0·2	- 2·8 + 1·1	15,345 7,381	+ 06 + 11	+ 11·0 + 29·1		
TOTAL	16,487	- 0.1	- 1.9	22,726	+ 0.8	+ 16.3		

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good generally, with a shortage of labour, and showed little change compared with a month ago and a year ago.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings.		
	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*	
BRANCHES. Glass Bottle Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) Other Branches	6,942 1,572 640	Per cent 0.3 - 0.6 - 2.3	Per cent 1.6 + 1.4 + 2.1	£ 13,425 2,719 948	Per cent. + 1.4 - 0.8 - 2.3	Per cent. + 6·1 + 19·3 + 8·1	
TOTAL	9,154	- 0.5	- 0.8	17,092	+ 0.8	+ 8.1	
DISTRICTS. North of England Yorkshire Lancashire Worcestershire and Warwickshire Scotland	788 4,712 932 753	- 4.8 + 0.8 + 0.8 - 0.4 - 1.7	- 7.4 - 0.9 + 8.1 - 12.9	1,613 8,849 1,601 1,284	- 3·3 + 4·8 + 3·8 + 2·6	- 0.4 + 7.6 + 25.1 + 5.9 + 1.5	
Other parts of the United Kingdom	1,139	- 3.1	+ 1.3 + 5.7	1,471 2,274	- 2.5	+ 12.2	
TOTAL	9,154	- 0.5	- 0.8	17,092	+ 0.8	+ 8.1	

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

In the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery trade employment was fair on the whole; in some cases overtime was worked, while in others short time was in operation owing to the restricted supply of sugar. In all the other trades em-ployment continued good, with a scarcity of labour, and in the jam and preserved meat trades much overtime was worked. The bacon trade was affected by the shortage of pigs.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	W	orkpeopl	e.	Earnings.			
Trade.	Week ended Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			Week		ne. (+) or c. (-) on a	
	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	21st July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Sugar Refining, &c. Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery	5,181 17,708	Per cent. + 3.2 - 2.9	Per cent. + 16.5 - 27.1	£ 10,169 25,417	Per cent. + 8.4 + 2.3	Per cent. + 35.8 - 5.5	
Biscuits, Cakes, &c Jams, Marmalade, &c Bacon and Preserved Meats Pickles and Sauces, &c	7,807 8,696 5,956 816	+ 1.7 + 15.7 + 0.8 - 4.8	- 14·3 + 10·3 - 2·8 - 11·9	9,275 10,217 7,863 905	+ 1·3 + 22·1 + 7·0 + 2·1	+ 4.8 + 31.6 + 12.5 + 10.4	
TOTAL	46,164	+ 2.1	- 12:5	63,846	+ 6.5	+ 8.6	

AGRICULTURE.†

AGRICULTURE.†

The reports state that the weather during July in England and Wales was mostly warm and dry until the end of the month, when rain set in. The hay crop, owing to the favourable weather, was generally secured in a short time and in good condition. In the Southern and South-western Counties, however, and in Wales, work was somewhat delayed by unsettled weather, and a portion still remained to be gathered at the end of the month. Labour was still very deficient, but soldiers and women were largely employed throughout the country, and farmers usually managed to get urgent work done.

In Scotland the weather during the greater part of the month was warm and bright. Little change was reported in the general condition of the labour supply, but the fine weather enabled the hay harvest to be carried on without interruption and made the shortage less felt.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued fairly good, showing little change on a month ago.

East and South Coasts.—Employment with fishermen was very good at Hartlepool, good at Grimsby and Scarborough, and fairly good at Hull. At Yarmouth fishing operations remained practically suspended. Employment continued fair at Brightlingsea. Off the coasts of Devon and Cornwall employment with fishermen was irregular; with fish packers and curers it was dull.

and curers it was dull.

Scotland.—There was an improvement, on the whole, at Dundee. Employment was fairly good at Arbroath and fair

* Comparison of earnings is affected by advances in rates of wages and war bonuses.

† Based on information supplied by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland. at Montrose. It was good at Peterhead and Fraserburgh,

and fair at Macduff.

The total value of fish landed from fishing vessels in the United Kingdom during July was £1,138,918, showing an increase of £126,664 as compared with July, 1916.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT was fair in London and slack at Liverpool, Glasgow, ports on the East Coast, and in Ireland; on the whole it was fairly good elsewhere.

	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London,								
		In Docks.							
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves,				
Week ended July 7th ,, ,, ,, 14th ,, ,, ,, 21st ,, ,, ,, 28th	6,223 5,961 5,671 5,746	2,315 2,494 2,687 2,852	8,538 8,455 8,358 8,598	6,308 6,228 6,203 6,206	14,846 14,683 14,561 14,804				
Average for 4 weeks ended 28th July,1917	} 5,900	2,587	8,487	6,236	14,723				
Average for June, 1917	6,007	2,538	8,545	6,435	14,980				
,, ,, July, 1916	7,165	3,116	10,281	6,824	17,105				

London.-Employment was fair during the month.

London.—Employment was fair during the month.

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks during July was 1,559, compared with 2,048 in June and 2,127 in July, 1916.

East Coast.—On the Tyne and Wear employment continued fair with quayside labourers and moderate with trimmers and teemers. It was moderate at Hartlepool, good at Middlesbrough and Stockton, quiet at Hull, Grimsby and Goole, slack at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Lynn, and fair at Ipswich. Southern and Western Ports.—Employment was very good, and had improved at Plymouth, and continued good at Dartmouth and Falmouth. It was good, and better than a month ago, at Bristol and Gloucester, much overtime being worked in the grain trade at Bristol. Employment was fair on the whole at the South Wales ports. It was slack with dock labourers and coal trimmers, at Liverpool.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was good at Dundee, slack at Glasgow, and fairly good at Ayr and Troon. It was bad at Londonderry, Cork and Waterford, and fair at Limerick.

at Limerick.

At nearly all the ports included in the Table the supply of seamen and firemen for mercantile ships during July was about equal to the demand.

	Number of Seamen* shipped in							
Principal Ports.			(+) or -) on a	Seven months ended				
	July, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1916.	July, 1917.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in 1917.		
ENGLAND AND WALES: East Coast— Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby	1,666	+ 76	- 431	11,701	11,626	- 75		
	196	+ 41	- 79	1,582	1,259	- 323		
	497	+ 134	+ 61	2,565	2,592	+ 27		
	919	+ 268	- 321	7,687	6,137	- 1,550		
	98	+ 79	+ 40	262	277	+ 15		
Bristol Channel— Bristol † Newport, Mon Cardiff ‡ Swansea	861	+ 65	- 285	6,726	5,691	- 1,035		
	1,286	+ 393	+ 444	6,098	8,069	+ 1,971		
	4,130	- 583	- 968	30,347	31,743	+ 1,396		
	791	+ 421	+ 477	1,542	2,789	+ 1,247		
Other Ports— Liverpool Loudon Southampton	11,106	+ 1,106	+ 674	75,639	73,843	- 1,796		
	5,636	- 176	- 2,329	49,413	41,850	- 7,563		
	953	- 264	+ 63	6,251	5,420	- 831		
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	353	+ 91	- 291	3,169	2,086	- 1,083		
	162	+ 121	+ 120	281	289	+ 8		
	2,078	+ 265	- 688	18,726	15,285	- 3,441		
IRELAND: Dublin Belfast	112	+ 48	- 11	494	576	+ 82		
	192	- 450	- 209	1,189	1,762	+ 573		
TOTAL	31,036	+ 1,635	- 3,733	223,672	211,294	-12,378		

* 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.

STATISTICAL TABLES. TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

DISPUTES IN JULY.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes beginning Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes beginning in July was 48, as compared with 41 in the previous month and 31 in July, 1916. In these new disputes 35,084 work-people were directly and 3,641 indirectly involved, and these figures when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before July and were still in progress at the beginning of the month give a total of 45,425 workpeople involved in disputes in July, 1917, as compared with 25,767 in June, 1917, and 34,520 in July, 1916.

New Disputes in July, 1917.—In the following Table the new disputes for July are summarised by trades affected:—

							No. of Workpeople involved.			
	Groups of Trades.			No. of Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly	Total.			
Building					1 13	100 20,234	3,159	100		
Coal Mining Other Mining an	d Qua	rrying	g		1	423		423		
Engineering Shipbuilding					7 4	943 7,188	101	1,044 7,287		
Other Metal					3	1,518	9	1,518		
Textile Clothing	***				3 2	414 315		314		
Transport					2 11	3,655	273	3,92		
Miscellaneous Employees of Pu	iblic .	Autho	rities		i	120		120		
TOTAL, JULY	, 1917				48	35,084	3,641	38,728		
TOTAL, JUNE	, 1917				41	17,016	5,251	22,26		
TOTAL, JULY	. 1916		2 000		31	21,236	4,094	25,33		

Causes.—Of the 48 new disputes, 24, directly involving 11,716 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 2, directly involving 700 workpeople, against proposed reductions in wages; 3, directly involving 3,691 workpeople, on other wages questions; 5, directly involving 10,603 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 11, directly involving 5,066 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 2, directly involving 808 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; and 1, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, in sympathy with workpeople involved in another dispute.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 21 new disputes, directly involving 16,590 workpeople, and 14 old disputes, directly involving 2,915 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 10, directly involving people. Of these new and old disputes, 10, directly involving 3,906 workpeople, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 6, directly involving 3,249 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 19, directly involving 12,350 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 20 other disputes, directly involving 26,779 workpeople, work was resumed pending further proportion. further negotiations.

further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in July by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 227,100. In addition, 33,500 working days were lost owing to disputes which began before July and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total aggregate duration in July of all disputes, new and old, was 260,600 days, as compared with 192,700 days in June, 1917, and 118,000 days in July, 1916.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1916 AND 1917.+

	J	fan. to July	y, 1916.	J	an. to July	, 1917.
Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building Coal Mining Other Mining and	56 37 5	6,023 26,873 541	157,100 134,000 13,400	26 37 3	2,995 38,292 1,342	44,500 180,600 11,000
Quarrying Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal	41 11 17	16,217 11,569 2,606	133.900 28,100 7,300 1,000,800	40 13 12 36	193,332 11,808 15,288 14,627	1,601,000 99,200 67,900 111,000
Pextile	43 20 35 78	49,983 6,012 25,580 16,373	29,000 118,400 340,100	22 14 67	8,967 15,759 22,493	87,100 68,400 123,100
TOTAL	343	161,777	1,962,100	270	324,903	2,393,800

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN JULY.

Occupations and Locality.	Numb Workpeopl	er of e Involved	Date when Dispute	Duration in Working	Cause or Object. ‡	Result. ‡
	Directly.	Indi- rectly. ‡	began.	Days.		
Building:— Building trades workpeople generally—Torquay	200		3rd May	63	For advance in wages of 2d. per hour in lieu of existing war bonus	Advance of 1d. per hour granted in addition to modified war bonus.
COAL MINING:— Putters, miners, mechanics, &c.—	204	2,117	9th July	5	For minimum daily wage of 10s	Work resumed pending negotiations.
South Shields Miners and other underground workers and surface workers—Doncas-	819	1,009	23rd July	3	For reinstatement of certain men dis- charged for alleged breach of agree-	Men reinstated pending negotiations.
ter Underground workers and surface	1,380		13th July	6	ment respecting method of coal filling For reinstatement of a dismissed work- man	Workman reinstated.
workers—Newport, Mon. (near) Miners, &c.—Cardiff (near)	966		23rd July	2	Dispute respecting amount of wages	Settlement effected satisfactory to men.
Miners, &c.—Pontypool	2,500	2	24th July	1	due Against issue of summonses to work- people involved in a previous stop-	Work resumed.
Underground workers and surface workers—Tredegar Valley	3,500		25th July	6	page of work Alleged delay in dealing with claims under the Minimum Wage Act, and	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Miners, bye-product workers, &c.— Ebbw Vale	8,500§		24th July	7	other grievances Dispute respecting alleged unsatis- factory colliery winding gear	Work resumed pending joint inspection of gear by representatives of employers and workpeople.
METAL, ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING:— Engineers, &c.—Leeds	387	77	4th July	4	Alleged delay in deciding whether a time-keeping bonus should be con- tinued after an advance in wages had been awarded and paid	Bonus to be continued in addition to the advance in wages.
Rivetters, caulkers, platers, &c.— Mersey	6,500		6th July	12	For increased price list for rivetting on standard ships	Tyne price list of June, 1915, to be adopted plus 55 per cent., with an additional 2½ per cent. on the total bill.
Tube makers, &c.—Wednesbury	1,400		26th July	3	For dismissal of an official on account of alleged discourtesy to a discharged	Work resumed pending negotiations. (A further stoppage occurred, however,
TEXTILE:— Worsted spinners, &c.—Bradford	350§		4th July	1	soldier seeking re-engagement Dissatisfaction with recent wages arbitration award	on 2nd Aug.) Work resumed.
CLOTHING:— Dressmakers and milliners—Edinburgh	426		29th May	32	For advance in wages, reduction in hours of labour, and other concessions	Modified concessions agreed upon in most cases. (See p. 287.)
OTHER TRADES:— Cigar makers, &c.—Nottingham,	752	·	7th June	32	For advances in wages	Modified advances granted.
Leicester and Huddersfield Envelope makers—Aberdeen Ammunition box and cartridge case repairers, &c.—Newport, Mon.	1,729	07 273	6th July 3rd July		For advance in wages Dissatisfaction with arrangements respecting canteen, workpeople's trains,	Advance granted. Certain concessions made.
Rubber tyre makers, &c.—Trow- bridge (near)	688		18th July	2	and other matters Refusal to work with non-unionists	Non-unionists joined Trade Union.

35 disputes, involving about 18,500 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.

† In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.

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

§ Estimated.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

THE increases in rates of wages and war bonuses reported to the Department as taking effect in July affected nearly 400,000 workpeople, and resulted in a total increase of over £30,000 per week. No decreases were reported.

Changes in the textile trades accounted for nearly threequarters of the above total number of workpeople, the principal change included in this group being that for workpeople in the cotton weaving industry, nearly 300,000 of whom received an increase of 10 per cent. on list prices. 'A large number of increases was again reported in the building trades, while other important changes affected ironstone miners and blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, iron and steel workers in South Wales and West Scotland, tinplate workers in South Wales, tailors, letterpress bookbinders, and french polishers in London, and furnishing trade operatives in Scotland.

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

August, 1917.

Groups of Trades.	No. of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week.
Building	174,000	£ 38,500
Coal Mining	471,000	27,950
fron and Other Mining	21,250	5,050
Quarrying	6,250	1,200
Pig Iron Manufacture	19,000	4,000
ron and Steel Manufacture	71,000	10,600
Engineering and Shipbuilding	990,000	223,400
Other Metal	177,000	41,400
l'extile	805,000	123,900
Clothing	148,000	27,300
Transport	156,000	41,100
Printing, Paper, &c	75,500	12,850
Hass, Brick, Pottery, Chemical, &c	141,000	20,600
Other Trades	120,000	24,550
Local Authority Services	60,000	11,600
TOTAL	3,435,000	614,000

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN JULY, 1917.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.†
	/ YORKSHIRE:—	effect.		
	Bradford	1 July 1st full pay	Plasterers Bricklayers and masons Carpenters and joiners, plasterers, wood-cutting machinists, and cabinet makers	Increase of 1d. per hour (11d. to 1s.). Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.). Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s.).
		after 10 July	Bricklayers', masons', and general builders' labourers	Increase of 1/2d. per hour (9d. to 91/2d.).
	Spen Valley and Mirfield York LANCASHIRE:—	2 July 1 July	Plasterers' labourers	Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.). Increase of 1d. per hour substituted for war bonus of 4s. per week granted in May (making rate 10½d. per hour.). Increase of ½d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.).
	Ashton-under-Lyne	14 July	Slaters' labourers, hod carriers, leading scaffolders &c.	increase of 72u. per nour (872u. to 9u.).
	Blackburn Burnley and Colne Dis- trict	1 July 2 July	Plasterers' labourers	Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (11d. to 1s.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (10¼d. to 11¼d.).
	Nelson Rochdale	1 July 1 July {	Painters‡ Bricklayers', masons', and slaters' labourers Excavators and general labourers	Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (8d to 8½d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (7½d. to 8d.).
-	Warrington	1 July	Carpenters and joiners, plumbers, and cabinet makers	Increase, as war wages, of 3/d. per hour (111/4d. to 1s.). Increase, as war wages, of 3/d. per hour (11d. to 111/4d.).
	OTHER DISTRICTS IN ENG- LAND AND WALES:-		Painters	Increase, as war wages, of 3/4d. per hour (10d. to 103/4d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (1s. 01/2d. to
			ers and woodcutting machinists Masons	18. 1½d.). Increase, § as war wages, of 1d. per hour (making rate for
	Birmingham	23 July	Slaters and tilers Plumbers Painters Sawyers Labourers and navvies	banker hands 1s, 1½d, and for fixers 1s, 2d.). Increase, § as war wages, of 1d, per hour, Increase, § as war wages, of 1d, per hour (1s, 0¼d, to 1s, 1¼d.). Increase, as war wages, of ¾d, per hour (11¼d, to 1s.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d, per hour (11¼d, to 1s.0½d.). Increase, § as war wages, of 1d, per hour (9½d, to 10½d.).
	Bristol	1 July	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and plasterers Painters	Increase of id. per hour (lid. to is.). Increase of id. per hour (lod. to iid.).
Building and Allied Trades.		(Labourers	Increase of 1d. per hour (8d. to 9d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (8½d. to 9½d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (9d. to 10d.). Increase, as war wages, of ½d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 0½d.).
Trades.	Coventry	20 July-	Painters Bricklayers' labourers, builders' labourers	Increase, as war wages, of ½d. per hour (making rate for banker hands 1s. 0½d. and for fixers 1s. 1d.). Increase, as war wages, of ½d. per hour (11d. to 11½d.). Increase, as war wages, of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.).
	Grimsby Loughborough Plymouth,	2 July 1 July 20 July	and navvies Plasterers' and slaters' labourers Painters Labourers and excavators	Increase, as war wages, of ½d. per hour (10d. to 10½d.) Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (9d. to 10d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.). Increase of 1½d. per hour (7d. to 8½d.) substituted for
	Potteries and Newcastle-	16 July	Bricklayers	a war bonus of 2s. per week granted in 1916. Increase, as war wages, of 11/d. per hour (101/d. to 111/d.). Increase, as war wages, of 11/d. per hour (10d. to 111/d.).
	under-Lyme District 5 St. Albans	1st full pay after	Woodcutting machinists Labourers Bricklayers', masons' and general builders' labourers	Increase, as war wages, of 1½d. per hour (10½d. to 11¾d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1½d. per hour (7½d. to 8½d.). Increase, as war wages, of ½d. per hour (7½d. to 8d.).
		7 July	Masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers and painters	Increase of 1d. per hour in standard rate (8d. to 9d.), and a war bonus of 1d. per hour substituted for war bonus of 9d.
·	Torquay	July	Labourers	per day granted in 1916. Increase of 1d. per hour in standard rate (6d. to 7d.), and a war bonus of 1d. per hour substituted for war bonus of 9d.
	Rhymney Valley	1 July	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and plasterers Painters	per day granted in 1916. Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (10d. to 11d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (9d. to 10d.).
	SCOTLAND-	,	Labourers	Increase, as war wages, of ld. per hour (7d. to 8d.).
	Aberdeen { Clydesdale District ¶ }	5 July 1 July 1 July	Joiners	Increase of 1½d. per hour (10d. to 11½d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (9½d. to 10½d.). Increase of 1½d. per hour (11d. to 1s. 0½d.). Increase of 2d. per hour substituted for war bonus of 3s. per
	Glasgow District	1 July	Glaziers	week previously granted. Increase of 1½d. per hour (making rate 11½d, plus 1d. war
	Lanark	1 July	Joiners	bonus). Increase of 1½d. per hour (10d. to 11½d.).
	Londonderry	2 July	Painters	Increase of ½d. per hour and a war bonus of 2s. per week (making rate 9d. plus 2s. war bonus).
	Waterford	7 July	Masons, carpenters and joiners and plas- terers	War bonus of 3s. per week (making rate 8d. plus 3s. bonus).

| Painters | War bonus of 3s. per week (making rate 63/4 d. plus 3s. bonus). | Labourers | Increase of 1/2 d. per hour (41/2 d. to 5d.). * Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen, railway servants, police and Government employees. † 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. ‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." § This increase was originally awarded only to men on war work, but was subsequently extended to men on other work. || This increase took effect from 1st June under an arbitration award dated 28 July. || Including Bellshill, Newarthill, Wishaw, Motherwell, Hamilton, Blantyre, Uddingston, PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN JULY, 1917-(continued).

	TRINGIPAL C	Date from	S IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT	IN JULY, 1917—(continued).
Trade.	Locality.	which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.*
	Cleveland W. and S. Durham	23 July 23 July	Ironstone miners	Increase of 9% per cent., making wages 105 per cent. above the standard of 1879. Increase of 9% per cent., making wages 105 per cent. above the standard of 1879.
Mining and Quarrying	Scotland	t }	Shale miners and underground on cost men Male surface workers (except winding engine- men), and oil workers Blacksmiths and hammermen employed at	War bonus of 6d. per day. War bonus of 6d. per day, previously granted, increased to 1s. per day. Increase, as war wages, of 2d, per day.
	Lanarkshire	payafter 3 July 1 July	coal mines	
	Cleveland Cumberland	9 July	Blastfurnacemen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 6 per cent., making wages 78 per cent. above the standard of 1879. War bonuses of 5d. per shift to workpeople whose base rate
Pig Iron Manufacture				is under 3s.; 9d. per shift to those rated at 3s. to 3s. 6d.; 8d. per shift to those rated at 3s. 7d. to 4s.; 7d. per shift to those rated at 4s. 1d. to 4s. 6d.; and 6d. per shift to those rated at over 4s. 6d. per shift.
	North Staffs South Wales	7 July 1 July	Blastfurnacemen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 1½ per cent., making wages 79½ per cent. above the standard. Increase, under sliding scale, of 2 per cent, making wages
}	South Wales and Mon-	1 July	Iron and steel workers and mechanics	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2 per cent., making wages 89½ per cent. above the standard of 1895. Increase, under sliding scale, of 2 per cent. making wages 89½ per cent. above the standard of 1895.
Iron and Steel	mouthshire	20 Tulu	Iron puddlers	17s. per ton plus bonus of 1d. per heat.
	West of Scotland	30 July	Iron millmen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 92½ per cent. above the standard of 1897.
Tinplate Industry	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire	8 July	Tinplate workers	War bonus previously granted increased from 52½ per cent. to 57½ for workpeople earning from 20s. 1d. to 30s. per week and from 47½ per cent. to 52½ for those earning from 30s. 1d. to 40s. per week.
Heating and Domestic Engineering	Glasgow and Paisley	1 July	Hot-water fitters, &c	Increase of 1d. per hour (10½d. to 11½d.).
Cutlery Manu- facture	Sheffield Lancashire, Cheshire,	2 July 1st pay	Spring knife grinders and cutlers Weavers, winders, warpers, reelers, twisters,	Increase of 10 per cent. on Government work. Increase of 10 per cent, on list prices.
Cotton In-	Derbyshire and York- shire (West Riding)	day in July	drawers, sizers, dressers, overlookers, clothlookers, warehousemen, &c., paid by the Uniform List, the Colne Coloured List, the Hard Waste List, and the Oldham Velvet List, and also workpeople employed in weaving towels, quilts, sheetings and	ractease of 10 per cent, on list prices,
	Oldham and District	1st pay day in July	cotton blankets Under engineers and boiler firemen in cotton mills	Increase of 2½ hours per week in the time reckoned for payment for meal-time work, resulting in increases of 1s. 6¾d. per week to under engineers and of 1s. 5½d. and 1s. 6¾d. to firemen.
. Woollen and	Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Keighley and	1st pay day after 7 July	Spinning overlookers, improvers and apprentices	Increase, as war wages, of 4s. per week to overlookers, and of 2s. per week to improvers and apprentices.
Worsted In- dustry	Wakefield Districts Bradford Galashiels and District	7 July 7 July 2 July ‡	Overlookers employed by woolcombers Woollen operatives	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. 6d. per week. Increase (a) to pieceworkers of 12½ per cent. to those earning up to 30s. per week, of 10 per cent. to those earning from 30s. up to 40s. per week, of 5 per cent. to those earning over 40s. per week; and (b) to timeworkers, of 2s. per markets and (c) to timeworkers, of 2s. per markets and (d) to timeworkers, of 2s.
Linen Industry	Arbroath	30 Jul y	Workpeople engaged in flax and tow spinning and weaving	week to men and women over 18 years of age and 1s. to boys and girls under 18 years. Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week: and all previous increases or bonuses during the war period to be taken
	+	1st pay day after 14 July	Lace makers (curtain section)	into account in calculating overtime. War bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings (subject to a minimum of 3s. 6d. per week) substituted for war bonus of 3s. 6d. per week previously granted.
Lace Manufac- ture	Nottingham	1st pay day after 7 July	Lace makers (plain net section)	War boauses previously granted increased from 10 per cent. to 20 for mosquito nets, from 10 per cent. to 15 for bobbin nets, quillings, Brussels and Mock Brussels, from 7½ per cent. to 12½ for cotton mechlin, and from 5 per cent. to 10 for spots.
		1st pay day after 2 July	Warpers	War bonus of 2s. per week granted in 1916 increased to 4s. per week.
Carpet Manu- facture	Kidderminster District, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Glasgow	July	Jacquard weavers, creelers, alterers, Axminster and chenille weavers, setters, winders, &c	War bonus of 20 per cent. on pre-war wages, previously granted, increased to 30 per cent.
Silk Dyeing	Macclesfield	6 July	Silk dyers	Increase of 3s. per week to men 22½ years of age upwards, and a higher scale of wages introduced for workers of ages 14 to 22½, resulting in increases of from 1s. to 4s. per week.
Hosiery Manu- facture	Hawick	1st pay in July	Hosiery workers	War bonus of 22½ per cent., previously granted, increased to 25 per cent.
Elastic Web Manufacture	Leicester	24 July	Elastic web workers	War bonuses of 25 per cent. on list prices to males 21 and over earning 35s. and under, of 20 per cent. to those earning over 35s. and under 45s., and of 15 per cent. to those earning over 45s; these bonuses to be substituted for previous bonuses of 10 or 15 per cent. and to be paid in
Tailoring (Be- spoke)	London (Mainly West End)	23 July	Tailors and tailoresses	proportion to time worked. Increase of ½d. per hour in "log" rates, equivalent to an average increase of between 14 and 15 per cent.
Dressmaking and Millinery	Edinburgh	5 July	Dressmakers and milliners	Schedule of minimum wages introduced, the rates varying from 6s. to 10s. per week for beginners and improvers up to third year of service, and from 15s. to 21s. per week from fourth to eighth year; skilled workers to be paid 21s. to 30s. per week according to efficiency, and 25s. per week to be minimum wage for charge of table.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Leicester	1st pay day in	Boot and shoe operatives (juvenile)	War bonuses of 2s. 3d. per week to workpeople under 16 years of age, of 3s. to those 16 and under 17, and of 4s. to those
Boot and Shoe Making (Be- spoke)	London (Mainly West End)	July 1 July	Makers, closers and repairers	17 and under 18. War bonus of 10 per cent., previously granted, increased to 20 per cent.
			Men engaged in discharging ore and other minerals Stevedore labourers (other than those en-	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (11½d. to 1s. 0½d.).
	Hartlepools	1st full pay ter	gaged on minerals) and men employed by lumpers Pit prop workers, hand cutters, chargemen,	Increase of 1d. per hour to pit prop workers (94d. to 104d.)
Dock Labour		1 July	mill sawyers, & men working mining timber Boys Women and girls	and a proportionate increase to others. Increase of ½d. per hour to boys over 16 and under 18 years, and of ½d. per hour to boys under 16 years. Increase of ½d. per hour (7d. to 7½d.).
7	Leith and Granton	1 July {	Dock labourers—general Dock labourers—grain	Increase of Id. per hour (making rate for ordinary cargoes 10½d. per hour, plus ½d., if working full time required in the day). Increase of 20 per cent.
• War bor	nuses and "war increases"	have been	so described where possible, but the informat	tion available is not, in all cases, sufficient to distinguish

[•] 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.

† This increase took effect from 28 June under an arrangement made in the latter part of July.

‡ From 16 June to 2 July employers made an "overhead payment" of 2s. and 1s. per fortnight to seniors and juniors respectively. See also under "Changes In Hours of Labour."

§ To be further increased by 1s. from 3 August.

Trade.

Particulars of Change.*

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN JULY, 1917-(continued).

Occupations.

		- enecr		
	Newcastle-on-Tyne and Gateshead	1st full pay after	Carters, rolleymen, motor drivers and labourers	Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per week to men, 2s. per w to youths and 1s. per week to boys.
	Blackburn, Accrington, Darwen, Oswaldtwistle, Clayton-le-Moors, Church, Gt. Harwood, Rishton, Padiham, Preston, Haslingden, Rawtenstall and Bolton	10 July 23 July	Carters and motormen	Increase of 4s. per week to single horsemen and motorn and 4s. 6d. per week to double horsemen, a new scale rates introduced for youths resulting in an increase of per week (rates after change for single horsemen: Bolt 36s. 6d.; Preston, 34s. 6d.; Blackburn, 34s.).
	Districts Oldham, Hyde, Saddleworth, Middleton, Ashton, Stalybridge, Mossley and Glossop Districts	†	Carters and motorinen	Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per full ordinary week to nover 21 years; of 4s. per full ordinary week to youths of and under 21, and of 2s, per full ordinary week to bunder 18 (making rate 37s. 6d. for single horsemen at 0 ham and Ashton).
Carting	Warrington	1 July	Carters	Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per full ordinary week to rover 21 years; of 4s. per full ordinary week to youths of and under 21; of 2s. per full ordinary week to boys un 18 (making rate, including bonus, 35s. for one-horse carrand 38s. for two-horse carters).
	London	2 July	Commercial petrol vehicle drivers	Increases to minimum rates of 30s. per week on cars up 25 cwt.; 35s, on cars above 25 cwt. and up to 30 cwt.; 4 per week on cars above 30 cwt. and up to 2 tons; and 5 per week on cars over 2 tons (stated to be equivalent to average weekly increase of about 4s. on cars up to 30 cmt.
	Plymouth	5 July	Carters, loaders and warehousemen	and of about 5s. on cars over 30 cwt.). War bonuses, previously granted, of 8s. per week to men a 4s. per week to youths under 21, increased to 12s. and respectively.
	Edinburgh and Leith District	2 July	Carters employed by general contractors	Increase of 4s. per week.
	Hull	lst pay day in July	Compositors and machinemen (book and jobbing)	War bonus of 4s. 6d. per week, previously granted, increas to 7s. per week.
	Sheffield and Rotherham	1st pay day in July	Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators, lithographers (book, jobbing, and news); also bookbinders and machine rulers	Increase of 1s. per week to males and of 6d. per week females (making rates at Sheffield, for jobbing composit. 40s., plus 2s. bonus, and for bookbinders 39s. 6d., p. 2s. bonus).
Printing and	Bolton, Farnworth and Horwich	14 July	Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and evening news)	War bonus of 5s. per week (making rate for jobbing co positors 45s., including bonus).
Allied Trades	Liverpool and Birkenhead Dist. (including Bootle and Wallasey)	July {	Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators, electrotypers and stereotypers (book and jobbing)	Increase of 1s. per week (making rate for jobbing composit 45s.).
	London	1st pay day in July	Bookbinders and machine rulers Letterpress bookbinders, finishers and machine rulers	Increase of 1s. per week (42s, to 43s.). War bonus of 5s. per week to males and of 2s. per week females.
	Belfast	lst pay day in July	Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators and lithographic printers (book, jobbing and newspaper)	War bonus of 2s. 6d. per week, granted in 1916, increased 7s. per week (making minimum rate for jobbing co positors 43s. 6d., including bonus).
Glass	Stourbridge, Birmingham, Manche ster, Glasgow, etc.	July	Flint glass makers Earthenware workers	Increase of 5s. 6d. for a week's work of 11 moves, with additional 6d. for each move worked in excess of 11. War bonus of 20 per cent. increased to 25 per cent.
Pottery	Scotland I Nottingham	12 July 1 July	Cabinet makers, carvers, chairmakers, upholsterers, french polishers and machinists	Increase of 1½d. per hour (10½d. to 1s).
	London	1 July	French polishers	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour to qualified polish (11½d. to 1s. 0½d.), and of ½d. per hour to juniors, it provers, and others 18 years of age and over not qualified Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (11¼d. to 1s. 0¼d.
Furnishing	Edinburgh and District	23 July {	Cabinet makers and wood carvers	Increase, as war wages, of 1½d. per hour (11d. to 1s. 0¾d. Increase, as war wages, of 1½d. per hour (103¼d. to 1s. 0¾d. Increase, as war wages, of 1½d. per hour (6d. to 6½d.).
5	Glasgow, Beith, Loch- winnoch, Renfrew, Dundee, Kirkcaldy & Aberdeen	24 July	Sewers (female)	Increase to a rate of 6d. per hour. War bonus (a) to timeworkers of 1d. per hour or 4s. I week to men, and ½d. per hour or 2s. per week to wome and (b) to pieceworkers, of 10 per cent.
Woodworking {	Burton-on-Trent Glasgow, Paisley and Greenock	1 July Pay ending 21 July	Coopers	War bonus of 5s. per week. Increase, as war wages, of 15 per cent. on piece rates, and 1½d. per hour on time rates, substituted for war bonu previously granted, of 7½ per cent. on piece rates and per week on piece rates.
Baking	Glasgow	1 July	Bread and pastry bakers	Increase of 8s. per week,
		CI	HANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR	R.
(Nelson	1 July	Painters‡	Reduction of 4½ hours per week in summer (54 to 49½).
Building	Glasgow	1 July	Joiners;	Summer period extended and uniform week of 44 hot adopted for winter period, resulting in an average increase of about 20 minutes per week.
Woollen	Galashiels and District	2 July	Woollen operatives:	Reduction of 6 hours per week (55½ to 49½).
these and incre	uses and "war increases" have ases not thus limited. under "Changes in Wages."	e been so d	escribed where possible, but the information av † This increase took effect from	ailable is not, in all cases, sufficient to distinguish between 11th June under an arbitration award dated 18th July.

SLIDING SCALE CHANGES IN WAGES.

										1	
					Designation d District			Inc. (+)	or I t Au	Dec. (- dit on	-) of
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.	Froduct and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.			A Ye ago	
COAL.	1917	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	MANUFACTURED IRON.	1917	s. d.	s. d	i.	s.	d.
(Average of all classes of					North of England	May-June	270 93/4	+ 1 9	3/4	+ 33	41/4
Durham			+ 0 03/4 - 0 91/4	+ 0 3½ - 1 5	Midlands (Bars, angles, tees, sheets,	May-June	306 1	+ 1 1		+ 32	11/4
Pig Iron.	Apl.—June	94 5	+ 4 81/4	+ 12 11	plates, hoops, strips, &c.) West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods.)	May-June	288 11	+1 11	1/2	+ 36	43/4
	(Average of all classes of Coal at pit's mouth.) purham forthumberland Pig Iron.	Product and District. Coal. Coal. (Average of all classes of Coal at pit's mouth.) Forthumberland Apl.—June Mar.—May Pig Iron.	COAL. COAL. (Average of all classes of Coal at pit's mouth.) Forthumberland Apl.—June Mar.—May Pig Iron. Average selling price per ton. 1917 s. d. Apl.—June Mar.—May 15 7½ 15 2	Product and District. Period covered by last Audit. Period covered by last Audit. COAL. (Average of all classes of Coal at pit's mouth.) Durham	Product and District. Period covered by last Audit. Period covered by last Audit. Provious Audit. Previous Audit. Previous Audit. Previous Audit. S. d. S. d. S. d. (Average of all classes of Coal at pit's mouth.) purham	Product and District. Period covered by last Audit. Previous Average selling price per ton.	Product and District. Period covered by last Audit. Period covered by last Audit. Provious Audit. Previous Audit. Previous Audit. A Year ago. Previous Audit. Product and District. Period covered by last Audit. Period covered by last Audit. Period covered by last Audit. North of England	Product and District. Period covered by last Audit. Period covered by last Audit. Previous Audit. Product and District. Period covered by last Audit. North of England	Product and District. Period covered by last Audit. Period covered by last Audit. Previous Audit. Product and District. Period covered by last Audit. Period covered by last Audit. Previous Audit. Product and District. Product and District. Product and District. Previous Audit. Product and District. Product and District. Previous Average selling price per ton. North of England (Rails, plates, bars and angles.) May—June 270 934 + 1 9 (Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, &c.) West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, flots, tees, last) May—June 238 11 + 1 11 (Rounds, squares, flots, tees, flots, flots, tees,	Product and District. Period covered by last Audit. Previous	Product and District. Period covered by last Audit. Product and District. Period covered by last Audit. Period covered b

Coal.—No change took place in the wages of miners as a result of the above ascertainments.

Pig Iron.—The ascertained selling price of No. 3 Cleveland pig iron for April, May and June resulted in an increase of 6 per cent. in the wages of blastfurnacemen, making wages 78 per cent. above the standard.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England and in the Midlands the wages of puddlers and millmen remained unchanged while it is the standard. changed, whilst in the West of Scotland puddlers' wages were increased by 3d. per ton and millmen's wages by 21 per cent.

* Stated to nearest farthing.

RETAIL PRICES OF BREAD.

August, 1917.

The following information with regard to the prices of bread is derived from two main sources: (1) Master Bakers' Associations, and (2) Co-operative Societies. Returns are also received from the local correspondents of the Department in language of the districts. industrial districts.

(1) Master Bakers' Associations, &c.

According to returns from over 100 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations and from other sources (except Co-operative Societies), which are summarised in the following Tables, the prices of bread showed practically no change compared with a month ago in England and Wales during July, and the average price on the 1st August was the same as on the 2nd July in every district of England and Wales. In Scotland there was a further average advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \text{d. per 4 lb.} \)

	Mean Predominant Price per 4 lb. on					
District.	1st August,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with				
	1917.	A month ago.	A year ago.			
London Northern Counties & Yorkshire Lancashire & Cheshire Midlands Eastern Counties South Eastern Counties South Western Counties & Wales Scotland	103/	d. + ¾	d, + 3½ + 3¾ + 3 + 2¾ + 3½ + 3¼ + 3¾			
GREAT BRITAIN	111/2		+ 31/4			

Of the prices at which bread was sold in each of the following towns, the predominant price was as under:-

Place.	Predominant Price per 4 lb. on	Dec. (-	+) or) as com- i with	Last C	hange.
Flace,	1st August, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Amount per 4 lb.
London	d. 11 to 12	d. 	d. + 3½	Mar., '17	d. + ¾
Birmingham Bristol Cardiff Derby Ipswich Leeds Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Norwich Nottingham Portsmouth Southampton Stoke-on-Trent Wolverhampton	1134 11, 1142 11132 111 11 12 1034 12 12 12 1034 11 1144 1144 1144 1141		+ 3½½ + 3½½ + 33½ + 33½ + 33½ + 43½½ + 435½½ + 435½½ + 435½½ + 435½½ + 435½½ + 435½½ + 435½½ + 435½ + 435½	Apr., '17 June, '17 Apr., '17 Mar., '17 Mar., '17 Apr., '17 Apr., '17 Mar., '17 Apr., '17 Apr., '17 Apr., '17 Apr., '17 Apr., '17 Apr., '17 Apr., '17 Apr., '17 Apr., '17	**************************************
Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow	12 13 12 11½	+"i	+ 3½ + 4½ + 3½ + 3	May, '17 July, '17 May, '17 Apr., '17	+1 +1 +½ +½
Belfast Dublin	12 11½*, 12†		+ 3½ + 3½	May, '17 Apr., '17	+ 1/2

The usual prices of bread in London are quoted as 11d. to 1s. per 4 lb., but it may be observed that 1s. is a more frequent price than 11d. or 11½d.

(2) Co-operative Societies.

The following Table summarises the Returns received from

	Mean Predominant Price per 4 lb. on					
District.	1st August	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with				
	1917.	A month ago.	A year ago.			
ENGLAND AND WALES. London and Suburbs Northern Counties and Yorks.	d. 10¾*, 11¼† 12	d. 	d. +3½ +3¼			
Lancashire and Cheshire N. Midland Counties W. do, do S. do, do,	11¼ 10¼ 10¼ 10¼		+3 +21/4 +21/2 +21/2			
Eastern Counties South Eastern Counties South Western Counties and Wales	10¾ 11 10½		+2 ³ / ₄ +2 ³ / ₄ +2 ³ / ₄			
ENGLAND AND WALES	103/4		+23/4			
SCOTLAND	111/4	+ ¾	+23/4			
GREAT BRITAIN	11	: *	+23/4			

* Counter. † Delivered. † Increase of %d. on bread delivered and ld. on counter sales, to equalise prices.

With the Co-operative Societies, as with the other retailers, the prices of bread remained almost stationary throughout July and the average price in each district of England and Wales was the same at 1st August as a month earlier. In Scotland, however, the average price was about 1d. per 4 lb. higher at the later date.

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN JULY.

The total number of Distress Committees under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, whose registers were open at the end of July, 1917, was 12, compared with 15 at the end of July, 1916. The total number of persons who received employment relief during July was 307, as compared with 470 a year ago, a decrease of 163 persons. The aggregate duration of employment relief was 7,481 days in July, 1917, compared with 11,261 days in July, 1916, and the average duration of employment for those not employed on piecework was 28'1 days, compared with 26'1 days a year ago. The total amount of wages paid in July, 1917, was £535, compared with £820 in July, 1916; the average earnings were 34s. 10d., compared with 34s. 11d. a year ago.

The following Table summarises the information from the various Distress Committees as to their operations in July,

various Distress Committees as to their operations in July, 1916 and 1917.

Districts.			Aggregate Duration of Em- ployment Relief.		Total Amount of Wages Paid.	
	July, 1917.	July, 1916.	July, 1917.	July, 1916.	July, 1917.	July, 1916.
England and Wales Sootland reland	 27 280*	33 437†	Days. 359 7,122	Days. 773 10,488	£ 41 494	£ 91 729
UNITED KINGDOM	307*	470†	7,481	11,261	535	820

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN JULY.‡ INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS.

INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS.

The number of claims to unemployment benefit made at Employment Exchanges and other local offices of the Unemployment Fund during each of the four weeks ended 27th July, 1917, was 3,014, 2,910, 2,896, 2,487; a total of 11,307 claims, of which 7,501 were made in the trades insured under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Act, 1911, and 3,806 were made in the trades insured under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916. The weekly number of claims during the period for direct payment of benefit to workpeople insured under the Insurance Act of 1911 was 1,331, and for payment through associations of workpeople claiming under Section 105 of the Act was 544. The corresponding claims by workpeople insured under the Act of 1916 were 914 and 37 respectively.

The weekly amounts paid to workpeople under the Acts of 1911 and 1916 respectively were £446 and £292. The corresponding payments made through associations were £208 and £6.

		nsured und ct of 1911.	ler the	Trades Insu			
Division.	Average Weekly Number of Claims Made.						
	July, 1917.	June, 1917.	July, 1916.	July, 1917.	June, 1917.		
London South-Eastern South-Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Ireland	 478 113 89 49 59 155 222 44 99 33 534	518 94 93 52 64 189 247 32 122 36 550	1,025 178 213 52 60 124 261 47 97 30 310	377 52 68 27 15 112 145 29 53 30 43	386 64 50 52 13 187 136 22 80 9 62		
United Kingdom	 1,875	2,027	2,397	951	1,061		
	Avei	rage Weekl	y Amount	of Benefit	Paid.		
London South-Eastern South-Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire North-Western North-Western Scotland Wales Ireland	£ § 112 30 22 13 22 60 66 16 39 14 260	£ § 133 35 20 10 22 90 67 10 37 10 170	£ § 153 42 30 11 13 24 37 3 17 8 104	£ § 66 23 21 17 5 66 47 3 11 4 35	£ § 73 18 21 12 7 89 38 5 17 4 23		
UNITED KINGDOM	 654	604	442	298	307		

* 41 women on piecework. † 38 women on piecework. † The percentages unemployed in the Insured Trades will be found on page 272. § The figures for Association Payments relate to periods terminating one week earlier than the periods to which the Direct Payments relate.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 13th JULY, 1917.

I.-GENERAL SUMMARY

The number of workpeople on the registers of the Employment Exchanges (382 in number) at some time or other during the five weeks ended 13th July was 434,832* (men 138,137, women 230,466, boys 30,984, girls 35,245), a daily average of 14,494, compared with 16,369 in the previous four weeks, and with 15,760 in the corresponding period of 1916. These figures comprise workers in professional, commercial and clerical, as well as in industrial occupations.

The number of vacancies filled was 144,108, a daily average of 4,804, compared with 4,712 in the previous four weeks and 5,137 in the five weeks ended 14th July, 1916.

The total number of workpeople remaining on the registers at 13th July was 112,587, as compared with 127,969 at 8th June, 1917, and with 126,719 at 14th July, 1916.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On registers at 8th June, 1917 Number of individuals registered during period	44,186 93,951	67,516 162,950	6,924 24,060	9,343 25,902	127,969 306,863
Total‡	138,137	230,466	30,984	35,245	434,832
On registers at 13th July, 1917	32,364	64,152	6,802	9,269	112,587
Vacancies notified during period Vacancies filled during period Applicants placed in other dis- tricts	80,060 56,245 13,346	77,401 65,777 14,908	14,281 11,543 1,710	12,779 10,543 1,530	184,521 144,108 31,494

The average daily number of registrations and of vacancies filled for the five weeks ended 13th July, 1917, are shown in the following Table, together with comparative figures for a month ago and a year ago :-

	Registrations in Period ended			Vacancies filled in Period ended		
Department.	13th	8th	14th	13th	8th	14th
	July,	June,	July,	July,	June,	July,
	1917.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1917.	1916.
Men	3,310	3,508	3,852	1,875	1,964	2,085
	5,575	5,488	6,382	2,193	2,040	2,284
	824	806	831	385	371	406
	880	817	894	351	337	362
TOTAL	10,589	10,649	11,959	4,804	4,712	5,137

There was a decrease in the daily average of registrations of 0.6 per cent. compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 11.5 per cent.

The daily average of vacancies filled showed an increase of 2.2 per cent. on the previous month due to an increase of 7.5 per cent. in the women's department and of 4.0 per cent. among juveniles. In the men's department, however, there was a decrease of 4.5 per cent. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 6.3 per cent., all departments showing a smaller figure, though the decrease in the men's department, 10.1 per cent. was by far the most pronounced. 10.1 per cent., was by far the most pronounced.

II.—INSURED TRADES.§

The number of people on the register at some time or other during the five weeks was 188,365 (men 75,680, women 103,103, boys 5,347, girls 4,235), a daily average of 6,279 compared with 6,972 in the previous four weeks. The daily average number of vacancies filled was 2,838, compared with 2,733 in the previous four weeks. The number on the register at 13th July was 45,707, compared with 50,727 at 8th June, 1917.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On registers at 8th June, 1917 No. of individuals registered during period	17,111 58,569	31,111 71,992	1,168 4,179	1,247 2,988	50,637 137,728
Total	75,680	103,103	5,347	4,235	188,365
On registers at 13th July, 1917	14,347	29,071	1,127	1,162	45,707
Vacancies notified during period Vacancies filled during period Applicants placed in other dis- tricts	53,359 39,880 11,132	41,252 39,299 11,078	4,261 3,579 318	2,595 2,393 333	101,467 85,151 22,861

Of the registrations among men, 400 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 381 per cent. in engineering, and 6.4 per cent. in shipbuilding, 23.4 per cent. were in engineering and 63.6 per cent. were in ammunitions and explosives.

Of the vacancies notified, building and construction of works account for 34.7 per cent. of the total in the case of

* Excluding workmen in certain occupations of a more or less casual nature (i.e. dock labourers and cloth porters); these are dealt with in the last paragraph.
† Of the women on the register, 8.4 per cent. were known to be in employment, and a further 12.3 per cent. were reported never to have been in employment.
‡ Excluding 3,790 cases in insured trades and 7,027 cases in uninsured trades in which persons were re-registered on again becoming unemployed.

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

men, engineering for 41.3 per cent., and shipbuilding for 59

August, 1917.

Of the vacancies filled for men, 35.6 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 41.8 per cent. in engineering, and 6.4 per cent. in shipbuilding; while in the case of women, engineering accounts for 46.0 per cent.

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

Trades.	of Y	Vacancie acancie	Propo ies fille s Noti month	d to fied	Percentage Proportion of Vacancies filled to Registrations during month,				
	Men.	Wo- men.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Wo- men.	Boys.	Girls.	
Building, Construction of Works, Sawmilling and Cabinet-making	75.6	90.6	79.8	85.6	57.5	81.1	126.2	70:5	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Construction of Vehicles	75.7	98.5	86.8	91.2	69.8	102.6	83.9	147.1	
Chemicals, Ammunition, Explosives, &c.	84.5	92.1	96.0	96.8	76.1	33.4	61:9	48.9	
All Insured Trades	74.7	95.3	84.0	92.2	65.4	53.7	83.5	79.0	
Ditto, June, 1917	80.8	97.2	88-2	92.4		-	-	-	

III.—UNINSURED TRADES.

The number of workpeople on the register at some time or other during the five weeks ending 13th July was 246,467 (men 62,457, women 127,363, boys 25,637, girls 31,010), a daily average of 8,215, compared with 9,397 in the previous four weeks. The daily average number of vacancies filled was 1,966, compared with 1,979 in the previous four weeks.

The number on registers at 13th July was 66,880, compared with 77 254 at 8th June 1917

with 77,254 at 8th June, 1917.

<u> </u>	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On registers at 8th June, 1917 No. of individuals registered during period	27,075 35,382	36,405 90,958	5,756 19,881	8,096 22,914	77,332 169,135
Total	62,457	127,363	25,637	31,010	246,467
On registers at 13th July, 1917	18,017	35,081	5,675	8,107	66,880
Vacancies notified during period Vacancies filled during period Applicants placed in other dis- tricts	26,701 16,365 2,214	36,149 26,478 3,830	10,020 7,964 1,392	10,184 8,150 1,197	83,054 58,957 8,633

The largest number of registrations among men was in the transport trades (30.7 per cent.), and among general labourers (30.4 per cent.); among women, 32.0 per cent. were in domestic services, and 10.0 per cent. in commercial and clerical occu-

pations.

Of the vacancies notified for men, 32.2 per cent. were in transport and 17.6 per cent. for general labourers; for women, 43.4 per cent. were in domestic offices or services and 6.5 per cent. in textiles.

cent. in textiles.

Of the vacancies filled for men, 36.9 per cent. were in the transport, &c., trades, and 24.6 per cent. for general labourers; 39.7 per cent. of the vacancies filled for women were in domestic offices or services, and 6.5 per cent. in textiles.

Of the vacancies filled, 4,538 were known to be for less than a week's employment, while of the 16,114 vacancies filled by boys and girls, 27.8 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situations since leaving school.

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

Trades.	Percent cies fil	tage Prop led to Va	Percentage Proportion of Vacancies filled to Registrations.			
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.
Textiles	45.6 28.7 70.3 24.3 41.1 45.7 60.9 49.8	73·8 79·2 85·2 70·9 83·4 84·7 73·8 66·9	73·3 62·7 75·1 71·1 65·6 75·7 75·1 71·4	89·2 82·4 80·9 84·8 76·9 84·5 85·7 63·6	58°8 20°2 51°3 45°8 70°8 50°9 30°2 43°7	42·2 42·1 26·0 45·7 36·5 60·4 32·4 34·9
All Uninsured Trades	61.3	73.2	79.5	80.0	31.6	8.3
Ditto June, 1917	61.4	74.0	82.2	78.9		

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men who obtained employment through the Exchanges was 1,336, and the number of casual jobs found for them was 8,003, a daily average of 267, compared with 354 in the proceeding four weeks and 126 in the five weeks ended 14th July, 1916. During the five weeks there were also 1,194 cases in which men were given employment through the Clearing House system for dock labourers at Liverpool.

INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED, VACANCIES FILLED AND VACANCIES NOTIFIED IN THE FIVE WEEKS ENDED 13th JULY, 1917.

A.—INSURED TRADES.

					ADU	LTS.						JUVE	NILES.	
OCCUPATION GROUPS.*	REGISTRATIONS. VACANCIES.							VACANCIES,						
OUCUFATION disorts.	Beginn	gister at ning of riod.	Register	iduals ed during iod.	En	gister at d of riod.	dui	ified ring riod.		lled ing iod.		fied ring riod.	Fil dur Per	ring
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Building:— Carpenters, Joiners, &c. Bricklayers Masons Plasterers Painters, Decorators, &c. Plumbers, Glaziers Other skilled occupations Labourers Works of Construction Sawmilling Shipbuilding:— Platers, Riveters Shipwrights Labourers Engineering:— Moulders Smiths Erectors, Fitters, Turners Metal Machinists Wiremen Other skilled occupations Labourers Cabinet Making, &c. Miscellaneous Metal Trades Precious Metals, &c. Bricks and Cement Chemicals, &c. Rubber and Waterproof Goods Ammunition and Explosives Leather — Boots and Shoes	1,705 747 326 326 330 769 367 62 1,491 1,379 471 314 46 469 223 167 1,287 529 255 1,076 1,902 321 212 451 154 37 361 80 1,276 177	22 1 103 2 33 35 414 9 5 279 65 20 841 3,969 69 1,962 932 60 52 977 106 24 466 256 20,025 122	5,304 2,186 527 682 2,320 694 101 6,091 5,483 1,037 1,283 322 1,866 900 547 6,697 1,830 836 3,147 8,585 898 333 1,681 1,34 69 946 171 3,466 231	92 — 1 301 3 1 105 61 1,288 22 6 594 180 61 1,715 7,603 91 4,972 2,043 247 99 2,712 382 63 1,085 1,111 46,006 364	1 1,701 656 233 243 616 271 47 1,416 1,253 342 272 65 379 165 143 1,199 418 256 260 128 295 78 20 257 43 1,004 71	34 ————————————————————————————————————	3,777 1,709 124 273 2,256 490 94 4,179 5,633 904 1,381 398 1,356 765 660 7,040 1,489 606 2,922 8,567 706 165 2,737 142 300 1,413 126 2,635 323	102 — 2 177 2 1 147 26 1,254 18 1 168 140 112 1,222 9,610 48 3,980 3,283 210 264 82 736 719 16,532 153	3,324 1,317 54 156 1,494 289 36 3,120 4,420 548 942 341 1,257 536 306 5,235 1,085 466 1,672 7,367 396 69 1,557 44 100 911 104 2,508	96 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	44 44 1 2 23 3 3 109 12 279 43 26 127 75 28 904 669 61 302 436 67 447 114 38 336 47		33 1 1 1 1 1 22 1 97 13 226 33 9 117 53 222 767 606 59 244 416 51 26 180 41 15 102 33 30 33 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	
Leather-Excluding Boots and Shoes	127	261	202	784	100	224	189	286	117	258	42	103	32	90
TOTAL	17,111	31,111	58,569	71,992	14,347	29,071	53,359	41,252	39,880	39,299	4,261	2,595	3,579	2,393
TOTAL—MALES AND FEMALES		,222	130,			418		,611	79,1		6,8	856		972
4 weeks ended 8th June	52,	,289	100,	163	48,	309	67	,004	58,8	35	4,8	313	4,5	324

B.—UNINSURED TRADES.

	ADULTS. JUVENI									NILES.				
OCCUPATION GROUPS.*	REGISTRATIONS.				VACANCIES.			VACANCIES.						
		terat Be- of Period.	Regis	iduals stered Period.	ed Un Register at		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.
Mining and Quarrying	214	31	720	14	114	24	1,623	38	653	24	83	5	31	4
Cotton	667 61 239	512 134 520	452 204 273	1,826 583 1,574	132 41 131	540 156 477	530 364 335	957 358 1,029	234 168 159	657 286 788	159 67 189	133 73 414	96 54 154	100 76 377
Dress :— Tailors and Tailoresses Dressmakers and Milliners Seamstresses Others Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c, :—	490 — 273	239 145 395 443	209 — 112	799 451 1,209 1,664	204 — 88	210 155 346 493	146 — 84	659 263 562 746	38 — 28	461 180 388 738	36 - 47	161 265 308 106	24 - - - 28	133 222 260 77
On Railways On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c	182 5,761	321 1,872	238 9,262	525 4,077	113 4,105	307 1,514	556 8,031	237 1,189	329 5,710	232 983	168 3,115	6 1,294	161 2,305	6 1,046
Fruit, &c., Pickers Others Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c Pottery and Glass Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging :—	1,149 576 197 136	111 950 258 115 213	55 1,123 247 170 119	1,601 3,653 969 227 355	51 599 247 127 85	1,196 1,470 256 108 215	2,264 428 172 250	472 2,968 433 143 139	548 177 73 112	307 2,133 361 130 97	1 248 215 174 130	156 598 111 70	1 176 141 133 99	2 132 460 94 58
Bread and Biscuit, &c., Makers Waiters Others (Jam, Cocoa, Tobacco, &c., manufacture)	305 221 297	108 630 491	226 131 244	252 1,835 1,504	97 124 123	129 577 389	197 88 397	176 1,053 1,425	59 47 206	134 800 1,314	79 24 82	65 95 355	59 18 63	50 69 316
Gas, Water, Electrical Supply and Sanitary Service	24 75	7 38	12 113	39 63	5 33	12 23	31 577	26 121	3 291	25 114	7 21	34	13	_30
Commercial and Clerical	5,125	4,912	3,507	9,342	2,979	4,609	1,773	4,139	1,079	3,053	1,044	1,413	784	1,211
Laundry and Washing Service	1,393	$ \begin{cases} 392 \\ 838 \\ 2,940 \\ 6,694 \end{cases} $	1,764	$\begin{cases} 1,119 \\ 2,316 \\ 7,236 \\ 16,818 \end{cases}$	936	$\begin{cases} 347 \\ 794 \\ 2,878 \\ 6,190 \end{cases}$	1,589	1,132 2,218 5,401 6,643	791	878 671 3,217 5,509	510	$\begin{cases} 150 \\ 277 \\ 384 \\ 1,225 \end{cases}$	361	121 156 259 766
Shop Assistants Government, Defence, and Professional	4,053 2,021 2,529	260 5,371 1,783 2,461	11,278 593 1,719 10	13,382 3,990 3,834	3,294 875 2,792	4,374 1,574 2,311	4,690 424 904 12	1,210 903 1,036	4,032 118 642 9) 225 1,125 586 902	691 178 125	41 425 737 376	572 117 118 5	19 393 573 318
All Others	1,076	3,221	2,601	9,165	715	3,133	1,234	180	857	160	2,622	905	2,439	792
TOTAL	27,075	36,405	35,382	90,958	18,017	35,081	26,701	36,149	16,365	26,478	10,020	10,184	7,964	8,150
TOTAL—MALES AND FEMALES	63,4		126,3		53,0		62,8		42,8		20,2	*	16,1	
4 weeks ended 8th June	70,4		99,8		63,3		47,8	98	33,5		14,8	28	11,9	44
Casual Employment (Men only)	1,2	05	142	56	1,1	48	_		8,0	03				

* Occupations are grouped according to the industry with which they are mainly connected.

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 July, 1917, was 53, of which 22 were due to lead poisoning, 2 to mercurial poisoning, 1 to phosphorous poisoning, 9 to arsenic poisoning (of which 3 were from arseniuretted hydrogen gas), 10 to toxic jaundice, and 9 to anthrax. Two deaths due to lead poisoning, 4 to toxic jaundice, and 2 to anthrax were also reported. In addition, 3 cases of lead poisoning (including 1 death) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

During the seven months ended July, 1917, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 455, compared with 344 in the corresponding period of 1916. The number of deaths in 1917 was 57, as compared with 41 in 1916. In addition, 37 cases of lead poisoning (including 13 deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during the seven months ended July, 1917, compared with 45 cases (including 9 deaths) during the corresponding period of 1916.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

		Cases.		Deaths.			
Industry,	Month	Seven i	months	Month	Seven r		
	July, 1917.	July, 1917.	July, 1916.	July, 1917.	July, 1917.	July, 1916.	
MARKET THE STATE OF THE STATE O			Lead Po	isoning.			
AMONG OPERATIVES ENGAGED IN-	2	20	10			0	
Smelting of Metals	_	32	19		1	2	
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	-	1	1 1	-	-	-	
Plumbing and Soldering Printing	2	30	5 5 5 3		2		
File Cutting	1	2	5	_		2	
Tinning of Metals White Lead Works	-	1	3	-	-	200	
Red and Yellow Lead Works	1	11 12	15 8			1	
Pottery		8	16	_		4	
Glass Cutting and Polishing	-	2	1	-	-	-	
Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works	1	19	35		-		
Paint and Colour Works		5	15		1		
Coach and Car. Painting	1	14	18	1	2	-	
Shipbuilding	3 3 8	6	15	72 - 2	-	2	
Paint used in other Industries Other Industries	3	12 49	11 31	7	3	-0	
Other Industries	-	49	91		3	-	
rotal in factories & workshops	22	207	205	2	9	13	
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING	3	37	45	1	13	9	
A STATE OF THE STA	Other Forms of Poisoning.						
MERCURIAL POISONING— Barometer and Thermometer	-	2	1	-	-	-	
Making Furriers' Processes	0/10-	_					
Explosive Works	2	2		-	- ·	-	
Other Industries		12	11		1000		
TOTAL	2	16	12		-	-	
PHOSPHOROUS POISONING	1	1	1	-	_	_	
Paints, Colours, and Extrac- tion of Arsenic	-	-	7-	-	-	-	
Other Industries	9	21	-	-	3	-	
TOTAL ARSENIC POISONING	9	21		_	. 3	-	
TOTAL TOXIC JAUNDICE	10	150	57	4	36	16	
TOTAL "OTHER FORMS OF POISONING"	22	188	70	4	39	16	
The same of the same of the			Anti	hrax.			
Wool	9	34	47	2	6	7	
Handling of Horsehair	-	2	5	-	1	2	
Handling and Sorting of Hides	-	22	15	-	2	3	
and Skins (Tanners, Fell-	1000	1	11/12/20		10000	19.30	
mongers, &c.) Other Industries	-	2	2	-	-	-	
TOTAL ANTHRAX*	9	60	69	2	9	12	
	-			-			
TOTAL REPORTED UNDER FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT	53	455	314	. 8	57	41	

^{*} In addition 1 case among dock labourers was reported.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

CASES REPORTED.

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

JULY, 1917.

THE Table below shows the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during June and July, 1917, and July, 1916.

The number reported as killed in July, 1917, was 255, a decrease of 28 on a month ago, and an increase of 9 on a year ago. The mean number in June during the five years 1912. 1916 was 253, the maximum being 318 and the minimum 216.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during July, 1917, numbered 32, compared with 21 in June, 1917, and 29 in July, 1916.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 117, a decrease of 3 on a month ago, and an increase of 3 on a year ago. There was one fatal accident at quarries, compared with 5 a month ago and 3 a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in July, 1917, was 105, a decrease of 29 on June, 1917, and an increase of 6 on July, 1916.

SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JULY, 1917.

During the seven months ended July, 1917, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment was 2,017, as compared with 1,835 in the corresponding period of 1916, an increase of 182.

The total number of fatal accidents in the railway service numbered 223, as compared with 260, a decrease of 37 on the seven months ended July, 1916.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 787, as compared with 694, an increase of 93 on 1916. There were 30 fatal accidents at quarries, compared with 33, a decrease of 3 on the corresponding period of 1916.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in 1917 was 960; as compared with 831, an increase of 129 on the corresponding period of 1916.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during Inc. (+) or (-) in Ju 1917, on (-)					
	July, 1917.	June, 1917.	July, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
RAILWAY SERVICE— Brakesmen and Goods Guards Engine Drivers Firemen Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men Porters. Shunters Mechanics Labourers Miscellaneous. Contractors' Servants	2 1 1 8 7 1 3 2 7	3 2 2 4 1 2 1 2 4	1 2 5 5 2 5 6 3	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 + 4 + 6 - 1 + 2 - 3	+ 1 + 1 - 1 + 3 + 2 - 1 - 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 3	
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	32	21	29	+ 11	+ 3	
Underground Surface	106 11	103 17	96 18	+ 3 - 6	+ 10 - 7	
TOTAL, MINES	117	120	114	- 3	+ 3	
Quarries over 20 feet deep	1	5	3	- 4	- 2	
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS— Textile—						
Cotton Wool and Worsted	5 2	5	2 2 3	+ 2	+ 3	
Other Textiles Non-Textile—	2	6	3	- 4	- 1	
Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion of Metals	4 17	7 22	3 7	- 3 - 5	+ 1 + 10	
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	3	5	1	- 2	+ 2	
Ship and Boat Building Gas	10	-11 -4	9	- 1 - 3	+ 1 + 1	
Wood	2 2	1	5	+ 1	- 3 + 1	
Chemicals	6	2 3	7 .	+ 3	- i	
Food	- 2	1 3	3	- 1 - 1	-"1	
Drink Paper, Printing, &c		2	-	- 2	-12	
Other Non-Textile In- dustries	3 25	38	3 26	- 1 - 13	-"1	
TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	84	114	72	- 30	+ 12	
ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5— Docks, Wharves, and Quays Warehouses	9 2 10	6 4 10	12 3 12	+ 3 - 2	- 3 - 1 - 2	
TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5	21	20	27	+ 1	- 6	
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	-	3	1,	- 3	- 1	
· 自然是一种是一种是一种是一种是一种是一种是一种是一种是一种是一种是一种是一种是一种是	7 7 12 19	75.35.3	4 75	670	. 0	
Total (excluding Seamen)	255	283	246	-28	+ 9	

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 July, 1917, in the 35 selected areas named below, corresponded to a rate of 139 per 10,000 of population, showing a decrease of 2 per 10,000 on a month ago and of 12 per 10,000 on a year ago.

Compared with a month ago, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 3,853 (or 1.5 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 2,281 (or 1.8 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 1,572 (or 1.2 per cent.). There was a marked increase of 33 per 10,000 of population in the Galway district, and an increase of 2 per 10,000 in the Stockton and Tees district, and of 1 per 10,000 in the Wigan, Halifax and Huddersfield, Barnsley, and Coatbridge and Airdrie districts. There was no change in the in the Wigan, Hardrie districts. There was no change in the bridge and Airdrie districts. There was no change in the Newcastle, Hull, Nottingham, Paisley and Greenock districts; the other districts showed decreases, the most marked of which were in the Belfast district (12 per 10,000), Central Metropolitan district (8 per 10,000), and in the Dublin district per 10,000).

Compared with July, 1916, the total number of pa Compared with July, 1916, the total number of paupers decreased by 20,942 (or 7.5 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 7,991 (or 6.0 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 12,951 (or 8.8 per cent.). There was an increase of 1 per 10,000 of population in the Barnsley district, 8 per 10,000 in the Dublin district, and a marked increase of 22 per 10,000 in the Galway district; every other district showed a decrease. The largest decrease was in the Paisley and Greenock district (26 per 10,000 of population). Two other districts showed decreases of 20 and under 20 per 10,000 of population and under 20 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 10 and under 20 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 10 and under 20 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 10 and under 20 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 10 and under 20 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 10 and under 20 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 10 and under 20 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 10 and under 20 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 10 and under 20 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 10 and under 20 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 10 and under 20 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 10 and under 20 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 10 and under 20 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 10 and under 20 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 10 and under 20 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 20 and under 30 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 20 and under 30 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 20 and under 30 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 20 and under 30 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 20 and under 30 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 20 and under 30 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 20 and under 30 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 20 and under 30 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 20 and under 30 per 10,000 of pairints showed decreases of 20 10,000, 20 districts showed decreases of 10 and under 20 per 10,000, and 9 other districts showed decreases of under 10

	Paupers on one day in July, 1917. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in								
Selected Urban Areas.*	In- door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popula-	per 10 Populs com wit Month	tte 0,000 of stion as pared th a Year			
				tion.	ago.	ago.			
ENGLAND & WALES.† Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District	8,983 11,055 3,295 10,428	1,476 4,883 1,116 3,844	10,459 15,938 4,411 14,272 27,739	129 159 317 215	- 2 - 2 - 8 - 1	- 10 - 14 - 13 - 14 - 17			
South District	18,044	9,695	21,109	146					
TOTAL, Metropolis	51,805	21,014	72,819	161	- 3	- 15			
West Ham	3,784	8,806	12,590	162	- 3	- 13			
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton & Tees District Bolton, Oldham, &c. Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District Halifax & Huddersfield Leeds District Barnsley District Sheffield District. Sheffield District.	1,937 958 3,385 1,618 7,807 8,772 1,676 961 2,088 730 2,501	3,257 2,355 2,696 4,272 4,252 9,112 1,219 1,913 2,151 2,913 2,422	5,194 -3,313 6,081 5,890 12,059 17,884 2,895 2,902 4,239 3,643 4,923	106 130 74 133 116 155 77 75 88 115	 + 2 - 1 + 2 - 3 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 2	- 8 - 21 - 8 - 16 - 16 - 10 - 10 - 13 + 1 - 7 - 8 - 9			
Hull District North Staffordshire Nothingham District Leicester District Wolverhampton District Birmingham District Bristol District Cardiff & Swansea	1,624 1,759 1,799 1,232 3,119 6,077 2,410 1,972	4,823 4,051 3,287 2,058 4,622 3,149 2,991 4,700	6,447 5,810 5,086 3,290 7,741 9,226 5,401 6,672	201 142 108 139 110 108 137 147	- 2 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 4	- 13 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 13 - 17 - 7 - 15 - 13			
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	52,425	66,271	118,696	117	- 2	- 12			
SCOTLAND,† Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	2,787 639 1,227 582 377 273	15,554 1,893 4,415 1,798 2,202 1,293	18,341 2,532 5,642 2,380 2,579 1,566	192 131 140 118 153 150	- 2 - 4 - 2 - 2 + 1	- 17 - 26 - 5 - 11 - 24 - 12			
Scottish Districts	5,885	27,155	33,040	163	- 2	- 15			
Dublin District Belfast District Oork, Waterford and Limerick District	5,122 2,244 2,874	5,446 874 3,776	10.568 3,118 6,650	256 72 268	- 5 - 12 - 2	+ 8 - 4 - 14			
Galway District	260	267	527	154	+ 33	+ 22			
Districts }	10,500	10,363	20,863	185	- 6	- 1			
Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in July, 1917	124,399	133,609	258,008	139	- 2	- 12			
* These uphon owers in -1-1		0.7		1 117 1	17.1				

LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, &c. LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT: PERIL NOT INCIDENTAL TO EMPLOYMENT VOLUNTARILY INCURRED: WORKMAN GOING TO FORBIDDEN PART OF PREMISES.

Compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, is payable to an injured workman only when his injuries are caused by an accident arising out of as well as in the course

caused by an accident arising out of as well as in the course of his employment.

The men employed on the surface at a colliery had properly equipped privies provided by the company for their use. By the General Regulations made by the Home Secretary under the Coal Mines Acts it is provided that "No person shall relieve his bowels on the surface except in one of the conveniences provided in accordance with the foregoing regulations."

tions."

A fitter employed at the colliery in question was one day suffering from diarrhea. There was a set of privies close to the place where he was employed. Instead of using these conveniences, however, he went to a place some 200 yards distant to relieve his bowels. This place was partly covered by bushes and trees, so that a person using it was screened from observation. The men constantly used this place for a similar purpose, in defiance of all rules and regulations, and in spite of the fact that they were forbidden to go to the place at all. To get to the place from where the fitter was employed it was necessary to cross several lines of railway and dangerous sidings. While crossing these lines he was run over by a train and so injured that one of his feet had to be amputated.

to be amputated.

The injured workman claimed compensation under the Act, but the County Court judge refused to make an award in his favour, on the ground that the accident did not arise out of his employment. The claimant appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the workman had exposed himself to an added peril which was not incidental to his employment or due to the nature thereof; that consequently he was acting outside the sphere of his employment; and that he was not employed or entitled to do things unreasonable or expressly forbidden. Therefore there was evidence to justify the decision of the judge. The appeal was accordingly dismissed.—Senior v. Brodsworth Main Colliery Co., Ltd.—Court of Appeal.—13th July, 1917.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT: RIDING ON TUB IN COAL MINE IN DISOBEDIENCE TO RULES: EXPOSURE TO RISK NOT REASONABLY INCIDENTAL TO EMPLOYMENT.

COAL MINE IN DISOBEDIENCE TO RULES: EXPOSURE TO RISK NOT REASONABLY INCIDENTAL TO EMPLOYMENT.

A youth was employed in a coal mine as a horse driver. His duty was to walk alongside the tubs as they were drawn by a horse along the rails in order to scotch the wheels when necessary with a pole he carried. By one of the rules for the regulation of the colliery made by the Home Secretary under the Coal Mines Acts it was provided that "No person below ground shall ride upon any animal, nor, except by permission of the manager or under-manager, upon any tram, tub, or other contrivance drawn by a horse or other animal."

On 8th December last the youth was engaged in driving several tubs loaded with coal along one of the branch cuttings in the pit. He was riding on top of one of the tubs, and had no reins, guiding the horse by his voice alone. He had a lamp which enabled him to see the roof, which was at various heights above the toad. The lamp suddenly went out, in consequence of a jerk, and he was left in complete darkness. He could not stop the horse at the time, as the tubs were going down an incline, and he was therefore unable to dismount. After proceeding some distance further he came in contact with the roof, was thrown off the tub, and fractured his spine. He claimed compensation.

At the hearing before the County Court judge the claimant denied that he knew he was acting in disobedience of rules by riding on a tub, or that he had ever been forbidden to ride on a tub, or that the rule mentioned above had ever been brought to his notice. The judge held that the onus was on the claimant to show that he did not know he was breaking the rules, which onus he had not sustained; that the accident was not one arising "out of" his employment; and that therefore he was not entitled to compensation. The claimant appealed.

The Court of Appeal decided that the sphere of the claimant's employment was to walk beside the tubs and not to mount them, by doing which he put himself in a position where he could not carry out his

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT: FALL ON EMPLOYER'S PREMISES: EXPOSURE TO PERIL ATTACHING TO PREMISES

A miner employed by a colliery company finished working on a night shift on 27th December last at 5.30 a.m. When he left the pit it was dark and freezing and there were patches of ice about. To reach the road to his home he had to cross several railway lines to the lamp cabin in order to give up

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his lamp, and then to cross other lines, all on the premises of the company. In crossing one of the lines, after giving up his lamp, he slipped on some ice and fell heavily, striking his right arm against a rail and injuring the arm and shoulder. He was taking the proper course to get to the road to his home, and was still on his employers' premises when he fell. He claimed compensation; but his claim was resisted on the ground that the accident was not one arising out of his employment.

For the claimant it was contended that if the rail had not been where it was probably he would not have been hurt. The County Court judge decided that the claimant fell in consequence of ice being on the ground, as any other person might have done anywhere on the highway or elsewhere. He therefore held that the accident was not one arising out of the workman's employment and refused to award compensation.

The claimant appealed.

The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, holding that the workman was brought to the place of the accident by his duty, and he was in that place by reason of his employment, therefore the accident arose out of the employment.—Wales v. Lampton and Hetton Colliery Co., Ltd.—Court of Appeal.—

2th July 1917

Accident Arising Out of and in the Course of the Employment: Seaman Fails to Return to Ship After Going Ashore: Body Found near Ship's Berth: Onus of Proof: Presumption or Surmise.

A man was employed as a fireman on a steamship. The ship had been requisitioned by the Admiralty, and had been employed for a considerable time in running to and from a certain port with naval stores. The ship was berthed in port alongside a quay, opposite to a shed where the goods were stored. The public were not admitted to either the quay or the ched which were guarded by military.

stored. The public were not admitted to either the quay or the shed, which were guarded by military.

On 13th December, 1916, the ship arrived at this berth, and the fireman was given six days' leave, which he spent at home with his family. He returned to the ship on the day his leave expired, and at 6.30 p.m. was given permission to go ashore, and spent the evening with a friend employed on the same ship. While at a public-house this friend was taken ill, and the fireman and one of the sentries from the port whom they had met took him back to the ship. The fireman then turned back, saying he did not intend to go on board just yet. He parted with the sentry on the quay and was never seen alive again. According to the sentry, neither of the men were in any way under the influence of drink. Six weeks later the body of the fireman was found in the water alongside the quay, close to where the bow of the ship was lying on the night the deceased was last seen.

His dependants claimed compensation; and on the facts as stated the County Court judge held that the evidence was sufficient to support the ones which lay on the claimants of

as stated the County Court judge held that the evidence was sufficient to support the onus which lay on the claimants of proving that the deceased met his death by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. An award in favour of the claimants was therefore made. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, holding that there was no evidence to justify the presumption of the judge, and that the conclusion at which he had arrived was a mere surmise.—Spencer v. Owners of s.s. "Liberty."—Court of Appeal.—10th July, 1917.

Admission of Liability to Pay Compensation: No Agreement Capable of being Recorded: Is there any Question for Arbitration?

It is provided by the Act that if any question arises in any proceedings under the Act as to the liability to pay compensation, or as to the amount or duration of compensation, the question, if not settled by agreement, shall be settled by arbitration in the manner provided. Where the amount of compensation has been ascertained, either by agreement or by arbitration or otherwise, a memorandum thereof should be sent in the prescribed manner to the registrar of the County Court, who, on being satisfied as to its genuineness, must record such memorandum, which thereupon becomes enforceable as a judgment.

A workman met with an accident, by which he was totally incapacitated for work, in circumstances which admittedly entitled him to compensation. His employers accordingly voluntarily offered to pay him £1 a week, which is the maximum weekly payment enforceable under the Act. The workman, however, demanded an unconditional admission of liability to pay him compensation, not only as long as he was wholly incapacitated, but also during partial incapacity and until compensation should be ended, diminished, increased, or redeemed in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Trade Union to which he belonged had a form of agreement embodying such an agreement, which the employers were required to sign. The employers refused to sign this form, and the workman took proceedings in the County Court for an award of compensation. His claim was resisted on the ground that there was no question in dispute which gave the judge jurisdiction to hear the application, as the employers' admission meant an admission of liability to pay all compensation to which the claimant was entitled under the Act, and therefore there was nothing for the judge to decide or deal with. The judge decided against this contention, and made an award in the usual form.

The employers appealed. The Court of Appeal decided that there was a question for

the judge to decide, and dismissed the appeal. The Court held that a workman is entitled to an award which he can enforce, unless the employer is willing to put him into the same position by having an agreement recorded in terms as wide as an award would be. In the present case the employers were perfectly at liberty to refuse to sign the agreement tendered to them by the Trade Union; but when they so refused, it became impossible to say that there was any agreement between the parties capable of being recorded, and therefore the workman was entitled to an award.—Shaddick v. Palmers' Shipbuilding and Iron Co., Ltd.—Court of Appeal.—16th May, 1917.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT AND THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS, 1915 AND 1916

Woollen and Worsted Trade, Yorkshire.—Application for an advance of wages such as would restore the purchasing power of wages to that existing prior to July, 1914, was made to the Woollen and Worsted Trades' Federation and the Bradford and District Commission Weavers' Association on behalf of employees represented by the following Unions: General Union of Textile Workers; Leeds Willeyers and Fettlers; Yorkshire Blanket Raisers; Huddersfield Power Loom Tuners; Dewsbury Power Loom Tuners; Keighley Weaving Overlookers; Huddersfield Healders and Twisters; Huddersfield Warpers; Yeadon, Guiseley and District Factory Workers Union; Leeds Warp Dressers and Twisters; Yorkshire Twisters and Drawers; Bradford and District Warp Dressers, National Society of Dyers and Finishers. A conference was held on the 2nd June at the Town Hall, Bradford, Sir George Askwith acting as chairman, and an agreement was arrived at and embodied in the award issued on the 8th June, whereby all existing war grants are to be cancelled and all male timeworkers in the districts mentioned (except Keighley), who were paid under the last awards of January, 1917, are to receive an advance of 50 per cent. on the time rates, such percentage not to exceed 15s. All female time-workers, with the same exception as in the case of men, are to receive 50 per cent. on time rates. All male piece-workers, except sub-contractors and blanket raisers (except in Keighley), are to receive 40 per cent. Sub-contractor piece-workers employing time-work assistants are to be treated as time-workers and to receive a percentage of 50 per cent. of their net earnings, such percentage not to exceed 15s. per week of 55½ hours. Blanket raisers employed by firms whose business is entirely that of blanket manufacture are to receive 30 per cent. on piece rates. Time-workers and piece-workers in the Keighley district are to receive 15 per cent. on the rates to which the present war grants are applied, and to the sum so arrived at the existing war wages or bonuses are to be added. In

DYERS AND FINISHERS, MIDDLETON.—Differences having arisen between Messrs. Gorton & Halliday, Messrs. Parker, Lord & Co., Messrs. Booth & Co., and Messrs. Liddle & Holden on the one hand, and the National Society of Dyers and Finishers on the other, relative to an application for an advance of wages made by the Union on behalf of their members employed by the firms, a meeting was held at Manchester on 20th June, under the chairmanship of Sir George Askwith, when an agreement was arrived at giving advances to day-workers and piece-workers as follows: To boys and girls under 18 years of age, 1½d. per hour; to women over 18, 2d. per hour; to men 3¼d. per hour. These advances are to be in lieu of any existing war grants or bonuses and to date from 9th June. This agreement was signed by the parties and countersigned by Sir G. Askwith on 29th June I. C. 3893/2.

SPINNERS, W. & E. CROWTHER, LTD., SLAITHWAITE.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the General Union of Textile Workers relative to the wages of spinners and piecers, Sir George Askwith presided over a conference held between the parties on 4th July, which resulted in a settlement being effected on the suggestion of Sir George that 5s. poundage should be paid instead of 4s. 6d., and half the piecers' wages over 45s. calculated on two piecers being employed. I. C. 2696/2.

Textile Workers, Astrachans, Ltd., Bradford.—Questions having been raised as to the application to the above firm of an agreement and award in the woollen and worsted trade (Yorks) issued 8th June, the matter was referred to Sir George Askwith, who, in his award issued the 18th July, decided that the effect of the award should be accepted in this case, and that such acceptance would be met by the payment of 10 per cent. above the present earnings to operators on weaving machines, 12½ per cent. to winders, menders and stitchers, and 3s. per week of 55½ hours to warehousemen as from the pay day in the week ending 9th June. I. C. 4941/2.

Boilermakers, Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Northwich.—A difference arose between the firm and the Boiler Makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society in connection with dilution of labour, and a conference of the parties was held under the chairmanship of an officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department, at which an agreement was arrived

at and signed on 6th July, allowing the dilution of labour under certain safeguards for the duration of the war, with the stipulation that in the event of shortage of employment the firm undertake to remove all diluted men before dispensing with any boilermakers, and that should more boilermakers be required the officials of the Boilermakers' Society shall be first asked to find the additional men required. I. C. 2572/3.

Locksmiths, &c., Chubb & Son, Wolverhampton.—An agreement was made between Messrs. Chubb & Son's Lock and Safe Co., Ltd., and the Midland Lock, Latch, Keys, Polishers, Pressers, Bobbers, &c., Wages Board, Men's Section, and signed by representatives of the parties and countersigned by an officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department on the 16th July, whereby the firm agree to carry out the finding of the Committee on Production issued the 1st March as from 1st April. I. C. 4435/2.

March as from 1st APPH. 1. C. 4453/2.

BRICKLAYERS, CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, ETC., COVENTRY.—A difference having arisen between the Coventry Master Builders' Association and the Coventry and District Building Trades Federation, a conference of the parties, under the chairmanship of an officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department, was held on the 17th July, when an agreement was arrived at whereby a war bonus of ½d. per hour as from 20th July, 1917, and a further ½d. per hour as from the 1st November, 1917, was agreed upon, the advances to apply to the following trades: Carpenters and joiners, painters, stone masons, plasterers, bricklayers, plumbers, slaters and tilers, builders' labourers, navvies and general labourers. I. C. 4563.

EMPLOYEES ENGAGED ON MUNITION BOX-MAKING, BLACKBURN.—A difference having arisen between the Blackburn Building Trades Employers' Association and the National Union of General Workers relative to the interpretation of Mr. Courthope-Munroe, K.C.'s award dated the 14th March, 1917, in respect of overtime rates to members of the Union engaged in the manufacture of munition boxes, a conference between the parties, presided over by an officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department, was held on the 24th July, when an agreement was arrived at whereby the rates to be paid for overtime were decided and agreed to by the parties. I. C. 2255/3.

Horsemen and Motormen's Lancashire—A difference having arisen between the Lancashire Federation of Horse Owners' Associations on the one hand, and the Amalgamated Carters, Lorrymen and Motormen's Union and Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers on the other, a conference between representatives of the parties was held on 24th July, under the chairmanship of an officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department, when an agreement was arrived at giving an increase of 4s. per week to single horsemen and motormen and 4s. 6d. per week to double horsemen. I. C. 4135.

horsemen. I. C. 4135.

Spinners, Kilmarnock.—A difference having arisen between Messrs. Douglas Reyburn & Co. and the Workers' Union respecting an application for an advance of wages made on behalf of members of the Union, a conference of the representatives of the Woollen Yarn Spinners of Kilmarnock, convened by the Chief Industrial Commissioner, was held on the 25th July, presided over by an officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department, when an agreement was reached whereby an increase was decided upon of 2s. 6d. per week to all males of 18 years of age and over, and 1s. 3d. to those under: 18, and an increase of 1s. 6d. per week to all females of 16 years and over, and of 1s. to all females under 16 years. These increases are to be added to present earnings, but not to the bonus now paid, and all piece rates are to be increased so as to make them equivalent to the increases granted. It was also agreed to establish a conciliation board for the regulation of wages in the wool spinning industry of Kilmarnock. I. C. 4675/2.

CREOSOTE WORKERS. A. BRUCE & Co., GLASGOW.—The

CREOSOTE WORKERS, A. BRUCE & Co., GLASGOW.—The Workers' Union made an application for an advance of wages on behalf of their members employed by the firm, and on 3lst July an agreement was arrived at, signed by the parties and countersigned by an officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department, giving an advance of 1d. per hour as from 3rd August to all the workers concerned, except the foreman, who will be dealt with direct by the firm. I. C. 4483/2.

Coke Oven and Washery Workers, Wigan Coal and Iron Co., Ltd.—Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine an application made by the National Union of Cokemen and By-Product Workers for an addition to the basis rate, an increase of the war bonus, a change in the payment of week-end shifts, and an increase in holiday payments. In his award of the 4th July the arbitrator found that as from 26th June the basis rate should be increased by 2d., that no increase or war bonus beyond the 2d. given above should be given to workers whose wages are affected by the sliding scale, that wages not affected by the sliding scale, that wages not affected by the sliding scale should be increased by \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour, and that no alteration should be made in the rates for overtime. I. C. 4424/2.

Semi-skilled and Unskilled Workers, Bullivant & Co., Ltd., Millwall.—The Amalgamated Union of Engine and Crane Men, Boilermen, Firemen and Wire Rope Workers made an application for an advance of wages and an alteration in working hours on behalf of their members in the firm's

employ, and Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed arbitrator. In his award of the 5th July Mr. Page granted war wage advances of 5s. per week to men, with such other advance, if any, as may be necessary to bring the total advance on pre-war rates up to 12s. per week, and 2s. 6d. per week to boys. These advances are to date from the beginning of the first full working week after the 15th May and to be dependent on good time-keeping. I. C. 4093/2.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. W. D. HOUGHTON & Co., Ltd., Warrington.—A difference having arisen between the National Union of General Workers and the above firm relative to an application for advances of wages, alterations in working hours and extra payment for overtime, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., who issued his award on 6th July, granting certain war wage advances as set forth in the award, to date from 1st April, but making no change in working hours or rates for overtime payment. I. C. 1301/2.

GARMENT WORKERS, JOHN HAMMOND & Co., LTD., NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.—The United Garment Workers' Trade Union made an application for an advance of wages and piece prices on behalf of their members employed by Messrs. John Hammond & Co., Ltd., and the matter was referred to Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., for arbitration. In his award of the 6th July Mr. Page granted an advance of 10 per cent. to all pieceworkers, but made no alteration in time wages except in the case of stampers, sweepers, bookers, button and other markers, machinists and Hoffman pressers, who each received an advance of ½d. per hour. I. C. 2367/2.

COACHMAKERS, W. H. KNIBES & SON, LTD., MANCHESTER.—A difference arose between the firm and the United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers relative to a complaint made by the Society that the firm had not made retrospective payment in respect of an advance in piece prices given by a Court of Arbitration, and that the firm had withheld payment of balance money earned by two of their employees. Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 18th July, deciding that the award of the Court of Arbitration does not affect piece-workers, and that they are not entitled to any increase of piece rates between the date of the award and the date of an agreement in February last. The arbitrator also made no order for the payment of any sum to the two workmen concerned, but advised the company to renew their offer to pay part of the sum to one of the men. I. C. 3695/20.

Semi-skilled Workers, H.M. Factory.—An award was issued on 23rd July by Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., in respect of the rates payable to certain semi-skilled workmen employed at one of H.M. projectile factories for work done on rejected shells for the purpose of making them effective. The Workers' Union having claimed that the work in question was rectification work the arbiter supported their contention and awarded to the men concerned 103d. an hour for such work. I.C. 4140/2.

ANGLE-SMITHS, PLATERS, RIVETTERS, C. W. Holmes & Co., Huddersfield.—A difference having arisen between the Boiler Makers' Society and the firm represented by the Huddersfield Engineering Employers' Association in respect to an application for advance of 10 per cent. made by the Society on behalf of their members employed by the firm, Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on 23rd July granting to the men concerned an increase of 10 per cent. as from the 1st of July. I. C. 4515/2.

Tool Makers, Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen between the firm and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in connection with the method of fixing piece rates and bonuses given to timeworkers. In his award of the 30th July Mr. Page found that the prices for piece work are fixed by mutual arrangement between the firm and the workman concerned, and therefore made no order with regard to piece prices, and found that bonuses shall be estimated by reference to the quantity and quality of work done, and shall not be affected by any other consideration. I. C. 1874/2.

STEEL CUTTERS, GREENWAY BROS., LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of wages made by the Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation on behalf of their members employed by the firm. The first claim made was for an addition of 2s. 6d. per ton to the 5s. per ton already paid for the work of "spreading" between 24th March and 12th May, and the second was for payment of one week's wages in lieu of notice in consequence of the men's dismissal on 12th May. In his award of the 30th July Mr. Page found that the claim for an increase of pay had not been sustained, but that each of the workmen concerned should receive £2 in lieu of notice. I. C. 4407/2.

SEMI-SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS, TAYLOR BROS. & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—An application for the payment of double rates for Sunday work was made by the Leeds and District Engineering and Allied Trades Joint Committee on behalf of members of their unions employed by the firm in the forge section or on the gas plant of their works. Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed arbitrator and issued his award on the 30th July, granting double payment for Sunday work to men in the forge section as from 1st April, but making no order with regard to the men employed on the gas plant. I. C. 3922/3.

EMPLOYEES, MESSES. THE SHROPSHIRE IRON Co., LTD.—An application for an advance of wages to bring the total increase on pre-war wages up to 14s. a week was made by the Workers' Union on behalf of their members employed in certain departments of the firm's works, and the matter was referred to Mr. A. J. David, K.C., for arbitration. In his award of the 29th June Mr. David found that no case had been made out for any advance beyond those already given during the war and amounting to 12s. per week. I. C. 2843/2.

EMPLOYEES, MESSES. EDRED MARSHALL, PLYMOUTH.—A difference arose between the firm and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union in connection with an application for an advance of wages and for certain alterations in working conditions made by the Union on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, and Mr. A. J. David, K.C., was appointed arbitrator. In his award of the 29th June Mr. David granted war bonuses at the rate of 3s. 6d. per week to men and 1s. 9d. to boys and girls under 18, fixed the rates to be paid to girls employed in making munition boxes, and decided that the claim that no girl should be employed upon more than one bench or machine at one time had not been established. I. C. 2011.

RIVETTERS AND HOLDERS-UP, G. H. BAILEY, BARRY DOCK.—Mr. A. J. David, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of 50 per cent. on piece-work rates made by the Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shiphuilders' Society on behalf of rivetters and holders-up employed by Mr. G. H. Bailey, on the steamers Normanton and Winonia in Barry Dry Dock. At the hearing an agreement was arrived at whereby the arbitrator was to adjudicate upon the claim made for compensation for the way in which the work was commenced and altered, an alleged conversion from day rate to piece-work, and in his award of the 30th June he granted £2 for compensation to each rivetter and £1 10s. to each holder-up who was employed on the 4th of June and still employed on the Winonia. The agreement also fixed the rates for drilling and punching steel rivets and for re-rivetting on the two steamers concerned. I. C. 4287.

Carpenters and Joiners, one of H.M. Factories.—The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners made an application for an advance of wages to 1s. 1d. per hour on ordinary work and 1s. 3d. per hour when working amongst acid fumes, and for certain alterations in working conditions, on behalf of their members employed at one of H.M. factories, and Mr. A. J. David, K.C., was appointed arbitrator. In his award issued the 3rd July Mr. David found that the rate of wages of the men concerned should be raised to 1s. per day as from the 1st May, but that the other claims made had not been established. I. C. 3548/2.

IRONSTONE WORKERS, JAMES PAIN, LTD., KETTERING.—The National Union of General Workers made an application for an advance of wages on behalf of their members employed at the firm's Glen and Little Irchester Pits, and Mr. A. J. David, K.C., was appointed arbitrator. In his award issued the 3rd July Mr. David granted war bonuses of 3s. per week as from 16th May to the men concerned and 1s. 6d. per week to youths under 18 years of age. I. C. 2242/2.

IRONSTONE WORKERS, E. P. DAVIS, BENNERLEY FURNACES, ILKESTON.—A difference having arisen between the above firm and the National Union of General Workers respecting an application for an advance of wages made by the latter on behalf of their members in the company's employ, Mr. A. J. David, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on 4th July, granting as from 16th May bonuses of 2s. per week to all piece-workers, 3s. per week to time-workers, and 1s. 6d. per week to boys under 18. I. C. 3244/2.

CARRIERS, PLYMOUTH,—A difference having arisen between the Dockers' Union and the Plymouth and District Horse-owners and General Carriers' Association in respect of an application for an advance of wages, Mr. A. J. David, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 5th of July, granting a war bonus of 4s. per week to all able-bodied men, and for men who cannot be classed as able-bodied there shall be a differentiation, and they shall be remunerated accordingly, granting also 2s. per week to boys under 21. I. C. 3112/3.

EMPLOYEES OF THE PLYMOUTH AND STONEHOUSE GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO.—An application for an advance of wages and for present rates to be consolidated and regarded as standing wages having been made by the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union on behalf of their members in the company's employ, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. A. J. David, K.C., who issued his award on the 14th July, deciding that the present rates shall not be consolidated and regarded as standing wages, but that an increase shall be made in the war bonus of 2s. per week to adults and of 1s. per week to youths under 21 years of age. I. C. 3353/2.

AVIATION DEPARTMENT, MESSRS. J. SAMUEL WHITE & Co., LTD., EAST COWES.—A difference having arisen between the employees in the aviation department represented by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the General Union of Joiners, the National Society of Coppersmiths, Braziers and Metal Workers, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association, the National Society of House and Ship Painters, the Federation of Sail Makers, and the Steam Engine Makers' Society on the one hand, and the above firm on the other, in regard to night shift work, the matter was referred to the

arbitration of Mr. A. J. David, K.C., who issued his award on the 16th July, deciding that the firm are entitled to call upon their workmen to undertake night shifts when required, that they shall pay the men concerned at the rate of time and a half when engaged on aviation or aircraft work for night shifts during the war, that the workmen are not entitled to time and a half for day work when or because they work alternate weeks on night shifts, and that when practicable notice of change from day to night shift shall be given by the firm. I. C. 4378/2

Heaters and Headers, Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Ltd., Cwmbran.—An application having been made by the National Federation of Blastfurnacemen, Quarrymen, Ore Miners and Kindred Trades for payment to heaters of 4d. per gross and to headers of 5s. per ton, the matter was referred to Mr. A. J. David, K.C., who issued his award on the 17th July, fixing the rates to be paid, the increases given to take effect as from the 14th May, 1917. On the 18th July the arbitrator issued a further award in respect of the gas man in the company's employ, deciding that as from the 14th July the man shall be paid on the basis of time and a half for Sunday work. I. C. 4051/2.

I. C. 4051/2.

LABOURERS, SOUTH-WESTERN ICE CO., LTD., WEST COAST COOPERATIVE SHIP REPAIRING AND SUPPLY CO., LTD., AND THE ATLANTIC SHIP REPAIRING CO., LTD., MILFORD HAVEN.—Mr. A. J. David, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of wages of 15s. per week made by the National Amalgamated Labourers' Union on behalf of their members employed by the above firms. In his award of the 18th July Mr. David granted a war bonus of 3s. per week to men over 21 who are engaged upon war work in the employ of the firms, and of 1s. 6d. to youths under 21. I. C. 3406/2.

Wireworkers, London.—The London Society of Wireworkers made an application for an advance of 25 per cent. in wages and piece-work rates on behalf of their members employed by twenty-three firms in the London district, and the matter was referred to Mr. A. J. David, K.C., for arbitration, who in his award, issued the 20th July, found that the claim made had not been established. I. C. 1069/2.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, J. S. WHITE & CO., LTD., E. COWES.—A difference having arisen between the Electrical Trades Union and Messrs. J. S. White & Co., Ltd., in respect of a claim for a bonus of 5s. each for services rendered on board H.M.S. Trenchant, on a preliminary trial trip, and for 10s. each on an official trial trip of the same ship, made on behalf of three of the employees of the firm, Mr. A. J. David, K.C., was appointed to arbitrate, and on 23rd July issued his award, finding that the claim made had not been established. I. C. 3753/2.

EMPLOYEES, THE GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO., EXETER.—A difference having arisen between the company and the National Union of General Workers respecting an application for an advance of wages made by the Union on behalf of their members employed by the firm, Mr. A. J. David, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on 26th July, granting a further war bonus at the rate of 3s. 6d. per week to all able-bodied men, 2s. 6d. per week to women, and to youths under 18 years at the rate of 1s. 6d. per week. I. C. 4710/2.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. WALTER SCOTT, LTD., LEEDS STEEL WORKS.—A difference having arisen between the above company and the National Steelworkers' Association, Engineering and Labour League, respecting an application for an advance of wages made by the Union on behalf of their members employed by the firm, Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 25th July, granting as war bonus an increase of 1s. 6d. per day in wages to the men concerned, and to boys and youths 9d. per day, as from 18th April. I. C. 4815/2.

ELECTRIC, GAS AND SEWAGE WORKERS, LEEDS CORPORATION.—The Leeds and District Engineering Joint Committee made an application that certain members of Unions represented by the Committee who are engaged in the electric, gas and sewage departments of the Leeds Corporation should receive the advances of wages given in two findings of the Committee on Production issued in November, 1916, and March, 1917, relative to wages in the engineering and foundry trades. The application was referred to Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., for arbitration, and in his award of the 22nd June Mr. Lankester found that men engaged as engineers, enginemen, firemen, smiths and wheelwrights in the departments named above should benefit by the awards in question as from the dates they respectively took effect. I. C. 3115/2.

FLOATING STAFF EMPLOYEES, WOODSIDE FERRIES, CORPORATION OF BIRKENHEAD.—An application having been made by the National Sailors and Firemen's Union for an advance of 10s. per week to their members employed on the Woodside Ferries, owned by the Corporation of Birkenhead, Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 27th June, deciding that all previous bonuses or increases awarded shall be withdrawn and merged in a general advance of wages of 12s. a week to adults and of 6s. a week to boys under 18 years of age. I. C. 3740/3.

NAIL CASTERS AND STUMP-MOULDERS, &c., THOMAS FRANCIS & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—An application for an advance of 5s. per week having been made by the Workers' Union on behalf of their members employed by the above firm, the

matter was referred to Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., who issued his award on the 16th July, granting an increase of 5s. per week to nail casters and 2s. 6d. per week to stump-moulders, to be paid over and above the week's earnings of the men calculated on the present basis. The arbitrator also awarded 5s. per week increase to time-workers, applying Clauses 5 and 7 of the national award to these increases, which are to take effect as from the 22nd May last. I. C. 4663/2.

NAIL CASTERS, STAMP-MOULDERS, &C., HARRISON & COOK AND RICHARD ASHTON & Co., BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., issued an award on 16th July in respect of an application for an advance of wages made by the National Union of General Workers on behalf of certain unskilled or semi-skilled men in the employ of the above-named firms. He awarded as from 22nd May last war wage advances of 5s. per week to all the men concerned, with the exception of the mould stampers, to whom he awarded 2s. 6d. per week. I. C. 3880/2.

BOATLOADERS, EARL OF DUDLEY COAL AND IRON Co., LTD., WALLON'S BASIN.—In an award issued the 28th July Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., granted a war wage increase of 2s. 6d. a week as from the first pay day in June to the boatloaders employed in loading coal from railway trucks on to canal boats at Priory Hill, who had made an application for an advance of 5s. per week. I. C. 3479/2.

Women Employees of the Distillers' Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—An application was made by the National Warehouse and General Workers' Union to the above firm that the award of 23rd May last in respect of men employed at the firm's Vauxhall Distillery should also apply to the women workers. The matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., who issued his award on the 28th July deciding that the women's wages be increased to 27s. a week without prejudice to a claim for a further increase in case their work is hereafter shown to be more efficient. I. C. 2508/5.

BRICKLAYERS, BRITON FERRY CHEMICAL & MANURE Co., LTD.—The Operative Bricklayers' Society made an application for an extra 8s. per week war bonus on behalf of their members employed at the Company's works, and Mr. H. Courthope Munroe, K.C., was appointed arbitrator. In his award of the 28th June Mr. Munroe granted an additional war bonus of 5s. per week to the men concerned, with an additional 6d. per day for each day on which they are actually engaged in repairing the process plant at the works in view of the excessive damage caused to their clothes and boots when so employed. I. C. 4101/2.

Passage Boat Men—Southampton, Isle of Wight and South of England, Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Ltd.—An application for an advance of 5s. per week to men engaged on the Passage Boats and S.S. Lord Elgin, in addition to the 3s. increase granted by Mr. H. Courthope Munroe, K.C.'s, award of the 12th December, 1916, having been made to the above Company by the British Seafarers' Union, the matter was referred to Mr. H. Courthope Munroe, K.C., who issued his award on the 9th July granting the further increase of 5s. per week to men and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys. These advances to take effect as from 2nd June last, and to merge in any subsequent increase consequent on any order of the Controller of Shipping. I.C. 4207/2.

EMPLOYEES OF THE DONINGTON SANITARY PIPE & FIRE BRICK CO., LTD., ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH; ENSOR & CO., LTD.; JAMES WOODWARD, LTD.; JOHN KNOWLES & CO.; THOMAS WRAGG & SONS, LTD., BURTON-ON-TRENT.—An application for an advance of 5s. per week to piece-workers and time-workers having been made by the Workers' Union to the above firms, Mr. H. Courthope Munroe, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 10th July granting an advance of 4s. per week to the men concerned, and also deciding that the companies shall continue to pay the existing war bonus, the same to be calculated on a daily basis. I. C. 3929/2.

YARD LABOURERS, BEIMSDOWN LEAD Co., BRIMSDOWN.—An application for an advance of 1d. per hour was made by the Workers' Union on behalf of the yard labourers employed by the firm, and Mr. Courthope Munroe, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 19th July granting to the men concerned a war wage advance of 1d. per hour. I. C. 3444/2.

EMPLOYEES, THE "E. C." POWDER Co., LTD., KENT.—An application for certain advances of wages and alteration in working conditions having been made by the workmen employed by the above firm at two of their works, the matter was referred to Mr. H. Courthope Munroe, K.C., who issued his award on the 26th July, granting an increase of ½d. per hour, and deciding that the normal working week at the two factories shall consist of 56 hours and 59 hours respectively. The arbitrator further directed that overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and a quarter and time and a half on Sundays, that the war bonus of 5s. per week shall continue, and that carters shall receive 9d. additional journey money per journey in place of overtime. I. C. 4198/2.

FITTERS, THE TREDEGAR IRON AND COAL CO., LTD., TREDEGAR, MON.—A difference having arisen between the above firm and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers respecting an application for an increase in basic rates of wages to 32s. per week made by the Union on behalf of fitters in the company's employ, Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on 3rd July, granting an increase of 2d. per

day on wages and 1s. per week increase on the bonus. I. C. 1700/2.

RIVETTERS, THE CLYDE SHIPBUILDING ASSOCIATION.—A difference arose between the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society and firms belonging to the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association, in connection with the interim allowance to be made to rivetters working on standard cargo vessels. The Court of Arbitration, consisting of Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. (chairman), Mr. James Fullerton and Mr. Martin Connolly, to whom the matter was referred on 9th July, granted advances on the list prices contained in the Clyde rivetters' piece-work price list of 1899 as amended in 1906, and in substitution temporarily for the advances given by the award dated May, 1917, at the rate of 60 per cent. on the list price rates with an additional 2½ per cent. on the top of the amount thereof. This award is not to interfere with or overrule the provision made that any obstruction or job not priced is to be mutually arranged between the employer and the men who are doing, or to do, the work, and is to remain in force only pending settlement by negotiation or otherwise of permanent prices or rates. I. C. 2108/5.

Shipwrights' Charge Hands, Grayson, Ltd., Birkenhead,

Shipwrights' Charge Hands, Grayson, Ltd., Birkenhead, and H. & C. Grayson, Ltd., Liverpool, Cammell Laird & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.—Differences having arisen between the above firms and the Joint Committee of the Shipwrights' Association of the Port of Liverpool respecting applications made by the committee for time and a quarter to be paid to shipwrights' charge hands for all time worked as and from 10th April last, the matter was referred to Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., who issued his award on the 10th July, deciding that the claim had not been sustained, but that the allowance of is. per day at present paid to the men concerned be taken into account in all payments for overtime, this to take effect as from and including the 14th May last. This finding is not to preclude the payment of any higher allowance to any shipwrights' charge hand upon whom any special responsibility may devolve owing to special circumstances. I. C. 3417/2.

APPRENTICES, H. & C. GRAYSON, LTD., CHARLES HOWSON & Co., LTD., LIVERPOOL.—A difference having arisen between the firms and the Liverpool Shipwrights' Trade Friendly Association respecting certain changes made by the firms as regards overtime payments to shipwright apprentices, the matter was referred to Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., for arbitration. In his award of the 13th July Mr. Stoker found that the system of payment which existed prior to 3rd November, 1916, should be reverted to as from 1st July, and instead of retrospective payment awarded certain lump sums to the employees concerned. I. C. 576.

CARPENTERS, JOINERS AND WOOD-CUTTING MACHINISTS, BURNLEY.—Differences having arisen between the Burnley and District Building Trades Employers' Association on the one hand and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and the Amalgamated Society of Wood-cutting Machinists on the other, respecting an application for advances in wages made on behalf of members of the Unions employed by firms in the above Association, Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 13th July, granting as from the 2nd July a war wage advance of 1d. per hour. I. C. 4264/2.

EMPLOYEES OF THE CORPORATION OF WOLVERHAMPTON.—Differences having arisen between the above Corporation on the one hand and the Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers on the other, respecting a claim made by the Unions, that the terms of the finding of the Committee on Production dated the 1st March should be made applicable to their members employed by the Corporation, Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 13th July, granting an advance of 5s. per week to men and women of 18 years of age and upwards and 2s. 6d. to those under that age, to take effect as from the 1st April last. I. C. 3931/2.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. ALBERT BAKER & Co., LTD.—Differences having arisen between the firm and the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks relative to an award dated the 14th February last, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., who issued his award on the 13th July, deciding (1) that the bonus granted by the above award does not extend to employees engaged in the hair-dressing saloon as actual hair-dressers or barbers, but does extend to other employees engaged therein who were members of the Union at the date of the reference to arbitration; (2) that the award applies to employees who left the service of the firm between 1st January, 1917, and 14th February, 1917; (3) that the bonus does not apply to employees engaged for the first time since the date of the award; (4) that employees who received advances between 1st January and 14th February are entitled to the award, and that the sum of £20 be paid to a certain manager in the firm's employ as a trade bonus. I. C. 3267/2.

TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES, WOLVERHAMPTON.—A difference having arisen respecting an application for certain advances of wages made by the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers on behalf of their members employed in the tramway department of the Wolverhampton Corporation, Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., was appointed to arbitrate, and on 13th July issued his award. A war wage advance of 5s. per week was granted to all the men and women of 18 years of age and upwards concerned, one of 2s. 6d. per week being granted to

boys and girls of under that age. The arbitrator further granted time and a quarter rate to members of the traffic staff in respect of all hours worked on week days in excess of 10 hours, and on Sunday in excess of the ordinary Sunday working hours. I. C. 3446/2.

LEATHER WORKERS, HEPBURN, GALE & ROSS, BERMONDSEY.—An application was made by the Amalgamated Portmanteau, Bag and Fancy Leather Workers' Trade Society that their members employed by the firm should be paid at the rate of time and a half for urgent work done on Sunday, and Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., was appointed arbitrator. In his award of the 23rd July, Mr. Stoker found that the workers concerned should be paid at the rate of time and a quarter on the occasion in question. I. C. 3674/2.

STOKERS, ENGINEMEN, FITTER, PENTRE COLLIERIES AND BRICKWORKS, LTD., SWANSEA.—A difference arose between the firm and the Monmouthshire and South Wales Colliery Enginemen, Stokers and Craftsmen's Association in connection with the wages of the above class of workers, and the matter was referred to Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., for arbitration. In his award of the 31st July Mr. Stoker found that the claim made for the payment of the maximum rate of wages agreed upon between the Union and the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal-owners' Association had not been established, but fixed the rates to be paid to stokers, enginemen and the fitter.

EMPLOYEES, BRITISH GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO., ETRURIA, STAFFS.—War bonuses of 2s. 6d. per week to men earning less than 35s. and of 1s. 6d. to those earning over 35s. were given in an award of Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C., issued the 30th June in respect of an application for an advance of wages made by the National Union of General Workers on behalf of their members employed at the Etruria Works of the British Gas Light and Coke Co., Ltd. I. C. 3658/2.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, MANCHESTER.—Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C., having been appointed to arbitrate in respect of an application for an advance of wages made by the Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Kindred Trades on behalf of their members employed by the above firm at Botany Bleachworks, Whaley Bridge, issued his award on 4th July, finding that the claim made had not been established. I. C. 4676/2.

Engineers, Hunt & Moscrop, Ltd., Middleton.—A difference arose between the firm and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in connection with the payment of the 5s. advance given in a finding of the Committee on Production issued 1st March, and Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C., was appointed arbitrator. In his award of the 9th July Mr. Ashton found that the men concerned, who had received a bonus of 5s. per week prior to the issue of the Committee on Production finding referred to, should continue to receive the same in addition to the 5s. given in the finding, and should receive arrears thereof as from 31st May. I. C. 2580/3.

MOULDERS, THE TOWN END FOUNDRY, LTD., CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.—A difference having arisen between the above company and the Iron Founders' Society respecting an application for payment of the district rate to moulders made by the Union on behalf of their members in the company's employ, Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 9th July, finding that the district rate is not applicable to the company's works, but granting a war wage advance of 2s. 6d. per week to the men concerned. I. C. 3486/3.

STAFF AND FOREMEN, GEORGE MILLS & Co., RADCLIFFE.—Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for a 20 per cent. war bonus made on behalf of the staff and foremen in the firm's employ, and in his award of the 16th July granted to the men concerned earning less than £4 a week a further war bonus equal to one-half of the total of all advances given since 1st January, 1917.

FORGE LABOURERS, PEARSON & KNOWLES COAL AND IRON CO., LTD., WARRINGTON.—Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine an application made by the National Union of General Workers that the forge labourers employed by the firm should have their wages increased to 12s. per week over pre-war rates in accordance with the finding of the Committee on Production issued 1st March, and in his award of the 20th July found that the claim made had been established. I. C. 2967/2.

TRAMWAY AND ELECTRICITY EMPLOYEES, BRADFORD CORPORA-TION.—The Amalgamated Society of Engineers made an application for additional payments on behalf of their members employed as above, and Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C., was appointed arbitrator. In his award, issued the 24th July, the arbitrator granted to the workers concerned a sum of 2s. per week as for the period from 9th January to 1st April. I. C. 2561/3.

GASWORKERS AND OTHER EMPLOYEES, URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL, COCKERMOUTH.—The National Union of General Workers made an application for an advance of 1s. per day or per shift on behalf of their members employed by the Council, and Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C., being appointed arbitrator, issued his award on the 31st July, granting a war wage advance of 4s. per week to men paid less than £1 15s. and 2s. per week to those paid £1 15s. or more, as from 3rd May. I. C. 3847/2.

EMPLOYEES, WEST CUMBERLAND BY-PRODUCT CO., LTD., FLIMBY, NEAR MARYPORT.—Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C., was appointed

arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of 10s. per week to all workers and for certain other increases for special work, made by the National Union of General Workers on behalf of their members employed by the company. In his award of the 31st July Mr. Ashton granted a war wage advance of 3s. 4d. per week to all the workers concerned, and increases of 1½d. per ton to oxide wheelers, of 1s. 6d. per still for cleaning stills, and of 8d. per box for discharging and filling wash boxes. I. C. 4672/2.

YARDMEN AND PROCESSMEN, MARYPORT MOTOR BENZOL Co., Ltd., Senhouse Dock, Maryport.—In respect of an application for an advance of wages of 2s. per day made by the National Union of General Workers on behalf of yard and process men employed by the firm, Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C., the arbitrator appointed, issued his award on the 31st July, granting a war wage advance of 3s. 4d. per week to the yard men, but found that the claim made on behalf of the process men had not been established. I. C. 4667/2.

Boilermakers, Brunner, Mond & Co., Northwich.—A difference arose between the firm and the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society in connection with the wages of boilermakers employed on night work, and Mr. Vesey Knox, K.C., was appointed arbitrator. The questions to be determined by the arbitrator were: (1) What is an "odd" night; (2) what is the fair payment for a night shift other than an "odd" night, and (3) how nine rivetters should be paid for 6½ hours worked on the morning of 9th October, 1916, and for the nights of 10th and 11th October. In his award of the 28th June Mr. Vesey Knox found that (1) a night should be counted an "odd" night unless the workman receives not less than thirty hours' notice that he will be required to work at night; (2) payment for an "odd" night should be 25 per cent. in excess of day rates per hour, and (3) that the payment to the nine rivetters should be as for 53½ hours for that part of a day and three nights. I. C. 2572/4.

CANAL BOATMEN, JOHN RUSSELL & Co., LTD., WALSALL, THE EARL OF DUDLEY, DUDLEY, N. HINGLEY & SONS, DUDLEY.—A difference having arisen between the above employers and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union respecting the rate of wages paid to canal boatmen, the matter was referred to Mr. Vesey Knox, K.C., for arbitration. Mr. Knox issued his award on 29th June, deciding that the employers shall pay an additional war bonus to boatmen of 6d. per trip on trip rates and 4s. per week on time rates as and from 28th May. I. C. 3602/2.

BRICKMAKERS, BUCKLEY.—A difference having arisen between the Buckley Firebrick Manufacturers' Association on the one hand and the National Union of General Workers and the Workers' Union on the other as to whether there should be any additional advance of wages granted to members of the Union employed by firms in the Association, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. F. Vesey Knox, K.C., who issued his award on the 11th July granting war wage advances of 4s. and 2s. per week to men and boys respectively. I. C. 4189/3.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSES. EVANS, SONS, LESCHER & WEBB, LTD., LIVERPOOL.—An application for an advance of wages having been made by the National Warehouse and General Workers' Union on behalf of their members employed by the above firm, Mr. F. Vesey Knox, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 17th July, deciding that as from the 1st July further increases shall be given of 5s. to men and 3s. to women and boys. I. C. 4290/2.

MILL AND WAREHOUSEMEN, THE AFRICAN OIL MILLS Co., LTD., LIVERPOOL.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the National Warehouse and General Workers' Union as to the rate of wages paid to the Union's members employed by the firm, Mr. F. Vesey Knox, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 17th July, deciding that as from the 1st July the adult employees shall receive an additional wage of 6s. per full ordinary week and the boys an additional wage of 2s. per week. I. C. 4323/2.

Carters, Warrington.—A difference having arisen between the Warrington Team Owners' Association and the United Carters' and Motormen's Association respecting an application made by the Union for an advance of wages, Mr. Vesey Knox, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on 18th July, granting as war bonus an additional wage at the rate of 5s. per full ordinary week to men over 21, to youths of 18 and under 21 4s. per week, and boys under 18 2s. per week. All overtime over 60 hours shall be counted at the ordinary time rate except on Saturday after 2 P.M., which shall be counted at the rate of time and half, and on Sunday at double time. I. C. 3313/5.

Carters, and Motormen, Oldham, Glossop, Hyde, Saddleworth, and Middleton.—An application for an advance of wages having been made by the United Carters and Motormen's Association on behalf of their members employed by firms in the Oldham and District Horse and Motor Owners Association, Ltd., and the Ashton, Stalybridge, Mossley and District Master Carriers' Association, the matter was referred to Mr. F. Vesey Knox, K.C., who issued his award on the 18th July, granting an additional war wage at the rate of 5s and 4s. and 2s. per full ordinary week to men over 21, and youths of 18 and under 21 and boys under 18 respectively, and deciding that all overtime worked over 63 hours shall be counted time and a quarter, excepting that Saturday after

2 P.M. shall be counted time and a half, and Sunday double time. I. C. 3313/6.

August, 1917.

Gas Workers, Bury Corporation.—An award was issued by Mr. Vesey Knox, K.C., on 18th July in respect of a difference relative to the rate of wages of members of the Municipal Employees' Association employed in the gas department of the Bury Corporation. In consideration of the undertaking given by the Association that they would make no fresh application for an advance for six months from the date of his award, the arbitrator granted as a war wage advance to the men concerned of over 18 years of age 4s. per week, payable as from 28th March last. Additional advances, payable from 1st August, 1917, were granted as under: To yardmen and labourers 3s., meter inspectors 2s. 6d., all others (excepting boiler men) 2s., with an equivalent increase to piece-workers. I. C. 4042/2.

EMPLOYEES, MANCHESTER DRY DOCKS Co., Ltd.—A difference having arisen between the above company and the General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers as to whether their members in the company's employ were entitled to the 3s. per week awarded by the Committee on Production on the 19th December, 1916, Mr. Vesey Knox, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and in his award of the 19th July granted a war bonus of 2s. per full ordinary week. I. C. 3464/2.

WOOLLEN WORKERS, CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, HARE HILL MILLS; KERSHAW BROS., SLADEN MILL; A. & W. LAW, LITTLEBOROUGH.—Mr. Vesey Knox, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for a 20 per cent. advance of wages made by the Workers' Union on behalf of their members employed by the above three firms in Littleborough, and issued his award on the 23rd July, deciding that the agreement and award dated 8th June, relating to the woollen and worsted trades in Yorks, shall apply also in the case of these firms and the Union. I. C. 4213/2.

PIECE-MOULDERS, HARRISON, McGREGOR & Co., Ltd., Leigh.—Mr. W. A. Robertson was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of wages made by the National Union of Stove, Grate, Fender and General Light Metal Workers on behalf of the piece-moulders in the firm's employ, and in his award, issued the 2nd July, granted a war wage advance of 3s. per week to the workers concerned. I. C. 3594.

Brassfinishers, Wilson & Dalziel, Glasgow.—An application having been made by the Associated Brassfounders, Turners, Fitters, Finishers and Coppersmiths' Society for the payment of the general advance of 5s. per week awarded by the finding of the Committee on Production as from 1st April to be made to brassfinishers in the firm's employ, Mr. W. A. Robertson was appointed arbiter to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 9th July, deciding that the full amount of 5s. per week should be paid as from 1st April last without reference to and free of an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour granted in February last. I. C. 2579.

Forgemen, John Spencer & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society respecting the adoption of a system of payment by results and also extra payment to night shift men, Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. At the hearing the firm agreed to pay extra to men who work through the following day after a night shift. The arbitrator issued his award on the 7th July, directing that forgemen, when engaged on night shift, shall be paid as from the 2nd June last 1s. a shift more than on day shift, and deciding that the claim for payment by results had not been established; but having regard to an offer made by the firm, he suggested that a conference between the parties should be held with a view to a satisfactory settlement on this point being arrived at. I. C. 2746.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. THE TRUSTEES OF THE JOHN HUTCHINSON ESTATE, WIDNES.—Sir William Robinson, in an award issued on 16th July in respect of an application for an advance of 10s. per week made by the National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers on behalf of their members in the employ of the above firm, granted to the men concerned a war wage advance of 6s. a week, payable as from the first full pay following the 7th June last. I. C. 4026/2.

COPPER WORKERS, THOMAS BOLTON & SONS, LTD., WIDNES.—
The National Amalgamated Union of Labour having made an application that their members employed by the above firm who are single men should continue to receive the bonus of 3s. 6d. per week in addition to the national award of 5s. per week, Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 16th July, directing that the bonus of 3s. 6d. per week to single men shall be paid as and from the date it was discontinued. I. C. 3833/2.

Enginemen, Nottingham.—A difference having arisen between the Midland Counties Colliery Owners' Association and the Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Midland Counties Colliery Enginemen and Firemen's Union as to (1) whether the Nottinghamshire enginemen's award dated 9th December, 1916, should be applied to the Derbyshire enginemen, and (2) a claim for an advance of 1s. per day to all classes of enginemen and firemen, Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 19th July, directing that the award in question should be applied to the Derbyshire enginemen, but finding that the claim for an advance had not been established. I. C. 628/4.

CARPET WORKERS, KIDDERMINSTER.—A difference relative to rates of pay having arisen between Messrs. The Victoria Carpet Co., Kidderminster, and Messrs. The Empire Carpet Co. on the one hand, and the Workers' Union on the other, Sir William Robinson was appointed to arbitrate. On 16th July he issued his award, granting a 20 per cent. war bonus on all wages payable to the workers concerned on consideration that all previous advances should merge thereinto. In the case of the employees of Messrs. The Victoria Carpet Co. he ordered the new bonus to be payable as from the first full pay after 1st April, 1917, and in that of the employees of Messrs. The Empire Carpet Co. as from the first full pay following the 7th July last. I. C. 1809/2.

Tramway Employees, Keighley Corporation.—Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen between the above Corporation and the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers in connection with an application made by the Union that the minimum wages of motormen and conductors should be increased, and that the shed employees and trackless bus drivers should receive the same scale of advance as the above classes of workers, and that a war bonus of 6s. per week should be granted. In his award of the 17th July the arbitrator allowed no change in the minimum rate, but granted a war bonus of 6s. per week to men, 3s. to youths, 3s. 6d. to women, and 2s. to girls, as from the 30th June. I. C. 1915/3.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. ABDELA & MITCHELL, LTD., QUEENS-FERRY.—Applications for increased rates of pay were made to the above firm by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Executive Council, the Ship-Constructors and Shipwrights' Association, and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour, and Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. He issued his award on the 27th July, deciding that the minimum rate for carpenters and joiners shall be 11d. per hour as from the 1st April last, and that men and boys shall receive an advance of 3s. and 1s. 6d. per week respectively. In the case of the other three societies, the arbitrator awarded that as from 1st April the men and boys shall receive an advance of 5s. and 2s. 6d. per week respectively. I. C. 3189/2.

WOODWORKERS, BARKER & Co., LTD., LATIMER ROAD, W.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the London District Committee of the Aircraft Industry respecting a complaint made by the latter that the firm were not complying with the terms of Mr. Arthur Henderson's award of 19th October, 1916, Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 28th July, directing that the advances awarded by the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson be paid to the men concerned as from 29th June. I. C. 3234/2.

Woodworkers, The Pegasus Aircraft Co., Ltd.—A difference having arisen between the London District Association of Engineering Employers and the London District Committee of the Aircraft Industry respecting the rates of payment made to woodworkers employed by the Pegasus Aircraft Co., Ltd., the matter was referred to Sir William Robinson, who issued his award on the 28th July, deciding that the complaint made that the firm are not paying the amounts directed by Mr. Arthur Henderson's award has not been established. I. C. 4154/2.

Tailoring Trade, London.—A supplementary award was issued on the 11th July by Mr. R. Maguire in respect of difficulties that had arisen in connection with the interpretation of his previous award of the 19th May relative to the London Tailoring Trade. The new award set out the parties to be bound by the award, the date from which the advances given were to be paid, and decided certain other points in dispute. I. C. 3476/4.

Boilermakers, J. Samuel White & Co., Ltd., East Cowes.—An application for 20 per cent. increase on the prices of boiler casings 1491/2 having been made by the Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, Mr. Walter Dodd was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 10th July, granting an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The arbitrator, with the agreement of the parties, also fixed certain increased rates of pay for other classes of work. I. C. 4376/2.

Annealers, Messes. Kynoch, Ltd., Birmingham.—Mr. Walter Dodd was appointed to arbitrate in the matter of a difference with regard to an application for an advance on piece rates which arose between the above firm and certain men working in their employ as annealers. On 23rd July he issued his award, finding that the men had not established their claim for any advance of piece rates, but directing that two days before pay day the firm should post up notice for the men's information of work done, showing weights and fellowship rate and earnings. He also awarded the 5s. advance as granted in the finding of the Committee on Production dated 1st March on the ordinary or standard week's work of the department concerned, and time and half payment till midnight to men ordered in to work on Sunday. Mr. Dodd further found that no claim for overtime could be made until the full standard hours of the week in the department had been worked. I. C. 3728/2.

PAINTERS, CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH, STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN.—Mr. Walter Dodd was appointed arbitrator to

determine an application for an advance of 10 per cent. on piece work rates made by the Workers' Union on behalf of men employed by the firm in painting threshing machines. In his award of the 28th July Mr. Dodd granted an advance of 64 per cent. to the men concerned. I. C. 3143/2.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. RALPH MARTINDALE & Co., Ltd., Crocodille Works, Aston, Birmingham.—An award was issued by Professor Baillie on 30th June in respect of an application for payment of the advance awarded in the finding of the Committee on Production dated 1st March to members of the National Union of General Workers employed by the above firm. The arbitrator found the finding in question inapplicable, but granted to various grades of the workpeople a further advance of 5 per cent. on the present rates, making a total advance of 15 per cent. on the pre-war rates. I. C. 2978/2.

COKERS, PYMAN, WATSON & CO., LID., FFALDAU COLLIERY COKE OVENS, PONTYCWMMER, GLAM.—Differences having arisen between the company and the cokers employed at the Ffaldau Colliery Coke Ovens relative to an application for (1) the establishment of standard rates of wages plus precentages, (2) an increase on the total wage at present earned, and (3) the establishment of an eight-hours day, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Professor J. B. Baillie, who issued his award on the 12th July fixing the standard rates per shift payable to the various classes of workmen, and deciding that the claim for an eight-hours day had not been sustained. I. C. 3294/2.

AIRCRAFT WORKER, HANDLEY & PAGE, LTD., CRICKLEWOOD.—A difference arose between the firm and the National Federation of Women Workers in connection with the dismissal of a female employee, and Professor J. B. Baillie was appointed arbitrator. In his award of the 20th July the arbitrator found that there was no victimisation involved in the dismissal, but that it was made without due consideration and on insufficient grounds, and that the employee should therefore be reinstated. I. C. 4814/2.

DRY COOPERS, STOKE-ON-TRENT.—A difference having arisen between the North Stafford Master Coopers' Association and the National Union of General Workers with regard to an application made by the Union for an advance of 15 per cent. on the present rates of wages, Professor J. B. Baillie was appointed to arbitrate, and on 21st July issued his award, finding that the dry coopers in question belonging to the Union should accept the offer of a 10 per cent. advance made by the Master Coopers' Association in April, 1917, as a fair and reasonable advance, payment to be as from 16th April, 1917. I. C. 3894/2.

Dockers, Kine's Lynn Dock and Railway Co., Kine's Lynn.—An application for an advance of wages was made by the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union on behalf of their members employed by the King's Lynn Dock and Railway Co., and was referred to Professor J. B. Baillie for arbitration. In his award of the 30th July the arbitrator granted an advance of 5 per cent. on all rates of wages, and fixed the rates for special grades of work. I. C. 4755/2.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOUGHBOROUGH.—An application for an advance of wages as a war bonus having been made by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners to the Loughborough Master Builders' Association, the matter was referred to Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor, who issued his award on the 19th inst., deciding that the wages of the men shall be increased by 1d. per hour as from and including the 8th June last. I. C. 3440/2.

TRAMWAY PIT WORKERS, LIVERPOOL CORPORATION.—Application for an advance of 5s. a week, in addition to all present rates and bonuses, having been made to the Liverpool Corporation by the men employed in the tramway pits at the Lambeth Road works of the Corporation's tramways, Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor was appointed to arbitrate, and on 27th June issued his award, granting to the men concerned such advances as would secure a total advance in their rates of pay of 12s. over pre-war rates. I. C. 3647/2.

BAKERS, LEICESTER.—An application for a war bonus having been made by the Leicester Branch of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners and Allied Workers on behalf of their members employed by firms in the Leicester and District Master Bakers, Millers and Flour Factors' Association, Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 6th July, deciding that a war bonus of 3s. per week as from 8th June last shall be paid, in addition to all payments now being made, to all the men concerned, with the exception of vanmen. I. C. 4436/2.

With the exception of vanmen. I. C. 4436/2.

Wood Workers, W. & T. Lock and The Bath Cabinet Makers Co., Ltd., Bath.—An application for an advance of 2d. per hour on wages was made by the Amalgamated Union of Cabinet Makers on behalf of their members employed by the firms, and referred to Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor for arbitration. In his award of the 11th July Mr. Mellor granted a war wage advance of 1d. per hour from the 2nd July, and a further increase of ½d. per hour from 3rd September, and found that, including these advances, joiners shall be paid the same rates as cabinet makers. I. C. 4079/3.

Brassworkers, &c., Dobbs Bros., Ltd., Wolverhampton and Birmingham.—An application for an advance of wages having been made by the National Society of Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics on behalf of their members employed at the works of the above firm, Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor was

appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 17th July, giving an advance of 10 per cent., thus making a total advance of 25 per cent. on the week's earnings of the men concerned. This advance is to apply to both day- and piece-workers, and is to be merged into any other advances which may be granted during the six months dating from 11th July, 1917. I. C. 3392/2.

Building Teades, Loughborough.—Applications for advances of wages were made by the National Society of Builders' Labourers and the Operative Bricklayers' Society on behalf of their members employed by firms in the Lough borough Building Trades' Association, and Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor was appointed arbitrator. In his award of the 19th July Mr. Mellor granted to the members of the National Society of Builders' Labourers a war wage advance of 14d per hour as from 8th June, and to the members of the Operative Bricklayers' Society a war wage advance of 1d. per hour as from 5th May. I. C. 4639/2/3.

EMPLOYEES, G. W. Goodwin & Son, Manchester.—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of wages made by the National Warehouse and General Workers' Union on behalf of their members employed by the firm, and issued his award on the 25th June, abolishing the war bonus granted in March, but giving war wage advances of 1½d. per hour to men over 21, 1d. to youths over 18 and under 21 and to women over 18, 2d. per hour to girls and boys under 18, day-workers and piece-workers. In lieu of retrospective payment the arbitrator also gave various lump sums to all persons benefited by the award. I. C. 1158.

CRANEMEN, LOCOMOTIVE DRIVERS, FIREMEN AND GAS STOKERS, MESSRS. COCHRANE & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—A difference having arisen between the company and the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation respecting an application for a war bonus which will give to the workmen concerned a total advance of 14s. since the war began (in accordance with recent decisions of the Committee on Production), made by the Union on behalf of their members employed by the company, Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 25th June, granting to those men whose general advances during the war period do not amount altogether to 12s. per week such further advances as will bring their total advance up to 12s. per week. This award only applies to day-work rates. The award is to take effect as from 7th May. I. C. 3217/3.

EMPLOYEES, MESSES. CORNISH, LLOYD, LTD., BURY St. EDMUNDS.—A difference having arisen between the above firm and the Workers' Union respecting an application for an advance of wages of 1d. per hour and for a rearrangement of working hours made by the Union on behalf of their members employed by the firm, Mr. Charles Deughty was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 30th June, granting all men over 18 years an advance of 1d. an hour, but making no alteration in working hours. I. C. 3067/2.

Joiners, Aldons, Ltd., Brightlingsea.—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of wages made by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners on behalf of their members employed by the firm, and issued his award on the 30th June, giving an advance of ½d. per hour as from 1st June. I. C. 2012.

STEEL INGOT MAKERS, FRODINGHAM STEEL WORKS, FRODING-HAM, LINCS.—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen between the Steel Ingot Makers' Association and the British Steel Smelters, Mill Iron Tinplate and Kindred Trades' Association in connection with the installation of a mixer furnace at the above works and with reference to the fixing of rates for fettling and watching the mixer furnace, and in his award of the 4th July fixed the rates to be paid at the furnace and for watching and fettling. I. C. 2427/2.

DOCKWORKERS, HARTLEPOOL.—A difference having arisen between the Hartlepool Dock Employers' Association and the National Union of General Workers respecting an application for an advance of wages made by the latter on behalf of their members employed by firms in the above Association, the matter was referred to Mr. Charles Doughty, who issued his award on the 9th July, giving certain advances in wages to the men, women and boys concerned, the advances to be supplementary to and to be read with the award of Sir William Robinson dated the 9th September, 1916. I. C. 3991/2.

PROCESSMEN, &C., THE CENTRAL ACID Co., SEATON CAREW.—An application for an advance of wages and for the payment of overtime to ordinary time workers having been made by the National Union of General Workers to the above company, Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 10th July, deciding that as from the commencement of the first full pay week after the 14th June the wages of all men concerned shall be advanced 1s. a day and the present percentage bonus shall continue to be paid. Overtime shall be paid to ordinary time workers not engaged upon process work at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two-hours and time and a half thereafter until starting time next morning. I. C. 4303.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. THE SULPHIDE CORPORATION, LTD., CENTRAL ZINC WORKS, SEATON CAREW.—A difference existed between the National Union of General Workers and the above company with reference to an application for an advance of wages and for the payment of overtime to ordinary time-

workers not engaged upon continuous processes made by the Union on behalf of their members employed by the company, and Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator. In his award of the 10th July Mr. Doughty granted a war wage advance of 1s. per day as from 14th June, and fixed the rates for overtime. I. C. 4304.

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Sallor Gang, Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Elswick.

A difference having arisen between the National Amalgamated Union of Labour and Messrs. W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., with regard to an application made on behalf of certain men in the sailor gang for the payment of an allowance for travelling between the Naval Yard and the Elswick Shipyard, Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed to arbitrate, and on 14th July issued his award, granting to each of the men concerned an allowance of one and a half hours' pay for every day worked at the Elswick Yard. I. C. 1451.

RIGGERS AND SLINGERS, W. E. ARMSTRONG, WHITWORTH & Co., LTD., ELSWICK.—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for payment during meal times made by the Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation on behalf of the slingers and riggers employed by the firm, who were represented by the North-East Coast Engineering Trades Employees' Association. In his award of the 14th July Mr. Doughty found that the men concerned are not entitled to be paid for their meal times unless they work, or are requested to stand by, during those meal times I, C. 3611/2.

Handy Men, Sunderland Corporation.—An award was issued by Mr. Charles Doughty on 17th July in respect of a difference that had arisen between the Workers' Union and the Tramways Committee of the Sunderland Corporation relative to the rates of pay of certain "handy men." The arbitrator granted an advance of \(\frac{1}{4}d \). Der hour to the handy men working in the high shed, and instead of making the award retrospective granted to each man concerned the additional sum of \(35s. \) I. C. \(4062/2 \).

Galvanizers, Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co., Ltd., Hebburn-on-Tyne.—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of wages of 10s. per week made by the National Amalgamated Union of Labour on behalf of their members employed by the firm, and issued his award on the 21st July, granting war wage advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. per week to men and boys respectively as from the first full pay in April. I. C. 3223.

Force Workers, Cleland's Graving Dock and Slipway Co., Ltd., Willington, Quay-on-Tyne.—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine an application made by the Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society that their members employed by the firm should receive the general advance of 3s. per week given to day workers in the engineering trades in 1916, and also the advance of 2s. a week to day workers and a proportionate increase on piece-work rates given in the engineering trades on the north-east coast by a finding of the Committee on Production issued 29th March, 1917. At the hearing an amicable settlement was arrived at, giving to the day men as from 1st January, 1917, an advance of 3s. per week to be paid by the firm; to piece-workers as from the first full pay in February an advance of 5 per cent., which will enable the piece-workers to pay a further advance of 2s. per week to the day workers from the date of the award. It was also decided that the wages of these men shall follow the wages in the engineering trade of the north-east coast and not those of the shipbuilding industry. The arbitrator issued this agreement as his award on the 26th July. I. C. 4422/2.

ELASTIC WORKERS, LEICESTER.—An application for a 25 per cent. war bonus and for increased overtime rates was made by the Amalgamated Association of Elastic Web Weavers, Braid Hands and Smallware Fabric Makers on behalf of their members employed by firms in the Leicester Elastic Web Manufacturers' Association, and a conference was held presided over by Mr. Alderman T. Smith, at which an agreement was arrived at and signed by the parties on 24th July, giving to the men workers concerned who earned 35s. and under a war bonus of 25 per cent., to those earning 35s. to 45s. 20 per cent., and over 45s. 15 per cent. Youths under 21 years of age, if paid full list price, are to receive the full bonus, and under full price list pro rata. I. C. 4609/3.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. W. J. GLOVER & Co., St. HELENS.—The National Amalgamated Union of Labour made an application for an increase of rates and an additional bonus on behalf of their members employed by the above firm, and the matter was referred to Mr. W. A. Willis for arbitration. He issued his award on 28th June, deciding that the minimum rate of pay to adult members shall be 30s. a week. The arbitrator also fixed prices to be paid for piece-work and gave advances on time rates of 5s. a week to all men of 21 years of age and over, 2s. 6d. to youths of and over 17 years of age, and 1s. to boys under 17 years of age. These advances are to be paid as and from 1st April. He further decided that the claim for 5s. a week extra made on behalf of galvanisers had not been established. I. C. 4158/2.

EMPLOYEES, WARRINGTON CORPORATION.—A difference arose between the above Corporation and the National Union of General Workers in connection with an application for an advance of wages made by the Union on behalf of their members employed in the gas department of the Corporation, and Mr. W. A. Willis was appointed arbitrator. At the

hearing an agreement was arrived at and embodied in the award issued 12th July, granting an advance above the rates existing on 4th August, 1914, of 10s. 6d. per week to men over 18 years and of 5s. 3d. to boys, in lieu of all existing bonuses or advances given since the above date. This advance applies to employees of various departments of the Corporation besides the gas department, but does not apply to permanent or clerical staffs, and is to date from 11th April. I. C. 4724.

CARPENTERS, JOINERS, &C., WARRINGTON.—An application for an advance in wages having been made to the Warrington and District Master Builders' Association by the United Trades Committee of Carpenters and Joiners, Woodcutters, Machinists and Cabinet Makers, the United Operative Plumbers' Association, the Operative Bricklayers' Society, and the Operative House and Ship Painters' Society, the matter was referred to Mr. W. A. Willis, who issued his award on the 14th July, deciding that as from the 1st July the rates of pay of the men concerned shall be advanced by \(^22\)d. per hour, and on and after the 1st October next by a further \(^12\)d. per hour. I. C. 3109/2.

BRICKLAYERS, CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, &C., BIRMINGHAM.—An application for an advance in wages of 3d. per hour having been made by the Birmingham and District Allied Building Trades to the Birmingham Building Trades Employers' Association, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. A. Willis, who issued his award on the 16th July, deciding that the wages of the men concerned shall be increased by 1d. per hour, this increase to continue in operation until the expiration of three months following the declaration of peace, and to apply only to men working on or in connection with munitions work. I. C. 4220/2.

BRICKLAYERS, CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, &C., STOKE-ON-TRENT AND NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.—An application for a war bonus having been made by the North Staffordshire Building Trades Federation on behalf of their members employed by firms in the Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle-under-Lyme Master Builders' Association, Mr. W. A. Willis was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 16th July, deciding that the rates of pay of the men concerned shall be advanced by 14d. per hour. I. C. 2061/2.

PAINTERS, BIRMINGHAM.—The National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators having made application to the Master House Painters' Association, Birmingham District, for a further war bonus, Mr. W. A. Willis was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 17th July, granting a war wage advance of \$\frac{3}{4}\text{d}\$. per hour. I. C. 4335/2.

Brassworkers, Rochdale.—An award was issued by Mr. W. Addington Willis on 25th July in respect of a difference that had arisen between the Rochdale Engineering and Machine Makers Employers' Association and the Associated Brassfounders, Turners, Finishers, Fitters and Coppersmiths' Society with regard to the application to certain members of the Society of the finding issued by the Committee on Production on 1st March relative to wages in the engineering and foundry trades, the arbitrator finding the amount payable to the men concerned to be 6s. per week. I. C. 3622/2.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, ARCHER & SONS AND BARTON & CO., GRAVESEND.—Mr. W. A. Willis was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of wages of 1d. per hour when engaged on munitions work made by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners on behalf of their members employed by the above firms, who were represented by the Gravesend, Northfleet and District Master Builders' Association, and in his award of the 28th July allowed the claim made. I. C. 3122.

Tramway Employees, Chesterfield Corporation.—Mr. W. A. Willis was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of wages and for certain alterations in working conditions made by the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers on behalf of their men and women members employed as drivers and other workers in the Corporation tramway department. In his award of the 31st July Mr. Willis found that, having regard to the improvement in rates effected by the Corporation on 5th June, the Association had failed to establish their claim for advance of wages, and that the complaint in respect of working conditions had no foundation in fact. I. C. 1775.

PACKING CASE MAKERS, LANGLAND'S & MCAINSH, LTD.;
MCTAVISH, RAMSAY & CO.; JAMES WATSON & CO., LTD.; JOHN
ROBERTSON & SON, LTD., DUNDEE.—An application for an
advance of wages of 2d. per hour was made by the Amalgamated Society of Packing Case Makers on behalf of their
members employed by the above firms, and was referred to
Mr. James Allison for arbitration. In his award of the
31st July the arbiter granted an increase of 1½d. per hour
to the workers concerned, but found that a claim "that each
day's time stand separate" had not been established. I. C.
87/6.

Heating and Domestic Engineers, Glasgow and Paisley.—A difference having arisen between the Scottish Association of Master Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineers and the National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers respecting the working rules applicable to the Glasgow and Paisley district, Sheriff A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbiter to determine the matter, and

issued his award on 2nd July, deciding that the standard rate of wages shall be $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour, and that the country allowance shall be increased to 2s. a day. I. C. 3934/2.

BRICKLAYERS, NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co., ARDEER.-Sir Richard Lodge was appointed arbiter to determine a difference that had arisen between the firm and the Operative Bricklayers Society respecting an application for the payment for three hours' lost work made by the Union on behalf of eleven of hours' lost work made by the Union on behalf of eleven of their members. In his award, issued on the 29th June, Sir Richard found that as the original cessation of work was due to failure of the supply of bricks, the men ought not to lose the whole of the time, but that, as they were technically in the wrong in leaving work instead of waiting to see if more bricks could be obtained, they should be paid for one hour of the three and lose the other two. C. 3543/2.

Weavers, William Laidlaw, Cumledge Mills, Duns.—Application for an advance of wages having been made to the firm by the weavers in their employ, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Sir Richard Lodge, who issued his award on the 7th July, increasing the war bonus from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent., and deciding that as long as the hours of labour are restricted each weaver shall receive in addition to her piecework earnings 1d. per working hour.

ICE LABOURERS, CRANEMEN AND FIREMEN, BONACCORD ICE MANUFACTURING Co., ABERDEEN.—On the 24th June an agreement had been made and signed by representatives of the employees and firm concerned, and countersigned by an officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department, by which the request of the workmen for a further increase of 1s. pe week was to be referred to a single arbiter, and Sir Richard Lodge was appointed such arbiter. In his award of the 16th July Sir Richard granted the 1s. per week as from 25th June to the cranemen and firemen, but not to the carters and other labourers. I. C. 4479/3.

RIGGERS, LEITH.—A difference having arisen between the East of Scotland Association of Engineers and Ironfounders (representing Messrs. Ramage & Ferguson, Messrs. Hawthorne & Co., and Messrs. John Cran & Sons), together with Messrs. J. E. Marshall, on the one hand, and the Workers' Union on the other, respecting an application made by the Union for a part rate for riggers in Leith to be fixed at 107d par for a port rate for riggers in Leith to be fixed at 10td. per hour, the matter was referred to Sir Richard Lodge, who issued his award on the 16th July, deciding that there shall be a minimum rate of 10ld. per hour, this rate to come into force on 1st August. I. C. 4224/2.

EMPLOYEES, EDINBURGH AND DISTRICT TRAMWAYS Co., LTD.—Having been appointed to act as arbiter in a difference between the above company and the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers, Sir Richard Lodge on 21st July issued an award, in which he granted to the men of various grades for whom application for a war bonus of 7s. 6d. had been made, a war bonus of 5s. per week, conductresses to receive 2s. 6d. per week, and boys of under 18 years of age 1s. 6d. The arbiter also granted the application made for time and a half rate to be paid for Sunday duty between the hours of 6 a.m. and 12 midnight to the departments not already in receipt of the same, with the exception of the splicers and of the employees who are not paid on time rates but receive a weekly wage. He ordered that free passes be withdrawn in consideration of the payment of the bonuses granted, the employees, however, to be carried free when going on or off duty or on any journey connected with the fulfilment of their duties to the company. I. C. 4757/2. EMPLOYEES, EDINBURGH AND DISTRICT TRAMWAYS Co., LTD .-I. C. 4757/2.

Enginemen, Boilermen and Hammermen, Carntyne Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Parkhead.—A difference having arisen between the company and the Iron and Steel Trades Federabetween the company and the Iron and Steel Trades between the company and the Iron and Steel Trades Federation respecting an application for an advance of wages made by the Union on behalf of their members employed by the firm, Sir Richard Lodge was appointed arbiter, and issued his award on the 24th July, granting as bonus the advance of 5s. per week given in the findings of the Committee on Production issued 1st March last relative to wages in the Engineering and Foundry trades. The award is to take effect as from 1st April. I. C. 3806/2.

Women and Girls, James Calder & Co., Ltd., Garnkirk.—Sir Richard Lodge was appointed arbiter to determine certain claims made by the Workers' Union on behalf of the women and girls employed by the firm. The claims were that the workers concerned should be paid according to statutory order No. 9 (now superseded by No. 5), that they should receive night shift allowance of 1s. per night and double time for Sunday, or if the arbiter found against these claims, that they should receive an advance of wages. In his award of the 24th July the arbiter found that the two first claims had not been established, but granted a temporary war bonus of 2s. per week until an agreement was come to between the parties. I. C. 3640/2. Women and Girls, James Calder & Co., Ltd., Garnkirk.

Carters, Leith.—A difference having arisen between the Leith Master Carters and Horseowners' Association and the Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association respecting an application made by the Union for an advance of 1s. per day or 6s. per week, Sir Richard Lodge was appointed arbiter, and issued his award on 24th July, granting an advance of 4s. per week on current wages as from 2nd July. I. C. 4221/3.

CARTERS, KIRKCALDY.—In respect of a similar application made by the above Association on behalf of their member employed in Kirkcaldy, Sir Richard Lodge in his award of the 24th July granted an advance of 3s. per week. I. Control of the control o

August, 1917.

EMPLOYEES OF THE EDINBURGH AND LEITH GAS COMMISSIONERS, —An application for a further war bonus having been made by the National Union of Corporation Workers on behalf of their members employed by the Commissioners, Sir Richard Lodge was appointed arbiter to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 27th July, granting an additional war bonus of 5s. per week to the workers concerned, including the gas fitters and meter readers, but not including the consumers ledger clerks. This bonus is not to be taken into account in the calculation of payment for overtime or for work on Sun days and holidays. I. C. 2281/2.

EMPLOYEES, THE AYRSHIRE PORT AUTHORITIES, ARDROSSAN. EMPLOYEES, THE AYRSHIRE PORT AUTHORITIES, ARDROSSAN, AYR, IRVINE AND TROON.—A difference having arisen with regard to the terms and conditions of employment of members of the Scottish Union of Dock Labourers in the employ of the above-mentioned Port Authorities. Sir Thomas Munro was appointed to arbitrate, and on 29th June issued his award, granting varying war wages advances to several grades of the workpeople concerned, in the case of the workmen on weekly wage the advances to be such as should secure a total of 12s over pre-war rates. I. C. 3085/2.

SMITHS AND HAMMERMEN, WILLIAM BEARDMORE & Co., LTD., PARKHEAD STEEL WORKS, GLASGOW.—Sir Thomas Munro was appointed arbiter to determine an application made by the Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society that a bonus Associated Blacksmiths and fromworkers Society that a bonus of 4s. 6d. a week given by the firm to certain operatives their tool-room should be paid also to the smiths and hammermen, and in his award of the 2nd July allowed the claim made, and directed that the bonus should be paid to the smiths and hammermen as from the date when it was paid to the other operatives in the tool-room. I. C. 2703/2.

SHIP-CONSTRUCTORS, &C., THE FAIRFIELD SHIPBUILDING AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD., GOVAN.—A difference having arisen between the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the Amalgamated Society of Plumbers, the Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, the Electrical Trades Union, the National Union of Labour, the Scottish Painters' Society, the Sheet-Iron Workers and Light Platers' Society, and the Ship-constructors and Shipwrights' Association on the one hand and the above company on the other, in reference to the terms and conditions of employment of certain members of the Unions employed in connection with the repairs of a salved vessel, the matter was referred to the arbitration of the Unions employed in connection with the repairs of a salved vessel, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Sir Thomas Munro, who issued his award on the 14th July, deciding that the claim of the Unions had been established, and therefore that his award of 23rd April, 1917, as modified on 1st June, 1917, shall be applied to members of the Unions when engaged on the work in question. I. C. 3770/2.

when engaged on the work in question. 1. C. 3770/2.

Joiners, Glasgow.—A difference having arisen between the employers and operatives on the Conciliation Board for the joiners' trade in the Glasgow district in connection with an application for an advance in the standard rate of wages of operatives from 11½d. to 1s. 3d. an hour, a Court of Arbitration was appointed consisting of Sheriff A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C. (chairman), Mr. James Currie, and Mr. William Adamson, M.P., and in their award of the 26th June the court decided that the rate of wages of the men concerned should be 1s. 1½d. per hour, and that the bonus of 3s. per week granted in February last should be merged in the advance now given. I. C. 3141/2.

PLUMBERS, SHIFYARDS, DUNDEE.—Sheriff A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbiter to determine an application for an advance of wages made by the United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association on behalf of their members employed in the Dundee shipyards, and in his award of the 2nd July granted a war wage advance of ½d. per hour to the men concerned. I. C. 2810/2.

Boilerscalers, Mr. Arthur Davidson, Richard Irvin & Sons, Mr. W. Jessiman, Mr. W. B. Mitchell, Mr. T. Stephen, Aberdeen.—A difference having arisen between the above firms and the National Union of General Workers with regard to the question whether time and a half should be paid it respect of a postponed holiday period of four days in July 1916, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Sherif A. J. Louttit-Laing, who issued his award on the 4th July, deciding that the above employers shall pay to all boiler-scalers in their employ on the 17th July, 1916, wages at the rate of double time in respect of work done on that date.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, MR. R. MACLENNAN, FORTROSE.— Differences having arisen between Mr. A. Maclennan, builder, carrying out certain work on behalf of the Admiralty, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the matter was referred to Sheriff A. J. Louttit-Laing, who issued his award on the 4th July, deciding that the ordinary working week shall consist of 50 hours, that the standard rate of wages shall be increased to 11½d. per hour, that a war wage advance of 1d. per hour shall be given, and that certain improvements shall be made in the hut occupied by the men. I. C. 2624/2.

Coopers, Glasgow.—A difference having arisen between the Glasgow and West of Scotland Master Coopers' Association and Glasgow and District Journeymen Coopers' Society with re-

rard to an application made by the Union for an advance of per week on journeymen coopers' wages, and of 5s. per week on apprentices' wages, as from 21st April, the matter was referred to Sheriff A. J. Louttit-Laing for arbitration. In his award of the 19th July the arbiter granted a war wage advance of 1½d. per hour, which increase shall be inclusive of the present war bonus of 3s. per week, and an advance of 15 per cent. on piece-work rates on similar conditions, to the gen concerned, and by consent of the parties the application men concerned, and by consent of the parties the application made on behalf of apprentices was dropped. I. C. 3516/2.

August, 1917.

HAND LOOM HOSE WEAVERS, MACGREGOR & Co., DUNDEE.heriff A. J. Louttit-Laing having been appointed to arbitrate the matter of a difference between the above firm and the in the matter of a difference between the above firm and the Dundee and District Union of Jute and Flax Workers in respect of the rate of wages to be paid to hand loom hose weavers in the employ of the firm on 19th July, issued his award granting to the workers concerned a war wage advance per cent. on earnings, exclusive of any sum earned in to of the Conditional War Bonus; to be paid retrospecively as from the commencement of the first new working veek in June, 1917. I. C. 3970/2.

EMPLOYEES, BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY, EDINBURGH .- A difference having arisen between the employers engaged in the boot and shoe industry of Edinburgh and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, a meeting of the parties under the chairmanship of Mr. Alderman T. Smith was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Alderman T. Smith was held on the 16th July, when an agreement was reached whereby it was decided that (1) the 3s. per week increase to male day workers and 1s. 6d. per week to females and youths granted the 1st July, 1916, shall be considered as a war bonus and be deducted from the war bonus rates payable under the National War Bonus agreement dated 17th April last, (2) the employers war bonus agreement dated 17th April last, (2) the employers shall pay an advance of 2s. per week to males and of 1s. per week to females and youths on the weekly rate of wage existing on 19th May, 1917, the first payment to be made on that date. I. C. 4132/2.

EMPLOYEES, BRAND'S PURE SPELTER Co., LTD., IRVINE.—A difference having arisen between the above company and the Workers' Union respecting an application for an advance of wages made by the latter on behalf of their members employed by the company at their calcining furnaces, Sheriff Hay-Shennan was appointed arbiter, and in his award of the 28th June fixed the minimum wage at 7s. per shift, and the rate for Sunday work at 10s. per shift. I. C. 3435/3.

Engineers, Potts, Cassels & Williamson, Motherwell .-- A ENGINEERS, POTTS, CASSELS & WILLIAMSON, MOTHERWELL.—A difference having arisen between the above firm and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in regard to the allowance to be made to members of the Society in the employ of the firm when working overtime on piece-work, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Sheriff Hay-Shennan, who issued his award on the 14th July, deciding that, in addition to their view work cornings. piece-work earnings, the men concerned shall be entitled to overtime payment calculated on their time rates at the rate of time and a half for all time worked over and above the normal weekly working hours during the particular week in which overtime is worked. I. C. 3788/2.

STEEL AND IRON WORKERS, THE RIVET, BOLT AND NUT CO. GLASGOW.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers relative to the application of the finding of the Committee on Production dated the 1st March in respect of wages in the engineering and foundry trades, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Sheriff Hay-Shennan, who issued his award on the 14th July, deciding that the men and boys concerned ought to receive the advances given by the finding, and are therefore entitled to receive retrospective payment of the same as from the 1st April. I. C. 3565/3.

WOODCUTTING MACHINISTS, R. D. PICKERING & Co., LTD., WISHAW.—A difference arose between the firm and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists relative to the gamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists relative to the piece price for milling certain wagons, and the matter was referred to Sheriff Hay-Shennan for arbitration. In his award of the 31st July the arbiter found that the price for milling the French wagons in question shall be 22s, per wagon, and that the wagons already milled under the existing contract shall be paid for at this price. I. C. 3916/2.

DRILLERS, D. & W. Henderson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—A difference having arisen between the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association, representing the above firm, and the Ship Constructors and Shipwrights' Association respecting an application for increased overtime payment made on behalf of members of the latter Association employed as drillers by the above-named firm, Prof. Irvine, K.C., was appointed to arbitrate, and on 6th July issued his award, ordaining that overtime on week days should be paid at piece-work rates plus 50 per cent., or at time rates plus 50 per cent., and Sunday work at double rates. I. C. 3379/2.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. THOMAS OVENS & SONS, LTD., BO'NESS. EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. THOMAS OVENS & SONS, LTD., BO'NESS.—An application for an increase in present rates and for an alteration in overtime conditions having been made by the National Amalgamated Union of Labour on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, Professor J. H. Irvine, K.C., was appointed arbiter to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 9th July, granting an advance of 3s. per week to male and female workers of 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 6d. per week to those under 1s. The arbiter also decided that overtime should be paid at the rate of time and a half for all hours worked above the normal weekly

working hours, and for all hours worked on Sundays and statutory holidays. I. C. 3906/2.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. THE DUNDALK IRON WORKS (E. MANISTY EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. THE DUNDALK IRON WORKS (E. MANISTY & Co.), Ltd., Dundalk.—A difference relative to an application for the fixing of a standard wage of 45s. per week of 54 hours made by the Friendly Society of Iron Founders on behalf of their members in the employ of the above firm was referred for settlement to Mr. James Andrews, who on 9th July issued his award. He granted to the men concerned payment of the standard rate claimed as from 1st November part, and further ordered payment of certain specified gradunext, and further ordered payment of certain specified graduated advances as from 21st March last until the date upon which the full advance should become payable. I. C. 2245/2.

BRUSHMAKERS, DUBLIN.—An application for an additional bonus of 2d. in the shilling on weekly wages having been made to the Irish Brush Manufacturers' Association by the National Society of Brushmakers on behalf of their members employed by firms in the Association, the matter was referred to Mr James Andrews for arbitration, who issued his award on the 14th July, deciding that the members engaged in pan work shall receive an additional bonus of 1d. in the shilling on weekly wages earned, and all other members 2d. in the shilling, the increased payments to be made as from the 18th June last. I. C. 2022/4.

IRON ORE MINERS, DRAWERS AND ONCOST MEN, THE ANTRIM ORE CO., LTD., BELFAST, AND THE CROMMELIN MINING CO., LTD., WHITEHAVEN.—An application for an advance of 40 per cent. on the rates of wages payable to the above classes of men was made by the Workers' Union to the above companies, and Mr. James Andrews having been appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, issued his award on the 17th July. deciding that an advance of 20 per cent. shall be paid to the men concerned on the first full pay day after 16th April

WOMEN MUNITION WORKERS .- The Board of Trade has referred to the Special Arbitration Tribunal constituted under Sections 6 and 8 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, claims made by the Workers' Union on behalf of their members employed by (1) the Management of one of H.M. Factories, (2) Messrs. The Projectile Co., Battersea; by the National Federation of Women Workers to (1) Messrs. David-National Federation of Women Workers to (1) Messrs. Davidson's Aviation Co., Ltd., Hammersmith, (2) Messrs. Taylor & Sons, Ltd., Briton Ferry, (3) Messrs. The Caton Engineering Co., Ltd., Lancaster, (4) Sheffield and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association, (5) Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough, (6) London and North Western Railway Co.; by the National Union of General Workers to Messrs. The Electro Bleach and By-Products, Ltd., Middlesbrough, and to the National Employers' Federation; by the Amalgation of Engineers of Messrs. and to the National Employers rederation; by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to Messrs. Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton, and to the Engineering Employers' Federation; by the Iron and Steel Trades Federation to Messrs. Sir William Beardmore & Co., Glasgow; and by the United Associated Ironmoulders of Scotland to Messrs. Keith & Blackman,

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION.

The principal award issued by the Committee during July was the general award for the Engineering and Foundry Trades, given in pursuance of the special agreement between the Engineering Employers Federation and the various Trade Unions, under which there is a periodical revision of wages. The text of the award is as follows:—

Engineering and Foundry Trades.

The first award of the Committee on Production under the terms of the agreement was made on 1st March, 1917; it gave an advance, as from 1st April, 1917, of 5s. per week to time-workers, to piece-workers, and to men on premium bonus or other systems of payment by results. The award also provided that where the general advances given in any federated district since the beginning of the war amounted to less than 7s. per week on time rates the men concerned were to receive 7s. per week on time rates the men concerned were to receive such further advance as would make their aggregate advance (apart from the advance of 5s.) 7s. per week on time rates. The effect of this award was to establish for the engineering and foundry trades a general advance, as compared with prewar rates, of not less than 12s. per week on time rates. In the case of piece-workers, the award gave 5s. per week as a supplement to earnings in addition to the previous advances which have been generally made to piece-workers of 10 per cent on piece rates cent. on piece rates.
Under the terms of the agreement, claims for further

Under the terms of the agreement, claims for further advances of wages were put forward by the various Unions in May and in June, and on June 19th the Committee on Production heard the representatives of the Unions and of the Engineering Employers' Federation.

The claims put forward were for advances of varying amounts. The Boilermakers' Society and a number of other Unions representing the skilled trades, and the Workers' Union and other Unions representing semi-skilled and unskilled labour, applied for an increase of 10s. per week to men and 5s. per week to boys under 18 years of age, with an equivalent advance to piece-workers; the Ironfounders' Society and other Unions representing the foundry trades applied for advances of 15s. per week for adults of 18 years and over and 7s. 6d. for boys; and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers applied for an increase of 100 per cent. on the wage rates obtaining for an increase of 100 per cent. on the wage rates obtaining

in July, 1914, less the advances which have already been given

during the war.

The claims made by the Unions were based upon the continued increase in the cost of living. The Committee have given careful consideration to the statements and arguments submitted to them in connection with this fact and to all circumstances of the case, and their finding is as follows:-

- (1) The men concerned aged 18 years and over shall receive 3s. per full ordinary week as from and including the 1st day of August, 1917.
- (2) To boys and youths and apprentices under 18 years of age there shall be paid 1s. 6d. per full ordinary week as from the 1st of August, 1917. Boys and youths and apprentices on attaining the age of 18 shall receive a further advance of 1s. 6d.
- (3) In the case of piece-workers, premium bonus workers, and other men working on systems of payment by results, the amount is to be paid by the firms at the rate of 3s. per full ordinary week over and above the week's earnings of the men concerned, calculated on the present basis.
- (4) The amounts hereby awarded are to be taken into account in the calculation of payment for overtime or night duty or for work on Sundays and holidays, but they are not otherwise to apply to or affect present time rates, premium bonus rates, or piece-work prices, and are not to be taken into account as part of the time rates for the purpose of fixing new piece work prices. rates for the purpose of fixing new piece-work prices or premium bonus rates.

(5) This award shall not apply in those cases in which it has been the practice to regulate the wages of the men concerned by the movements in the wages of men of a similar class employed in trades other than the engineering trade.

(6) The amounts hereby awarded are over and above the are to be regarded as war advances, intended to assist in meeting the increased cost of living, and are to be recognised as due to and dependent on the existence of the abnormal conditions now prevailing in consecutives of the war.

Similar awards have been issued in the following cases:-

Shipbuilding Trades (14th July).—The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Shipbuilding Trades Agreement Standing Committee, the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, the National Union of General Workers, the National Amalgamated Union of Labour, and the Northern United Engineers's Association United Enginemen's Association.

United Enginemen's Association.

Engineering, Foundry and Shipbuilding Trades, Cardiff, &c. (25th July).—The Engineers and Shipbuilding Employers' Association (Cardiff, Barry, Newport and Penarth districts), and the Cardiff and District Master Iron Founders' Association; and the following Societies—the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades of the United Kingdom (Bristol Channel District) Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Electronic Channel District Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Electronic Channel District (1998). ing and Shipbuilding Trades of the United Kingdom (Bristol Channel District), Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Electrical Trades Union, Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, Steam Engine Makers' Society, United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers, General United Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Friendly Society of Ironfounders, Iron, Steel, and Metal Dressers' Trade Society, United Patternmakers' Association, and the National Amalgamated Labourers' Union mated Labourers' Union.

Shipbuilding Trades (Plumbers), North-East Coast (27th July).—The Tyne Shipbuilders' Association, Wear Shipbuilders' Association, and Tees and Hartlepool Shipbuilders' Association, and the North-East Coast Plumbers' Committee.

Mersey Shiprepairers' Federation and the Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool (14th July).—The Mersey Shiprepairers' Federation and the Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool, and the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.

Mersey Shiprepairers' Federation and the Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool (14th July).—The Mersey Shiprepairers' Federation and the Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool, and the Joint Committee of Engineer-

Ironmoulders, Scotland (14th July).—The Scottish Employers' Federation of Iron and Steel Founders, the Scottish Steel Founders' Wages Association and the National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation, and the Associated Ironoulders of Scotland and the Central Ironmoulders' Associa-

Engineers, Steel Workers, Scotland (14th July).—The Scottish Steelmakers' Wages Association and the following Societies, viz. the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society, British Rollturners' Trade Society, and the Electrical Trades Union.

Light Castings Industry (14th July).—The National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation and the Light Metal Trades Joint Committee.

Enginemen, Cranemen, Boilermen, Firemen, &c., Steel Trade, West of Scotland (14th July).—Enginemen, Cranemen, Boilermen, Firemen, &c., connected with the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the steam, electrical and hydraulic service of the steel trade of the West of Scotland.

Engineering and Foundry Trades, South Wales (28th July).

The Welsh Engineers and Founders' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Friendly Society of Iron. founders, Welsh Moulders, United Patternmakers' Association Dockers' Union, Gasworkers' Union, Boilermakers' Society and Rollturners' Association.

Dressers in Steel Foundries, Iron Works, &c., Scotland (14th Dressers in Steel Foundries, Iron Works, &c., Scotland (14th July).—The West of Scotland Iron and Steel Founders' Association, Ayrshire Founders' Association, Scottish Steel Founders Wages' Association, the National Light Castings Association, Dundee and District Engineering Employers and the Kirkcaldy and District Engineering Masters' Association and the Associated Iron, Steel and Brass Dressers of Scotland.

Sheet Metal Workers, Lancashire, and Parts of Yorkshire and Cheshire (Issued 30th July).—Sheet Metal Workers Employers' Association and the National Amalgamated Union of Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers.

THE LEEDS FORGE Co., LTD. (ISSUED 2ND JULY).—A difference arose between the Leeds Forge Co., Ltd., and the Leeds and District Engineering and Allied Trades Joint Committee in connection with the interpretation of the Committee on Production award of 8th November, 1916, such interpretation affecting the wages of three of the firm's former employees. The Union claimed that the men in question were time-workers, and therefore entitled to the advance of 3s. per week granted by the above award, and the firm's contention was that the men were pieceworkers. The Committee decided that the Union's claim had not been established.

IRONFOUNDERS, DUBLIN (ISSUED 2ND JULY).-A difference arose between the Dublin Engineers Employers' Association and the Ironfounders' Society in regard to an application made by the Society for an advance of wages to their members in engineering and ironfounding firms in Dublin. The Committee decided that, as from 1st April, 1917, the men concerned shall receive a war wage advance of 3s per week as the shall receive a war wage advance of 3s. per week on time rates.

IRONMOULDERS, SCOTLAND (ISSUED 3RD JULY).—An application was made by the Associated Ironmoulders of Scotland (1) to the West of Scotland Iron and Steel Founders' Association the West of Scotland Iron and Steel Founders' Association for payment of time and a half rates for all overtime worked during the ordinary week on behalf of the Union's members employed by firms in the Paisley district, and (2) to the Scottish Employers' Federation of Iron and Steel Founders for payment of the minimum Glasgow rates of wages on and from 28th May on behalf of the Union's members employed in Scotland. The Committee decided that in respect of claim (1) all overtime during the ordinary week shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half, but that claim (2) had not been established.

SMITHS' HAMMERMEN, MESSRS. NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., LTD. (ISSUED 3RD JULY).—A claim was made to Messrs. Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., Glasgow, by the Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society, on behalf of the Union's members who are hammermen in the firm's employ at Stevenston, that their war bonus of \$\frac{1}{4}\text{d}\text{.} per hour should be converted into wages, and that the 5s. per week granted by the Committee award of 1st March, 1917, for the engineering and foundry trades should be given to the said hammermen. The Committee decided: (1) that no alteration shall be made in the war bonus; (2) that the men concerned shall receive a war wage advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\text{.} per hour as from the beginning of the first full pay following 3rd July. SMITHS' HAMMERMEN, MESSRS. NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co., LTD.

SMITHS AND HAMMERMEN, THE LANARKSHIRE COALMASTERS' ASSOCIATION (ISSUED 3RD JULY).—A claim having been made to the Lanarkshire Coalmasters' Association by the Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society of Great Britain and Ireland for an advance of 1s. per day on behalf of the Union's members employed as smiths and hammermen by members of the Owners' Association, the Committee awarded to the men concerned a war wage advance of 2d. per day as from the first full pay following 3rd July.

Brassfinishers, The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navi-GATION Co., LONDON (ISSUED 3RD JULY).—An application was made to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., ondon, E., by the London United Brass Founders, Fitters and Finishers' Society for payment to brassfinishers in the company's employ of the advance given by the Committee's award, dated 1st March, for the engineering, foundry and shipbuilding trades. In an award by Mr. W. A. Willis, dated 29th March, 1917, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, were directed to the company was directed. Navigation Company were directed to pay members of the London United Brass Founders, Turners, Fitters and Finishers' Society the same rates of pay as were paid by the company to engineers, and the company's engineers received the advance given by the Committee's award of 1st March, 1917. The Committee decided that the brass finishers concerned should receive a war wage advance of 5s. per week as from 1st April 1917.

MESSES. NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co., LTD., POLMONT (ISSUED Nobel's RD JULY).—An application was made to Messrs. Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., by the workers employed by the firms in the fulminate department of their Polmont works and in the detonator department of their headquarters decided. Polmont, for an advance in wages. The Committee decided (1) that the men concerned in the fulminate department shall receive a war wage advance of 2s. per week as from the beginning of the first full pay following 3rd July, and 2) that the claim of the men in the detonator department if the headquarters factory has not been established.

LEYTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL (ISSUED 4TH JULY) .-LEYTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL (ISSUED 4TH JULY).—An application having been made by the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers on behalf of their members employed by the Leyton Urban District Council for an increase in wages of 1s. 8d. per day, 10s. per week, and time and a half payment for all overtime and seventh day labour, the Committee decided: (1) That the war bonus or war wage advances now being paid to the men concerned shall be increased to 9s. per week; (2) that boys and youths shall receive a war wage increase of 1s. 6d. per week; (3) that the female employees shall receive a war wage increase of 2s. 6d. emale employees shall receive a war wage increase of 2s. 6d. her week; (4) with regard to overtime and seventh day abour, the Committee decided that all concerned should releive the terms recently agreed upon by the L.C.C. tramsays, viz. time and a quarter. These advances to be paid as from the first full pay following 4th July.

WEST HAM CORPORATION, AND WEST HAM CORPORATION EM-LOYEES' FEDERAL COUNCIL (ISSUED 4TH JULY).—An application as made for a general advance of wages by the West Ham s made for a general action of Employees' Federal Council representing the tional Union of General Workers, National Union of National Union of General Workers, National Union of Vehicle Workers, Street Masons, Paviors, &c., Society, Enginemen, Cranemen, &c., Society, Navvies, &c., Union, United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers, and Electrical Trades Union, on behalf of their members employed in all the Corporation's departments. The Committee decided: (1) That the war bonus or war wages now being paid to the men should be increased to 9s. per week (this advance not applying to grades who have received the general advance given in the engineering trade, or the 1d. per hour given in accordance with the recent London Building Trade agreement); (2) that boys and youths should receive a war wage advance of hat boys and youths should receive a war wage advance of a 6d. per week; (3) that female employees should be paid a ar wage advance of 2s. 6d. per week. These advances to be ayable as from the beginning of the first full pay following

West Ham Corporation and the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers (Issued 4th July).—An application having been made by the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers, on behalf of their members employed by the West Ham Corporation, for an increase of wages of 1s. 8d. per day and for time and a half payment for all overtime and seventh day labour, the Committee decided: (1) That the war bonus or war wages now being paid to the men should be increased to 9s. per week; (2) that to boys and youths should be paid a war wage advance of 1s. 6d. per week; (3) that to female employees should be paid a war wage advance of 2s. 6d. per week; (4) with regard to overtime and seventh day labour, the Corporation agreed to adopt the terms agreed upon by the L.C.C. Tramways, viz., time and a quarter. These advances are payable as from the first full pay following 4th July. West Ham Corporation and the Amalgamated Association

LABOURERS AND SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS, ENGINEERING TRADE, BORDER COUNTIES (ISSUED 5TH JULY).—An application was made to the Border Counties Engineering Trades Employers' Association by the National Union of General Workers, on chalf of the Union's members in the Cumberland area, Committee's award of 30th April, 1917, relative to the incering trades on the North-East Coast, may be extended Cumberland. Negotiations had taken place in September, 916, between the parties with a view to an arrangement that luctuations in wages on the North-East Coast should be followed, in the case of firms included in the above Association, by similar fluctuations, but no agreement was reached. The Committee decided that the Union's claim has not been established.

ENGINEERS, STOREY MACHINE TOOL Co., LTD., NEW CROSS Issued 5TH JULY).—A difference having arisen between the imalgamated Society of Engineers and the Storey Machine fool Co., Ltd., New Cross, relative to a claim for payment to the Union's members in the firm's employ, of time and a salf for night shifts, the Committee refrained from expressing the origins, that might hereafter influence the settlement of opinion that might hereafter influence the settlement of is opinion that might hereafter innuence the settlement of lequestion of the rate to be paid to engineers on night shift London, but having regard to the cases in which, on night lift being started since the outbreak of war, the Union's aim for time and a half had been conceded, decided that tring the period of the war night shifts worked hereafter to the firm should be paid for at the rate of time and a half.

STRIKERS, THE NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE AND GATESHEAD GAS Co. UED 6TH JULY).—An application being made to the New-le-on-Tyne and Gateshead Gas Co. by the United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers on behalf of cheir strikers for an advance of 2s. per week, the Committee awarded to the men concerned an advance of 2s. per week on their time rates, as from the beginning of the first full pay following 6th July.

MESSRS. SMITH'S DOCK CO., LTD., NORTH SHIELDS, AND LESSRS. BRIGHAM AND COWAN, SOUTH SHIELDS (ISSUED 6TH ULY).—A difference arose between the North-East Coast Shiprers' Association on the one hand and the Amalgamated ty of Engineers, the Associated Blacksmiths and Iron-Workers' Society, the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, he Ship-constructors and Shipwrights' Association, and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour on the other hand, is to whether Messrs. Smith's Dock Co., North Shields, and

Messrs. Brigham & Cowan, South Shields, should pay boat extras on the 5s. award of 1st March. A similar difference between the Association and the Operative Plumbers' Society was also heard by the Committee. The Committee decided that the additional allowance paid by the firms to men engaged on oil boats was not applicable to the advance of 5s in question. of 5s. in question.

WOODWORKERS, MESSRS. SMITH, MAJOR & STEVENS, LTD., NORTHAMPTON (ISSUED 6TH JULY).—A difference arose between Messrs. Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd., Northampton, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the Union claiming that their members employed by the firm as carpenters and joiners should participate in the Committee's award dated 1st March, 1817. The men concerned had, since 1910, been paid on the same basis rate as the men in the local building trade. The Committee decided, that having regard to the The Committee decided, that having regard to the ing trade. The Committee decided, that having regard to the fact that the men are working in an engineering establishment, they shall receive an advance in accordance with the Committee's award of 1st March for the engineering and foundry trades, i.e., in lieu of the advance of 1d. per hour recently paid by the firm they shall receive a war wage advance of 5s. per week, as from 1st April, 1917. Piece-workers and other men working on systems of payment by results shall be paid the 5s. over and above the week's earnings, the advances awarded to count in the calculation of overtimes. vances awarded to count in the calculation of overtime allowances.

BUILDERS' LABOURERS AND CARPENTERS, MESSRS. HOLLAND, HANNEN & CUBITTS, LTD. (ISSUED 9TH JULY).—Applications were made to Messrs. Holland, Hannen & Cubitts, Ltd., London, W.C., by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the National Union of General Workers, and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union for advance of wages to members of the Unions employed by the firm at Rochford. The Committee awarded to the men concerned a war wage advance of 1d. per hour, as from the beginning of the first full pay following 9th July.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS, MESSRS. BOLCKOW, VAUGHAN & Iron and Steel Workers, Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd., South Bank (Issued 9th July).—An application was made to Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd., South Bank, by the Associated Iron and Steel Workers of Great Britain for a further 20 per cent. increase in wages. The men's wages had been regulated by a sliding scale agreement, with a maximum of 20 per cent. above base, and the Committee had awarded (20th June, 1916), that the maximum under the sliding scale should be increased to 60 per cent. In addition a war bonus is given to men earning 50s. and under. The Committee decided that the war bonus now being paid be increased to the following amounts: (1) Those earning 20s. increased to the following amounts: (1) Those earning 20s. or under, 3s. per week; (2) those earning 20s. 1d. to 40s., 8s. per week; (3) those earning 40s. 1d. to 70s., 6s. per week.

CORPORATION GAS WORKS, STOCKTON-ON-TEES (ISSUED 10TH Composition Gas Works, Stockton-on-less (ISSUED 107H JULY).—An application having been made to the Lighting Committee of the Stockton-on-Tees Corporation by the National Union of General Workers for an advance in wages of 10s. per week on behalf of the Union's members employed at the Corporation gasworks, the Committee decided that the men concerned shall receive a war wage advance of 5s. per week, as from 1st May, 1917. This advance is to be in lieu of the offer of 3s. 6d. per week made by the Corporation on the latt May lost. 1st May last.

ENGINEERS, THE CENTRAL MARINE ENGINE WORKS, WEST HARTLEPOOL (ISSUED 10TH JULY).—A difference arose between the North-East Coast Engineering Trades Employers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers relative to the payment of overtime to their members in the Central Marine Engine Works, West Hartlepool, and the Committee decided that men on night shifts who work on into the day shall be paid overtime on the same basis as day shift men working beyond the normal daily hours, viz., time and a quarter for the first two hours and time and a half thereafter. With regard to the claim that the existing allowance of 18½ hours for each night shift worked should be increased to 19 hours, the Committee made no alteration.

CARTERS, ROLLEYMEN, MOTOR DRIVERS AND LABOURERS, NEW-CASTLE-ON-TYNE (ISSUED 10TH JULY).—An application having been made to the Newcastle-on-Tyne Master Carters' Association by the National Amalgamated Union of Labour for (1) an advance of 8s. per week for carters, rolleymen, motor drivers and labourers employed by firms belonging to the Association, and for (2) a minimum wage of 30s. per week for women employed by carting contractors, the Committee awarded the men concerned a war wage advance of 5s. per week, as from the beginning of the first full pay following

Inspection Bond, Sutton Oak (Issued 10th July).—An application was made to the Ministry of Munitions by the National Union of General Workers on behalf of their members employed at the Inspection Bond, Sutton Oak, St. Helens, for: (1) An increase of 2d. per hour to adult male labour of 18 years and over; (2) overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours, time and a half for the second two hours with double time for all subsequent hours. and a quarter for the first two hours, time and a half for the second two hours, with double time for all subsequent hours worked from Monday to Saturday inclusive; overtime from 12 noon to starting time Monday morning, including all Sunday labour, to be paid at the rate of double time; (3) that the terms of the Committee's award of 1st March for the engineering and foundry trades should be applied to the employees at the factory. The Committee decided that: (1) The rate of the men concerned, viz., 75d. per hour, shall be increased to 8d. per hour, as from the beginning of the first full pay following 10th July; (2) the overtime rate shall remain unchanged, with the exception that Sunday work shall be paid for at the rate of double time. The Committee also decided that claim (3) had not been established.

Brassmoulders, Messrs. John Brown & Co., Ltd., Clybe-Bank (Issued 11th July).—A difference having arisen between Messrs. John Brown & Co., Ltd., Clydebank, and the Scottish Brassmoulders' Union, the Committee's finding is that the men in question are not time-workers within the meaning of the Committee on Production finding of September, 1916, and are therefore not entitled to the advance given to time-workers by that award.

THE CALDER MERSEY EXTRACT CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL (ISSUED 11TH JULY).—An application was made by the National Amalgamated Union of Labour and the National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers on behalf of their members employed by the Calder Mersey Extract Co., Ltd., Liverpool, at the firm's works at Ditton (1) for a weekly increase of 10s. to men, women and boys, (2) for overtime rates on Sundays at the rate of double time, and (3) for certain alterations in overtime payment. The Committee decided that claims (1) and (2) had not been established, but that the women concerned shall receive an increase of 1d. per hour on their time rates as from the beginning of the first full pay following July 11th; and that the claims for alteration in overtime payment have not been established, except in the case of boilermen who work after 12 noon on Saturday, to whom payment shall be made at the rate of time and a half.

Engineers and Allied Trades, Messrs. Musgrave & Sons, Bolton (Issued 11th July).—A difference arose between Messrs. Musgrave & Sons, Bolton (members of the Bolton and District Engineering Employers' Association) and the Bolton Engineering and Allied Trades Joint Board, regarding the introduction of a system of payment by results into that firm. A number of proposals for the introduction of piece-work were put forward, but agreement was not reached on all heads. The Committee decided (1) that piece-work should be introduced in accordance with the Munitions of War Act, Schedule 2, for the period of the war only; (2) that the prices to be paid should be fixed by mutual arrangements between the employer and the workmen; (3) that all prices should be fixed on a basis which shall allow a fair and reasonable piece-work balance being earned by workmen of average ability; (4) piece prices after they have been established should not be altered unless the means or method of manufacture are changed; (5) to each workman day rate to be guaranteed, irrespective of piece-work earnings; (6) each week to stand by itself; (7) overtime and night shift allowance to be paid in addition to piece-work earnings; (8) all balances and wages to be paid through the office in proportion to the time and rates of the workman, or workmen, employed on the job; (9) a record of prices to be kept in each department, to which workmen shall have access; (10) labourers working with piece-workers to receive reasonable additions to their time rates, to be fixed by mutual arrangements between employers and workmen.

SHIFT SHUNTERS, MESSRS. BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LTD. (ISSUED 11TH JULY).—A difference arose between Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Northwich, and the National Union of General Workers as to the wages paid to shift shunters in the firm's employ, the firm having, in error, added a bonus to the inclusive rates of shift shunters (who were paid at an hourly rate, inclusive of the bonus). The Committee decided that the rates of the shift shunters shall be reduced by 2s. per week, this representing one-half of the amount really overpaid.

SHELTON IRON, STEEL AND COAL CO., LTD., AND MESSRS. ROBERT HEATH & SONS, LTD., STOKE-ON-TRENT (ISSUED 11TH JULY).—An application was made to the Shelton Iron, Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Robert Heath & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent, by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Steam Engine Makers' Society, the United Machine Workers' Association, the Electrical Trade Union, the Boiler-makers' Society, and the Friendly Society of Ironfounders, on behalf of their members, for (1) an advance in wages of 2s. per week, and (2) the observance of the working conditions agreed upon between the Unions and the Engineering Employers' Association (North Staffordshire). The Committee decided that claim (1) had not been established, but that, as from the beginning of the first full pay following July 11th, the overtime payment to the men concerned shall be at the rate of time and a quarter for the first four hours on each day after the normal hours have been worked, and time and a half thereafter. Payment at the enhanced rate shall be made only after the full normal week has been worked (except in the case of time lost through sickness, &c.). The Committee also decided that time and a half shall be paid for work on Sundays and holidays.

ROLLTURNERS, STAFFORDSHIRE DISTRICT (ISSUED 12TH JULY).—An application was made to the National Employers' Federation, representing Messrs. C. Akrill & Co., Taylor & Farley, and Josiah Guest & Sons, West Bromwich, by the British Rollturners' Society, on behalf of their members employed by the firms, for (1) an advance of 5s. per week, to be paid independently of an advance of 5s. recently given in pursuance of the general awards of the Committee on Production; (2)

certain alterations in conditions of labour when men work two tools; and (3) increased overtime rates. The Committee's finding is (1) that claim (1) has not been established; (2) that when working two tools the rollturners concerned shall receive an extra payment of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; (3) that men working night shift shall be paid at the rate of time and a quarter; and (4) that the rate of payment for overtime shall be time and a quarter.

Messrs. Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood (Issued 12th July).—A difference arose between Messrs. Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood, and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the United Machine Workers' Association, and the National Union of General Workers, the Unions claiming that the firm should grant an advance of 7½ per cent. to piece-workers, following the terms of the Committee's findings dated 9th February and 17th April, 1917, for the engineering trades, Manchester district. The Committee decided that the men concerned shall receive a war wage advance of 7½ per cent. on their piece rates, this advance to be calculated on piece-work prices in force prior to the addition in November, 1916, of 3s. to the men's time rates.

BLASTFURNACEMEN, THE EBBW VALE STEEL, IRON AND COAL Co., LTD., MONMOUTHSHIRE (ISSUED 14TH JULY).—An application was made to the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Co., Itd., by the National Federation of Blastfurnacemen, Quarrymen, Ore Miners and Kindred Trades on behalf of the company's blastfurnacemen for a standard rate of 5s. per shift, and for a proportionate advance to tonnage men. The wages of the men concerned are governed by a sliding scale, and under the operation of this scale, and by special awards given by arbitrators over and above the limit of the sliding scale, the men have received advances from time to time during the war. The Committee decided that the Union's claim has not been established.

been established.

PIECE-WORKERS, BOLTON AND DISTRICT ENGINEERING EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION (ISSUED 14TH JULY).—An application was made for a general advance to piece-workers by the Bolton Engineering and Allied Trades Joint Board on behalf of their members employed by firms belonging to the Bolton and District Engineering Employers' Association. The men in question received an increase of 7½ per cent. in May, 1915, 2½ per cent. in November, 1916, and a further 5s. per week under the general award of 1st March, 1917. The Committee decided that the claim for a further advance on piece rates has not been established.

Engineers, Leeds and District (Issued 14th July).—An application was made for an advance in wages by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Allied Unions on behalf of their members employed by firms belonging to the Leeds and District Engineering Employers' Association. The claim was that the standard rates of the Leeds district shall be raised to the level of the highest district outside London, this to be in addition to the national application. The Committee decided that the Unions' claim that the rates of wages in the Leeds district are unduly low, and that the war advances given in that district are not adequate, has not been established.

Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Musgrave & Co., Ltd., Belfast (Issued 14th July).—Applications for advances in wages were made to Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Musgrave & Co., Ltd., Belfast, by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Friendly Society of Ironfounders, National Society of Coppersmiths, Braziers and Metal Workers, Sheet Metal Workers and Gasfitters Trade Union, and by Unions affiliated to the Belfast District Committee of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades of the United Kingdom. The Committee gave an award on the lines of the general award for the engineering and Is. 6d. to boys and youths.

Engineers, Messrs. Cator & Golledge, Brixton (Issued 14th July).—An application was made to Messrs. Cator & Golledge, Brixton, by the firm's employees, for payment at the rate of time and a half when employed on night shift, and for a war bonus of 5s. per week for men and women. The Committee decided (1) that in lieu of paying night shift at the rate of time and a quarter, plus one hour, the men concerned shall be paid for the net hours worked at the rate of time and a half; (2) that the men concerned, aged 18 years and over, shall receive a war wage advance of 3s. per week, and the boys and youths a war wage advance of 1s. 6d. per week, as from 1st August; (3) that this 3s. per week advance shall be paid to piece-workers and other men working on a system of payment by results over and above the week's earnings.

BRICKLAYERS, STEEL WORKS, SCOTLAND (ISSUED 14TH JULY).—An application was made to the Scottish Steelmakers' Wages Association by the Operative Bricklayers' Society for (1) an advance of wages, (2) the payment to their members of 2s. 5d. per week as from 24th April, 1917, (3) double time for work during Glasgow Fair Holidays or days set apart as such. The Committee decided: (1) that the men concerned, aged 18 years or over, shall receive a war wage advance of 3s. per week, and boys and youths a war wage advance of 1s. 6d. per week, as from 1st August; (2) that this sper week advance shall be paid to pieceworkers and other men working on a system of payment by results over and

above the week's earnings; (3) that the advances awarded shall be taken into account in the calculation of overtime allowances, &c.; (4) that the men concerned shall receive the advance of 2s. 5d. claimed as from 24th April, 1917; (5) that double time shall be paid for work on New Year's Day, Glasgow Fair Saturday, and one Trades Holiday in each year.

August, 1917.

BLASTFURNACEMEN AND GAS-PRODUCER MEN, MESSRS. ALFRED HICKMAN, LITD., BLISTON (ISSUED 16TH JULY).—An application was made to Messrs. Alfred Hickman, Ltd., Bilston, by the Midland Blastfurnacemen, Cokemen and Bye-Products Workers' Association for an additional war bonus to all blastfurnacemen and gas-producer men in the firms' employ and for extra payment for Sunday and holiday work. The men in question received the advance of 5s. per week as from 1st April, 1917, with the exception of those of the blastfurnacemen whose wages are regulated by a sliding scale. The Committee decided: (1) that the claim for an additional war bonus had not been established; (2) that as from the beginning of the first full pay after 16th July work on authorised holidays and the three week-end shifts (worked between 6 a.m. Sunday and 6 a.m. Monday) shall be paid for at time and a quarter. This extra pay is subject to the men working a minimum of forty-eight hours in the week, unless absent by leave of the management or through illness.

Boilermakers, Carron Co., Falkirk, and Coltness Iron Co., Newmains (Issued 16th July).—An application was made to the Carron Co., Falkirk, and to the Coltness Iron Co., Newmains, by the Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society that the firms should raise the rates of wages of the Society's members in their employ to the level of those paid to boilermakers on the Clyde. The Committee decided that the Society's claim has not been established.

BLASTFURNACEMEN, COKEMEN AND BYE-PRODUCT WORKERS, NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE (ISSUED 16TH JULY).—An application was made to the North Staffordshire Ironmasters' Association by the Midland Blastfurnacemen, Cokemen and Bye-Product Workers' Association for (1) extra—pay for week-ends and holidays, and (2) an additional war bonus to blastfurnacemen of 1s. per shift for all workers over 18 years, and of 6d. per shift for all of 18 years and under. An application was also made to the above Association by the National Union of General Workers for extra payment for week-end and holiday work for cokemen and bye-product workers. The Committee decided: (1) that the claim for a war bonus to blastfurnacemen had not been established; (2) that as from the beginning of the first full pay following 16th July work on authorised holidays and the three week-end shifts (between 6 a.m. Sunday and 6 a.m. Monday) shall be paid for at time and a quarter. This extra pay for week-end work is subject to the men working a minimum of 48 hours in the week, unless absent through illness or by leave of the management.

MESSRS. A. C. POTTER & Co., LONDON, S.E. (ISSUED 16TH JULY).—An application was made to Messrs. A. C. Potter & Co. by the London, Erith, Southall and Kingston District Allied Engineering Trades Joint Committee on behalf of the skilled workmen in the firm's employ for an advance of 5s. per week in conformity with the Committee on Production's award of 1st March, 1917. The Committee decided that the men concerned shall receive a war wage advance of 5s. per week as from and including 1st April, 1917.

AIRCRAFT WOODWORKERS AND ALLIED TRADES; MESSRS.
BOULTON & PAUL, LTD., NORWICH; AND MESSRS. MANN,
EGRION & Co., LTD., NORWICH (ISSUED 16TH JULY).—An
application was made to Messrs. Boulton & Paul, Ltd.,
Norwich, and Messrs. Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich,
by the Norwich Aircraft Committee on behalf of aircraft
workers for (1) an increase of 2d. per hour, (2) to convert
a war bonus into an advance of 1d. per hour. The Committee awarded changes in the wages of both firms.

LABOURERS, MESSRS. VICKERS, LTD., DARTFORD (ISSUED 17TH JULY).—An application being made to the London and District Association of Engineering Employers by the United Builders' Labourers' Union for an advance of 1½d. per hour on behalf of their members employed at Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., Dartford, the Committee gave an award on the lines of the general award for the engineering and foundry trades dated 14th July, viz., an advance of 3s. per week to men, as from 1st August, 1917, the amount awarded to be counted in the calculation of overtime payment.

Manchester Corporation and representatives of the Manchester Corporation and representatives of the Manchester Corporation Tramway Workers. On 11th June the Committee issued an award increasing the existing war wage advances from 6s. 6d. per week to 9s. per week for adult male tramway employees, and from 3s. 6d. per week to 6s. per week for adult female tramway employees in the case of the Manchester Corporation and Tramway authorities in the majority of the principal towns in Lancashire. Dissatisfaction with this award was expressed by some employees of the Manchester Corporation. The Committee, to whom the difference was subsequently referred, decided that the case presented to them differed in no material particular from that put forward at the hearing on 8th June, and offered no reason for a departure from the award of 11th June.

AIRCRAFT WOODWORKERS, LONDON DISTRICT (ISSUED 17TH JULY).—In an application made to the London and District Association of Engineering Employers by the London District Committee of Aircraft Industry on behalf of their members working in the London district employed by members of the Association engaged on aircraft work, and by other aircraft firms on whose behalf the Association were acting, the Committee gave an award on the lines of the general award for the engineering and foundry trades, viz., an advance of 3s. per week to men and 1s. 6d. to boys and youths.

SMITHS AND STRIKERS, MESSRS. FRANCIS MORTON & Co., LTD., GARSTON (ISSUED 18TH JULY).—An application was made to Messrs. Francis Morton & Co., Ltd., Garston, by the United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers for an increase of 1s. per week, as from 1st April, 1917. The men in question have received advances on their pre-war rates amounting in December, 1916, to 12s. per week in the case of smiths and 9s. in the case of strikers. On 23rd January, 1917, they received a further 4s. advance. The Committee decided that the men concerned shall receive a war wage advance of 5s. per week, as from 1st April, and that the general advance of 4s. given on 23rd January shall merge in the advance hereby awarded.

IRONFOUNDERS AND COREMAKERS, MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR BOARD (ISSUED 18TH JULY).—A difference arose between the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board and the Friendly Society of Ironfounders, and the Amalgamated Society of Coremakers. In February, 1915, the men concerned received an advance of 2s. per week; in October, 1916, a further advance of 3s.; and in February, 1917, an advance of 4s. The Union claimed that, following the principles of the Committee's general award of 1st March, 1917, the men are entitled to have their war wage advances increased to 12s. per week. The Committee decided that the men concerned shall receive a war wage advance of 3s., as from 1st April, 1917.

Chemical Trades (Issued 18th July).—An application for an advance of wages and additional overtime payment was made to the Wages Committee of Chemical Manufacturers by the following Societies on behalf of their members employed by firms represented by the Committee, viz., Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, National Amalgamated Union of Labour, National Union of General Workers, and the Workers' Union. Representatives of the United Carters' Association and the National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen and Mechanics were present at the hearing before the Committee on Production, and parties to the proceedings. The Committee decided: (1) That as from August 1, 1917, the men shall receive an advance at the rate of 6d. per day or shift. (2) Where the general advances already given in any works since the beginning of the war amount to less than 2s. per day or per shift, the men concerned shall receive, as from August 1st, such further advance (apart from the advance awarded in Clause 1) as shall make their aggregate advance on pre-war rates 2s. per day or per shift. (3) General advances in the form of war bonuses and conditional bonuses may be computed in calculating the total advances to men on pre-war rates, with the proviso that as from August 1st such war and conditional bonuses shall cease to be separate and conditional, and be merged in the men's time rate. (4) Subject to the payment of the minimum advances herein presented, any general advance given under Clause 1. (5) To boys, youths and apprentices under 18 shall be paid 3d. per day or per shift as from August 1st. (6) In the case of piece-workers and other men working on a system of payment by results an advance is to be paid at the rate of 6d. per day or per shift over and above the week's earnings of the men concerned. (7) The Committee make no alteration in rates paid for overtime and week-end work.

Messrs. The British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Larne Harbour Works (Issued 19th July).—An application was made to the British Aluminium Co., Ltd., by the National Amalgamated Union of Labour, on behalf of their members employed at the firm's Larne Harbour Works, for (1) an increase of 3d. per hour on present rates of wages, also (2) that the present war bonus be paid as war wages at the same time as the weekly wage, and that it be treated as wages in the calculation of overtime. The Committee decided (1) that the men concerned shall receive an advance of \(\frac{3}{4}\text{d.}\) per hour as from the beginning of the first full pay following July 19th, and (2) that the war bonus now paid on Monday shall be paid at the same time as the wages.

ROLLTURNERS, THE EBBW VALE STEEL, IRON AND COAL CO., LTD. (ISSUED 20TH JULY).—An application was made to Messrs. The Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Co., Ltd., by the British Rollturners' Trade Society, on behalf of their members in the company's employ, (1) for an advance from 9\(\frac{1}{3}\)d. per hour to 1s. to finishing turners, plus war bonus and percentage, all other rates to advance accordingly, and (2) that the present rate of A. J. Downes be advanced from neckers' rate to firstend rate. The Committee decided that from the beginning of the first full pay following July 20th the percentage advance of 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. (given by the Committee on November 16th, 1916) shall be increased, by a war wage advance of 10 per cent., to 22\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent., and that claim (2) had not been established.

PROJECTILE FACTORY, THE EBBW VALE STEEL, IRON AND COAL CO., LTD. (ISSUED 20TH JULY).—A difference having arisen between Messrs. The Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Co., Ltd.,

and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers as to the rate of overtime payment to the Union's members employed at the Projectile Factory, Ebbw Vale, the Committee decided that the overtime conditions observed by the parties before July 12th, 1916, shall be restored, and that the men concerned shall receive the additional payment due to them on this scale for overtime worked as from July 12th, 1916, to the present time.

SLAGMEN, MESSRS. WILLIAM BEARDMORE & Co., LTD., GLASGOW (ISSUED 21st JULY).—A difference arose between Messrs. William Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, and the Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers of Great Britain as to whether the slagmen employed in the firm's steel smelting department should have (1) their wages increased by 1/6d, per ton on every ton over 1,900 tons up to 2,500 tons per week, ton on every ton over 1,900 tons up to 2,000 tons per week, and \(\frac{1}{3}\)d. on every ton over 2,500 per week, or (2) whether their shift wages should be advanced by 2s. per shift. The Committee gave an award on the lines of the General Award for the Engineering and Foundry Trades, viz. an advance of 3s. per week to men and 1s. 6d. to boys.

POLITAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY Co., LTD. (ISSUED 21ST JULY).—An application was made to the Metropolitan Electric Supply Co., Ltd., by the Workers' Union for a general advance. SHIFTWORKERS, LABOURERS AND FITTERS' MATES, THE METRO-Ltd., by the Workers' Union for a general advance of 1d. per hour on behalf of their members employed as shift-workers, labourers, and fitters' mates in the company's works in Acton Lane, Willesden. The Committee decided that the men concerned shall receive a war wage advance of ½d. per hour as from the beginning of the first full pay following July 21st.

The Anglo-Swedish Electric Welding Co., Ltd., North British Electric Welding Co., Ltd., the North British Arc Electric Welding Co., Ltd., the North British Electric Welding Co., Ltd., the North British Electric Welding Co., Ltd., and the British Arc Electric Welding Co., Glasgow, by the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders. A claim was also made for increased payment for night work, and for double time for work done from 12 noon on Saturday till starting time Monday. The Committee gave an award on the lines of the general award for the engineering and foundry trades, viz., an advance of 3s. per week to men and 1s. 6d. to boys. With regard to claim (2) the Committee decided that a full night's work shall be paid for at the rate of 19½ or 21 hours in accordance with the custom of the establishment and the number of hours worked. Double time shall be paid for the second night's work if the workmen have worked a full night's work and are called upon to work the next or second night, or portion thereof. The first four hours worked after midday, Saturday, shall be paid at the rate of time and a half, double time thereafter till midnight Saturday. Any workman who, having worked the full overtime hours from midday Saturday till midnight, is called upon to work from Sunday midnight until starting time Monday, shall be paid at double time for all hours so worked.

FOUNDRY LABOURERS, THE TEES SIDE BRIDGE AND ENGINEER-THE ANGLO-SWEDISH ELECTRIC WELDING CO., LTD., NORTH

FOUNDRY LABOURERS, THE TEES SIDE BRIDGE AND ENGINEER-ING WORKS, MIDDLESBROUGH (ISSUED 23RD JULY).—An application was made to The Tees Side Bridge and Engineering Works, Ltd., Middlesbrough, by the National Amalgamated Union of Labour for an advance of 5s. per week (as given by the Committee's finding dated 1st March). The firm given by the Committee's finding dated 1st March). The firm in September, 1916, took over a certain number of labourers who were working for the contractors, and had been paid at the rate of 8d. per hour. On starting their men at the foundry they were paid at the rate of 6d. per hour, plus 2d. per hour war bonus. The war bonuses now paid to them, including this 2d. per hour, amount to 11s. 10d. per week. The Committee decided that the Union's claim for an advance of 5s. per week had not been established. They understand that the men in question will receive an advance of 3s. per week, as from 1st August, following the principles of the general award for the engineering and foundry trades.

Messes. Packhard & Co., Ltd., and Messes. J. Fison & Co., Ltd., Bramford (Issued 23rd July).—An application for advances of wages and for changed working conditions was made to Messrs. Packhard & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. J. Fison & Co., Ltd., Bramford, by the National Union of General Workers. The Committee decided: (1) That the towermen, burnermen, The Committee decided: (1) That the towermen, burnermen, boilermen, enginemen and concentrating men shall receive an advance of 3s. per full ordinary week, payable at the rate of 6d. per day or per shift; (2) that the claim for the men concerned to be put on an eight-hour shift, or failing that to be paid time and a half for all hours worked over 56 hours, has not been established; (3) that the gangmen shall receive an advance of 3s. per week, payable at the rate of 6d. per day or per shift over and above their week's earnings; (4) that in the case of Messrs. Packhard & Co., an additional ½d. per ton per man shall be paid for discharging barges.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, TUER & Co., LTD., BOLTON (ISSUED 25TH MESSRS. RICHARDSON, TUER & Co., LTD., BOLTON (ISSUED 25TH JULY).—A difference having arisen between Messrs. Richardson, Tuer & Co., Ltd., Bolton (members of the Bolton and District Engineering Employers' Association) and the Friendly Society of Ironfounders with regard to the rate of pay of Harold Loxham, employed by the firm as an ironmoulder, the Committee decided that Harold Loxham shall be paid at the usual district rate for fully qualified ironmoulders

Engineers, Messes. Aveling & Porter, Ltd., Rochester (Issued 26th July).—A difference arose between Messes. Aveling & Porter, Ltd., Rochester, and the Amalgamated

Society of Engineers relative to the interpretation of the Committee's finding dated 1st March, 1917. The men concerned received an advance of 1s. per week on their pre-war rates in January, 1915. In April, 1915, and October, 1916, they received a war bonus. They have also received the 5s. per week advance awarded by the Committee's finding of 1st March. The Committee decided that in lieu of the advances now being paid, the men shall receive, as from the beginning of the first full pay following 26th July, such further war wage increase as shall make their aggregate advance (apart from the 5s. awarded by the finding of 1st March), 7s. per week on their time rates.

STEEL TRADE, WEST OF SCOTLAND (ISSUED 26TH JULY) .- A STEEL TRADE, WEST OF SCOTLAND (ISSUED 20TH JULY).—A difference arose between the Scottish Steel Manufacturers and the workmen employed by the Scottish Steel Manufacturers (being subscribers to the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the manufactured steel trade of the West of Scotland) tion for the manufactured steel trade of the west of Scotland) as to whether all workmen earning £4 per week and under should have their wages increased by 100 per cent. above the pre-war rates, less advances granted in the interval through the Board's sliding scale arrangement. The Committee had awarded the men concerned an advance of 5 per cent. in an award dated 5th June, and decided that the claim for a further advance of wages has not been established.

FOUNDRY LABOURERS, CARDIFF AND DISTRICT (ISSUED 26TH JULY).—A difference having arisen between the Cardiff and District Master Ironfounders' Association and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union in connection with the Union's claim that the men concerned should have applied to them the Committee's award of 22nd March, 1917, the Committee decided that the men concerned shall receive a war wage advance of 2s. per week as from the first full pay following 26th July, the amount awarded to be taken into account in the calculation of overtime payment.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS Co., LTD. (ISSUED 27TH JULY).—A difference arose between the London General Omnibus Co., Ltd., and the London, Erith, Southall and Kingston District Allied Engineering Trades Joint Committee on the subject of the position of youths and apprentices, having regard to the Committee on Production's award of 1st March for the the Committee on Froduction's award of 1st March for the engineering and foundry trades, and the award of 1st June, between the London General Omnibus Co, Ltd., and the London and Provincial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers. The Committee decided that boys, youths, and apprentices attached to and working with skilled craftsmen shall be paid war wage advances in accordance with the Committee's finding of let March

MESSRS. COWANS, SHELDON & Co., LTD., CARLISLE (ISSUED 27TH JULY).—An application was made to the Border Counties Engineering Trades Employers' Association by the Boiler-makers, Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society on behalf of their members employed at Messrs. Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., that the Committee's award dated 30th April, 1917, awarding an increase of 2s. per week to the engineering trade, North-East Coast, should be extended to Carlisle. Negotiations took place in September, 1916, between the parties, with a view to the arrangement that fluctuations in wages on the North-East Coast should be followed by similar fluctuations in the case of firms included in the Border Counties Engineering Trades Employers' Association, but the Union were not willing to enter into such an arrangement, and no agreement willing to enter into such an arrangement, and no agreement resulted. The Committee decided that the Union's claim had not been established.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS. MESSRS. CRAWSHAY BROS IRON AND STEEL WORKERS, MESSRS. CRAWSHAY BROS. (CYFARTHFA), LTD., MERTHYR TYDFIL (ISSUED 27TH JULY).—An application was made to Messrs. Crawshay Bros. (Cyfarthfa). Ltd., Merthyr Tydfil, by the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, No. 5 Division, for an advance of wages in the form of an increase on basis rates. The rates at present paid at the Cyfarthfa Iron and Steel Works were agreed between the parties on 22nd May, 1917, and no grounds were adduced at the hearing before the Committee for an advance upon these rates. It was admitted by both parties that it was not practicable to introduce a tonnage system. The men receive rates. It was admitted by both parties that it was not practicable to introduce a tonnage system. The men receive advances under the sliding scale operative for the employees of the South Wales Steel Makers' Association, by which the percentage advance on basis rates has increased (since these rates were fixed in May) from 77½ per cent. to 89½ per cent. The Committee decided that the claim for increased basis rates had not been established.

Messrs. Richard Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester (Issued 30th July).—An application was made to Messrs. Richard Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester, by the Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation for an advance of 7½ per cent. as from 1st April to piece-workers who are members of the Union employed in the barbed wire department of the firm. The Committee's finding is that the claim has not been established.

An application for an advance of wages and double time for Sunday work was made to the Midland Railway Co. by the Operative Bricklayers' Society on behalf of their members employed at the company's locomotive works, Derby. The men concerned have received, since the beginning of the war, an increase of 4s. and war bonuses amounting in all to 10s. The Committee decided that the Society's claim has not been established. BRICKLAYERS, MIDLAND RAILWAY Co. (ISSUED 31ST JULY).

LABOURERS, &C., STEEL WORKS AND STEEL FOUNDRIES, SCOT-AND (ISSUED 31ST JULY).—Applications for advances of wages were made to the Scottish Steel Makers' Wages Association d the Scottish Steel Founders' Wages Association by the and Steel Trades Confederation, the Amalgamated Society on and Steel and Iron Workers of Great Britain and the Nationa Steel and Iron Workers on behalf of their members nion of General oloyed in Scottish steel works and steel foundries. The mittee gave an award on the lines of the general award ommittee gave an award on the lines of the general award on the engineering and foundry trades, viz. 3s. per week omen and 1s. 6d. per week to boys and youths; and decided that this award is not applicable to men who received the dyance of 5 per cent. given by the Committee's finding ated 5th June, 1917 (Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of the Manufactured Steel Trade of the West of Scotland of the Conciliation and Arbitration of the Conciliation and Conciliation an and Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Steam Electrical and Hydraulic Service of the Steel Trade of the Vest of Scotland).

STEAM, ELECTRICAL AND HYDRAULIC WORKERS, MESSRS. SIR STEAM, ELECTRICAL AND HYDRAULIC WORKERS, MESSRS. SIR WILLIAM BEARDMORE & Co., LTD. (ISSUED 31ST JULY).—An application was made by the Amalgamated Society of Steam, flydraulic and Electrical Workers of Scotland to Messrs. Sir W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., that all their members who work the first three days of Glasgow Fair Holidays should be paid at the rate of time and a half. The Committee decided that the men shall be paid double time for working on New Year's Day, Glasgow Fair Saturday, and one Trades usliday in each year

THE CARRON IRON Co., LTD., FALKIRK (HOLIDAY RATES) (ISSUED 31ST JULY).—An application was made to Messrs, the Carron Co., Ltd., by the Associated Ironmoulders of Scotland for payment at the rate of time and a half for work done on 11th and 12th September, 1916, on behalf of the Union's members employed by the firm in their heavy castings foundry. The Committee decided that the men concerned shall receive time and a half for work done on the days in question. the days in question.

SMITHS AND HAMMERMEN; SHOTTS, NEWMAINS, KILWINNING. OMTERIOGE AND GLASGOW (ISSUED 31ST JULY).—An application or an advance of wages was made to the Scottish Iron lasters' Association by the Associated Blacksmiths' and ronworkers' Society of Great Britain and Ireland on behalf Ironworkers' Society of Great Britain and Ireland on behalf of their members employed at Shotts, Newmains, Kilwinning, Coatbridge and Glasgow. The Union claimed advances in wages for blacksmiths and hammermen. The Committee decided that, as from the first full pay in August, 1917, the wages of the men concerned (other than those at the Eglington works) shall be advanced 8s. per week, any advances given since 1st January, 1917, to merge in the war wage advance now awarded.

MESSRS. WILLIAM DIXON, LTD., GLASGOW (ISSUED 31ST JULY).

—A difference arose between Messrs. William Dixon, Ltd., Glasgow, and the Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers of Great Britain (representing Messrs. Dixon's employees at Govan Pig Iron Works, Glasgow) as to whether the men paid by the ton should be paid the same rate per ton as that paid in the district by other employers in the pig iron trade. The Committee decided that, as from the beginning of the first full pay following 31st July, the rates at present paid by Messrs. Dixon shall be increased to the following:—

Tonnage Rate. Shift Wage. ... 7·5d. ... 9s. 10d. ... 5·25d. ... 7s. 4d. Assistants Fillers ...

FOUNDRY LABOURERS, SCOTLAND (ISSUED 31ST JULY).—Appliations for advances of wages and increased rate of pay for vertime and Sunday work were made to the West of cotland Iron and Steel Founders' Association by the National Iron of General Workers (Scottish District), National Amalamated Union of Labour, and the Workers' Union. The committee grove are award on the lines of the general maittee gave an award on the lines of the general award r the engineering and foundry trades, viz. a war wage vance of 3s. per week to men and of 1s. 6d. per week to ys and youths, and decided that, as from the beginning the first full pay in August, time worked after 54 hours be paid for at time and a half, double time to be paid

SEMI-SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS, LIGHT CASTINGS FRADE, SCOTLAND (ISSUED 31ST JULY).—An application was nade (1) for an advance of wages to the National Light lastings Ironfounders' Federation by the Workers' Union on behalf of their members employed by firms belonging to the Federation, and (2) for an advance in wages and for increased overtime payments to the Federation by the National Union of General Workers. The Committee gave an award on the lines of the general award for the engineering and foundry trades, viz. an advance of 3s. per week to men and undry trades, viz. an advance of 3s. per week to men and 6d. per week to boys and youths; and decided that, as om the beginning of the first full pay in August, time orked after 54 hours shall be paid for at time and a alf, double time to be paid for Sundays.

TRAMWAYMEN, ERITH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL; BALFOUR, EATTY & Co. (DARTFORD LIGHT RAILWAY Co.); AND BEXLEY REAN DISTRICT COUNCIL (ISSUED 31ST JULY).—Applications or advances of wages were made by the Amalgamated Assolation of Tramway and Vehicle Workers on behalf of their

members (male and female) in the employ of the Erith Urban District Council, Messrs. Balfour, Beatty & Co., Ltd. (acting on behalf of the Dartford Light Railway Co.), and the Bexley Urban District Council. The Committee's finding the Bexley Urban District Council. The Committee's finding is: (1) where the war bonus and general increases on prewar rates amount to 9s. per week, the Committee award no further advance; (2) where the war bonus and general increases on pre-war rates amount to less than 9s. per week there shall be a war wage advance of 3s. per week, provided such increase would not make the total advances on pre-war rates more than 9s. per week; (3) to boys and youths shall be paid a war wage advance of 1s. 6d. per week; (4) the amounts awarded shall be paid as from the beginning of the first full pay following 4th July.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS. 1911 to 1916.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Applications to the Umpire.

In pursuance of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, 1912, notice is hereby given that the Umpire has received application for decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following class of

499x. Workmen described as valvemen, hydraulic main men, tar main men, tar pit men, employed in connection with coke ovens.

Decisions by the Umpire.

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

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

2358. Gatemen employed in connection with insured trades and engaged wholly or mainly by way of manual labour, e.g. in such work as opening and shutting gates, taking in and handing out checks, operating a weighing machine, keeping the yard tidy, carrying messages.

This decision modifies decision B. 50 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1912), and subsequent decisions

relating to gatemen in so far as they may conflict.

2360. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of plugs for

2361x. Workmen engaged in turning off copper rollers, dies and mills used in calico printing.

2362. Joiners employed at paper mills and engaged in the repair of vacuum boxes, breast boxes and spouts, wooden guards, wood covers over beater rolls, and similar woodwork connected with the machinery of paper mills.

2366x.—Students at technical institutes receiving training under arrangements made by the Ministry of Munitions.

2368x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of metal instruments and appliances for the use of

2370x.—Workmer engaged in making and running anti-friction metal into ingots, and in making and casting into ingots ferro-aluminium, &c.

2371x. Workmen engaged in making by machinery wood blocks for the shaping of felt hats.

2372x. A steam hammer forger engaged in making copper refining ladle plates and rabble heads and light forgings for use in copper, spelter, and steel works.

2374x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making metal bung guards, or in making by machinery wooden bungs.

2375x. Workmen engaged in screwing tubes.

2376x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in small brasswork in connection with the manufacture of rubber stamps, office presses, and similar articles.

2377x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making metal laths

2378x. Workmen engaged in corrugating and curving galvanised metal sheets.

2379x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making metal clappers for bells.

2380x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of accumulator cell boxes or of lead linings for such boxes.

2381x. Workmen engaged in making wrought or welded iron pipes for use as telegraph poles.

2383x. Workmen who are engaged wholly or mainly in making and fitting together wrought iron parts of small forges for heating rivets.

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

2363. Piece-work contractors or piece-workers executing work for manufacturers of cutlery or silver plate if such contractors or piece-workers—

(1) work on their own premises or rent a "side" or

- "trough" in a tenement factory or workshop selected by themselves;
- (2) are not under control in respect of the hours or precise
- (3) are merely under an obligation to complete a specified article and not to work for a specified time.

2364. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in wolfram

2365. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in printing, enamelling, varnishing, or similarly treating tin-plate prior to its being cut into sizes suitable for making boxes or

2367. Cabinet makers working by hand on the woodwork of portable articles of office equipment which are not intended for use in war.

2369. Switchboard attendants and workmen engaged wholly or mainly in minding, tending, or driving electrical machinery in connection with uninsured trades.

2373. Joiners engaged wholly or mainly in making by hand wooden drums for electric cables.

2382. Workmen engaged in making by hand, or in erecting, notice boards stating that premises are "To let," or similar notice boards.

2384. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making vulcanised fibre parts of electric light fittings which are not intended for use in war.

2385. Workmen (other than sawmillers and machine woodworkers) engaged wholly or mainly in making or repairing small wooden confectionery trays.

Note.—Decisions in which the Umpire has decided that con-

tributions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II.)
(Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter X

(Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter X at the end of the number, e.g., 1554x. Contributions under these decisions are payable as from the 4th September, 1916. Where no reference is given to an application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

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

TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

PAPER BOX TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

VARIATION OF MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS.

The Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a notice dated 13th August, 1917, stating that they have varied the minimum rate of wages for male workers from 6d. to 7d. an hour, and the minimum rate of wages for female workers from 3\frac{1}{4}d. to 4d. an hour. Corresponding increases have also been made in the minimum rates for male and female learners.

female learners.

Further particulars regarding the above-mentioned variations of minimum rates may be obtained from the Secretary of the Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

PROPOSAL FURTHER TO VARY THE MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS.

The Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain) have resolved to give notice that they propose to vary the minimum rate of wages for male workers from 7d. to 8d. an hour, and the minimum rate of wages for female workers from 4d. to 43d.

The statutory notice of the proposed variation of minimum rates will be issued on 25th August. Further particulars regarding the above-mentioned proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London W.C.2

SHIRIMAKING TRADE.

IRELAND.

VARIATION OF MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR FEMALE WORKERS.

The Shirtmaking Trade Board (Ireland) have issued a notice dated 14th July, 1917, stating that they have varied the minimum time-rate of wages for female workers from 34d. to 33d. an hour. Corresponding increases have also been made in the minimum time-rates for female learners. The Trade Board have also varied the general minimum piece-rates fixed

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

PROPOSAL FURTHER TO VARY THE MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR FEMALE WORKERS.

The Shirtmaking Trade Board (Ireland) have issued a notice dated 21st July, 1917, stating that they propose to vary the minimum time-rate of wages for female workers from 3½d. to 4d. an hour. Corresponding increases in the minimum rates

for female learners are also proposed. The Trade Board also propose to vary the general minimum piece-rates for home. workers.

Objections to the proposed variation of minimum rates may be lodged with the Trade Board within three months from 23rd July, 1917. Objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary of the Shirtmaking Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

TAILORING TRADE IRELAND.

PROPOSAL TO VARY MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS.

The Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland) have issued a notice The Tailoring Trade Board (Freiand) have issued a notice dated 14th July, 1917, stating that they propose to vary the minimum rate of wages for male workers from 6d. to 7d. an hour, and the minimum rate of wages for female workers from 3\frac{1}{4}d. to 4\frac{1}{4}d. an hour. Corresponding increases in the minimum rates for male and female learners are also proposed.

Objections to the proposed variation of minimum rates may be lodged with the Trade Board within three months from 16th July, 1917. Objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary of the Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

BREATHING APPARATUS USED IN COAL MINES.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

The Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, on the recommendation of their Advisory Council and at the request of the Home Office, have sanctioned the appointment of a Committee with the following terms of

"To enquire into the types of breathing apparatus used in coal mines, and by experiment to determine the advantages, limitations and defects of the several types of apparatus, what improvements in them are possible whether it is advisable that the types used in mines should be standardised, and to collect evidence bearing on these

The gentlemen named below have been appointed members of the Committee:—

of the Committee:—

Mr. William Walker, Acting Chief Inspector of Mines under the Home Office (Chairman),
Mr. John Haldane, LL.D., F.R.S., and
Mr. H. Briggs, D.Sc., of the Heriot-Watt College.
Mr. A. Richardson has been appointed secretary to the Committee, and Dr. Henry Briggs has been constituted director of the Enquiry.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS. JULY, 1917.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*
Lisnaskea (Fermanagh) Raunds (Northampton) Rosscarbery (Cork)	Dr. B. W. McKinney, Beech House, Lisnaskea Dr. A. McInnes, Raunds, Wel- lingborough Dr. F. P. Walsh, The Abbey, Rosscarbery	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Surgery, High St., Raunds, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Dispensary, Monday and Saturday, 11 a.m1 p.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.

BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL.

The Board of Trade Journal is published weekly, and is the principal medium through which commercial intelligence collected by the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The Journal may be obtained through the same sources as the Labour Gazette (see front page of cover), price 3d. per copy, exclusive of postage, or 15s. 2d. per annum, post free in the United Kingdom; the rate for places abroad, inclusive of postage, being 19s. 6d.

Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. To be purchased through an bookseller or directly from His Majesty's Stationery Office. To be purchased through and bookseller or directly from His Majesty's Stationery Office at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsoney, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, and other Econica Countries of Dependencies, the United States of America and other Foreign Countries of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C.2. Printed by Cassell & Co., Ltd., Ls Belle Sauvage, E.C.4.—Price 1d.—August, 1917.

Supplement to LABOUR GAZETTE

for AUGUST, 1917.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

List of New Contracts, July, 1917.

WAR OFFICE.

Accoutrements, Leather: Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.—Acetylene, &c.: Acetylene Illumination Co., South Lambeth Rd., S.W.; Imperial Light, Ltd., New Rd. Works, Battersea, S.W.—Anchors: Fellows Bros., Cradley Heath, Staffs; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton Iron Works, Dudley.—Apparatus, Shower Bath: J. H. Cash & Co., Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.; E. Deane & Beal, Ltd., 3, Monument St., E.C.—Aprons and Overalls, Operating: L. Goldstein, West India Dock Rd., Poplar, E.; Hollington Bros., Middlesex St., E.C.; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth; G. H. Leavey & Co., Ltd., Alfred Place, Tottenham Court Rd., W.C.; J. Peck & Co., Ltd., Byrom St., Liverpool.—Asbestos Millboard, Yarn, &c.: Bell's United Asbestos Co., Ltd., Harefield, Middlesex; British Asbestos Co., Ltd., 132, Commercial St., E.; J. W. Roberts, Ltd., Armley, Leeds; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale, Lancs.—Badges, Metal: H. Jendins & Sons, Ltd., Vittoria St., Birmingham.—Bags, Nose: P. WAR OFFICE. Millioard, Yarn, &c.: Bell's United Asbestos Co., Ltd., Hare-deld, Middlesex; British Asbestos Co., Ltd., 132, Commercial St., E.; J. W. Roberts, Ltd., Armley, Leeds; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale, Lancs.—Badges, Metal: H. Jenins & Sons, Ltd., Vittoria St., Birmingham.—Bags, Nose: P. Smith & Co., Medland St., Stepney, E.—Bags, Sleeping: J. Algoobs & Co., Ltd., Tariff Rd., Tottenham, N.; Marsh, Jones & Cribb, Ltd., Boar Lane, Leeds.—Bandages, Morse: Elsworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset.—Bands, Flannel: H. & A. Alvarez, Brunswick Clothing Works, Poplar, E.; Henllan Woollen Mills, Ltd., Henllan, S. Wales.—Barrows: Acme Patent Ladder Co., Garrett Lane, Earlsfield, S.W.—Basils, Dressing et: J. Hutchen, Thorngate Leather Works, Kettering.—Baskets, Bottle: H. Finch, Pitt St., Gloucester; A. Owens, Old Hall Place, Chester; E. T. Winter, Prince's Sq., Kennington, S.E.—Baths, Long: Ewart & Son, Ltd., Euston Rd., N.W.—Bedding: R. P. Gorman & Co., Hope St., Belfast; Pattison & Son, Waterside, Brightlingsea; W. Peters & Sons, Well St., London Docks, E.; J. & R. Taylor & Co. (Manchester), Ltd., Golborne, Lancs; Waring & Gilbow, Ltd., Machinery Hall, White City, W.—Bedsteads, Hospital: Evered & Co., Ltd., Surrey Works, Smethwick; A. Phillips, Ltd., Eyre St., Birmingham.—Bells, Electric: W. Maxwell & Co., Ltd., 204, Goldhawk Rd., W.; J. Sax & Co., Ltd., 24a, High St., Blooms-bury, W.C.—Blns, Bread: Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Grown Werks, Wolverhampton; Holt & Willetts, Lye, Stourbridge.—Blankets; J. Ashworth, Ltd., Acre Hill, Bacup; T. Barlow & Sons, Bridge Mills, Bury; Blackburn, Tolson & Co., Atl., Burn-die Works, Kilmarnock; J. S. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Castle Bank Mills, Wakefield; F. B. Brown, Old Mills, Yeadon, Leeds; W. Crabree & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; To., C. Antrim; F. Doble & Sons, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury; Dodgson & Harrgreaves, Ltd., Hunslet Mills, Leeds; W. Kelleston, Sowerby Bridge, Yorks; T. F. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Heckmondwike, Vorks; J. Hoyle & Sons, Londow, Luddersfield; W. Greenhoad, Bankled

War Office—continued.

Ltd., London Works, Birmingham; D. Harper & Sons, Leys Works, Darlaston; Horton & Sons, Ltd., New Alma Works, Darlaston; Jenks & Cattell, Ltd., Heath Town, Wolverhampton; T. Mayer & Co., Ltd., Crown Works, Darlaston; E. Mercer & Co., Hollin's Iron Works, Hollinwood, Lancs; W. Miller & Sons, Ltd., Mommore Green, Wolverhampton; Pheenix Bolk & Nut Co., Handsworth, Birmingham; T. Pittaway & Sons, Blackheath, Staffs; -J. C. Prestwich, Ltd., Atherton, Manchester; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Imperial Works, Darlaston; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., High St., Deptford, S.E.; Stones Bros., Ltd., Valcan Works, Darlaston.—Boots, Ankley T. Bird & Sons, Ltd., Valcan Works, Darlaston.—Boots, Ankley T. Bird & Sons, Ltd., Bath Rcd., Kettering; E. Bostock & Co., Ltd., Sandon Rd., Bath Rcd., Kettering; E. Bostock & Co., Ltd., Sandon Rd., Bath Rcd., Kettering; C. D. H. Riey, Son., Marston Rd., Stafford; S. Walker, L. C. H. Riey, Son., Marston Rd., Stafford; S. Walker, L. C. D. H. Riey, L. Son., Marston Rd., Stafford; S. Walker, Walgrave, Northampton.—Boots, Knee: T. Bird & Sons, Ltd., Bath Rd., Kettering; Crick & Co., St. Giles St., Northampton; Crockett & Jones, Northampton; W. Evans, Ashleigh Shoe Works, Leicaster; Hornby & West, Wycliffe Rd., Northampton; Crockett & Jones, Northampton; W. Evans, Ashleigh Shoe Works, Leicaster; Hornby & West, Wycliffe Rd., Northampton; C. W. Horrell, Rushden, Northampton; J. Shortland, Express Boot Works, Irthlingbrough; Walker, Kempson & Stevens, Rutland St., Leicester; Whitney & Westley, Burton Latimer, Northampton; F. Wright & Son, Carey St., Kettering.—Boots, Rubber, Materials for Repair of: Associated Rubber Manufacturers, Ltd., Gt. Portland St., W.; Grimston Tyres, Ltd., The Camp, St. Albans; Redfern's Rubber Works, Ltd., Hyde, Cheshire.—Boots, Women's: T. Brown & Co., Humberstone Rd., Leicester; Cooperative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Leicester; G. Evans & Sons, Belgrave Rd., Leicester; J. A. Sabin, Welford Rd., Leicester; Smith, Faire & Co., Lud., Garden St., Birmingham; H. Davies & Sons, Ltd., Carol

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War Office—continued.

S. D. Warren & Co., Crown Yard, Euston Rd., N.W.; R. Webb & Sons, Ltd., Townsend Rd., Chesham.—Buckets, Canvas: Madame Annette, 547, Wandsworth Rd., S.W.—Buckles, Eyelets, &c.: Allwood, Blackband & Co., Ltd., Alexandra Works, Alcester; Bent & Parker, Ltd., Northwood St., Birmingham; Buttons, Ltd., Portland St., Birmingham; T. Evans & Son, Summit Works, Walsall; H. Moseley & Sons, Bath St. Works, Walsall; North British Eyelet Co., Ltd., Merefield, Rochdale; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Brearley St., Birmingham.—Buttons: Buttons, Ltd., Portland St., Birmingham; H. Gill, Hylton St., Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Brearley St., Birmingham; W. Twigg & Co., Ltd., Legge Lane, Birmingham.—Buzzers, Practice: Edison & Swan United Electric Light Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex.—Canvas: Anderson & Chalmers, Arbroath; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; New Smithfield Weaving Co., Ltd., Smithfield, Belfast; Tavanagh Weaving Co., Ltd., Portadown, Ireland; F. Webster & Sons, Alma Works, Arbroath.—Canvas, Proofing of: Dundee Brattice Cloth & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Proofing of: Dundee Brattice Cloth & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Oriental Waterproof Syndicate, Ltd., Berkshire Rd., Wick, N.E.; J. H. Peck & Co., Ltd., Wallgate, Canvas, Waterproof: Anderson & Chalmers, Arbroath. Dundee: —Cases, Leather: G. Battle & Co., Endwell Rd., Brockley, S.E.; R. P. Bristow & Co., Whetstone Park, High Holborn, S.E.; R. P. Bristow & Co., Whetstone Park, High Holborn, W.C.; G. G. Bussey & Co., Ltd., Rye Lane, Peckham S.E.; J. Cripps, 314, City Rd., E.C.; J. & B. Green, Ltd., Bartholomew Close, E.C.; J. A. Jacobs & Co., Ltd., Tariff Rd., Tottenham, N.; D. Stocks, Westfield Avenue, Edinburgh; W. Swart, 203, Victoria Park Rd., S. Hackney, N.E.—Cases, Water Testing and Spares: S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., Aldersgate, St., E.C.—Cases, Wood, Packing, &c.: Anglo-Scandinavian Box Co., Ltd., Goding St., Vauxhall, S.E.; F. W. Bunt & Co., Ltd., London St., Stepney, E.; T. E. Dingwall, 53a, City Rd., Finsbury Sq., E.C.; C. Clarke & Co., Ltd., Grove Rd., Bow, E.; J. F. Farwig & Co., Ltd., Upper Thames St., E.C.; T. Ginder & Son, Whittimere St., Walsall; J. Glover & Co., St. John St., E.C.; Goodearl Bros., Ltd., Mendy St., High Wycombe; Harrison & Rogers, Ltd., Swedish Wharf, Fulham, S.W.; J. Hobson, Newark St. Works, Nottingham; Hughes, Morgan & Co., Port Tennant, Swansea; J. Hunt & Sons, St. John St., Clerkenwell, E.C.; J. B. Kind, Ltd., Shobnall St., Burton-on-Trent; Lloyd's Packing Warehouse, Ltd., Castle St., Manchester; W. Lusty & Sons, Upper house, Ltd., Castle St., Manchester; W. Lusty & Sons, Upper North St., Poplar, E.; S. E. Moss, Bournemouth Park Rd., Southend-on-Sea; J. Ockenden & Son, Ifield Rd., Crawley, Sussex; Saunders & Sons, Ltd., Ashcroft, Cirencester; Stotesbury & Co., Colwick St., Deptford, S.E.; F. J. West & Co., Vyner St., Cambridge Heath, N.E.; Wright Bros., Lower Mounts, Northampton; S. Wright, Newland, Northampton.—Chemicals: London Chemical Works, Ltd., Rubastic Rd., Southall, Middlesex.—Chests, Ice: F. R. Martin & Co., Manor Rd., Streatham Common, S.W.—Cleavers: W. Gilpin, senr., & Co., Ltd., Church-bridge, Cannock; W. Hunt & Sons, The Brades, Ltd., Brades bridge, Cannock; W. Hunt & Sons, The Brades, Ltd., Brades Steel Works, Birmingham.—Clippers, Horse, Parts of: A. Martin & Co., Gildersome St., Woolwich, S.E.—Clogs, Women's: J. Blakemore & Son, Birmingham St., Oldbury; Bolton Clog Co., Chorley St., Bolton; G. Gregory & Sons, Brixton Hill, S.W.; J. Miller & Sons, High St., Borough, S.E.; Ryden & Berry, Ltd., Ainsworth St., Blackburn.—Cloth (including Serge and Tartan, &c.): Athlone Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., Shannon Mills, Athlone; D. Ballantyne & Co., Ltd., March St. Mills, Peebles, N.B.; J. Baxter & Son, Apperley Bridge, Bradford; J. Beaumont & Son, Longwood, Huddersfield; Bentley & Tempest, Armley, Leeds; H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, Leeds; Boyes & Hellawell, Ltd., Bramley, Leeds; Bradley & Bradley. Savins Mills. Kirkstall. H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, Leeds; Boyes & Hellawell, Ltd., Bramley, Leeds; Bradley & Bradley, Savins Mills, Kirkstall, Leeds; Briggs & Sons (Batley), Ltd., Dock Ing Mills, Batley; J. Brooke & Sons, Ltd., Armitage Bridge Mills, Huddersfield; Brown Bros., Buckholm Mill, Galashiels; Churchward & Co., Ltd., Harbertonford Mills, S. Devon; J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot, Yorks; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield; Convoy Woollen Co., Ltd., Convoy, Co. Donegal; C. J. Critchley & Co., Batley Carr, Batley; Crowther, Bruce & Co., Ltd., Marsden, Huddersfield; J. Crowther & Sons, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield; J. Dalziel & Co., Tweedholm Mills, Walkerburn, N.B.; J. Fenton & Sons, Ltd., Springwell Mills, Batley; W. & H. Foster, Ltd., Denholme, Bradford; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; Glover Bros. (Leeds), Ltd., Low Mills, Lower Wortley, Leeds; B. Hall & Son, Milnsbridge, Low Mills, Lower Wortley, Leeds; B. Hall & Son, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield; Hargreaves & Nusseys, Ltd., Farnley Low Mills, Leeds; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Apperley Bridge, Bradford; Hirst & Mallinson, Ltd., Longwood, Huddersfield; C. & J. Hirst & Sons, Ltd., Longwood, Huddersfield; J. B. & W. Hirst, Ltd., Lady Ann Mills, Batley; Hunt & Winterbotham, Ltd., Cam Mills, Lady Ann Mills, Batley; Hunt & Winterbotham, Ltd., Cam Mills, Dursley, Glos.; J. Johnston & Co., Newmill, Elgin, N.B.; Kilkenny Woollen Mills, Ltd., Greenvale Mills, Kilkenny; J. Lockwood & Sons, Ltd., Milnsbridge, Huddersfield; H. Longbottom & Co., Ltd., Showers Mill, Bradford; N. McNelis, Ardara, Co. Donegal; M. Mahoney Bros. & Co., Blarney, Co. Cork; G. Mallinson & Sons, Ltd., Linthwaite, Huddersfield; Middlemost Bros., Huddersfield; R. Mitchell & Co., Ltd., Lepton, Huddersfield; J. W. & F. N. Priestley (1911), Ltd., Liversedge, Yorks; J. Raistrick & Sons, Thackley, Bradford; H. Sanderson & Son, Comely Bank Mills, Galashiels; T. A. & J. W. Sands, Kirkstall Rd., Leeds; J. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Brookroyd Mills, Halifax; Simpson & Fairbairn, Ltd., Rymers Mill. Earlston, N.B.; Single Simpson & Fairbairn, Ltd., Rymers Mill, Earlston, N.B.; Singleton & Co., Ltd., Kirkburton, Yorks; Smith & Wood, Ltd., Longwood, Huddersfield; P. Speak & Sons, Queensbury, York; Standeven & Co., Ltd., Ladyship Mills, Halifax; Sutcliffe & Co., Holmfield, Halifax; Tetley St. Mills Co., Ltd., Sunbridge Rd., Bradford; Ulster Woollen Co., Ltd., Glenoak, Crumlin, Co. Antrim; Waddel & Turnbull, Dunsdale Mills, Selkirk, N.B.; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth, Huddersfield; J. W. Whit-

War Office-continued.

worth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot, Yorks; Wilson Bros., Dalmore Works, Alva; A. Womersley, Ltd., St. Bernard's Mills, Gilder. some, Yorks.—Cloth, American: Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., Port. some, Yorks.—Cloth, American: Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., Portland St., Manchester.—Cloth, Lasting and Fearnought: H. Farrar & Co., Clay Pit Mills, Halifax; W. & N. Foster, Ltd., Denholme, Yorks; Horsfall & Sons, Ltd., Greetland, Halifax.—Cloth, Proofing of: Perrotts, Ltd., London Works, Macaulay St., Leeds.—Clothing, Hospital: Adelman & Thompson & Co., St. James St., Newcastle-on-Tyne; V. Booth & Co., Ltd., Church St., West Ham, E.; Bullock & Co., Adelaide St., Belfast; County Teilering, Co., Ltd. Hoxton, Sq., N.; Dawson, London, Ltd. St., West Ham, E.; Bullock & Co., Adelaide St., Belfast; County Tailoring Co., Ltd., Hoxton Sq., N.; Dawson, London, Ltd., Hamilton House, Parkeston, Essex; A. B. Dobell & Co., Ltd., Castle St., Finsbury, E.C.; F. G. Frederick, Ltd., Bayer St., Golden Lane, E.C.; G. Freeland & Co., Baltic St., Golden Lane, E.C.; Gallagher, Egan & Co., Abercorn Factory, Strabane, Ireland; Goodrich Bros., Islington Green, N.; Harrison & Co., Perseverance Mills, Cleckheaton; Hibernian Shirt Manufacturing Co., Fishamble St., Dublin; H. Josselson, Playhouse Yard, Golden Lane, E.C.; M. Lake & Co., 168/72 Old St., E.C.; Lewis, Williams & Co., Bartholomew Close, E.C.; J. & E. Lichtenstein, Ltd., Broughton, Manchester; Linder Bros., 333/35. Mile End Rd., E.; Maister, Cooper & Grevler, Middlesex St. 5. Mile End Rd., E.; Maister, Cooper & Grevler, Middlesex Mile End Ku., E.; Maister, Cooper & Grevier, Muddlesex St., E. J. Mares, Ltd., New St., Basingstoke; A. Morris & Co., Middlesex St., Aldgate, E.; Nolyno & K., Ltd., Gt. Ancoats, Manchester sex St., Aldgate, E.; Nolyno & K., Ltd., Gt. Ancoats, Manchester; Novelty's, Ltd., Moor Lane, E.C.; E. Richards & Co., William St., Londonderry; J. L. Rowse & Co., Bethnal Green Rd., N.E.; Shields, Ltd., Society St., Londonderry.—Clothing, Oilskin: Abbott, Anderson & Abbott, Dod St., Limehouse, E.; Glasgow Oilskin Co., Gallowgate, Glasgow; Great Grimsby Coal, Salt and Tanning Co., Ltd., Great Grimsby; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth; J. Langdon & Sons, Duke St., Liverpool; A. Ramsay, 49, Queen St., Glasgow; R. Watson & Co., George St., Cellardyke, Fife.—Clothing, Plain Clothes: J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., Old Ford Rd., E.; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., 1/5, Brick Lane, E.; Haighs (Huddersfield), Ltd., St. John's Rd., Huddersfield; W. A. Hicks & Co., Lawford St., Bristol; Hollington Bros., Middlesex St., E.C.; J. Hunter & Son, Ltd., Hardman St. W. A. Hicks & Co., Lawford St., Bristol; Hollington Bros., Middlesex St., E.C.; J. Hunter & Son, Ltd., Hardman St., Liverpool; Josselson Bros., Playhouse Yard, Golden Lane, E.C.; Trevelyan & Allen, Ltd., Onward Works, Kettering.—Clothing, Special: S. Deyong, 31, Houndsditch, E.; Hollington Bros., Colchester; Light & Co., Ltd., Queen's Rd., Peckham, S.E.; E. Osborne & Co., Ltd., Wick Lane Clothing Works, Old Ford Rd., E.; T. Sutcliffe & Son, Ltd., Regent Works, Hebden Bridge, Yorks; Wrigley & Tinker, Alfred St., Huddersfield.—Clothing, Uniform: H. & A. Alvarez, Brunswick Clothing Works, Poplar, E.; Arthur & Co., Coppingers Row, Dublin; Arthur & Co., Ltd., Park Square, Leeds; Bairstow, Sons & Co., Ltd., Fitzwilliam St., Huddersfield; S. Bennett & Sons, Russell St., Leeds: B. Birnbaum **Huddersfield; S. Bennett & Sons, Russell St., Leeds; B. Birnbaum & Son, Ltd., Britannia St., City Rd., E.C.; J. R. Bousfield & Co., Ltd., 126, Houndsditch, E.; Britannia Clothing Co., Gelderd Rd., Leeds; E. Broderick & Co., Ltd., St. James' Barton, Bristol; E. Butler & Co., Ltd., Charles St., Manchester; Chorlton Bros., Ltd., Hulme, Manchester; N. Cohen & Co., Islington, Liverpool; Colchester, Manufacturing, Co., Sheeklewill, Lore, Liverpool; Colchester, Manufacturing, Co., Sheeklewill, Liverpool; Colchester, Liverpool; Colchester, Liverpool; Colchester, Liverpool; Colchester, Liverpool; Colchester Manufacturing Co., Shacklewell Lane, Hackney, N.E., and Colchester; J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., Old Ford Rd., E.; W. & R. Cook, Ltd., Twerton-on-Avon, Bath; Ford Rd., E.; W. & R. Cook; Ltd., Twerton-on-Avon, Bath; County Tailoring Co., Ltd., Hoxton Sq., N.; Debenham & Co., Poland St., W.; Devas, Routledge & Co., Ltd., Burdett Rd., E., Dewhirst & Co., Hebden Bridge; S. Deyong, 31, Houndsditch, E.C.; A. B. Dobell & Co., Ltd., Castle St., Finsbury, E.C.; Eastwood Bros. (Hebden Bridge), Ltd., Croft Mill, Hebden Bridge; W. Evans & Co., 7/9, Union St., W.; Fraser & Co., Argyle Place, Regent St., W.; G. Glanfield & Son, 1/5, Brick Lane, E.; Goldberg, Levine & Co., Bridge St., Leeds; Gould & Could Ltd. Templer St. Leeds; Heavend & Co. Lane, E.; Goldberg, Levine & Co., Bridge St., Leeds; Gould & Gould, Ltd., Templar St., Leeds; J. Hammond & Co., Ltd., Enderly Mills, Newcastle, Staffs; Harries, Whitfield & Co., Ltd., John Bright St., Birmingham; Hart & Levy, Ltd., Wimbledon Works, Leicester; Hartley, Son & Co., Linden Works, Hebden Bridge; Hill, Paul & Co., Stroud, Glos.; Hollington Bros., Middlesex St., E.; Holloway Bros, Ltd., Stroud, Glos.; P. Horsfold & Co. Duncan St., Leeds; Johnson & Co. (Wholeset Middlesex St., E.; Holloway Bros, Ltd., Stroud, Glos.; P. Horsfield & Co., Duncan St., Leeds; Johnson & Co. (Wholesas Costumiers), Ltd., Gt. Portland St., W.; Josselson Bros., Playhouse Yard, E.C.; H. Leaning & Co., Ltd., "Time Will Tell" Factory, Colchester; Lee & Whatmoor, Ellerby Lane, Leeds; J. & E. Lichtenstein, Ltd., Broughton, Manchester; Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., Limerick and Dublin; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., St. Mary's St., Whitechapel, E.; Lubelski & Sons, Ltd., East St., Leeds, Lubro, Ltd., Mount Vernan Green, Liverpool; McBirney Leeds; Lybro, Ltd., Mount Vernon Green, Liverpool; McBirney & Co., Ltd., Astons Place, Dublin; Maister, Cooper & Grevler, Middlesex St., Bishopsgate, E.C.; J. Mares, Ltd., New St., Basingstoke; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., Hatfield St., Southwark, S.E.; W. O. Peake, Ltd., 34, Mortimer St., W.; J. & B. Pearse & Co., 812, Old Ford Rd., Bow, E.; Pilling Bros. & New New Property of Metalester Boston. J. & B. Pearse & Co., 812, Old Ford Rd., Bow, E.; Pilling Bros. & Noar, New Brown St., Manchester; Reveley & Haggart, Boston House, New Broad St., E.C.; E. Riley & Co., Ltd., Providence St. Mills, Leeds; J. L. Rowse & Co., Bethnal Green Rd., N.E.; G. Salaman & Co., Circus St., Marylebone Rd., W.; Samuel Bros, Ltd., Mansell St., E.; Simpson & Sons, 63, South Audley St., W.; Sindall Bros. & Co., John Campbell Rd., Dalston, N.E.; F. & R. Stone & Co., Ryle St., Ayr, N.B.; Sullivan, Williams & Co., Ltd., 12a, Savile Row, W.; T. Sutcliffe & Son, Ltd., Regent Works, Hebden Bridge; C. Tighe & Sons, 42/4, Lombard St., E.C.; Trevelyan & Allen, Ltd., 21, Bevis Marks, E.C.; W. Tucker & Co., Ltd., Southgate St., Bath; Ulidia Clothing Co., Ltd., Dublin Rd., Belfast; L. Varley & Co., Strangeways, Manchester; Wallis & Linnell, Ltd., Kettering; Walton Bros., Darnley Works, Hackney, N.E.; Wathen, Gardiner & Co., Staple Hill, Bristol; H. Wheeler & Co., Ltd., London Rd., Plaistow, E.; Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Co., York St., Leeds; C. Wills & Son, Rupert St., Bristol; Wood, Harris & Co., Bedford St. North, Halifax; Wrigley & Tinker, Alfred St., Huddersfield; E. Zimmer-

Var Office-continued. War Office—continued.

Jan, 24, Cross Stamford St., Leeds.—Clothing, Women's: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., Southgate Rd., N.; Cohen & Wilks, Derby St., Cheetham, Manchester; Co-operative Wholesale Society, I.td., Balloon St., Manchester; G. Davis, 4, Willow Grove, Plaistow, E.; A. B. Dobell & Co., Ltd., Castle St., Finsbury, E.C.; Gerrish, Ames & Simpkins, Ltd., 37, Fleet Lane, C.; W. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Goswell Rd., E.C.; G. Alfred Place W.C.: Myers & Co. 2016. Finsbury, E.C.; Gerrish, Ames & Simpkins, Ltd., 37, Fleet Lane, E.C.; W. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Goswell Rd., E.C.; G. H. Leavey & Co., Alfred Place, W.C.; Myers & Co., 222/26, Cambridge Rd., E.; Watson & Co., Camp Rd., Leeds.—Combs, Hair: Aberdeen Comb Works Co., Ltd., Aberdeen; A. Mitchell, 33, Waterford St., Dublin; J. Scholfield, Attercliffe Rd., Sheffield; J. A. Stevens & Son (Sheffield), Ltd., West St., Sheffield.—Containers, Food: Paton, Calvert & Co., Binns Rd., Liverpool; J. Spicer & Sons, Ltd., Upper Thames St., E.C.; H. Stevenson & Sons, Ltd., Summers Town Works, Lr. Tooting, S.W.—Cordage, Lines, Twines, &c.: Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; S. Clegg, Nellcote, Todmorden; J. T. Davis, Ltd., Coborn Rd., Bow, E.; Dixon & Corbitt and R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Teams Ropeworks, Gateshead; Edinburgh Roperie and Sailcloth Co., Ltd., 15a, Bath St., Leith; Eyre & Sons, Ltd., Ryland Works, Chesterfield; Frost Bros., Ltd., 342, Commercial Rd., E.; W. Gale & Son, St. Michael's Lane, Bridport; T. Gill & Sons, Summerbridge, Leeds; Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; W. Hammill, Ltd., Carlton, Wakefield; Hanson, Ltd., Goree Piazzas, Liverpool; Jameson & Co., Ltd., Canning St. Works, Hull; G. E. Mewis, Midland Ropery, Birmingham; Oldham Rope and Twine Co., Ltd., Shaw St., Oldham; F. Riding St. Works, Hull; G. E. Mewis, Midland Ropery, Birmingham; Didham Rope and Twine Co., Ltd., Shaw St., Oldham; F. Riding & Sons, Gosford St., Preston; J. Robertson (Leven), Ltd., Millield Rope Works, Leven, Fife; J. Todd & Sons, Ltd., Rutherglen, Blasgow; W. Waites, Sons & Atkinson, Ltd., Philips Park Mills, Manchester; J. & W. Wright, Ltd., Universe Rope Works, Birmingham.—Cottons (Piece Goods): Abbott & Stockton, George St., Manchester; Armitage & Rigby, Ltd., Portland St., Manchester; T. Barnes & Co., Ltd., Newton St., Manchester; W. Birtwistle, 68, Faulkner St., Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Cooper St., Manchester; I. Frankenburg & Sons, Ltd., rtwistle, 68, Faulkher St., Manchester, Fotherghi & Harvey, dd., Cooper St., Manchester; I. Frankenburg & Sons, Ltd., liford, Manchester; P. Frankenstein & Sons, Ltd., Newton eath, Manchester; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseats, Manester; Hoyle & Smith, Ltd., Canal St., Manchester; Kershaw, e & Co., Ltd., Portland St., Manchester; C. Openshaw & Newton St., Manchester; Premier Waterproof and Rubber on, Ltd., Dantzic St., Manchester; Fremer Waterproof and Rubber on, Ltd., Dantzic St., Manchester; E. Spinner & Co., Albert on, Manchester; Union Mill Co., Portland St., Manchester; onlited Turkey Red Co., Ltd., Portland St., Manchester; C. (hittaker & Son, Burnley, Lancs; H. Whitworth, Ltd., Princess Whittaker & Son, Burnley, Lancs; H. Whitworth, Ltd., Princess St., Manchester; Woodhouse, Hambly & Co., Bridgewater Place, Manchester.—Couches, X-ray: Medical Supply Association, 167/85, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.—Covers, Cap: M. Fidler & Co., Strangeways, Manchester; A. G. Garments, Ltd., Ancoats, Manchester; J. & E. Lichtenstein, Ltd., Broughton, Manchester; Manchester Waterproof Garment Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Strangeways, Manchester; J. Mandleberg & Co., Ltd., Strangeways, Manchester; J. Mandleberg & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester; Monarch Waterproof Co., Pimblett Rd., Manchester; I. Pasersky & Sons, Harris St., Bury New Rd., Manchester; Raphael Bros., Bury New Rd., Manchester.—Covers and Curtains, Helmet: Arding & Hobbs, Ltd., Clapham Junction, S.W.; Cohen & Goldstein, Richmond Rd., Hackney, N.E.; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., Belvedere Rd., S.E.; W. Holmes & Son, Ltd., Goswell Rd., E.C.; I. A. Jacobs & Co., Ltd., & Son, Ltd., Goswell Rd., E.C.; J. A. Jacobs & Co., Ltd., Tariff Rd., Tottenham, N.; Klinger Manufacturing Co., Ltd., High Rd., Tottenham, N.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., High St., Shoreditch, E.; S. Schneiders & Son, Durward St., Whitechapel, ; T. J. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Blackhorse Lane, Walthamstow.

-Covers, Mess-Tin Coals, Lovell & Co., Stoke Newington Rd., N.; J. W. Browne & Son, Ltd., Ludgate Hill, Birmingham; Rd., N.; J. W. Browne & Son, Ltd., Ludgate Hill, Birmingham; Hampton & Son, Ltd., Belvedere Rd., S.E.; W. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Goswell Rd., E.C.; Katz Bros. & Ravok, Whitechapel Rd., E.; C. Nielson, Bridge Rd., East Molesey; Rothesay Manufacturing Co., Victoria Rd., Surbiton.—Covers, Waterproof, Canvas: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., Salford, Manchester; Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; J. H. Peck & Co., Ltd., Wallgate, Wigan; Richards, Ltd., Garthdee, Aberdeen; W. Smith, Preston's Rd., Poplar, E.; Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Barrhead, Glasgow; Young's Fabrics, Ltd., Glengall Rd., Millwall, E.—Cranes: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Newark Works, Bath.—Crucibles, Plumbago, &c.: Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., Church Rd., Battersea, S.W.—Cylinders, Iron: Baldwins, Ltd., Orchard Place, Blackwall, E.; Ludlow Bros. (1913), Ltd., Palmer St., Birmingham; P. D. Mitchell, Ltd., King's Cross, Dundee.—Dental Outflts: C. Ash, Sons & Co., Ltd., Broad St., W., and Valton-on-Thames; Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Broad St., W., and Valton-on-Thames; Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Alston House, Newman St., W.—Disinfectants: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., Silvertown, E.; Heppell & Co., Eden St., Hampstead Rd., N.W.; Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., Plaistow, E.; Killgerm Co., Ltd., Cleckheaton, Yorks; McDougall Bros., Ltd., Irk Vale Chemical Works, Middleton, Lancs; Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe, Sheffield; Phoenix Sanitary Co., Newton St., Preston, Orithal Research & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe, Sheffield; Phœnix Sanitary Co., Newton St., Preston; Quibell Bros., Ltd., Newark Notts; Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Stoneferry Canister Works, Hull; Sanitas Co., Ltd., Locksley St., Limehouse, E.; R. Young & Co., Ltd., Milliken Park, Renfrew.—Disinfectors: Thresh Disinfector Co., Phœnix Foundry, Keighley.—Dogs, Railway and Sawyers: Bagnall & Co., Bilhay St., West Bromwich; A. Field & Co., Edmund St., Birmingham; Guest & Co., Halesowen, Birmingham; Mountford, Phillips & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill; I. Roberts & Son, Lawrence Lane, Old Hill; T. Williams & Sons, Ltd., Halesowen, Birmingham.—Dowlas: Blackstaff Flax Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; Milfort Weaving & Finishing Co., Ltd., Milfort Factory, Belfast; New Northern Spinning & Weaving Co.,

War Office—continued.

Ltd., Northumberland St., Belfast; Phœnix Weaving Co., Ballymena, Co. Antrim.—Drawers and Shirts, Cotton: Albion Shirt & Clothing Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Gt. Bridgewater St., Manchester; Babb, Hoare & Co., Ltd., 31/6, Foley St., W.; H. Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Bradford Rd., Ancoats, Manchester; W. H. Barnes & Son, Cannon St., Manchester; Bellaghy Manufacturing Co., Bellaghy, Co. Derry; G. Braund, Ltd., Woodgate, Loughborough; H. N. Brock, Mawneys Rd., Romford; Bryce & Weston, Clarendon Factory, Londonderry; Bullock & Co., Adelaide St., Belfast; L. Calman, 162, Lr. Clapton Rd., E.; Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., Cleveland St., Fitzroy Sq., W.; E. Collier & Son, Little Lever St., Manchester; Cuff & Co., Ltd., War Office—continued. Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., Cleveland St., Fitzroy Sq., W., E. Collier & Son, Little Lever St., Manchester; Cuff & Co., Ltd., Powis St., Woolwich, S.E.; Debenham's, Ltd., 1/5, Poland St., W.; A. B. Dobell & Co., Ltd., Castle St., Finsbury, E.C.; Dobell, Hardy & Co., 261, City Rd., N.; A. Elsmere, 146/8, Brompton Rd., S.W.; Fraser, Frasers & Co., Lovat Works, Kilmarnock; F. G. Frederick, Ltd., Bayer St., Golden Lane, E.C.; L. Goldstein, West India Dock Rd., Poplar, E.; Grove Manufacturing Co., Wellington Rd., Dewsbury; Heatons (Leeds), Ltd., North St., Leeds; Hill, Jones & Co., Spencer St., Hinckley; Holloway Bros., Stroud, Glos; W. Holmes & Son, Ltd., Goswell Rd., E.C.; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Middlegate St., Gt. Yarmouth; Rd., E.C.; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Middlegate St., Gt. Yarmouth; S. M. Kennedy & Co., North West Shirt Factory, Londonderry; Klinger Manufacturing Co., Ltd., High Rd., Tottenham, N.; F. Lane, 9/13, Cowcross St., E.C.; Laslett & Woodroffe, Ltd., 23, Old St., E.C.; W. Lilly & Co., Gaythorne, Manchester; J. Miller & Co., 108, Golden Lane, E.C.; R. Moore, Ltd., Alma St. Mills, Blackburn; N. Nolyno & K., Ltd., Gt. Ancoats, Manchester; J. N. Phillips & Co., Ltd., Arkwright Mills, Manchester; N. Ramsden & Sons, Ltd., Hope Mill, Tonge, Bolton; Roberts, Francis & Co., Cowcross St., E.C.; Rothesay Manufacturing Co., Victoria Rd., Surbiton, Surrey; M. Safier, 146, Houndsditch, E.; Smethurst & Holden, Salford, Manchester; Spaull & Barnes, Bunyan Rd. Works, Bedford; Underwear, Ltd., Wicklow St., Dublin; United Welsh Mills, The Hayes, Cardiff; Worsley Manufacturing Co., Walkden, Manchester.—Duck, Proofing of: A. Stockwell & Co., Chatham St., Manchester.—Duck, Tent, &c.: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dens Works, Dundee; Baynes & Dixon, Brown St., Manchester; W. Birtwistle, 68, Faulkner St., Manchester; A. Blyth & Co., Hawklymiur Factory, Kirkcaldy; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Rockwell Works, Dundee; Kirkcaldy; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Rockwell Works, Dundee; J. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Oakfield Mill, Droylesden; J. Dawson Sons, Ltd., Albion Mills, Todmorden; D. & R. Duke, & Sons, Ltd., Albion Mills, Todmorden; D. & R. Duke, Den Burn Works, Brechin; Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; S. & J. H. Holgate, Padiham, Lancs; Horrockses, Crewdson & Co., Ltd., Piccadilly, Manchester; J. Jeffrey & Co., Balsusney Works, Kirkcaldy; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Caldhame Works, Brechin; Loop Bridge Weaving Co., Ltd., Lismore St., Belfast; W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie, Fife; Milfort Weaving & Finishing Co., Ltd., Waterford St., Belfast; E. Miller & Co., Sheen Lane, East Sheen, S.W.; J. Normand & Sons, Ltd., Dysart, Fife; Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen; J. & L. Smart, Ltd., Valley Works, Brechin: D. Stenhouse, Ltd. Dysart, Frie; Richards, Lud., Broadfold Works, Aberdeen; J. & J. Smart, Ltd., Valley Works, Brechin; D. Stenhouse, Ltd., Cupar, Fife; A. N. Thomson, Strathmiglo, Fife.—Earthenware: G. L. Ashworth & Bros., Ltd., Broad St., Hanley; H. Aynsley & Co., Commerce Works, Longton; British Anchor Pottery Co., & Co., Commerce Works, Longton; British Anchor Pottery Co., Ltd., Longton; Burslem Pottery Co., Overhouse St., Burslem; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent; S. Ford & Co. (Burslem), Ltd., Lincoln Pottery, Burslem; Furnivals (1913), Ltd., Cobridge, Stoke-on-Trent; Gibson & Sons, Ltd., Albany and Harvey Potteries, Burslem; Grimwades, Ltd., Winton Pottery, Stoke-on-Trent; Hollinshead & Kirkham, Unicorn Pottery, Tunstall; H. Hulme & Sons, Garfield Pottery, Burslem; J. Kent, Ltd., Old Foley Pottery, Fenton; C. W. McNay & Sons, Bridgeness Pottery, Bo'ness, N.B.; Mintons, Ltd., China Works, Stoke-on-Trent; Wedgwood & Co., Tunstall; F. Winkle & Co., Ltd., Colonial Potteries, Stoke-on-Trent; Wood & Sons, Ltd., Trent Potteries, Burslem.—Enamelled-Ware: T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Angel Rd., Edmonton, N.—Engines, Oil, and Accessories: Petters, Ltd., 73, Queen Victoria St., E.C.; Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.; R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley, Glos.; Crossley Bros., Ltd., 139/44, Queen Victoria St., E.C.; Keighley Gas & Oil Engine Co., Ltd., Imperial Works, Keighley; Tangyes, Ltd., Cornwall Works, Birmingham. Ltd., Dursley, Glos.; Crossley Bros., Ltd., 139/44, Queen Victoria St., E.C.; Keighley Gas & Oil Engine Co., Ltd., Imperial Works, Keighley; Tangyes, Ltd., Cornwall Works, Birmingham.—Felt, Sheet: Bury Felt Manufacturing Co., Hudar Mills, Bury, Lancs.—Fittings, Metal, Helmet: J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Temple St., Wolverhampton.—Flannel: J. Allott & Sons, Ltd., Tamewater Mills, Dobcross; W. Anderson & Co., Ltd., Well Rd., Glasgow; T. & H. Blamires, Ltd., Leeds Rd., Huddersfield; J. Bradbury & Co., Uppermill, Yorks; G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Apperley Bridge, Bradford; M. Greenlees & Son, Ltd., George St., Paisley; Halley & Co., Ruthven Vale Works, Auchterarder, N.B.; T. V. Hoyle & Co., Milnrow, Rochdale; G. Lawton & Sons, Ltd., Micklehurst, Manchester; A. & W. Law, Durn Mills, Littleborough; E. Leach, Wardle, Rochdale; S. Porritt & Sons, Ltd., Bamford, Rochdale; R. Radcliffe & Sons, Ltd., Mossley, Manchester; J. Schofield & Sons, Buckley Mills, Rochdale; C. W. Thornton, Eccleshill, Bradford; Waterhouse & Garnett, Idle, Bradford.—Flarelights, Acetylene and Parts: E. Smith, Junior & Co., Crowther St., Bradford.—Flycatchers: W. Lander & Sons, Hanover St., Birmingham; Lawrie & Bishop, Bradford St., Birmingham.—Forges, &c., Field: Alldays & Onions Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd., Small Heath, Birmingham.—Forks, Agricultural: I. Nash & Sons, Ltd., Wollaston Mills, Stourbridge.—Galvanized and Black Iron Ware: Bullsa & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath: Holt & Willets Lye Stourbridge. Agricultural: 1. Nash & Sons, Ltd., Wollaston Mills, Stourbridge,
—Galvanized and Black Iron Ware: Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley
Heath; Holt & Willets, Lye, Stourbridge; Hill & Boaler, Lye,
Stourbridge; Hingley & Lamb, Ltd., Lye, Stourbridge; Homer,
Shorter & Homer, Lye, Stourbridge; Midland Galvanized Holloware Co., Ltd., The Green, Darlaston; S. Turner & Sons, Ltd.,
Lye, Stourbridge.—Generating Sets: Aster Engineering Co.
(1913), Ltd., Wembley, Middlesex; O. Stott, Ltd., Corporation

War Office-continued.

St., Birmingham.—Glass Cloth, &c.: Oakey & Sons, Ltd., Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E.—Gloves, &c., Leather: Boulton Bros., Ltd., Leigh, Westbury, Wilts; J. P. Boulton & Co., Ltd., Westbury, Wilts; F. Bryan, Long Lane, Borough, S.E.; Dent, Allcroft & Co., Palace Yard, Worcester; Dunhills, Ltd., 359, Euston Rd., N.W.; S. Dyke & Sons, Ltd., Milborne Port, Somerset; T. Ensor & Sons, Milborne Port, Somerset; Ewens & Co., Wine St., Taunton; Fownes Bros., Talbot St., Worcester; E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton Tanneries, Taunton; Godder E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton Tanneries, Taunton; Godden & Co., Woodstock, Oxon; R. Guise, Birdport, Worcester; A. R. Lay & Co., Woodstock, Oxon; J. G. Nicol, Ltd., St. Martin's Gate, Worcester; Pritchett & Co., Newland, Witney, Oxon; T. Ratcliffe & Co., Park St., Worcester; Savernake Glove Co., Woodstock, Oxon; A. L. Thomas, Ltd., Sunnyside Rd., Worcester; Whitby Bros., Ltd., Middle St., Yeovil.—Gloves, Rubber: A. E. Braid & Co., Ltd., Gower Place, Gower St., W.C.; H. C. Quelch & Co., Ludgate Sq., E.C.; C. F. Thackray, Gt. George St., Leeds.—Glue: Grove Chemical Co., Ltd., Appleby Bridge, Wigan; B. Young & Co., Ltd., Spa Rd., Bermondsey, S.E.—Googles and Parts: Chance Bross. Glass Works. Birming-Bridge, Wigan; B. Young & Co., Ltd., Spa Rd., Bermondsey S.E.—Goggles and Parts: Chance Bros., Glass Works, Birmingham; T. W. Ide, Rathbone Place, Oxford St., W.; Miller & Co. Little Sutton St., Goswell Rd., E.C.; F. A. Mousley, 4/6, Priest Bridge, Barnes, S.W.; Newbold & Bulford, 46/48, Goswell Rd., E.C.; W. Stephens, 24, Fann St., E.C.—Grease, Lubricating: Chetwin & Newark, Ltd., Wilson St., Poplar, E.; Dussek Bros. & Co., Ltd., Verney Rd., S.E.; Gaunt & Hickman, British Oil Works, Wolverhampton; T. Phillips, Son & Co., Ltd., North Rd., Middlesborough; Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.—Grindery, Boot: J. W. Bond & Co., Balsall Heath, Birmingham J. Capewell & Sons, Dewsbury Rd., Leeds; Clyde Nail Co., Ltd. Newton, Glasgow; C. Cooper & Sons, Darnall, Sheffield; Hall & Rice, Ltd., Old Meeting St., West Bromwich; Harrison & Cook, Princip St., Birmingham; J. & J. Ingham & Co., Ltd., Hunslet, Leeds; J. I. Parkes, Ltd., Eagle Works, Smethwick; J. Reynolds Ltd., Newtown Row, Birmingham; J. Shortland & Co. .., Wishaw, N.B.; G. Skelton & Son, George St. Parade Park St., Wishaw, N.B.; G. Skelton & Son, George St. Parade, Birmingham; J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., Globe Iron Works, Stalybridge.—Gutta-Percha: Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Springburn, Glasgow.—Handkerchiefs, Silk: Caldwell, Young & Co., Ltd., Larkhall, N.B.; J. Dunkerly & Son, Ltd., Oxford Rd. Mills, Macclesfield; J. Smale & Sons, Bollin Mills, Macclesfield.—Harness and Saddlery: H. Allen & Co., 83, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.; A. Allen (Exors. of), King's Rd., Reading; Champion & Wilton, 457/459, Oxford St., W.; J. Cliff & Co., Forster St., Walsall; R. Dewsbury & Sons, Free St., Walsall; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E. Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E. C. J. Insley & Co., Bridge St., Walsall; J. Leckie & Co., Londor Saddlery Works, Walsall; Martins-Birmingham, Ltd., Granville St., Birmingham; C. Mountfort, Dudley St., Walsall; F. Nicholls Ablewell St., Walsall; D. Power & Sons, Ltd., Long St., Walsall G. Thurlow & Sons, Ltd., Bury St., Stowmarket, Suffolk; C. Wincer & Co., Brace St., Walsall.—Haversacks, Kit Bags, &c.: ggs (London), Ltd., Southgate Rd., N.; Cranfield & Riverside, Burnham-on-Crouch; M. & A. Hess, Golden Briggs (London), Lane, E.C.; E. A. Hibbs & Son, Waterside, Brightlingsea; Marsh, Jones & Cribb, Ltd., Boar Lane, Leeds; M. Wright & Marsh, Jones & Cribb, Ltd., Boar Lane, Leeds; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn Mills, Loughborough.—Haybands, Wire: R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Bradford Iron Works, Manchester; J. Pring & Son, Elworth Wire Mills, Sandbach, Cheshire.—Head-dresses: Anderson's Bristol Rubber Co., Ltd., Stokes Croft and Barton St. Factories, Bristol; Aron & Co., Ltd., Stokes Croft and Barton St. Factories, Bristol; Aron & Co., 55, City Rd., E.C.; Ayres & Smith, Ltd., Lexington St., Golden Sq., W.; Christy & Co., Bermondsey St., S.E.; J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., Old Kent Rd., S.E.; E. Day, 22, Marlborough Rd., St. Albans; Dunhills, Ltd., Euston Rd., N.W.; Empire Cap Works, Derby St., Cheetham, Manchester; H. Finegold & Sons, New North Rd., N.; Gaunt & Hudson, Ltd., St. George's Works, Leeds; I Goldman, Saville St., Leeds; Hobson & Sons, High St. Factory Woolwich, S.E.; P. Johnson, Ltd., Tib St., Manchester; G. H Leavey & Co., Ltd., Alfred Place, Tottenham Court Rd., W. I. Marcus & Co., 68, Commercial St., E.; P. L. Millward & Co. Ltd., Golden Lane, E.C.; A. Morris & Co., Middlesex St., E. C. Owen & Co., Coutts Rd., Bow, E.; Pipe & McGill, Ltd. 33/5, Old St., E.C.; B. Prager & Co., Ltd., Dock St., E.—Heads, Broom: D. Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Hunslet Rd., Leeds R. J. Clarke & Co., Causeway Lane, Leicester; J. Dawson & Son, St. Philip St., Leeds; Laurie & McConnal, Ltd., Willow Walk, Cambridge; S. D. Page & Sons, Ltd., Hayhill, Norwich Titterton & Howard, Albion Works, Dalston Lane, E.; W. H Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos; S. D. Warren & Co. Stanhope St., Euston Rd., N.W.—Heads, Maul: Waring & Co. St., N.W.—Heads, M.W.—Heads, M.W.—Heads, M.W.—Heads, M.W.—Heads, M.W.—Heads, M.W.—Heads, M.W.—He Gillow, Ltd., Oxford St., W.—Helves, Pickaxe, &c.: G. G. Bussey & Co., Ltd., Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E.; T. Harrington, Church St., Brighton; J. H. Hartley, Station Rd., Wigston; W. Lambert, Spring Bank, Nelson, Lancs; J. Nicholls & Sons, All Saints' Rd., Wolverhampton; J. Owen & Sons, Ltd., Stanley Rd., Liverpool; J. Parker & Sons, Green Lane, Birchills, Walsall; J. Potter & Co., Ltd., Shields Rd., Classey, W. Despeciel. Liverpool; J. Parker & Sons, Green Lane, Birchills, Walsall; J. Potter & Co., Ltd., Shields Rd., Glasgow; W. Rogers & Sons, Watford, Herts; Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Saw Mills, Birmingham; W. M. Winton & Co., Ltd., The Links, Montrose, and Walworth, S.E.—Hides: J. & F. J. Baker & Co., Ltd., Colyton, Devon; Connolly Bros. (Curriers), Ltd., Chalton St., Euston Rd., N.W.; H. Gilling & Sons, Barnet, Herts; M. Haley, Victoria Leather Works, Cleckheaton, Yorks; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Long Lane, Borough, S.E.; J. Isle & Son, Hamerton Works, Horncastle; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Bath Row, Birmingham; Nobes & Hunt, Ltd., Rockingham St., S.E.; Sextys, Ltd., Winchcombe, Glos; Vassie & Co., Tan Works, Lanark; Wiggins, Thomas & Rudd, Ltd., Ratcliffe Sq., Stepney, E.—Hollow-ware: Beech, Hill & Co., Ltd., Gun's Lane Foundry, West Bromwich; Cannon Iron Foundries, Ltd., Deepfields,

War Office-continued. Bilston; Hill Top Foundry Co., Ltd., Hill Top, West Bromwich; Izons & Co., Ltd., Albion Works, West Bromwich; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; E. Pugh & Co., Hall Green Foundry, Wednesbury; J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich. Foundry, Wednesbury; J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich.—
Hose, I. R. and Canvas: G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Bentham, New castle-on-Tyne; Grimston Tyres, Ltd., The Camp, St. Afbans, McGregor & Co., Mid St., Dundee; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester; G. Spencer, Moulton & Co., Ltd., Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts; A. Tighe & Co., Lower Abbey St., Dublin; W. H. Willcox & Co., Ltd., 38, Southwark St., S.E.—Hose, wrenches: W. Gilpin, Senr., & Co., Ltd., Churchbridge, Cannock, J. Johnson (Old Hill), Ltd., Standard Works, Old Hill.— Hosiery (Including Drawers, Jerseys, Vests, Socks, Gloves, &c.) Aberdeen Glove Co., Ltd., Chapel St., Aberdeen; Allen & Bastic Newarke St., Leicester; Allen & Turtle, Henry St., Belfast H. Allsop & Co., Ltd., Burder St., Loughborough; H. F Newarke St., Leicester; Allen & Turtle, Henry St., Belfast H. Allsop & Co., Ltd., Burder St., Loughborough; H. E. Allsopp & Co., Gt. Central St., Leicester; R. N. Anderson & Co., East Wall, Londonderry; J. Barnes, New Basford, Not tingham; G. Bedford & Son, Hinckley; Bedworth Hosiery Co. Ltd., Bedworth, Nuneaton; Belvoir Manufacturing Co., Belvoi St., Leicester; T. Billson & Sons, Ltd., Church Gate, Leicester Bird & Yeomans, Earl Shilton, Hinckley; Blackrock Hosier Co., Ltd., Blackrock, Co. Dublin; Bo'ness Hosiery Co., Ltd. Bo'ness, N.B.; J. Bonsor & Co., Buccleuch Mills, Hawick G. Bott & Son, Trinity Lane, Hinckley; J. D. Broughton & Sons, Ltd., Wigston, Leicester; J. Brown & Co., Lanark E. W. Bryan, Gt. Central St., Leicester; W. Buckler & Co. Ltd., Walnut St., Leicester; T. M. Butler & Co., Ltd., Wimble don St., Leicester; F. Caldwell & Co., Church Gate, Lough borough: Cartwright & Wayners, Ltd. Owen's Bd. don St., Leicester; F. Caldwell & Co., Church Gate, Loughborough; Cartwright & Warners, Ltd., Queen's Rd., Loughborough; Chelsea War Refugees' Fund, Crosby Hall, Chelsea, S.W.; Charnwood Hosiery Co., Shepshed, Loughborough; Clarke & Co., Greenside, Edinburgh; A. Clay & Co., Coronation Rd., Derby; Cooper & Roe, Roden St., Nottingham; Cooperative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester and Huthwaite; N. Corah & Sons, St. Margaret's Works, Leicester; W. Coup, Forest St., Hyson Green, Nottingham; H. & B. Cox, Crocus St., Nottingham; A Cunningham, Ltd., Stewarton and Irvine, N.B.; M. & A. Currie, High St., Kilmarnock; S. Davis & Sons, Derby and Hinckley; Derwent Hosiery Co., Ltd., Castle Factory, Belper; Drewry & Edwards, Ltd., Stanford St., Not. Factory, Belper; Drewry & Edwards, Ltd., Stanford St., Not-tingham; H. L. Driver, Ltd., King St., Leicester; Dwyer & Co., Ltd., Gt. George's St., Cork; Elder & Watson, Dunlop St. Factory, Strathaven, N.B.; F. Ellis & Co., Chancery St., Leicester; L. Eyres, 71, Searle St., Cambridge; F. R. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., Consett, Co. Durham; A. Foister, St. James St., Leicester; Fraser, Frasers & Co., Lovat Works, Kilmarnock; Freeman & West, Syston, Leicester; J. G. 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Colmore St., Birmingham, Leather: J. Schower & Son, Gt. Colmore St., Birmingham, Leather: J. Schower & Son, Gt. Colmore St., Birmingham, Leather: J. Schower & Son, Gt. Colmore St., Birmingham, Leather: J. Schower & Son, Gt. Colmore St., Birmingham, Leather: J. Schower & Son, Gt. Colmore St., Birmingham, Leather: J. Schower & Son, Gt. Colmore St., Birmingham, Leather: J. Schower & Son, Gt. Colmore St., Birmingham, Leather: J. Schower & Son, Gt. Colmore St., Birmingham, Leather: J. Schower & Son, Gt. Colmore St., Birmingham, Leather: J. Schower & Son, Gt., Colmore St., Birmingham, Leather: J. Schower & Son, Gt., Colmore St., Birmingham, Leather: J. Schower & Son, Gt., Colmore & Son, Gt., Col nam.—Leather: J. Salomon & Co., Rothsay St. S.E.—Leather, Dressed: P. E. Fisher, Basingstoke Birmingham.-Leather: I. Bermondsey, S.E.—Leather, Dressed: P. E. Fisher, Basingstoke.—Leggings, Leather: Hilton, Curtis & Perkins, Stanley Rd., Wellingborough; G. E. 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Tacks and Spikes: J. Capewell & Sons, Dewsbury Rd., Leeds;
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H.M. Stationery Office—continued. & Co., Ltd., Marton; Kolok Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Rochester

Works, Tottenham; Grosvenor, Chater & Co., Abbey Paper Works, Tottenham; Grosvenor, Chater & Co., Abbey Paper Mills, Holywell, Flint; The Roughway Paper Mills, Ltd., Tonbridge, Kent; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Soho Mills, Wooburn Green, Bucks; W. & R. Balston, Ltd., Whatman's Hand-Made Paper Mills, Maidstone; The Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd., Musselburgh, Midlothian; L. S. Dixon & Co., Ltd., Carter Lane, E.C.; A. E. Mallandain, King's House, King's St., Cheapside; Smith, Stone & Knight, Avondale Paper Mills, Bristol.—Printing and Rinding, &c.; Printing A. E. Mallandain, King's House, King's St., Cheapside; Smith, Stone & Knight, Avondale Paper Mills, Bristol.—Printing and Binding, &c.: Printing, &c., 270,000 Forms, 10% in. by 12% in.: Howard & Jones, Ltd., 26/8, Bury St., Holborn, W.C. Printing, &c., 6,000,000 Demy 4to Forms: Cassell & Co., Ltd., Fleet Lane, Old Bailey, E.C. Printing, &c., 250,000 Labels, 5¼ in. by 2½ in.; 1,000,000 Labels, 3 in. by 3½ in.: Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Ltd., Verney Rd., S.E. Printing, &c., 60,000 Foolscap 10mo. Pads: Morgan, Reeve & Co., Ltd., 20/22, Goldsmith St., Kingsway, W.C. Printing, &c., 3,000,000 Labels, 3 in. by 3½ in.: Fisher Clarke & Co., Boston, Lincs. Printing, &c., 4,000 Post Folio Books; 50,000 Books, 4¾ in. by 6% in.; 13,000 Forms, Army; 120,000 Foolscap Folio Books: Causton & Sons, Ltd., 139, Clapham Rd., S.E. Printing, binding, &c., 15,000 Army Books: J. Line & Sons, Ltd., Southall Mills, Southall. Printing, &c., 50,000 Forms, 8 in. by 10 in.: Wight-Sons, Ltd., 139, Chaphan.

15,000 Army Books: J. Line & Sons, Ltd., Southall Mills, Southall. Printing, &c., 50,000 Forms, 8 in. by 10 in.: Wightman & Co., Ltd., 2/10, Douglas St. Printing, &c., 325,000 Books, 4¾ in. by 6% in.: Bemrose & Sons, Ltd., Midland Place, Derby. Making 25,000 Loose Leaf Binders; main & Co., Ltd., 2/16, Bougass St. Frinting, &c., 325,000 Books, 4¾ in. by 6½ in.: Bemrose & Sons, Ltd., Midland Place, Derby. Making 25,000 Loose Leaf Binders; printing, &c., 100,000 Covers, 13½ in. by 23½ in.; 40,000 Books, 3½ in. by 5½ in.; 5,000 Books, 3½ in. by 12 in.; binding, &c., 2,000 Guard Books; printing, binding, &c., 1,200 Army Books; printing, binding, &c., 50,000 Continuous Certificates of Discharge; printing, binding, &c., 10,000 Register of Marriages; printing, &c., 8,800 Books, 3¾ in. by 11¼ in.; printing, binding, &c., 10,000 Books; 5,000 Classification Books; printing, binding, ruling, 1,000 Army Books: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., 23, Paul St., Finsbury, E.C. Making 1,000 Loose Leaf Binders: Pressworth, Ltd., Tudor House, Rathbone Place, W. Making 25,000 Loose Leaf Binders: Mores Modern Methods, Ltd., 12, St. Bride St., E.C. Printing, &c., 10,000 Foolscap 3 mo Books; 36,000 Books, 5 in. by 6 in.; J. E. C. Potter, Blackfriars Printing Works, Stamford, Lancs. Supplying 1,000 Metals for Loose Leaf Binders; 100 Loose Leaf Binders: C. H. Hare & Sons, Ltd., Crown Works, Tyseley, Birmingham. Printing, &c., 400,000 Cards, 6½ in. by 65½ in. Charles & Sons, 4, Emerson St., S.E. Printing, &c., 1,500 Gravity and other Tables; binding, &c., 18,000 Books, Royal Army Medical Corps Training: Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., Herne Hill, S.E. Printing, &c., 20,000 Books, 5¾ in. by 7¾ in.; printing, binding, &c., 18,000 Army Books; printing, &c., 20,000 Books, 3½ in. by 5½ in.: Truscott & Son, Ltd., Tonbridge (Kent) and Suffolk Lane, E.C. Printing, &c., 5,000 Books, 3½ in. by 7½ in.; printing, binding, &c., 20,000 Books; printing, binding, Re., 20,000 Glassification Books: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., 28/32, Chiswell St., E.C. Printing, &c., 12,500 Books, 6 in. by 7 in.: W. Mate & Sons, Ltd., 58, Commercial Rd., Bournemouth. Printing, binding, Re., 2,000 Books; printing, binding, ruling, &c., 20,000 Army Boo 2,000 "S522"; 2,500 Army Books; printing, binding, &c., 20,000 Classification Books: J. Rissen, Ltd., Clerkenwell Green, E.C. Printing, &c., 17,500 Books, 10 in. by 934 in.: G. F. Tomkin, 626, High Rd., Leytonstone. Printing, &c., 100,000 Posters: The Dangerfield Printing Co., Ltd., St. Albans. Printing, &c., 7,500 Books, 10 in. by 934 in.: R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Midlock Printing Works, Pollard St., Manchester. Printing, binding, &c., 10,820 Classification Books; binding, &c., 5,000 Books, Regulations for Magazines; 46,000 Musketry Regulations: Suttley & Silverlock, Ltd., Newcomen St., S.E. Printing, &c., 165,000 Labels: Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Verney Rd., S.E. Printing, &c., 150,000 Med. 9mo. Pads: Brown & Nolan, Ltd., Deanville St., Dublin. Binding, &c., 10,000 Memo Books: Fenner, Appleton & Co., Ltd., 77, St. John St., E.C. Printing, &c., 125,000 Maps: J. Weiner, Ltd., Vale Grove, Acton. Printing, &c., Manilla Tags: J. Dickinson & Son, Ltd., Apsley Mills, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Printing, &c., Manilla Tags: Sutcliffe & Hurley, Ltd., 7, Fann St., E.C. Printing, &c., 13,000 Army, Forms: Tee Whiten & Mead, Ltd., 268, Waterloo Rd., S.E. Binding, &c., 23,000 Musketry Regulations: Key & Whiting, Ltd., Haricourt Works, Canonbury Rd., N. Binding, &c., 23,000 Musketry Regulations; binding 18,000 Royal Army Medical Corps Training: Symons & Sons, Ltd., Hermes Hill, N. Binding, &c., 23,000 Musketry Regulations; binding 18,000 Royal Army Medical Corps Training; binding, &c., 14,750 copies "Entertainment Tax": Leighton, Son & Hodge, Ltd., 16, New St. Square, E.C.—Stores and Miscellaneous: Cards: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Paul St., Finsbury, E.C. Envelopes: A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Paul St., Finsbury, E.C. Envelopes: A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., 24/5, Upper Thames St., E.C.; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Apsley Mills, Hemel Hempstead, Herts: Tags: Tags, Ltd., 24, Addison St., Liverpool.

INDIA OFFICE.—STORE DEPARTMENT.

Bicycles: Birmingham Small Arms. Co., Birmingham.— Bismuth salicylas: T. Marson & Son, Ltd., 14, Elm St., W.C.I.—Cement: Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., 8