THE

LABOUR GAZETTE

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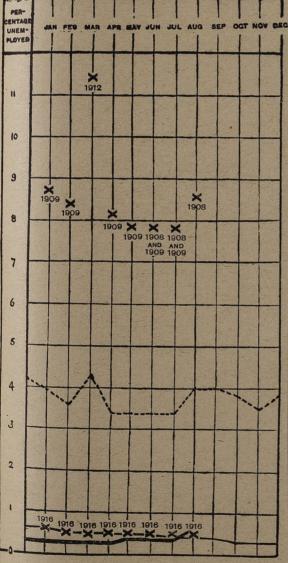
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EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

_____ Thick Curve = 1917. _____ Thin Curve = 1916. ______ Dotted Curve = Mean of 1907-16.

× 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 August nearly all the principal industries were fully employed, and in many cases much overtime was worked. In the woollen and worsted trades, however, reduced hours were again widely worked in accordance with the Wool (Restriction of Consumption) Order, 1917, and the effect of this restriction was also felt in several of the other textile trades.

Employment in coal mining was good in most districts. It continued very good at iron mines and open works, and at shale mines; at tin mines it was good, and at lead mines fairly good. Quarrying operations were hindered by weather conditions, but employment was good generally, except at slate quarries and in building sandstone quarries.

In the pig iron industry employment was good; in iron and steel works it continued very good. The engineering and shipbuilding trades continued to work at high pressure, with much overtime. There were further increases in the numbers of tinplate and steel sheet mills in operation, and employment in most of the other metal trades was good.

Employment in the cotton trade continued fairly good in the spinning branch, and moderate in weaving. The woollen trade showed little change, but there was some decline in worsted weaving, and reduced hours were again worked by operatives on private work in the woollen and worsted, hosiery and carpet trades. On Government contracts in the hosiery trade, and in the jute trade, employment continued good; it was also good in the textile bleaching, dyeing, and finishing trades. In the linen trade employment was good in Scotland, and fair generally in Ireland, where short time was still worked in the Belfast district. Employment continued fairly good in the silk and carpet trades; in the lace trade it was good in the plain net section, fair in the curtain section, and bad in the levers branch.

In the leather trades employment was good; in the boot and shoe trades it was very good. In ready-made tailoring employment remained good; the bespoke branch showed a seasonal decline. Employment in the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse and corset trades was fairly good; in the shirt and collar trades it continued fair. In the silk hat trade employment was good; with felt hatters it was moderate.

Men remaining in the brick and building trades were generally well employed, though outdoor work was affected by bad weather and private building work (except maintenance and repairs) remained slack; in the cement trade employment was good, and overtime was worked. With coachbuilders, cabinet makers and upholsterers employment continued good; with mill sawyers it was fairly good; with coopers and miscellaneous woodworkers it was good on the whole. Employment in the paper, printing and bookbinding trades continued good; in the glass and pottery trades it was also good generally. In the food preparation trades employment confinued good except in the chocolate and sugar confectionery branch, where some short time was worked.

Agricultural operations were hindered by wet weather, and in many districts crops were badly laid. The

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shortage of labour was largely met by the employment of soldiers, women and schoolboys.

Employment with dock labourers was moderate in London, and slack at Liverpool and East Coast ports; at other ports it was fairly good. With fishermen employment was fair, though interrupted in some cases by stormy weather. The supply of seamen and firemen for mercantile ships was equal to the demand.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

The second second	Membership at end of Aug., 1917,	at e	ployed nd of 1917	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
Trade.	exclusive of those ser- ving with H.M. Forces	Num- ber. Per- centage.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining† Iron and Steel Engineering Shipbuilding	73,552 117,472 21,407 293,508 78,698 43,314	662 12 117 410 264 73	0'9 0'0 0'5 0'1 0'3 0'2	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.2 \\ + 0.2 \\ - 0.1 \\ - 0.1 \\ + 0.1 \\ + 0.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c}\\ - 0.6\\ - 0.1\\ + 0.1\\ + 0.1\\ + 0.1 \end{array} $
Woollen and Worsted Other Printing, Bookbinding an Paper Furnishing	79,827 7,696 63,904 1d 47,274 14,297 30,194	2,737 7 107 351 143 90	3·4 0·1 0·2 0·7 1·0 0·3	+ 1.4 + 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1 - 0.1	$ + 2.6 \\ - 0.2 \\ - 0.7 \\ - 0.4 \\ - 0.1 $
Woodworking Clothing :	50,229 24,826 3,634 620 15,765 2,115	29 19 32 11 10	0·1 0·1 0·9 0·1 0·5	 - 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.2	 - 1·3 - 0·6
Total	968,332	5,074	0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS : MINING AND METAL TRADES.

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The states	Workpeople	August,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Trade.	in the Returns for Aug., 1917.	1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,,	536,662 18,119 4,927	Days worked per week by mines. 5.52 5.94 6.03	Days. + 0.32 + 0.07 + 0.36	Days. - 0°16 + 0°02 + 0°03	
Pig Iron	28,000	Furnaces in Blast. 288	- ^{No.} 5	+ 10	
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	18,000	Mills Working 300 Shifts Worked	+ 8	- 112	
Iron and Steel	117,846	(one week). 676,471	Per cent. $+ 2.5$	Per cent. + 8.3	

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS : TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

	Numb	er employ	ed.	Wages paid.		
Trade.	Week ended	Inc. (- Dec. (-		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	25th Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.‡
Textiles : Cotton Woollen Unen Jute Hosiery Cher Yextiles Bleaching, &c Total Textiles	134,336 18,688 30,210 37,097 13,223 17,690 8,147 13,389 24,388 297,168	Per cent. - 0.7 - 1.4 - 0.7 + 1.3 + 0.2 - 0.5 - 1.2 + 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.4	Per cent. - 8'0 - 4'8 - 3'0 + 2'2 + 1'1 - 4'9 - 8'8 - 3'5 - 4'0 - 5'1	£ 172,209 25,810 35,797 34,349 16,865 19,991 10,943 14,492 47,929 378,385	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + \ 0.0 \\ - \ 0.2 \\ - \ 0.9 \\ + \ 2.6 \\ - \ 1.1 \\ - \ 1.1 \\ - \ 0.2 \\ - \ 2.1 \\ \end{array}$	Per cent. + 3 ² + 8 ³ + 13 ² +27 ¹ +19 ⁰ + 6 ³ + 1 ⁴ +14 ³ +12 ⁵ + 8 ⁷
Boot and Shoe Shirt and Collar Ready-made Tailoring Printing & Bookbinding Pottery Glass Brick Cement Food Preparation	56,915 13,928 24,003 14,230 16,088 9,327 5,372 5,495 39,953	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.7 \\ - 1.5 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 0.2 \\ - 1.7 \\ + 0.3 \\ - 0.8 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} - 5.2 \\ - 8.6 \\ + 0.9 \\ - 9.0 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 1.3 \\ - 2.7 \\ -10.1 \\ - 8.1 \end{array}$	9,762 11,564	$\begin{array}{r} -1.4 \\ +0.3 \\ -0.2 \\ -2.8 \\ +1.9 \\ +1.0 \\ +1.5 \\ +2.5 \end{array}$	+7.5 +6.9 +25.3 +6.1 +17.5 +11.8 +12.2 +3.5 +16.0
Grand Total	482,479	- 0.5	- 5.1	639,710	- 0.2	+ 9.9

centage is based mainly on Returns relating to carpenters and plumbers, ining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is met by short-time working. on of earnings is affected by advances in rates of wages and war

NEMPLOYMENT	IN	"INSURED"	TRADE

(1) Workpeople insured under the National Insur-ance Act, 1911:

	- Indet a	5 3 C. M. M.	a transferra		
Trade.	Number Insured, exclusive of those	Unem at er August	id of	Inc. (Dec. (- centage ployed) in per.
	serving with H.M. Forces *		Per- centage.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building	$\begin{array}{r} 455,000\\112,000\\240,000\\1,270,000\\170,000\\9,000\\36,000\end{array}$	3,486 603 991 8,166 662 55 58	0.77 0.54 0.41 0.64 0.39 0.61 0.16	$\begin{array}{r} - 0.11 \\ - 0.03 \\ + 0.06 \\ + 0.03 \\ + 0.03 \\ - 0.12 \\ - 0.02 \end{array}$	- 0.09 + 0.16 + 0.12 + 0.20
Total Insured under Act of 1911	2,292,000	14,021	0.61	- 0.01	+ 0.10

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

the second s	and a state of the second			ETA BARDE
Trade.	Number Insured exclusive of those	Unemp at er August	Increase (+) or De- crease (-) in percent- age Unem-	
A Contraction	serving with H.M. Forces	Number	Per- centage.	ployed on a month ago.
Metal Trades :		-		
Iron and Steel Manufacture	156,000	472	0.30	+ 0.01
Tinplate Manufacture	17,000	18	0.11	- 0.07
Wire Manufacture	23,000	95	0.41	+ 0.03
Anchors, Chains, Nails, Bolts, Nuts,	25,000	144	0.28	- 0.13
Rivets, Screws Brass	25,000	68	0.27	- 0.04
Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc and other	33,000	134	0.41	- 0.03
Metals Hardware and Hollow-ware	98,000	693	0.71	- 0.04
Tools (excluding Machine Tools), Files,	22,000	57	0.26	- 0.06
Saws, Implements, Cutlery	A State of the state	155.27	0.10	
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery	12,000	14	0.12	- 0.06
Needles, Pins, Typefounding, Dies, &c.	9,000	24	0.27	+ 0.06
Electrical, Scientific, Mathematical, Optical, Surgical Instruments, Appli- ances and Apparatus	53,000	325	0.61	- 0.03
Miscellaneous Metal	8,000	60	0.75	- 0.42
Total-Metals	481,000	2,104	0.44	- 0.03
Ammunition and Explosives	307,000	4.032	1.31	+ 0.01
(I) service la	108,000	822	0.76	
T att and Tasther Goods	00.000	380	0.43	
Brick, Tile, and Artificial Building		103	0.36	
Materials Sawmilling, Machined Woodwork and	75,000	965	1.29	+ 0.02
Wooden Casest	51 000	435	0.85	- 0.04
Rubber and Manufactures thereof Other Insured Workpeople	000 000			
Total Insured under Act of 1916	1,340,000	10,985	0.85	

Changes in Rates of Wages .- The changes (including war bonuses) reported to the Department as taking effect in August affected nearly 1,400,000 workpeople, and resulted in a net increase of nearly £180,000 per week. With few and comparatively unimportant exceptions, the changes were all increases.

The large number of workpeople shown is mainly accounted for by changes in the engineering, ship building, and other metal trades, in which nearly 1,200,000 workpeople received advances.

Trade Disputes .- The number of disputes beginning in August was 49, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 63,735, as compared with 45,425 in the previous month and 21,096 in August, 1916. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 332,700 days, as compared with 260,600 days in July, 1917, and 78,900 days in August, 1916.

Employment Exchanges.—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Employment Exchanges for the four weeks ended 10th August, 1917, was 32,626, as compared with 36,904 in the previous five weeks and with 39,113 in the four weeks ended 11th August, 1916. The average weekly number of vacancies filled for the same periods was 24,915, 28,822 and 30,846 respectively.

* Subject to revision. † Excluding workmen insured under the National Insurance Act, 1911.

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EMPIRE SETTLEMENT AFTER THE WAR.

EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ATTER THE WAR. THE Report of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to consider the measures to be taken for settling ex-service men within the Empire after the war has recently been issued.* The terms of reference were "To consider and report on the measures to be taken for settling within the Empire ex-soldiers who may desire to emigrate after the War. To collect and prepare for distribution to intending emigrants of this class information which shall show clearly the nature of any facilities afforded by the Governments of the Dominions and States. To advise as to the best methods of making this information accessible to the troops. To make recommendations as to the steps as to the best methods of making this information accessible to the troops. To make recommendations as to the steps which should be taken by His Majesty's Government in concert with the Governments of the States and Dominions for the constitution of a Central Authority to supervise and assist such emigration."

assist such emigration. -With regard to the term "ex-soldiers," the Committee were informed that this meant ex-service men from both the Navy and Army, and included their wives and children. The Committee also felt that they were at liberty to consider the case of the widows and orphans of ex-service men, and of women who had carried out war service, such as nurses and munition workers.

and munition workers. Evidence was taken from representatives of the Oversea Dominions as regards facilities offered to ex-service men for settlement on the land and other openings, and from wit-nesses representing various bodies dealing with emigration, or with settlement within the United Kingdom. The Com-mittee point out that they do not consider that it is correct to regard opportunities to ex-service men to settle at home and in the Oversea Dominions as in any way antago-nistic. They are really parts of the one great policy for settlement within the Empire, not two different and opposing schemes.

schemes. With regard to openings for ex-service men apart from land-settlement, the Committee state that the number and character of such openings will depend on circumstances and feelings which may vary from time to time, and in different parts of the Empire. In some places there is a strong political feeling against immigration of general labour; in others the opposition is limited to the immigration of artisans, or of some particular class. It is certain that there would be strong opposition to an influx of immigrants on such a scale as to disorganise local conditions of labour, and it is immerative that this point should be made confectly t is imperative that this point should be made perfectly

The Committee discuss the methods to be pursued for isseminating the information obtained; and with regard to he time at which such information should be made accessible to the troops, the Committee are of opinion that the proper period for distributing such information will be that between the date of cessation of hostilities and the time when men are granted furlough previous to being discharged.

are granted furlough previous to being discharged. Passing to the machinery which will be needed to ensure that the men are adequately advised, the Committee under-stand that, according to present ideas, each man will re-ceive, before demobilisation, a form on which, *inter alia*, he will state his wishes as to future employment, and that local demobilisation committees will be appointed in connection with the Employment Exchanges to advise the men on the various kinds of employment available arious kinds of employment available.

On the assumption that these ideas will still hold good at the end of the War, the Committee make the following suggestions intended to secure that the men shall have adequate means of ascertaining the opportunities for settlenent overseas :---

(1) The form which each man receives should be drawn up in such a way as to enable those men who so desire to indicate their preference for employment in the Overseas Dominions of the Empire. The names of those who express this preference, together with all other relevant particulars concerning them, should be sent for record to the Central Emigration Authority.

Emigration Authority. (2) For the special duty of conveying advice to men as to the various opportunities overseas they should be in direct correspondence with the Central Emigration Authority, which would issue the necessary literature and full instruc-tions. Representatives from the Central Authority should also visit, and attend meetings of, the local Demobilisation Committees in as many important centres as possible. The Committee think it would also be of advantage if, wherever possible, men well acquainted with oversea affairs could be nominated by the Central Authority as permanent members of the local Committees. of the local Committees.

of the local Committees. With regard to the question of the financial assistance to be rendered by the Home Government to ex-service men, the Committee make various suggestions for facilitating the passage to the Dominions of ex-service men who wish to emigrate. Suggestions are also made on the question of the expenditure of sums of money by the Home Government by way of advances of capital or otherwise for the settlement of ex-service men overseas. A memorandum by Mr. P. Lyttelton Gell, of the British South Africa Company, attached in an appendix to the Committee's report, sketches out a plan for financing Empire Land Settlement on a large scale.

* Cd. 8672. Price 9d.

The Committee point out that the Dominions Royal Com-mission in its Report [Cd. 8462] recommended that there should be a Central Authority set up, which would be a Department, or Sub-Department, of the Home Government, and that a Consultative Board should be appointed, on which the Oversea Dominions and others should be represented, to advise the new Authority and secure the necessary co-operathe Oversea Dominions and others should be represented, to advise the new Authority and secure the necessary co-opera-tion between the Home and Oversea Governments with regard to matters of migration. The Committee go further than the Royal Commission, for they consider that representatives of the Oversea Dominions and others should be connected with the new Authority, not in an advisory, but in an executive connective executive capacity.

executive capacity. The Committee suggest that the actual executive duties should be entrusted to a Board, for whose work a Minister of the United Kingdom must be responsible. Such Board should be formed of a Chairman, who should be able to devote his whole time to the subject, appointed by the Minister of the Crown responsible for the work of the Board, and of the following representatives—one each to be nomin-ated by the Colonial Office, the War Office, the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, and the Ministry of Labour; four representatives nominated respectively by the Governments of the Dominion of Canada, the Common-wealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; one of the Agents-General for the Australian States, one of the Agents-General for the Cana-dian Provinces, and five unofficial members, of whom two should be women.

prompt creation of the new Authority. The Committee state that there was a general consensus of opinion among the witnesses that for the settlement of ex-service men in the Oversea Dominions a preference should be given to married men. The Committee emphasise the need for facilitating the emigration of women relatives of ex-service men, and of their widows and orphans, as also of other women who may be displaced at the end of the War. They dwell at some length on this subject, as they consider female emigration to be the essential foundation of all effec-tive Empire settlement. tive Empire settlement.

Besides the appendix as to the financing of Empire Land Settlement above referred to, others are attached, one giving a list of witnesses examined, and another containing answers by representatives of the Oversea Dominions to questions framed to elicit information as to the facilities in various parts of the Dominions for settlement by ex-service men.

as given below :-(1.) Where any workman is at any time during the period for which this Act continues in force entitled during total incapacity to a weekly payment by way of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, he shall, whether the incapacity arose before or after the commence-ment of this Act, be entitled to receive from the person liable to pay the compensation, by way of addition to each such weekly payment payable in respect of any week within the said period, a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of that payment.

(2.) Where an employer is liable to pay benefits under a scheme certified by the Registrar of Friendly Societies, under section three of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, the Registrar may direct that workmen, who are at any time during the period for which this Act continues in force entitled to benefits under the scheme as on account of total incapacity, shall receive such additional benefit as is specified by the Registrar in the direction as being in his opinion of equivalent value to the additional sum payable under the foregoing provisions of this Act. under the foregoing provisions of this Act.

The Committee discuss at some length the constitution of a Central Authority to supervise and assist the emigration' of ex-service men, and put forward the following propositions with regard to such a body :---

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(1) It is undesirable to set up an Authority to deal with the emigration and settlement of ex-service men which would be independent of any existing or prospective Authority concerned with emigration generally.

(2) The Oversea Governments should be closely connected with any new Authority.

(3) Such Authority should be in working order before the War is over.

(4) It should be so constituted as to be capable of carrying out any policy as regards emigration which may be decided upon by the Home Government in consultation with the Oversea Governments.

The Committee lay stress upon the necessity for the prompt creation of the new Authority.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (WAR ADDITION) ACT, 1917.

This Act, which came into operation on 1st September, pro-vides for an addition, during the present war and a period of six months thereafter, to the amount of the compensation payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, in cases of total incapacity. The two principal provisions are

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

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PROVISIONS IN CORN PRODUCTION ACT FOR THEIR REGULATION.

Agricultural Wages Board.-The Corn Production Act, 1917 Agricultural Wages Board.—The Corn Production Act, 1917, passed on 21st August, provides for the establishment by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, after con-sultation with the Minister of Labour, of an Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales. The main object for which the Wages Board is established is the fixing of minimum rates of wages for "workmen" employed in agriculture, that is to say, rates of wages which, in the opinion of the Wages Board, are the lowest which ought to be paid to "workmen" in the district for which the rates are fixed. The term "work-men" includes boys, women and girls, and employment in agriculture includes work not only on farms, but also on osier land, woodland, orchards, market gardens, and nursery grounds.

The minimum rates when fixed will be legally payable as explained below.

explained below. Constitution of the Wages Board.—The Wages Board will consist of three classes of persons: (a) "appointed members," that is to say, persons directly appointed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries who are not necessarily engaged in agriculture but are expected to form an impartial judgment as between employers' and workers' interests; (b) members representing employers; and (c) members representing workers. workers.

The members representing employers and the member

The members representing employers and the members representing workers must be equal in number. The appointed members must not be greater in number than one-quarter of the total number of members of the Wages Board. Minimum Rates of Wages.—It will be the duty of the Wages Board to fix minimum rates of wages for time-work for all classes of workers, and they may, if they think it necessary or expedient, also fix minimum rates of wages for piece-work. These rates, whether for time-work or for piece-work, may be find the work of the work or for piece-work, may be fixed so as to apply universally to workers employed in agri-culture, or they may be different for different districts, or for different classes of workers, or for different kinds and con-ditions of employment. In the case of able-bodied men, the minimum rates fixed for time-work must be such as will secure wages which, in the opinion of the Wages Board, are equivawages which, in the opinion of the Wages Board, are equiva-lent to payment for an ordinary day's work at a rate of at least 25s. a week. This provision does not apply in the case of boys, women and girls. In computing the wages, the value of such customary allowances as are not prohibited by law-may be included in so far as the Wages Board may authorise and on a basis of value to be fixed by the Wages Board. Deductions from cash wages in respect of an allowance of intoxicating drink are illegal under the Truck Acts.

Procedure in Fixing Minimum Rates.-Before fixing any minimum rates of wage the Wages Board must give notice of the rate which they propose to fix, and must consider any objections which may be lodged with them within one month; and when a rate has been fixed, notice of such rate must be given by the Wages Board for the information of the employers and workers affected

Enforcement of Minimum Bates of Wages.—When a mini-mum rate of wages has been fixed, any agreement for the payment or acceptance of wages at less than the minimum rate is void, and payment of wages at less than the minimum rate is void, and payment of wages at less than the minimum rate renders the employer liable to a fine of not more than £20, and to a fine not exceeding £1 for each day on which the offence is continued after conviction therefor, unless he proves have ascertained that the wages paid were at a rate less than the minimum rate.

In cases, however, where the Wages Board are satisfied that a worker on time-work is affected by any mental or other infirmity or physical injury which renders him incapable of earning the minimum time-rate applicable, they may grant the worker a *Permit of Exemption*; and so long as any con-ditions prescribed by the Wages Board on the grant of the permit are complied with, the employer is not liable to penalty for paying the worker wages at less than the minimum rate. Any worker may complain, or may authorise another person to complain, to the Wages Board that he is being paid wages at less than the minimum rate fixed by the Wages Board, and the Wages Board may, if they think fit, take proceedings on behalf of the worker, either for the recovery of the arrears of wages due to the worker or by way of prosecution of the employer. In cases, however, where the Wages Board are satisfied

Where a worker is employed on piece-work, and a minimum time-rate, but no minimum piece-rate, has been fixed by the Wages Board for the work on which he is employed, the Wages Board for the work on which he is employed, the worker may complain, or may authorise another person on his behalf to complain, to the Wages Board that the piece-rate paid to him is so low that the earnings of an ordinary work-man paid at such rate would be less than he would have earned for the same work at the minimum time-rate applicable to the case: and the Wages Board in that case may direct the employer to pay the difference. The worker may recover from the employer summarily as a civil debt any sum which the comployer to pay the difference. The worker may recover from the employer summarily as a civil debt any sum which the Wages Board so direct to be paid. Officers may be appointed for the purpose of investigating complaints and otherwise securing the proper observance of the provisions of the Act relating to minimum rates of wages. District Wages Committees The W

District Wages Committees.-The Wages Board may, and if required by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries must,

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establish District Wages Committees to act for such areas as the Wages Board may determine. It is the duty of District Wages Committees to recommend to the Wages Board minimum rates of wages applicable to their districts. Minimum rates of wages can only be fixed, varied or cancelled by the Wages Board itself, but no mini-mum rate fixed to apply to an area for which a District Wages Committee has been established, and no variation or cancella-tion of such rate can have effect in that area unless the District Wages Committee has either recommended the rate or its variation or cancellation, or has had an opportunity of reporting thereon to the Wages Board. reporting thereon to the Wages Board.

Provisions of the Act now in Force.—Some time must neces. sarily elapse before the Wages Board and District Committees sarily elapse before the wages board and phartice committees are set up and the above provisions come into operation. In the meantime an able-bodied man employed on time-work (but no other class of worker to whom Part II. of the Act applies who since the commencement of the Act, viz., the 21st August who since the commencement of the Act, viz., the 21st August, 1917, has received payment of wages (including allowances) at a rate which, in the opinion of the Court, is less than the equivalent for an ordinary day's work of 25s. a week, will be entitled to recover the difference from his employer as a civil debt, at any time not exceeding three months after a minimum rate applicable to his work is fixed by the Wages Board. The value of allowances in such cases will, in case of dispute, be determined by the Court.

determined by the Court. It is advisable, therefore, that employers should at once arrange to pay all able-bodied men employed in agriculture, on time-work, wages for an ordinary day's work equivalent to at least 25s. per week, and should provisionally agree with such workers as to the customary or reasonable value of any allowances which are reckoned as part payment of wages. It is illegal under the Truck Acts to reckon beer or cider or other intoxicants as allowances in part payment of wages.

Note .- The information set out above gives a general idea of the provisions of the Corn Production Act relating to the fixing and payment of minimum rates of wages, but it must not be regarded as an authoritative interpretation of the measure, regarded as an authoritative interpretation of the measure, which should be consulted in any case of dispute or uncer-tainty. A memorandum giving fuller details of the provisions of the Act relating to minimum rates of wages in England and Wales may be obtained post free on application to The Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 3, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1. Copies of the Act (price 3d., or by post 4d.) may be purchased either directly or through any bookseller from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1917.

THE Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, have been amended and extended by a new Act, dated 21st August, 1917. The Act empowers the Minister of Munitions to give such directions as he may consider necessary for the purpose of the main-tenance or increase of output, with respect to the remuneration of workpeople on time rates, employed on munitions work or work in connection therewith, or work in any controlled establishment.- The Minister is also given power to repeal the provisions of section seven* of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, on being satisfied that they can be repealed con-sistently with the national interests. In the event of their repeal alternative provisions are to have effect, prohibiting the employment of the workmen concerned on work other than employment of the workmen concerned on work other than certain munitions work, except with the consent of the Minister; and, subject to certain exceptions, a contract of service between an employer and a workman employed on or in connection with munitions work is not to be determinable by either party except by a week's notice or on payment of a sum equal to an average week's wages under the contract.

a sum equal to an average week's wages under the contract. Under another section of the new Act, where an award has been made either under Part I. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, or in pursuance of an agreement between representatives of employers and workpeople, as to wages, hours, or other conditions of employment of persons engaged on munitions work, and the Minister of Munitions is satisfied that the award is binding upon employers employing the majority of the workpeople so engaged in any trade or branch of a trade, either generally or in a particular district, he may, by Order, direct that the award shall be binding on all or any employers and persons so engaged, either without modification or subject to such modifications as he may consider necessary. The Minister of Labour is empowered to make regulations

The Minister of Labour is empowered to make regulations as to the reporting of differences under section one of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, and with a view to preventing undue delay in negotiations for settling such differences, may prescribe the time within which any such difference is to be reported. Differences may also be reported henceforth by or on held of any Government Department. The tribunals to prescribe the time within which any such difference is by reported. Differences may also be reported henceforth by or on behalf of any Government Department. The tribunals to which differences are referred under Schedule I. of the Act of 1915 are to make their awards without delay, and where practicable within fourteen days of the date of reference. Piece prices, time allowances, bonuses on output, or the rates or prices payable under any other system of payment by results, once fixed in a controlled establishment, may not be

* The section referred to prohibits the employment of a workman who, during the previous six weeks, has been employed on or in connection with munitions work in any establishment of a class to which the section has been applied unless he holds a leaving certificate.

September, 1917.

altered except in accordance with procedure adopted by agree-ment between the owner of the establishment and the work-men or their representatives and in force at the passing of the Act, or, under certain conditions, by direction of the Minister.

No workman employed on or in connection with munitions work may be discharged on the ground that he has joined or is a member of a Trade Union, or that he has taken part in is a member of a any trade dispute

ORDERS RESTRICTING CONSUMPTION OF COTTON AND WOOL.

THE following particulars with regard to the control of the consumption of cotton and wool reveal an important difference in method. It will be observed that in the case of cotton, consumption is restricted by a fairly definite restriction in the use of machinery without any attempt to limit the hours of labour, while in the case of wool a limitation of the hours of labour is adopted. The effect of these different methods in the metched with interest of labour is adopted. will be watched with interest.

COTTON

The growing shortage in the supplies of raw cotton in the country which revealed itself in a very sharp rise in price towards the end of June, compelled the Government to take

action. Conferences were held at the Board of Trade with repre-sentatives of the various sections of the cotton trade, and as the result of these deliberations, two steps were taken. The cotton market was regulated, speculative dealings in cotton futures being stopped and the prices of futures being brought under control. Also the Board of Trade made an Order on under control. Also the Board of Frate mate under bro-June 28th under the Defence of the Realm Regulations prohibiting the purchase of cotton except under licence. The Cotton Control Board was appointed to administer this Order, known as "The Raw Cotton Order, 1917." The Board immediately formulated their policy for ad-ministering "The Raw Cotton Order, 1917." By the issue

The Board immediately formulated their policy for ad-ministering "The Raw Cotton Order, 1917." By the issue of general licences, they gave entire freedom for the purchase of cotton abroad, on c.i.f. terms, or f.o.b., but they decided to grant licences for the purchase of cotton in this country for only one week's consumption at a time, and only to spinners who have less than two weeks' supply in stock. They thus strove to conserve the stock at Liverpool for requirements of immediate urgency, whilst refraining from anything which might impede fresh importation. They have made no attempt to use their powers under this Order for the purpose of "rationing" cotton—i.e. of restricting con-sumption below its normal amount. After the experience of a few weeks they decided that such a restriction of consump-tion was necessary, but they have sought to secure it along tion was necessary, but they have sought to secure it along

ther lines. Immediately on its formation the Control Board took steps Immediately on its formation the Control Board took steps to obtain a complete census of cotton stocks under "The Raw Cotton Order, 1917, No. 2." The results of this census showed that while there was a shortage of American cotton, such as to make a restriction of consumption necessary, there was no immediate shortage of Egyptian or other kinds of cotton. Accordingly, on August 3rd a general licence was issued for the purchase of all other kinds of cotton except American, rough Peruvian and moderate rough Peruvian. The control of these Peruvian qualities was later transferred to the Director of Wool Textile Productions at Bradford, and licences are now issued by the Cotton Control Board for the purchase of American cotton only. The conditions on which they are granted have not been altered—i.e. spinners are not allowed to purchase cotton in this country amounting to more than one week's consumption at a time, and then only if they have less than two weeks' supply in stock.

at a time, and then only if they have less than two weeks' supply in stock. The Board's policy for restricting consumption was adopted after further consultation with the Board of Trade, who, on the 9th August, made an Order called "The Cotton (Restriction of Output) Order, 1917," giving the Control Board powers to limit the "number or percentage of spindles or looms that may be worked in any cotton mill or weaving shed." The instructions of the Control Board issued shortly afterwards, pursuant to this Order, limited the amount of machinery that could be worked to 60 per cent. of the machinery at the mill, except under licence. Licences are, however, granted to work excess machinery on payment of however, granted to work excess machinery on payment of levies, which are to be used for the relief of operatives temporarily discharged as the result of the restriction. The levies are 14d, per mule spindle and 14d, per ring spindle, 2s. 6d, per loom under 72 in. reed space and 5s. Per loom over 72 in. reed space, on all machinery worked in excess of 60 per cent

To manufacturers and to spinners of Egyptian cotton, licences are granted on payment of these levies to work up to 100 per cent., but in the case of spinners of American cotton the limit is 70 per cent., except where a substantial proportion of the output is for the British or an Allied Government.

As originally announced, the scheme was to come into eration on September 3rd, but later it was decided, on count of the difficulties caused by the holidays in certain stricts, to postpone its commencement until September 10th. is to remain in operation for 13 weeks. It applies only

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to spinners and manufacturers, firms engaged solely on doubling, winding, &c., being exempt. Arrangements have been made with the War Department by which firms at Bradford engaged on mixed cotton and woollen goods will come entirely under one or other of the two Controls. WOOL.

WOOL. The Wool (Restriction of Consumption) No. 2 Order, 1917, issued by the Army Council, cancels and replaces the Wool (Restriction of Consumption) Order and the Amending Orders', dated 5th and 6th June and 16th July, 1917. The new Order, which came into operation on 1st September, contains the following provisions :--No person shall, after the 1st day of September, 1917, put into manufacture in any Textile Factory any Wool grown or to be grown on sheep in the United Kingdom or any Crossbred or Merino Wool imported or to be imported into the United Kingdom or any tops produced or to be produced therefrom otherwise than :--

(a) For the purpose of performing work of national importance Class "A" as defined in the Order of the Army Council dated the 14th day of April, 1917, or
(b) For the purpose of performing work certified to be work of national importance Class "B" by any District Priority Committee authorised as hereinafter provided in that behalf by the Director of Raw Materials, or

(c) Under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials.

For the purposes of this Order, the Director of Raw Materials may authorise any District Priority Committee to require any particulars as to the business of any person engaged in the sale or manufacture of Woollen or Worsted goods, and to issue certificates and permits on his behalf. In any textile factory in Great Britain, the business carried on in which consists wholly or partly in the drawing, spin-ning, reeling, or winding of worsted yarn of which wool or any derivative thereof or making a schwarz or a card

hing, refining, or winding of worsted yarn of which wool or any derivative thereof or mohair, alpaca, cashmere, or camel-hair is a constituent part, the weekly hours of work on drawing, spinning, reeling, or winding shall, after the 1st day of September, 1917, except under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials, be not more than 50 hours 50 hours.

50 hours. In any textile factory in Great Britain, the business car-ried on in which consists wholly or partly in the carding or spinning on the woollen principle of any yarn other than that referred to in the preceding clause whereof wool or any derivative thereof or mohair, alpaca, cashmere, or camel-hair is a constituent part, the weekly hours of work on carding and spinning shall, after the 1st day of September, 1917, except under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials, be reduced to a figure 7¹/₄ per cent. less than the average weekly hours of work on carding or spinning in such factory during the month of March, 1917.

1917. For the purposes of this Order, the expression "Spinning on the Woollen principle" shall mean spinning in such manner as may be determined by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials to be spinning on the Woollen principle. In any textile factory in Great Britain, the business carried on in which consists partly in the carding, drawing, or spin-ning and partly in the weaving of any woollen or worsted yarn of which wool or any derivative thereof or mohair, alpaca, cashmere, or camel-hair is a constituent part, the weekly hours of work on weaving shall, after the 1st day of September, 1917, except under permit issued by or on behalf weekly hours of work on weaving shall, after the 1st day of September, 1917, except under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials, be not more than 50 hours. In any textile factory in the West Riding of Yorkshire (except in the borough of Todmorden, the Urban Districts of Skipton, Earby, Barnoldswick and Hebden Bridge, and the Rural Districts of Settle, Bowland, Todmorden and Skipton, excluding the parish of Cowling), the county of Cumberland, and Scotland (except the counties of Ayrshire and Fifeshire), the weekly hours of work on weaving shall, after the 1st day of September, 1917, except under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials, be not more than 50 hours, provided that the provisions of this Order may be applied by the Director of Raw Materials to any other textile factory in Great Britain. In any textile factory in Great Britain, the business carried on in which consists wholly or partly in the weaving of

any other textile factory in Great Britain. In any textile factory in Great Britain, the business carried on in which consists wholly or partly in the weaving of carpets, the weekly hours of work on weaving carpet shall, after the 1st day of September, 1917, except under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials, be not more than 50 hours. In any textile factory in Great Britain, the business carried on in which consists wholly or partly in the production or manufacture of hosiery, no person shall, except under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials, put into manufacture for other than direct Government orders in any week after the 1st day of September, 1917, a quantity of yarn whereof wool or any derivative thereof or mohair, alpaca, eashmere, or camel-hair forms a constituent part, exceeding a quantity 15 per cent. less than the average con-sumed weekly in such factory for other than direct Govern-ment orders during the months of January, February and March, 1917, such quantity to be estimated in pounds weight. The any textile factory, the business carried on in which consists wholly or partly in the combing of merino wool, the weekly hours of work on combing such merino wool shall not, except under permit issued by or on behalf of the

Director of Raw Materials, include after the 1st day of September, 1917, any hours of work on any Monday or Monday night provided that nothing herein contained shall refer to re-combing. In any textile factory, the business carried on in which did not consist wholly or partly at 30th August, 1917, in the combing of merino wool, no merino wool shall be combed. In any textile factory, the business carried on in which consists wholly or partly in the combing of merino wool, the combis engaged at 30th August, 1917, on the manipu-lation of merino wool shall not be employed for the manipu-lation of any wool other than merino.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.*

SINCE the Revolution the discussion of labour questions has acquired a position of prominence in the Russian press such as it never occupied in the past. The opportunity, therefore, presents itself of following more closely and continuously than before the trend of the labour movement in that country. and the efforts of the Government to devise measures for guiding that movement into those channels in which it may prove helpful in promoting the efficiency of Russian industry both during and after the war.

Production in the chief centres of industry appears to have become more and more disorganised during recent months, partly through labour difficulties, but also largely owing to shortage of raw materials and fuel caused by defective work-

shortage of raw materials and fuel caused by defective work-ing of the railways. With regard to establishments controlled by the Govern-ment, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry recently re-ported to the Provisional Government concerning disorders and acts of violence in the period from 18th March to 13th June. The report states that managers and overseers have, in many cases, been dismissed (frequently with violence) by the workmen or by revolutionary committees, and that more than 100 establishments have, in this way, been deprived of their most experienced officers.

their most experienced officers. In some cases local revolutionary organisations have placed embargoes on goods, regulated their distribution, and re-stricted profits. Prices have been fixed, sometimes at a stricted profits. Pri figure below first cost.

At the end of June, unemployment was reported to be in-At the end of June, unemployment was reported to be in-creasing in all parts of Russia, mention being made of places so far apart as Kieff, Saratoff, Nijni Novgorod, Novo Niko-laievsk and Barnaul (W. Siberia). The report from Kieff mentioned amongst the causes of unemployment: lack of fuel and raw materials, paucity of orders, and difficulty of satis-fying demands for exorbitant advances in wages. In some cases the unemployment was said to be due to the belief that a speedy peace was possible, in consequence of which "war work" was cut down and other work taken up. In the Moscow district, owing to the lack of coal deliveries, the factories are being closed down for three months in order to have their plant adapted for the use of peat fuel. During that period the operatives are to be paid two-thirds of their usual rates of wages.

usual rates of wages.

From the Donetz coalmining area there are complaints of a critical reduction in the output of coal owing to constant disputes between the workpeople and the mineowners. It is stated that by reason of the lack of materials, machines and

stated that by reason of the lack of materials, machines and labour, the majority of the employers have ceased almost wholly to do repairs and are not replacing worn-out machines. The Provisional Government has under consideration a Bill for the formation of a Central Committee for the Distribution of Labour under the presidency of the Minister of Labour. The functions of this Committee will include the study of the problem of the systematic utilisation and distribution of labour for the needs of Government and public utility under-takings the formulation of a plan for the distribution of labour for the needs of Government and public utility under-takings, the formulation of a plan for the distribution of workpeople among various industries and districts, and the preparation of lists of workmen who can be spared from the army and of those not liable to military service. Local com-mittees will be appointed by the central body. In the mean-time, the Employment Department of the Ministry of Labour has circularised the Municipal and Zemstvo Councils, asking what public works they could undertake, either now or later, what State subsidies they would need for the execution of such works, and how many workpeople would be required. The Minister has also requested these Authorities to establish labour exchanges. labour exchanges.

Induced an interest of the present year, the number of worn-out goods wagons, which in January last was 25,810, had, by May, 1917, increased to 42,570. The increase in the numbers of worn-out engines in May last being 20,884. The number of worn-out engines in May last being 20,884. The number of worn-out engines in May last being 20,884. The number of worn-out engines in May last being 20,884. The number of worn-out engines in May last being 20,884. The number of worn-out engines in May last being 20,884. The number of worn-out engines in May last being 20,884. The number of worn-out engines in May last being 20,884. The number of worn-out engines in May last being 20,884. The number of worn-out goods wagons, which in January last was 25,810, had, by May, 1917, increased to 42,570. The increase in the numbers of worn-out engines and wagons is stated to be wholly due to a decrease in the efficiency of labour—a decrease which, all reports declare, amounts to 50 per cent.

• Notes based on information extracted from various recent issues of the Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta (Journal of Commerce and Industry) and Izvyestya Tsentralnavo Voyenno-Promyshlennavo Komiteta (Journal of the Central War Industry Committee).

THE COURSE OF INDUSTRIAL WAGES IN GERMANY DURING THE WAR.

GERMANY DURING THE WAR. In order to arrive at some general conclusion as to the rise in the level of wages of adult workers during the war period in various trade groups, the Imperial Statistical Office re-cently sent out forms of inquiry to all the firms from which it receives monthly reports on the state of employment. The particulars asked for included data concerning the total number of days worked by men and women employed, and the aggregate wages paid, in the last two full weeks of March and September of 1914, 1915 and 1916. The number of re-turns secured and capable of being utilised was 369, which have been classified under 13 groups of industries. A pre-liminary summary of the chief results appears in the Deutscher Reichsanzeiger of 27th August, from which the fol-lowing particulars have been extracted :---In September, 1914, nearly all trades experienced a fall in wages as compared with March of that year, but from September onward a constant increase was recorded. In the case of men the average earnings for a day's work in all the trades combined fell by about 1 per cent. between March and September, 1914, but by September, 1916, it had risen 46 per cent. above the level of March, 1914. The period of greatest increase (14'8 per cent.) was during the first winter of the war. From March, 1915, to Sentember in:

risen 46 per cent. above the level of March, 1914. The period of greatest increase (14'8 per cent.) was during the first winter of the war. From March, 1915, to September, 1915, there was a rise of 11'4 per cent., in the next six months a rise of 6'7 per cent., and from March, 1916, to September, 1916, a rise of 7'8 per cent. In the case of women workers there was a drop of 15'3 per cent. in daily earnings between March and September, 1914, but by September, 1916, women's earnings had risen to a figure 54'1 per cent. above that of March, 1914. The greatest in-crease in women's wages did not occur during the first winter of the war (as was the case with men's), but between Septem-ber, 1915, and March, 1916, the rise in this period being 18'3 per cent. per cent.

Data in regard to various important groups of industries separately are summarised below :---

and the second sec	and a second	Ave	rage Earn	ings per	Day.		
Trade Group	1.2	Men.					
1	March, 1914.		Sept., Increase per cent.*		Sept., 1916.	Increase per cent.*	
Metal Engineering Paper Woodworking Chemical Stoneworking and Pottery Food, Drink and Tobacco Leather and Rubber	s. d. 5 5 5 5 3 4 5 3 10 4 5 5 7 4 11	s. d. 7 11 7 11 7 5 5 6 6 9 5 4 6 1 6 2	44.5 48.0 64.6 40.6 32.9 34.2 21.3 8.2 24.6	s. d. 2 0 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 1 1 2 4 8 2 1 2 9	s, d. 4 0 3 10 4 9 2 11 2 7 3 6 2 2 2 10 3 2	99'5 70'2 74'5 28'4 - 30'2 50'4 31'1 37'6 13'6	

Owing to the limited number of industrial concerns covered by the inquiry, as well as to disturbing influences resulting from war conditions, the German Department of Labour Statistics are of opinion that any conclusions drawn from the foregoing figures as to the movement of the level of wages in German industry during the war must necessarily be

subject to certain reservations. It may be added that no reference is made in the source to the question as to how far increased earnings may be due to the working of overtime.

MINERS' WAGES IN GERMANY.

WHILE in Upper Silesia the demands of the miners for increased pay may be considered to have been satisfied," says Soziale Praxis, of 16th August, "in Lower Silesia, Saxony and Upper Bavaria, fresh demands have recently been put Soziale Praxis, of 16th August, "in Lower Silesia, Saxony and Upper Bavaria, fresh demands have recently been put forward. In Lower Silesia hewers were granted a wage of 6s. 11d., and the workmen did not press for more as the administration proved that the mines did not pay. In the Oelsnitz-Lugau district the rate per shift was increased by more than 6d., and a new war bonus of 7d. was also granted. At Upper Bavarian mines (Penzberg, Hausham Marien-stein and Peissenberg) a hewer's rate of 6s. 4d. was demanded, the rates of other workpeople to be increased in proportion. Besides war bonuses, a supplement of 30 per cent. on over-time and an increase of 50 per cent. on the Sunday shift-rate were also demanded. The employers refuse to grant the last-named, as they consider this would encourage the practice of not working on Monday. The miners, however, still persist in all their demands. A large meeting of miners at Essen held recently showed that, besides obtaining better conditions for their members, the trade unions have to bring about the recognition of the principle of negotiation. Herr Hue, Member of Parliament, and a local official of the Christian Trade Unions, acting in concert, called upon the employers to abate their claim to be ' masters in their own houses.' They also directed attention to the increased number of shifts worked, and to the necessity of providing sufficient stores of food, especially of potatees. At the same time the meeting declared their intention of in-creasing the existing output as much as possible.''

• The percentages are computed from the amounts given in the original (in marks and pfennige) and do not in every case agree exactly with those derived from a comparison of the sums representing the conversions into English currency.

GROWING SHORTAGE OF CLOTHING IN

GERMANY.*

September, 1917.

THE fact that Germany has been cut off during the war from some of the principal markets to which she exported textile manufactures has helped materially to relieve the serious crisis in her textile trade caused by the stoppage of her im-ports of textile raw materials from abroad.

The German Government has nevertheless found it necessary The German Government has nevertheless found it necessary to adopt various measures for economising stocks of both the raw materials and the manufactured products of the textile in-dustry in order to ensure a sufficient supply for naval and military needs, and by these measures the textile and clothing industries have by degrees been brought under practically Government control.

industries have by the control. The war had been in progress for a little more than a year before the shortage began to make itself felt amongst the eivilian population. In October, 1915, the Union of Berlin Housewives' Societies organised an exhibition of textile sub-stitutes employed in German households. By Military Order, dated 1st February, 1916, the entire textile industry and a great part of the clothing industry were placed under State control and stocks were requisitioned at prices fixed, in case of dispute, by an Imperial Arbitration Office. Besides clothing suitable for the Army, Navy, Civil Service, or for prisoners of war, these requisitions involved blankets, bedding material and other household linen, handkerchiefs, &c. The issue of uniforms to many railway employees was at the same time stopped. other household linen, handkerchiels, &c. The issue of uniforms to many railway employees was at the same time stopped. By an Order of 25th February, 1916, it was made a penal offence to advertise or hold any kind of stocktaking or bar-gain sales, and an appeal was made to the patriotism of German women to maintain a simplicity of dress "more in keeping with the seriousness of the times." Later in the

keeping with the seriousness of the times." Later in the spring of 1916, the Ministry of War gave its approval to an Order fixing a maximum length of material to be employed in making each article of dress for women and children. By a Federal Order, dated 10th June, 1916, the Government added clothing to the large list of articles subjected to rationing in Germany, and a system of clothing tickets was accordingly introduced introduced

It was laid down as a principle that while there could be It was laid down as a principle that while there could be no standard of consumption applicable to all classes of the population, it was possible to establish the minimum require-ments of individual classes, and local authorities were en-joined to grant permits for as much clothing as might be con-sidered a minimum for each class. As a rule people were not to be permitted to go beyond 20 per cent. of their normal requirements. Persons applying for permits for the first time were to be questioned as to the details of their wardrobe, and while there more found not to person an advantate of the set. only if they were found not to possess an adequate stock of clothing could the permit be issued. Well-to-do people were to be directed to purchase articles of luxury (which were embargo free) rather than goods which were in general

Before long it was found that the differentiation between hand clothing and underwear. Under an Order issued on Christmas Day, ordinary trade in second-hand clothing, linen and footwear, was put an end to, and the old-clothes business was transferred to the local authorities. Second-hand clothing could only be sold by these authorities against a permit. In February, 1917, there was fresh evidence of the pro-gressive exhaustion of the stocks of clothing materials and

gressive exhaustion of the stocks of clothing materials and clothing in Germany. Purchase permits for underwear and stockings were only obtainable with great difficulty, not more than two pairs of stockings being allowed to any one person in three months. The well-to-do were appealed to officially through the press to deliver up every article of clothing and footwear which they possibly could spare. By an Order dated 22nd March, 1917, a general requisition of clothing and clothing materials for civilian use was in-stituted. On the 2nd April a series of drastic regulations prescribed the absolute maximum of wearing annarel of all

stituted. On the 2nd April a series of drastic regulations prescribed the absolute maximum of wearing apparel of all kinds for men, women and children and babies, and the local authorities were prohibited from issuing purchase permits to any person already in possession of the authorised maximum. Simultaneously new regulations were issued prescribing in minute detail the amount of material that might be used in any garment or article of household linen; and proprietors of hotels, boarding-houses, &c., were warned that they could hot be allowed to purchase fresh bed and table linen. In May, 1917 the public were officially enjoined to use

In May, 1917, the public were officially enjoined to use paper fabrics for shrouds, while the use of shoes and stockings for burials was forbidden. At the same time the Government started relief measures on a large scale by the issue of starder det by

standard clothing to the poor. It would seem that much of the clothing now worn through-It would seem that much of the clothing how worn through-out Germany, including military uniforms, is made from materials diluted in varying degrees with substitutes such as paper yarn and cellulose, the warmth and wearing properties of which are doubtful as compared with materials spun, woven, or knitted wholly from wool and cotton.

• Based on information extracted from German official publications and from the German press.

Tran Cher

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SUSPENSION OF THE EIGHT-HOURS LAW IN THE UNITED STATES.

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TWO EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

TWO EXECUTIVE ORDERS. THE Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics for July, 1917, contains the text of two executive Orders signed by the President and dated 24th March and 28th April respectively, relating to the suspension of the Eight-Hours Law passed on 19th June, 1912. Both Orders are issued under authority conferred by the Naval Appropriation Act of 4th March last, and are operative "during the pending emer-gency and until further orders." The first of these suspends the provisions of the 1912 Act which limit the hours of labour of mechanics and labourers on work under Government contracts for ordnance and ordnance stores and other military supplies and material, contracts for buildings under construction or to be constructed at the arsenals, and contracts for fortification work. The second Order similarly suspends the Eight-Hours Law in the case of mechanics and labourers employed on work which in the judgment of the Secretary for War is important for pur-poses of national defence. s of national defence.

In both cases where the workpeople are required to work in excess of eight hours per day overtime rates will be paid at not less than time and a half. Both Orders came into force on the date of promulgation.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE forty-ninth Annual Congress of the Trade Unions of the United Kingdom was held in the Palace Ballroom, Blackpool, on Monday, 3rd September, and the five following days. The Congress was presided over by the Chairman of the Parlia-mentary Committee, Mr. J. Hill, J.P., General Secretary of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Ship-

The analysis into groups of trades given below shows the composition of the Congress compared with the corresponding figures for the Congress of 1916 :--

	in the second	1916.			1917.	
Groups of Trades.	No. of Organi- sations,	No. of Dele- gates.	No, of Mem- bers.	No. of Organi- sations.	No. of Dele- gates.	No. of Mem- bers.
ing ng and Quarrying neering vuilding (including	7 11 11 3	17 178 24 10	$\begin{array}{r} 143,000\\625,480\\113,419\\104,380\end{array}$	10 10 12 3	$24 \\ 175 \\ 29 \\ 10$	175,132 623,013 137,806 109,370
lermaking) Metal Trades ing iport (Land and Water) ical, Gas, and General	$29 \\ 18^{*} \\ 6 \\ 19 \\ 9$	64 119 18 75 45	$\begin{array}{r} 149,472\\ 344,159\\ 94,230\\ 576,121\\ 244,385 \end{array}$	26 20* 6 18 9	$74\\123\\21\\73\\42$	162,770 357,365 119,546 612,946 310,582
oourers ing, Bookbinding, &c. ry and Glass working, Furnishing,	11 4 10	28 5 13	92,419 11,380 51,099	11 5 10	26 ^{***} 6 14	92,509 17,363 54,579
ag and Cigar Making nemen Office Employees sllaneous	4 6 4 18	7 18 8 41	13,755 49,980 84,908 135,652	4 7 4 19	8 20 8 39	15,806 47,465 95,904 136,836
TOTAL	170	670	2,833,839	174	692	3,068,992

The number of organisations accounted for in the above statement is 174, but some of these organisations are Federa-tions having members of several of their constituent Trade tions having members of several of their constituent Trade Unions in attendance at the Congress. Allowing for such cases, members of about 260 Trade Unions attended as dele-gates this year out of about 1,106 Unions in existence. The membership represented comprised about three-fourths of the total membership of all Trade Unions, and showed an increase of 8'3 per cent. compared with the last Congress. This in-crease occurred chiefly in the membership of Unions of general labourers, of railwaymen, and of workpeople in the clothing and engineering trades. There was also an increase in the building group, but this was due to the representation of a larger number of Unions. Among the principal subjects on which the Congress passed

Among the principal subjects on which the Congress passed resolutions were: An improved scale of war pensions; a pro-posed international Labour and Socialist conference at Stock-holm; joint action by all Unions to secure an increase in wages; extension of the Trade Boards Act; reduction of working hours in all trades to 48 per week; the conscription of wealth; the machinery required in connection with the demobilisation of the Army and of munitions labour, and the reinstatement of the men in their old employment; re-organisation of unemploy-ment insurance; the practices employed by enemy submarine commanders; increased separation allowances, and increased pay to soldiers and sailors; free trade; the metric system; Government control over food supplies and prices; the Russian Revolution; compulsory military service; the Defence of the Realm Acts; the administration of the Liquor Control Board; educational reform; electoral reform; housing reform; en-largement of the powers of the Ministry of Labour; national ownership and control of land; the lowering of the income tax exemption level; and the nationalisation of canals and waterways. Among the principal subjects on which the Congress passed waterways.

* In some of the textile, &c., trades not only are amalgamated associations represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist send separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as separate organisations.

FOOD CONTROL.

DURING the past month the Food Controller has issued a number of Orders which will have an important effect on the cost of living, the prices of bread and flour, meat, bacon, ham and lard, milk, butter, cheese, potatoes and jams all coming within their purview.

The following paragraphs summarise the principal features of the Orders, mainly from the point of view of consumers. For further particulars reference may be made to "The National Food Journal," the fortnightly publication of the Ministry of Food. The first issue of this journal was published National Food Journal," the forthightly publication of the Ministry of Food. The first issue of this journal was published on 12th September (price 2d.), and, in addition to articles and announcements of general interest, it contains a complete list of official maximum wholesale and retail prices now in force, and, as a supplement, the full text of all Food Control Orders issued since 22nd August, together with a summary of preceding Orders.

(1) BREAD, FLOUR AND GRAIN.

From 17th September, the following are the maximum retail prices for bread and flour, as fixed by the Flour and Bread (Prices) Order, 1917 :--

		Bı	ead.			
Per 4 lb. loaf				 		9d.
" 2 lb. "				 		41d.
" 1 lb. "				 		2 <u>1</u> d.
		Fl	our.		F	
Sack of 280 lb.,	, or h	alf-sa	ek		sack,	

			BACK CA	
7 lb. or more, but une	der half-sa	ck, per 14	1b., 2s.	8d.
Per quartern (31 lb.)	····	and the second		81d.
Per half-quartern (13	lb.)	State State	En Con	41d.
Per 1 lb	A CONTRACTOR OF SHE	1 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	Star Bar	21d.
Self-raising flour	and the second second		per lb.	3id.

These prices refer to sales for cash over the counter reasonable additional charge may be made by the retailer if he gives credit to his customer or delivers the bread or flour he gives credit to his customer or delivers the bread or flour at the customer's house. For special and proprietary brands higher prices may be permitted by licence of the Food Con-troller. It will be laid down that no retailer may charge special prices for proprietary breads unless he has bread on offer at the same time at or below the maximum price. Similarly he may not sell 1 lb. loaves (or rolls) at a higher price than 24d. a lb. unless he has also on offer bread at or below 24d. a lb., nor may he sell flour at 24d. a lb. unless he is also selling quarterns and half-quarterns of flour at or below the maximum prices.

he is also selling quarterns and half-quarterns of flour at or below the maximum prices. Food Control Committees will be authorised to grant tem-porary and provisional licences for the charging of retail prices in excess of those specified, either by particular retailers or in their district generally, where they are satisfied that ordinary bread and flour cannot be retailed at those prices. Every case in which a provisional licence is granted will be reported to the Ministry of Food for examination by cost accountants of the Ministry, and the licence will only be allowed to continue if the Food Controller is satisfied that the claim for a higher price is justified.

accountants of the Ministry, and the licence will only be allowed to continue if the Food Controller is satisfied that the claim for a higher price is justified. To enable the retailer to sell to the public at the retail prices named, wholesale prices have been fixed for flour. On and after the 17th September, wheat meal and flour manufac-tured in the United Kingdom will be sold wholesale at 44s. 3d. per sack of 280 lb. at the mill door, subject to a discount of 6d. a sack for cash within seven days. Imported flour will be sold at higher prices, according to quality. The price of 44s. 3d. has been fixed with a view to allowing the retailer a reasonable and not more than a reasonable profit. If it is found that in practice the profit is unreasonably high or unreason-ably low the wholesale price of flour will be varied. The flour mills of the country are already under the control of the Ministry of Food, and the flour importers are largely controlled by the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies. A further step is now being taken by forming a register of flour factors, and it will be illegal for any person to trade in home-milled flour after 1st October next as a factor unless be has been licensed by the Food Controller. Thrangements have been made for providing compensation to bakers and other retailers holding stocks of flour or having person factors and importers for the stocks they hold. Maximum prices for British wheat, reye, barley and oats of the 1917 crop are fixed by the Grain (Prices) Order, 1917, and a number of conditions applicable to grain transactions are prescribed by the Order, which applies to retail as well as wholesale trade. All sales of these grains must be by weight. Maximum prices for British wheat, reye, barley and oats of the 1917 crop are fixed by the Grain (Prices) Order, 1917, and a number of conditions applicable to grain transactions are prescribed by the Order, which applies to retail as well as wholesale trade. All sales of these grains must be by weight, bowever small the quantity.

(Restriction) Order, 1917, is revoked.

(2) MEAT.

The Meat (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917, schedules maxi-The Meat (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917, schedules maxi-mum wholesale prices for dead meat as from 3rd September, the proft of the wholesale dealer being already limited under the Meat (Sales) Order of 31st May, and contains provisions for the limitation of retail prices. The effect of these pro-visions is that the retail butcher must not sell meat over the counter at prices which in the aggregate exceed the price paid by him for such meat by more than 2¹/₂d. per lb., or 20 per cent., whichever is the less, his accounts being balanced over fortnightly periods. Out of this difference the retailer will have to pay the expenses of carriage, wages, rents, rates and all the other expenses of his business, including his personal remuneration.

September, 1917.

Further, the Local Food Control Committee are empowered Further, the Local Food Control Commettee are empowered to fix schedules of maximum retail prices for the various joints, with which the butcher will in addition be required to joints, with which the butcher will in addition be required to comply. These schedules may vary from district to district, according to varying local conditions. A butcher is required to keep posted in his shop in a conspicuous position the prices which he actually charges for the various cuts and joints. The responsibility of enforcing the retail prices and of securing that the charges made by the butcher do not exceed those allowed by the Order will rest on the Local Food Control Committees.

(3) MILK.

Maximum wholesale and retail prices for milk are fixed by the Milk Order, 1917, which comes into force on 1st October. The maximum retail prices are :---

(a) For milk delivered within the area of a Rural District Council in England or Wales, or within a district other than a burgh in Scotland, at the rate of 2s. per imperial gallon in the month of October, 1917, and of 2s. 4d. per imperial gallon thereafter until the end of March, 1918.

(b) For milk delivered elsewhere in England, Scotland, or Wales at the rate of 2s. 4d. per imperial gallon in the month of October, 1917, and of 2s. 8d. per imperial gallon thereafter until the end of March, 1918.

(c) An addition may be made to the foregoing prices at the rate of 1d. per quart for milk delivered in bottles to the consumer's premises if bottled at or before reaching the seller's premises.

(d) The foregoing prices shall include all charges for delivery, but it shall be permissible for the Food Control Committee for any area from time to time, subject to the provisions of this Order, to fix for all or any of the milk sold within their area and not delivered to the purchaser's premises, a rate different from the rate for the time being applicable to milk which is so delivered.

Procedure is laid down under which a Food Control Comnittee may vary the maximum price of milk within their area, and various other powers are also given to Food Control Committees

The Order does not apply to condensed milk, dried milk, or milk preparations, or to milk sold for consumption on the premises of the seller. It extends to Great Britain only, and revokes previous Orders relating to milk.

(4) PROVISIONS.

By the Butter (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917, the Food Controller prescribed, as from 3rd September, maximum wholesale prices for butters of various kinds, and also, as wholesale prices for butters of various kinds, and also, as from 10th September, that no person should retail butter at more than 2½d. per lb. in excess of the actual cost to him, an additional ½d. per lb. being permitted, however, for credit or for delivery. It is further provided that Food Control Committees may from time to time prescribe a scale of maximum prices for butter in accordance with general directions from the Food Controller.

Cheese imported from the United States, Canada, Australia, or New Zealand since 29th May is under Government control, and is retailed at 1s. 4d. per 1b. By the *Cheese (Maximum Prices) Order*, 1917, maximum wholesale prices have now been fixed, as from 3rd September, for various kinds of Britishmade cheese.

made cheese. The importation, except under licence, of bacon, hams and lard (other than neutral lard) is prohibited by a Proclamation dated 29th August, the object of this step being to enable the Government to take over the whole import of these articles, and to concentrate the purchase of them in the various countries into a single organisation. The Bacon, Ham and Lard (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917, dated 30th August, fixes maximum producers' and importers' prices. In connection therewith it is pointed out that "the importers' prices are mainly determined by the market prices ruling in foreign countries, over which the Food Controller has no control, and that they must be maintained at such a figure as will ensure the regular shipment to this country of adequate supplies." adequate supplies."

(5) OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD.

(5) OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD. By the Jam (Prices) Order, 1917, dated 15th August, maximum wholesale and retail prices were fixed for various kinds of jam and jelly, the wholesale prices taking effect from the date of the Order, the retail from 1st September. The maximum retail price per 1b. (including jar or other container) ranges from 9d. for plum and apple to 1s. for strawberry and five other kinds; for plum jam it is 9½d., for gooseberry 10d. The prices per 3 lbs. are 3d. less than three times those per 1 lb. Jam retailed without container is to be 1d. per lb. less than the above prices per lb. The price of jellies, other than black or red currant, is fixed at ½d. per lb. more than that of jams. Restrictions are also imposed as to the composition of jams and jellies. The Apricot Pulp and Bitter Oranges Order and the Dried Fruits (Restriction) Order restrict dealings in these commodities outside the United Kingdom.

The Potatoes Order, 1917, gives effect to the Government guarantee to the grower in respect of potatoes sold on and after 15th September by prescribing a minimum grower's price of £6 a ton, to come into force as from that date. It provides also for control of the potato trade at all stages by prescribing a maximum grower's price of £6 10s. per ton, by limiting the profits of wholesalers and fixing a scale of maximum retail prices, and by requiring all dealers in potatoes, whether by wholesale or by retail, to be registered. This control applies in general as from 1st October.

As regards retail prices the maximum price at which a re-As regards retail prices the maximum price at which a re-tailer may sell potatoes over the counter will be fixed in relation to his buying price in accordance with a schedule of prices, the effect of which is that potatoes purchased by the retailer at prices between 6s. and 7s. 6d. per cwt. may be re-tailed at not more than 1d. per lb., and those purchased at prices above 7s. 6d. may be retailed at not more than 1¼d. per lb. The maximum prices are defined more closely in the case of sales of quantities of 7 lb. and upwards. The retailer is per-mitted to make an additional charge for any delivered to his customers. The retailer must display prominently in his shop the price per stone and per lb. respectively at which he is selling potatoes over the counter. The Food Control Com-mittees have power, under certain conditions, to vary the scale of maximum prices, or to fix prices within their area. Sound ware potatoes of certain varieties may not after the

of maximum prices, or to fix prices within their area. Sound ware potatoes of certain varieties may not after the 30th September be removed from the premises of the grower without the licence of the Food Controller. These varieties are the following: "King Edward," "Arran Chief," "Lang-worthy," "Golden Wonder," and "What's Wanted." This provision does not apply to potatoes grown by a farmer whose total acreage under potatoes in 1917 is less than one acre. Its object is to conserve until a later stage of the season those potatoes which possess good keeping qualities, and licences will be given freely to growers whose potatoes, owing to the nature of the soil in which they are grown or for other reasons, must be disposed of at a comparatively early date. A number of other provisions relative to potatoes are also contained in the Order. By the Seed Potatoes (Immune Varieties) Order, dated

contained in the Order. By the Seed Potatoes (Immune Varieties) Order, dated 5th September, it is laid down that except under certain conditions no potatoes of the varieties King George V., Great Scot, Lochar and Templar, grown in Scotland or in England and Wales in 1917, may be sold or otherwise disposed of or moved from the premises on which they were situate on 6th September, except under a licence issued by the Board of Agriculture. The Order does not apply to persons holding less than 5 tons or cultivating less than half an acre of motatoes

less than 5 tons or cultivating less than half an acre of such potatoes. Sugar.—By the end of September consumers will receive at their house or be able to obtain at Post Offices a form of application for a sugar registration card, and after having completed and returned this to their Local Food Office they will in due course receive, through the post, a sugar registra-tion card. Each consumer will be free to deposit this card with any sugar retailer he may choose, and the retailer will, in due course, receive an allowance of sugar in respect of each card deposited with him. There is no advantage in depositing with one grocer rather than with another. The smallest retailer will have the same opportunity of getting supplies for each card deposited with him as the largest retailer. The Order making it an offence to impose any conditions as to buying other goods in order to obtain sugar still remains in force. As a matter of fact, everything else being equal, it will facilitate the smooth working of the new sugar distributing scheme if consumers, as far as practicable, deposit their sugar registration cards, when received, with the retailers with whom they at present dea! Under the Sugar (Registration of Retailers) Order, 1917, retailers are forbidden to sell sugar after 1st October unless they hold certificates of registration granted by the Food control Committee within whose area their premises are situated. Committees must grant certificates to traders who apply before 15th September, and who, or whose predecessors in the business, were dealing in sugar by retail during the of application. Certificates may be granted to other appli-cants if the Committees consider that it is in the public interest. Infringements of the Food Controller's regulations or directions relating to sugar may lead to the revocation of a licence. The Order does not apply to Ireland. Tea.—The position of the tea supply has lately attracted some attention in the Press, and statements of an alarming

RETAIL prices of the principal articles of food at 1st September averaged about 2 per cent. higher than on 1st August. It should be borne in mind, however, that as the figures relate to 1st September, they are prior to the entry into force of the Food Controller's recent orders reducing prices. The of the Food Controller's recent orders reducing prices. The increase was mainly due to a 12 per cent. rise in the price of butter, and to a 7 per cent. advance in the prices of bacon, fish and eggs. Butter cost about 3d. per lb. more than a month earlier, bacon showed an advance of 1½d. per lb., while eggs cost 2¼d. more per dozen. There was little change in the prices of meat, flour, bread, sugar, milk and margarine, while cheese was slightly cheaper. The average price of potatoes was 8 per cent., or over ½d. per 7 lbs., lower on 1st September than a month earlier.

a licence. The Order does not apply to Ireland. Tea.—The position of the tea supply has lately attracted some attention in the Press, and statements of an alarming nature have appeared. The Food Controller thinks it well to reassure the public on the matter. Though the importa-tion of China and Java teas has been stopped, this has been more than balanced by the prohibition of exports except under licence. Owing to the difficulty of providing tonnage the shipments of Indian and Ceylon tea in May were com-paratively small, but there was a marked improvement in June, and the shipments in July were well above normal re-quirements. Adequate imports are expected during succeed-ing months. ing months

Although there is no present cause for alarm concerning supplies, the Food Controller would urge that it is most desirable that all possible economy should be exercised in the use of tea, as in the case of all foodstuffs. The foregoing summary of new Orders and announcements may usefully be supplemented by the following list of the present maximum retail prices prescribed by Orders which have been in force some time.

a the second second at				Per lb.
Large Butter Beans	- and	1		8d.
White Haricot Beans			1	
Coloured Haricot Beans			1.19	5½d.
Blue and Green Peas (whole	and	split)		9d.
Large Manufactured Lentils		Strates)	· · · ·	8d.
Small Manufactured Lentils		T 20		
Yellow Split Peas	1.727			6d.
Maize Products, Specified*		A STAN		
Oatmeal, &c. + Scotland		12.00		4½d.
,, ,, Elsewhere		1		5d.
				Per oz.
Chocolate				3d.

Other Sweetmeats

With regard to packet peas a General Licence was issued on 14th August, authorising sales at prices equivalent to more than 9d. per 1b. net, subject to specified conditions. Licences have also been granted permitting the sale of certain other proprietary products at prices in excess of the maximum prices ordered.

COAL AND MATCHES CONTROL.

The prices of coal chargeable by the owner of the coal at the pit's mouth are controlled by the Price of Coal (Limita-tion) Act. The Board of Trade have now issued the Wholesale Coal Prices Order, 1917, which regulates the maximum charges which factors and wholesale merchants shall in future be entitled to make, and the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917.

entitled to make, and the *Retail Coal Prices Order*, 1917. Under the *Retail Coal Prices Order*, 1917, local authorities, outside the London area,[‡] are assigned the duty of fixing maximum retail prices of house coal, on the basis contained in the Order. Local authorities are to meet the local coal merchants, and after investigation of the figures submitted by them are to publish, in the local Press, lists showing the prices chargeable under the Order for the various classes of and did in the didict for household nurneess oal sold in the district for household purposes.

The Controller of Coal Mines has ascertained that in general (except in the case of sea-borne coal) retail prices should not exceed the prices in operation in the twelve months prior to the war by more than 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per ton. In certain cases the advances over pre-war prices are less than these amounts, and should not be increased; in others an increase f_{12} of f_{13} of amounts, and should not be increased; in others an increase of more than 7s. 6d. per ton over pre-war prices may, owing to special circumstances, be justifiable. The local authorities have been provided with detailed instructions for checking increases in costs in the various elements making up the retail price of coal.

The Tobacco and Matches Control Board has adopted a scheme for regulating the distribution of matches, and the Board believe that when the scheme is in operation available supplies will be sufficient to obviate any hardship to the public, provided due economy is exercised by consumers. The Board is obtaining full particulars of manufacturing costs, and an Order will be issued after these have been considered, fixing standard or maximum prices to the manufacturer, to wholesale and retail dealers, and to consumers.

COURSE OF -RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD. UNITED KINGDOM.

Prices at 1st September.

COMPARISON WITH A YEAR AGO.

As compared with 1st September, 1916, an average increase of about 25 per cent. is recorded. The advance in the price of butchers' meat, for the cuts included in the Returns, fell within a range of 23 per cent. to 34 per cent. Bacon and margarine cost 35 and 40 per cent. respectively more than a year ago, while bread, flour, butter, cheese and eggs were, roundly, 30 per cent. dearer. The prices of tea and milk

* Viz., maize flour, maize flakes, maize semolina, hominy, cerealine or maize

† In addition to oatmeal the Order applies to rolled oats, flaked oats, and other like products of oats.

⁺ The fixing of prices of coal in the London area is being undertaken by the Controller of Coal Mines.

Wheat Wheat Macar

Beef Bacon Olive oil Milk

averaged nearly 20 per cent, and that of granulated sugar about 10 per cent. more than a year ago. The only decrease was one of nearly 10 per cent. in the price of potatoes.

COMPARISON WITH JULY, 1914.

The average advances recorded below in the prices of beef and mutton show a wide range, varying from nearly 100 per cent. to over 190 per cent., according to cut, or in terms of money from 7½d. to 10d. per lb. The average price of bread at 11½d. per 4 lbs. was about double the price recorded for July, 1914, while that of flour at 1s. 10½d. per 7 lbs. was more than double the pre-war figure. Bacon, butter and cheese have also nearly doubled in price, eggs and fish have much more than doubled, while the price of granulated sugar has nearly trebled since July, 1914, about 1¼d. of the increase from 2d. to 6d. per lb. being, however, attributable to increased duty. Tea showed an increase of nearly 80 per cent., 7d., or nearly half the increase, being due to increased taxation. The prices of mar-garine and milk were more than 60 per cent. above the pre-war level, while potatoes showed the smallest advance, nearly 40 per cent., or 2d. per 7 lbs. above the average price re-corded for July, 1914. The average advances recorded below in the prices of beef

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

Constraint Constraint Per		Increase from t September,	
Article.	Large Towns (popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
Beef, British-	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	98	97	97
Thin Flank	141	121	131
Beef, Chilled or Frozen-	1000		1
Ribs	125	119	122
Thin Flank	171	145	158
Mutton, British-		and the states	
Legs	97	98	98
Breast	150	126	138
Mutton, Frozen-	A State of the second	C.E. C. C.	810 11 53
Legs	142	130	136
Breast	199	183	191
Bacon (streaky)	101	92	96
Fish	158	114	136
Flour	105	114	109
Bread	103	96	100
Tea	82	76	79
Sugar (granulated)	196	184	190
Milk	62	60	61
Butter-			UL
French	90	91	91
Salt	89	91 92	91
Chasse	94	92 95	95
Manapaina	69	95 63	95 66
Eags (fresh)	149	136	
Potetoos	46		142
Potatoes	40	32	39
ALL ABOVE ARTICLES (WEIGHTED } PERCENTAGE INCREASE)	109	102	106

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 result-ing 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 out-put, or the working of overtime. As an illustration of pos-sible economies in this direction, it may be stated that if eggs 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 per-centage increase since July, 1914, instead of being 106, would be 67.

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 September, 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 80 per cent., taking the same quantities and, so far as possible, the same descriptions of the various items at each date and eliminating advances arising from increased taxation, and nearly 85 per cent., if increases due to taxation are included.

ITALY.

During June retail food prices in Italy as a whole increased by 28 per cent. as compared with those of the preceding month, and were 71.9 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. The greatest increases in the month took place in the prices of beef and bacon, which advanced by 6.0 and 4.6 per cent. respec-tively. These percentages are computed from index numbers published in the issue for 1st September of the Journal of the Italian Labour Department (Bollettino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro), and are based on returns from forty-one towns in Italy. They are set out in the following Table :--

Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (. June, 1917, as compared w				
	May, 1917.	July, 1914.			
t bread	Per cent. + 09 + 08	Per cent. + 23.6 + 23.8			

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September, 1917.

NORWAY.*

NORWAY.* The index number representing the total expenditure of a Norwegian family upon food, fuel, lighting, clothing, rent, taxation, &c., at the prices current in May showed a rise of 9 per cent. as compared with March, 1917 (the last month for which similar data are given), and of 82 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. These figures are based on the standard of living of an average urban family of the £67.£97 income class, and are computed on the assumption that no change has taken place in such standard. For food alone the cost in May was 97 per cent. greater than in July, 1914, for fuel 362 per cent., lighting 69 per cent., clothing 90 per cent.; rent advanced by 9 per cent. only, and taxation by 8 per cent.

DENMARK.+

DENMARK.⁺ The periodical computation of the Danish Statistical De-partment as to the effect of the rise in prices during the war upon the cost of maintenance of a household in Copenhagen, has now been brought up to July, 1917. At the prices pre-vailing in July, 1914, the total annual expenditure of the Copenhagen family selected as a standard[‡] upon food, cloth-ing, rent, fuel, lighting, taxation, &c., was 2,000 kroner (£111). The cost of maintaining the same standard in July, 1915, was calculated to be 2,326 kroner (£129), in July, 1916, 2,718 kroner (£151), in February, 1917, 2,922 kroner (£162), and in July, 1917, 3,094 kroner (£172). In the following Table the increase or decrease under the various heads in July, 1917, as compared with the dates above mentioned, is shown in the form of percentages :—

Group of Expenditure.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Cost in July, 1917, as compared with							
-	July, 1914.	July, 1915.	July, 1916.	Feb., 1917.				
Food : Beef and pork Butter, milk, cheese & eggs Margarine and fat Fish Bread Flour, oatmeal, &c Potatoes, vegetables & fruit Sugar, groceries, oil, &c	$\begin{array}{r} Per \ cent. \\ + \ 58'1 \\ + \ 71'0 \\ + \ 71'2 \\ + \ 40'0 \\ + \ 85'6 \\ + \ 142'4 \\ + \ 51'9 \\ + \ 44'9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} Per \ cent. \\ + \ 12.8 \\ + \ 31.6 \\ + \ 31.6 \\ + \ 40.0 \\ + \ 42.7 \\ + \ 42.9 \\ + \ 26.2 \\ + \ 37.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} Per \ cent. \\ - \ 11^{.9} \\ + \ 14^{.5} \\ + \ 25^{.0} \\ + \ 10^{.5} \\ + \ 46^{.4} \\ + \ 35^{.6} \\ + \ 26^{.2} \\ + \ 21^{.5} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} Per \ cent. \\ - \ 2^{-}6 \\ - \ 6^{-}1 \\ + \ 19^{-}0 \\ + \ 23^{-}5 \\ + \ 12^{-}7 \\ + \ 14^{-}3 \\ + \ 20^{-}6 \\ + \ 14^{-}1 \end{array}$				
Total Food	+ 66.3	+ 29.6	+ 13.9	+ 5.2				
Clothes, boots and washing Rent and cost of repairs Fuel and lighting Medical attendance, Trade Union subscriptions, taxes	+ 90.0 + 13.6 + 120.0 No change	+ 72.7 + 13.6 + 69.2 No change	+ 18.8 + 9.6 + 25.7 No change	+ 11.5 + 3.3 + 11.7 No change				
Other expenditure	+ 40.0	+ 40.0	+ 13.3	+ 3.2				
Total Other Items	+ 44.2	+ 36.8	+ 13.7	+ 6.6				
Total All Groups	+ 54.7	+ 33.0	+ 13.8	+ 5.9				

The sum of money required to purchase the fixed dietary in July, 1917, was therefore 5'2 per cent. greater than in February, 1917, 13'9 per cent. greater than in July, 1916, 29'6 per cent. greater than in July, 1915, and 66'3 per cent. greater than in July, 1914. All items being taken together, the cost of maintenance of a household, according to the accepted standard, has increased by 5'9 per cent. as compared with February, 1917, 13'8 per cent. as compared with July, 1916, 33'0 per cent. as compared with July, 1915, and 54'7 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

SWEDEN. §

At the prices prevailing in May the cost of maintaining the standard pre-war budget of a typical Swedish household in the matter of food, fuel and light represents a decrease of 0'5 per cent. upon the cost when based upon the prices pre-vailing in the preceding month, and an increase of 74'5 per

* Sociale Meddelelser (the journal of the Norwegian Department for Social Affairs), Nos. 3-4 of 1917. Christiania. + Statistiske Efterretninger, 18th August, 1917. Statistical Department. Copen-

t The proportionate expenditure upon the various items by a family taken as the standard was ascertained by an inquiry carried out in 1909. § Sociala Meddelanden (the journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs), No. 6 of 1917. Stockholm.

September, 1917.

cent. in comparison with July, 1914. The "typical family" of the Swedish official statistician is one consisting of a man and wife and two children, and having an expenditure of about

The above figures relate to the principal towns of Sweden taken together, but if the same budget be taken to apply to Stockholm alone, there is a decrease of 2'9 per-cent. as com-pared with April, 1917, and an increase of 70'3 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

SWITZERLAND.

According to figures compiled by the Swiss League for Reducing the Cost of Living,* the general level of retail food prices in Switzerland on 1st June, 1917, showed a rise of 101 per cent. as compared with March, 1917, and of 73'2 per cent. as compared with June, 1914. These figures are based on the standard of living of a normal family consisting of a man and wife and three children, the latter under the age of 10 rears, and having an income of about £120 per anyur man and whe and three children, the latter under the age of 10 years, and having an income of about £120 per annum. The extent to which each of the categories of food has risen in price during these intervals will be seen from the following Table :--

Article, or Group of Articles.	Increase in Cost of Identical Quantities on 1st June, 1917, as compared with				
Allow, of the p	1st March, 1917.	1st June, 1914.			
Milk, butter, cheese, etc. Edible fats and oils Bread and flour, etc. Peas, beans, lentils, etc. Meat Eggs Sugar and honey Other foods	Per cent, 0'3† 23'7 5'7 11'1 20'3 4'3 19'0 0'8 8'4	Per cent. 23'4 154'4 81'1 100'8 103'6 140'0 78'6 111'0 35'2			
All foods together Other necessaries (fuel, lighting, soap)	10·1 10·8	73·2 81·9			
TOTAL	13:2	78.8			

AUSTRALIA.[‡]

During the month of April the index number representing the average retail price of food in thirty principal towns of the Australian Commonwealth showed an increase of 0'8 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and was 26'5 per cent. above that for July, 1914. In obtaining these figures account is taken of the extent to which each of the various articles of food entering into computation of the in-dex is consumed throughout the Commonwealth, and also of the respective populations of the thirty towns.

UNITED STATES.§

The index number representing the general level of retail food prices in the United States showed an increase of 5 per cent. on 15th May, 1917, as compared with 15th April, 1917, and on the former date was 48 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. All articles except butter, onions and pork chops advanced during the month under review, the greatest in-creases being for flour (29 per cent.), maize meal (15 per cent.), potatoes (14 per cent.), bread (13 per cent.), and rice (11 per cent.).

The extent to which the prices of twenty-seven articles of food have risen or fallen during the periods indicated will be seen from the following Table :---

Article.	Price on 1	Increase in Average Price on 15th May, 917, as compared with Article,		Increase in Average Price on 15th May, 1917, as compared with		
15th April, 15th Jul 1917. 1914.	15th July, 1914.	1	15th April, 1917.	15th July, 1914.		
Beef- Sirloin steak Round steak Rib roast Chick roast Plate boiling beef Pork chops Bacon Ham Han Balmon, tinned Rggs, strictly Fresh Butter,	Per cent. 2 2 3 3 3 No change 9 6 5 1 9 3 3	Per cent, 20 23 24 27 31 37 49 42 81 33 1 34 24 27 31 37 49 42 33 33 34 24 33 34 24 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	Cheese Milk Flour Rice Potatoes Onions Beans, navy Prunes Raisins, seeded Sugar Coffee Tea	Per cent. 2 3 13 29 15 11 14 36† 4 6 1 4 1 1	Per cent. 17 ¶ 173 80 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129	
creamery	8†	34	TOTAL (WEIGHTED AVERAGE)	5	48	

* Die Detailpreise der schweizertschen Konsumvereine am 1 Juni, 1917. Beilage num Schweizerischen Konsum-Verein '' No. 33. Basle. † Decre

¹ Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics, April, 1917. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne. ⁵ Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, July, 1917. Washington.

Not included in the official price statistics at this date. Not included in the official price statistics at the date. The rise in bread prices since September, 1914, amounts to 63 per cent.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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EMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

GERMANY *

Employment in July.—The following is the general conclu-sion arrived at by the German Department of Labour Statistics as to the course of employment in Germany during July :-

"In the present month, as in preceding months, the prin-cipal industries have continued fully employed. In comparison with the corresponding month of last year productivity has in some branches somewhat increased.

some branches somewhat increased. "In mining and smelting the activity of previous months continued; compared with July, 1916, there was an increase which varied at different places. The metal and engineering trades were employed to their full extent, and showed no material change compared with the previous month. In the electrical industry employment was unusually brisk, several branches showing greater activity than in July, 1916. Similarly in certain branches of the chemical trade there was greater activity than in the corresponding month of last year Similarly in certain branches of the chemical trade there was greater activity than in the corresponding month of last year. No change took place in the woodworking trade as a whole compared with the previous month; but in some branches employment decreased, compared with a year ago. Reports of varying character were received from the food and tobacco trades, some indicating increased and others decreased em-ployment, compared with a month and a year ago. The situa-tion in the building trade remained unchanged."

Returns from Trade Unions.—Returns relating to employ-ment were furnished by 34 Trade Unions, the membership covered being 946,241. Of these, 7,807, or 08 per cent., were out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 0'9 per cent. in the preceding month, and 2'4 in July, 1916. Returns from Labour Exchanges.—Returns relating to the operations of Labour Exchanges during July show that in the case of women the proportion of applications for employment per 100 situations offered decreased in July in comparison with June, while the proportion with regard to men was the same in the two months.

	Applications for employment for every 100 situations vacant.					
	Jul y ,	June,	July,			
	1917.	1917.	1916.			
m	47	47	77			
	83	86	154			

Returns from Sickness Insurance Societies .- Returns giving the situations of these societies on 1st August showed a de-crease of 11,608 members, or 0'14 per cent., as compared with 1st July. In the case of female members there was a slight increase, amounting to 0'20 per cent., but in the case of males a decrease of 0'49 per cent.

HOLLAND. +

Employment in June.—Returns relating to employment in June were received by the Dutch Statistical Office from Trade Unions and Muncipal Employment Funds with a total insured membership of 118,021. The percentage of such members out of work during the month was 10°0, as compared with 10°2 in the preceding month and 4°2 in June, 1916.

Group of Trades.	Number of Mem- bers in- sured against Unem-		ntage a employ		Average Days Lost per Week per Member Unemployed.		
	ployment in June, 1917.	June, 1917.	May, 1917.	June, 1916.	June, 1917.	May, 1917.	June, 1916.
1 Unions paying Un- employment Benefit, and Municipal Un- employment Funds making Returns	118,021	10.0	10.2	4.2	3.8	4.0	5.2
do excluding Diamond Workers	107,211	6.7	69	1.8	2 •6	2.8	4.3
orking in diamonds, &c.	10,810	42.8	42.4	37.1	5.8	5.8	6.0
inting, lithography, &c.	12,314	0.7	0.6	0.2	5.2	5.6	4.0
ilding trades (including roadmaking)	22,740	1.6	1.4	2.2	4.6	4.8	5.1
shipbuilding	14,826	3.2	3.9	1.1	2.2	2.6	3.4
xtile od, drink, and tobacco odworking, &c ather, oilcloth, &c	10,274 18,743 6,001 2,138	33*8 4*2 1*3 7*0	28·1 7·7 1·3 9 0	0.5 1.4 0.7 0.2	2·3 3·5 5·1 1·2	2.5 3.4 4.9 1.6	2.7 4.9 5.8 5.7

The comparison between June, 1917, and the previous month yields slightly different results when based upon data fur-nished by Trade Unions only (irrespective of whether they

Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 23rd August, 1917.
 † Maandechrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st July, 1917.
 The Hague.

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 9'4 in June, as compared with 9'3 in May, 1917. Among the members of these Unions the average number of working days lost owing to unemployment was in June 5'9 per cent., and in May 6'1 per cent. of the total number of days that might have been worked in the respective months.

DENMARK.*

Employment in June.—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 3.7 per cent. of the 158,300 members of the Trade Unions reporting were unemployed at the end of June. The corresponding figure for the previous month was also 3.7 per cent., while that for June, 1916, was 2.0 per cent. The average time lost through unemployment in June was 0.9 of a day per member 0.9 of a day per member.

NORWAY.

Employment in June .- The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of June in certain Trade Unions making returns to the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour, comparative figures being added for the previous month, and for June, 1916:—

	М	embersh	ip.	Percentage Unemployed.		
Group of Trades.	June 30th, 1917.	May 31st, 1917.	June 30th, 1916.	June 30th, 1917.	May 31st, 1917.	June 30th, 1916.
Iron and metal workers Bookbinders (Christiania) Carpenters, &c Cabinetmakers Bakers (Christiania) Boot and shoe makers Painters (Christiania) Printers	9,928 729 1,517 655 486 891 578 2,199	9,764 728 1,464 660 488 880 485 2,190	8,873 679 1,125 557 457 937 391 2,235	0.5 0.1 2.1 0.2 0.4	0°5 1°1 2°5 0°6 0°4	0.6 0.6 1.9 0.3 0.9
TOTAL	16,983	16,659	15,254	0.4	0.2	0.6

SPAIN

SPAIN. Establishment of a Central Employment Exchange.— The issue of the journal of the Spanish Department of Labour (Instituto de Rejormas Sociales) for June, 1917, contains the text of a Royal Decree, dated 25th May, 1917, which estab-lishes in the Ministry of Public Works, in Madrid, a Central Employment Exchange, the duty of which will be to assemble and circulate records of applications for workpeople and for employment, and to make use of other suitable means for combating lack of employment. The operations of the Ex-change will be limited to public works, mining and agriculture. No charge will be made for the services of the Central Exchange either to employers or to workpeople, and it will Exchange either to employers or to workpeople, and it will be strictly impartial in its operations. In case of a labour dispute, and during the continuance of the same, no labour will be supplied to the establishment or establishments concerned.

encouragement will be given to unnecessary migration

No encouragement will be given to unnecessary migration of labour from country to town; on the contrary, such mi-gration will be discouraged so far as possible. Workpeople going to situations may be granted assistance towards the cost of travelling and subsistence. The Exchange may be placed under the supervision and control of a committee composed of three representatives of the employers, three of the workpeople, and a chairman (to be appointed by the Minister), who shall belong to neither of these two classes se two classes.

of these two classes. Applications for employment are to be made through the local mayors, or through district and local agents duly authorised for the purpose. Offers of situations are to be made direct to the Central Exchange by State authorities, provincial and municipal departments, firms carrying out works, and by employers generally. Such vacancies will be notified to the civil governors, mayors and duly authorised agents, and, if it be considered necessary, may be advertised in official journals. in official journals

The expenses of the Central Exchange will be defrayed by the Government.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. Public Employment Exchanges in Hungary : New Scheme.— A recent issue of the Berlin journal Soziale Praxis contains a summary of the provisions of a Hungarian Ministerial Order giving detailed instructions for carrying out the law of 25th March, 1916, relating to the establishment of a system of Public Employment Exchanges in Hungary. To begin with, the law is to be put into operation in 17 towns only. In these, Public Employment Exchanges are to be established by the respective municipalities for the use of employers and employed in all branches of manufactures, mining and commerce, and domestic service. Fees are not to be charged except to employers of domestic servants. The local Exchange for the City of Budapest will act as the clearing-house for the system thus established.

* Statistiske Efterretninger, 31st August, 1917.

The officers of each local Exchange are to be appointed by the Town Council after consultation with the supervising committee of that Exchange, such appointments being sub-ject to the sanction of the Central Exchange. On the supervising committees of the Exchanges employers and workpeople are to be represented in equal proportions. In case of a labour dispute officers of the Labour Exchanges are required to notify the fact to every applicant for work whom they may recommend to any employer concerned in the dispute. dispute

At the request of either of the parties to a collective agree-ment concluded in the district of any Labour Exchange, a regulation may be made requiring that Exchange to post up a copy of the agreement on the premises for public in-

A State subsidy of £7,500 will be granted towards the cost of maintenance of the Exchanges.

UNITED STATES.*

Employment in May.—The following Tables, which give comparisons as to the volume of employment in representative establishments in certain industries (a) between May, 1917, and the preceding month, and (b) between May, 1917, and May, 1916, are summarised from returns furnished to the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics

(a). Comparison between May, 1917, and April, 1917.

	Number of Es-	Numbe	er of Wor	kpeople.	Earnings.†			
Industry.	tablish- ments Report- ing.	April, 1917.	May, 1917.	Increase $(+)$ or Decrease $(-)$.	April, 1917.	May, 1917.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
Iron and steel	103	183,896	189,222	$\frac{\text{Per cent.}}{+ 2.9}$	£ 1,561,073			
Car building and repairing	40	49,410	49,220	- 0.4	338,936	377,998	+11.1	
Automobile manufacturing	39	124,808	122,081	- 2.2	576,071	586, 005	+ 17	
Cotton manu- facturing	52	44,643	44,340	- 0.7	96,604	100,571	+ 41	
Cotton finishing	15	13,366	13,611	+ 1.8	38,369	41,914	+ 92	
Hosiery & under- wear	53	28,333	28,772	+ 1.5	61,114			
Woollen	46	41,454	41,690	+ 0.6	113,424	128.016	+ 12.9	
Silk	47	20,489	20,191	- 1.5	104.041			
Men's ready- made clothing	35	13,793	14,242	+ 3.3	39,069			
Boots and shoes	70	59,925	59,407	- 0.9	169.671	177,969	+ 49	
Cigar manu- facturing	61	19,037	18,980	- 0.3	45,854			
Leather manu- facturing	31	16,536	15,832	- 4.3	51,191	50,911	- 0.5	
Paper making	43	19,393	18,890	- 2.6	59,949	62,570	+ 4.4	

There was thus a decrease in eight of the thirteen industries in the number of employees on the pay-roll in May, 1917, as compared with April, 1917. The greatest decrease (4'3 per cent.) occurred in leather manufacturing. The figures show a marked increase in the amount of money paid to workpeople in May, 1917, in comparison with the previous month. The greatest increase (18'7 per cent.) in this respect occurred in the iron and steel trade.

(b). Comparison of May, 1917, and May, 1916.

and the second	Number of Es-	Numb	er of Wo	rkpeople	Earnings.†			
Industry.	tablish- ments Report- ing.	May, 1917.	May, 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	May, 1917.	May, 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
Iron and steel Car building and repairing	101 40	188,201 48,833	157,946 50,930	Per cent. +19 [•] 2 - 4 [•] 1	£ 1,862,001 375,584	£ 1,256,149 346,654	Per cent. +48 ^{.2} + 8 ^{.3}	
Automobile	39	120,046	104,166	+15.2	577,730	438,910	+31.6	
manufacturing Cotton manufac- turing	50	41,365	41,977	- 1·š	- 92,435	81,498	+13.4	
Cotton finishing	14	11,136	10,638	+ 4-7	34.504	28,538	+20.9	
Hosiery & under- wear	51	27,424	26,847	+ 47 + 21	62,715	54,639		
Woollen	44	37,967	37,312	+ 1.8	116,791	91,917	+23.0	
Silk	44	17,154	17,578	- 2.4	90,492	82,586	+ 9.6	
Men's ready- made clothing	34	14,035	12,621	+11.2	42,560	33,111	+28.5	
Boots and shoes	70	59,365	57,260	+ 3.7	177.963	155,550	+144	
Cigar manu- facturing	66	19,666	19,277	+ 2.0	50,641	42,951	+17.9	
Leather manu- facturing	31	15,832	15,384	+ 2.9	50,911	41,994	+21.2	
Paper making	48	20,425	19,137	+ 6.7	66,832	53,110	+25.8	

There was thus an increase in the number of persons on the pay-roll in ten of the thirteen industries covered by the inquiry in May, 1917, as compared with May, 1916. The greatest increase (19'2 per cent.) was recorded in the iron and steel trade. Industries showing a decrease in the numbers employed were car building, cotton manufacturing, and silk. The amount of money paid to workpeople was greater in all thirteen industries in May, 1917, than in the corresponding month of 1916. The increase of 48'2 per cent. in the iron and steel trade was the largest, while in automobile manufacturing wages increased by 31'6 per cent.

* Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, July, 1917. Washington.

+ These figures represent the aggregate wages bill for two weeks in the case the iron and steel, car building and silk industries, and for one week in the oth

September, 1917.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during August was good except in Northumber-land, Durham and Fifeshire. There was a decrease of 441 (or 01 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed at collieries making returns compared with July, and an increase 4 92 298 (or 4'3 per cent.) on a year ago. Of the 536,662 collieries making returns compared with July, and an increase of 22,298 (or 4'3 per cent.) on a year ago. Of the 536,662 workpeople included in the returns for August, 266,339 (or 496 per cent.) were employed at pits working twelve days^{*} during the fortnight to which the returns relate, while a further 136,532 (or 25'4 per cent.) were employed at pits work-ing eleven but less than twelve days.

District.	No. of Work- people employed in Aug., 1917, at the	worke	a number d per we Collieries tnight en	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1917, on a		
	Collieries included in the Table.	25th Aug., 1917.	21st July, 1917.	26th Aug., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	32,305 87.971 ↓173	Days. 4·36 5·14 5·50	Days. 4.01 4.93 5.56	Days. 5'34 5'56 5'54	Days. + 0.32 + 0.21	Days. - 0'98 - 0'42 0'04
umberland	63 045 23.337 51,837 32,137 32.568	5.71 5.64 5.69 5.84 5.68	5*91 5*85 5*63 5*75 5*69	5.73 5.72 5.67 5.87 5.53	$\begin{array}{r} - 0.20 \\ - 0.21 \\ + 0.06 \\ + 0.09 \\ - 0.01 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - 0.02 \\ - 0.08 \\ + 0.02 \\ - 0.03 \\ + 0.15 \end{array}$
ottingham and Leicester taffordshire	27,994 8,171 6,247	5.60 5.87 5.42	5.64 5.87 5.22	5.75 5.84 5.96	- 0.04 + 0.20	-0.15 + 0.03 - 0.54
outh Wales and Mon	8,040 109,196	5 [.] 92 5 [.] 92 5 [.] 56	5.95 5.44 5.42	5.73 5.93	-0.03 + 0.48 + 0.14	+ 0.19 - 0.01
ENGLAND AND WALES SCOTLAND.	487,021		-		+ 1.78	+ 0.05
Vest Scotland he Lothians ife	22,328 1,471 25,386	5·39 5·37 4·90	3.61 4.15 2.57	5·37 5·44 5·42	+ 1.78 + 1.22 + 2.33	+ 0.02 - 0.07 - 0.52
SCOTLAND	49,185	5.14	3`09†	5.40	+ 2:05	- 0.56
IRELAND	456	5.04	5'45	5`50	- 0'41	- 0'46
UNITED KINGDOM	536,662	5.25	5.201	5.68	+ 0.35	- 0.16

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 work-people were engaged :---

Description of Coal,	Description 1917, of Coal. at the		number per week in Fortn ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1917, on a		
	Collieries included in the Table.	25th Aug., 1917.	21st . July, 1917.	26th Aug., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite Ooking Gas House Steam Mized	6,462 28,080 32,910 55,023 187,098 227,089	Days. 5*68 5*47 4*97 5*56 5*60 5*53	Days. 5.62 5.34 4.73 5.51 5.26 5.13	Days. 5.87 5.72 5.59 5.71 5.76 5.76 5.62	Days. + 0.06 + 0.13 + 0.24 + 0.05 + 0.34 + 0.40	Days. - 0'19 - 0'25 - 0'62 - 0'15 - 0'16 - 0'09
ALL DESCRIPTIONS	536,662	5.52	5:20†	5*68	+ 0.32	- 0.16

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good at iron and shale mines, and good at tin mines; it was fairly good at lead mines. At quarries work was hindered to a considerable extent by un-favourable weather, but 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 case, show that 18,119 workpeople were employed at mines

* 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 re or shale was got and drawn from the mines or open works included in the eturns It is not necessarily implied that all the *persons* employed worked every ay that the mines or works were open. Time was lost on account of holidays.

included in these returns in August, 1917, an increase of 580 (or 3'3 per cent.) compared with July, and of 2,183 (or 13'7 per cent.) compared with a year ago.

	Work- people employed in Aug., 1917.	worke	number d per we Fortnigh	Inc. (+) or Dec. () in Aug., 1917, on a		
District.	at Mines included in the Returns.	25th Aug., 1917.	21st July, 1917.	26th Aug., 1916.	Month ago,	Year ago,
veland	7,393 5,005 709 5,012	Days. 5'91 6'00 6'00 5'91	Days. 6.02 6.00 3.90t 5.79	Days. 5'98 5'93 5'93 5'82	Days. - 0'11 + 2'10 + 0'12	Days. - 0'07 + 0'07 + 0'07 + 0'09
Total	18,119	5-94	5.87	5.92	·+ 0.02	+ 0.05

Shale.—The returns received show that 4,927 workpeople were employed in the fortnight ended 25th August, 1917, at mines which worked on the average 6'03 days per week, com-pared with 4,909 workpeople in July at mines which worked 5'67 days, and with 4,664 workpeople in August, 1916, at mines which worked 6'00 days per week. Tin.—Men remaining in the industry continued fully employed

employed. Lead.—Employment with lead miners was fairly good in Weardale and good in Flintshire.

QUARRYING.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

and the second				Number o	of workpeople	e employed	Average weekly num-
	-	_		August,	Inc. (+)or]	Deç.(-) on a	ber of days worked by quarries in fortnight
				1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	ended 25th August, 1917.
mestone ndstone anite te salt hinstone			··· ··· ···	 5,885 1,308 2,334 1,412 978 1,073	Per cent. + $0^{\circ}2$ + $0^{\circ}5$ - $0^{\circ}5$ - $3^{\circ}6$ + $0^{\circ}2$ 	Per cent. - 0.3 - 35.2 - 12.6 - 22.2 - 10.9 - 12.3	5.54 5.43 5.88 5.74 5.32 5.32 5.59
TOTAL			1 1	 12,990	- 0.3	- 11.8	5.60

Limestone.—Limestone quarrymen continued well employed in most districts. Granite (Road Material, Setts, &c.) .- Employment was good generally. Slate.-Employment continued quiet on the whole in North

Wales.

Wales. Sandstone.—In building stone quarries employment was slack in many centres, but in grindstone, paving stone, &c., quarries it was good generally, a scarcity of labour being experienced in several cases. Basalt and Whinstone (Road Material).—Employment was on the whole good in basalt and fairly good in whinstone quarries

quarries.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good. It showed a slight decline com-pared with the previous month, but was better than a year ago. Shortages of materials and of labour were reported from

District.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1917, on a			
District.	August, 1917.	July, 1917.	August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
GLAND AND WALES: vyeland mberland and Lancs and S.W. Yorks rby and Nottingham icester, Lincoln and	75 31 13 32 29	77 34 13 32 29	71 33 11 26 28	- 2 - 3 	+ 42226 ++++++		
Northampton affs and Worcester Wales and Monmouth her districts	30 12 5	30 12 5	30 11 5	· 	+ 1		
GLAND AND WALES	227	232	215	- 5	+ 12		
DTLAND	61	61	63	1	- 2		
TOTAL	288	293	278	- 5	+ 10		

* 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. It showed an improvement compared with a month ago, and was much better than a year ago. Shortage of labour was again reported from every district. According to returns relating to 117,846 workpeople, the number of shifts worked during the week ended 25th August, 1917, was 676,471, showing an increase of 16,226 (or 2.5 per cent.) as compared with the previous month, and of 52,065 (or 8.3 per cent.) on a year ago.

	emp	of Work loyed by king retu	firms		gate nun ifts work	
	Week ended 25th	Dec. com	(+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 25th	Dec.	(+) or (-) as pared th a
	Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melting Fur- naces	12,014	Per cent. + 5 [.] 1	Per cent. + 14.7	70,386	Per cent. + 4.2	Per cent. + 14 1
Cracible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing	620 1,881 7,254 32,017 5,501	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.2 \\ - & 3.4 \\ + & 8.8 \\ + & 3.1 \\ - & 0.9 \end{array} $	+ 2.0 + 22.5 + 12.1 + 4.3 + 14.7	3,557 10,408 38,572 175,714 31,574	$\begin{array}{r} - & 0.1 \\ - & 3.6 \\ + & 10.7 \\ + & 4.1 \\ - & 1.2 \end{array}$	+ 0.6 + 24.8 + 17.7 + 5.1 + 16.1
Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers, &c.	16,950 15,887 25,722	+ 1.2 + 0.2 + 2.4	+ 47 + 100 + 108	100,592 92,275 153,393	+ 0.6 - 0.4 + 2.2	-2.2 + 11.7 + 11.0
TOTAL	117,846	+ 2.5	+ 8.7	676,471	+ 2.2	+ 8.3
Distracts. Northumberland & Durham Cleveland	$13,606 \\ 11,296 \\ 31,337 \\ 3,792 \\ 9,543$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0.5 \\ - & 0.3 \\ + & 0.5 \\ + & 0.2 \\ + & 1.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 9.3 \\ + & 6.4 \\ + & 10.8 \\ + & 3.5 \\ + & 12.2 \end{array}$	77,497 66,799 183,701 21,183 53,225	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0.5 \\ + & 1.0 \\ + & 0.2 \\ + & 0.9 \\ + & 1.6 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 9.5 \\ + & 12.9 \\ + & 5.6 \\ + & 3.5 \\ + & 11.7 \end{array} $
Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	8,828 5.086 14,070	- 0.5 - 0.6 + 0.2	+ 38 + 25 + 73	49,095 29,233 78,843	+ 0.5 + 0.1 + 0.9	+ 5.4 + 3.6 + 6.5
TOTAL, England & Wales Scotland	97,558 20,288	+ 0.3 + 14.3	+ 8.3 + 10.7	559,576 116,895	+ 0.6 + 12.3	+ 7.4 + 12.8
TOTAL	117,846	+ 2.2	+ 8.7	676,471	+ 2.2	+ 8.3

ENGINEERING TRADES.

THESE trades continued to be extremely busy during August, and a great amount of overtime was worked. The usual August holidays, however, were commonly observed, works being stopped for two or more days. Trade Unions with 293,508 members (mostly in skilled occupations) reported 0.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, compared with 0.2 per cent. a month ago and a wear ago

year age

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

Division.		Number	Une	centag mployn ts lodg	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Aug., 1917, on a		
		Insured.	31st Aug., 1917.	27th July, 1917.	25th Aug., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	$\begin{array}{c} 157,736\\ 109,711\\ 229,109\\ 155,074\\ 80,538\\ 171,241\\ 87,433\\ 48,922\\ 26,174\\ 179,780\\ 24,475\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.13\\ 0.29\\ 0.86\\ 0.50\\ 0.42\\ 0.39\\ 0.67\\ 0.54\\ 0.20\\ 0.42\\ 2.63\end{array}$	1.09 0.26 0.80 0.50 0.43 0.37 0.66 0.44 0.24 0.39 2.43	$\begin{array}{c} 0.87\\ 0.25\\ 0.56\\ 0.25\\ 0.31\\ 0.44\\ 0.32\\ 0.34\\ 0.26\\ 0.24\\ 1.39\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + \ 0 \ 04 \\ + \ 0 \ 03 \\ + \ 0 \ 06 \\ \hline \\ - \ 0 \ 01 \\ + \ 0 \ 02 \\ + \ 0 \ 01 \\ + \ 0 \ 03 \\ + \ 0 \ 20 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 0.26 \\ + 0.04 \\ + 0.25 \\ + 0.08 \\ - 0.05 \\ + 0.08 \\ - 0.05 \\ + 0.35 \\ + 0.20 \\ - 0.06 \\ + 0.18 \\ + 1.24 \end{array}$
UNITED KINGDOM		1,270,193	0.64	0.61	0.44	+ 0.03	+ 0.20

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 only fairly well employed, and a little short time was still reported in this trade.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

WORK continued at high pressure, with overtime in operation

Work continued at high pressure, with overtime in operation to a large extent. Trade Unions of iron and steel shipbuilders and ship-wrights, with 78,698 members, reported 0.3 per cent. un-employed at the end of August, compared with 0.4 per cent. in each of the previous three months and with 0.2 per cent. a year

The following Table relates to workpeople (skilled and un-skilled) who were insured against unemployment under

Division,	Number	Une	mployn s lodg	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Aug., 1917, on a		
	Insured.	31st Aug., 1917.	27th July, 1917.	25th Aug., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-Western	9,934 54,938 35,195 6,138 1,934 486 6,503 20,779 11,599 13,864	0.63 0.25 0.25 0.20 0.21 0.21 0.21 0.21 0.32 0.32 0.32 0.13 2.49	$\begin{array}{c} 1.02\\ 0.25\\ 0.22\\ 0.21\\ 0.21\\ 0.21\\ 0.23\\ 0.29\\ 0.43\\ 0.17\\ 2.83\end{array}$	0.777 0.199 0.100 0.200 0.744 0.900 0.199 0.355 0.300 0.100 1.400	$\begin{array}{c} - 0.39 \\ + 0.03 \\ - 0.01 \\ \dots \\ - 0.05 \\ + 0.07 \\ - 0.11 \\ - 0.04 \\ - 0.34 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - 0.14 \\ + 0.06 \\ + 0.15 \\ - 0.06 \\ - 0.01 \\ + 0.01 \\ + 0.02 \\ + 0.02 \\ + 1.02 \end{array}$
UNITED KINGDOM	239,885	0.41	0.47	0.29	- 0.06	+ 0.13

September, 1917.

The principal exceptions to the general state of employ-ment, or changes as compared with a month ago and a year ago, were as follows: On the Mersey work was interrupted for several days owing to a strike of rivetters, platers, caulkers, &c. With ship joiners on the Clyde an improvement was reported. On repair work at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough employment was reported as fair. At the South Wales ports, outdoor work was considerably hindered by bad weather, and a small proportion of the men were irregularly employed. At Belfast employment was fair in some branches and good in others. With sailmakers generally employment was very good, better than a month ago and much 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 August, 1917, at the works covered by the returns :—

	Numbe	er of Work	s open.	Number o	Number of Mills in operation.				
Works.	At end of	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
	2August, - 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	August, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Tinplate	72 11	- 1 	$-\frac{2}{-1}$	242 58	+ 7 + 1	- 104 - 8			
TOTAL	83	- 1	- 3	300	+ 8	- 112			

The number of tinplate mills working at the end of August showed an increase of 7 compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 104 on a year ago. The decline compared with a year ago was chiefly due to the restriction in the supply of steel bars. The number of mills making steel and galvanised sheets, working at the end of August, showed an increase of 1 com-pared with the previous month, but a decrease of 8 on a year ago.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in the principal groups of trades, and showed little change compared with a month ago. Trade Unions with 43,314 members had 0.2 per cent. un-employed at the end of August, compared with 0.1 per cent. at the end of July, 1917, and August, 1916. Browsmark - Brassworkers continued very busy and much

Brasswork.—Brassworkers continued very busy, and much overtime was worked. Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—With nut and bolt makers employ-ment continued good at Birmingham, Smethwick, Darlaston and on the Tyne, and very good at Blackheath and Halesowen. It was again very good with shoe rivet and wire nail makers at Birmingham. at Birmingham.

It was again very good with shoe rivet and wire nail makers at Birmingham. *Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.*—The Sheffield cutlery and file trades continued busy. With edge tool makers employment continued fairly good at Birmingham, and good at Wednes-bury. At Walsall it was good with bit and stirrup makers, and fair with saddle and harness furniture makers. *Tubes.*—Employment was fair at Wednesbury; it continued good at Birmingham and in South Wales and Monmouthshire. *Chains, Anchors, &c.*—At Cradley Heath employment con-tinued good with chain, anchor, &c., makers, and very good with block makers. It was good with anxil and vice makers and Vear. Employment was good with anxil and vice makers at Dudley, and with axle and spring makers at Wednesbury. *Sheet Metal Workers.*—Employment generally continued good, and a large amount of overtime was still worked. *Wire.*—Employment continued fairly good, but was still hindered in some districts by a shortage of materials. *Locks, Hollow-ware, &c.*—In the Wolverhampton and Willen-hall lock trade employment was fair. In the Midlands ggi-vanised hollow-ware trade it continued very good. At Wol-verhampton it was good in the tin and enamelied and cast-iron hollow-ware trades. *Stores, Grates, &c.*—Employment continued fair on the whole.

September, 1917.

COTTON TRADE.

Os the whole there was little change in this trade during the month. Employment continued fairly good with spinners and moderate with weavers. The Cotton Control Board's Scheme for restricting output came into force on 10th September (see special article on page 315).

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	Wo	orkpeople]	Earnings.	
	Week ended 25th	Inc. (+)) or Dec. on a	Week ended 25th	Inc. (+) (-)	
	Aug., 1917.	Aug., Month Veer		Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	15,392 28,790 66,863 12,340 10,951	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0.8 \\ - & 1.0 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.5 \\ - & 2.5 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 8.1 - 5.9 - 9.4 - 4.3 - 8.3	£ 18,554 36,014 83,422 19,383 14,836	Per cent. - 0 ^{.9} - 1 ^{.3} + 0 ^{.7} + 1 ^{.2} - 1 ^{.0}	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1.7 \\ + 2.6 \\ + 2.8 \\ + 8.6 \\ + 2.0 \end{array}$
TOTAL	134,336	- 0.7	- 8.0	172,209	+ 0.0	+ 3.2
Ahbon	6,409 9,218 9,315 21,092 12,384 8,511 10,897 23,288 16,544 5,201 6,327 6,150	$\begin{array}{c} + 1.6 \\ - 0.6 \\ - 0.7 \\ - 0.6 \\ + 1.4 \\ + 0.1 \\ - 0.7 \\ - 1.3 \\ - 0.1 \\ - 2.8 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 0.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -7.3\\ -6.3\\ -8.3\\ -5.0\\ -10.6\\ -6.8\\ -7.7\\ -10.8\\ -8.4\\ -11.1\\ -6.9\\ -3.6\end{array}$	8,407 12,354 13,357 24,099 15,945 10,357 12,658 30,940 25,411 5,380 6,406 6,895	$\begin{array}{r} + 3.6 \\ + 3.0 \\ + 0.4 \\ + 1.2 \\ - 0.0 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 4.3 \\ - 2.8 \\ + 2.3 \\ - 1.5 \\ - 0.9 \\ + 1.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 4.2 \\ + 4.8 \\ + 3.4 \\ + 3.9 \\ + 1.8 \\ + 7.0 \\ + 2.7 \\ + 1.2 \\ + 4.0 \\ - 2.54 \\ + 2.9 \end{array}$
Other Districts TOTAL	134,336	- 0.7	- 8.0	172,209	+ 0.0	

In the Oldham district employment in the spinning section continued good, while in the weaving department it was fairly good. In the Bolton district about 20 per cent. of the machinery was still idle, and employment was reported as fair in the principal departments. With weavers in the Preston and Blackburn districts em-ployment was not quite so good as a month ago, while in the Burnley district employment was fair and slightly better. In all the principal districts machinery was standing, partly due to the shortage of labour.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES. WOOLLEN TRADE.

THERE was, on the whole, little change in employment as compared with a month ago. About 50 per cent. of the work-people covered by the returns worked short time in pursuance of the Wool (Restriction of Consumption) Order. The supply of labour was insufficient.

SUMMARI OF LIMPLOIERS ILLIUMAS.	UMMARY	OF	EMPLOYERS'	RETURNS.	
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	W	orkpeopl	e.		Earnings	•	Summary		Contraction of the second				
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a		Workpeople.			Earnings,		
	ended 25th Aug., 1917.	Month ago,	Year ago.	ended 25th Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.	DEPARTMENTS.	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
DEPARTMENTS.	526	Per cent. - 3'0	Per cent. + 3.5	£ 767	Per cent. - 2.0	Per cent. + 17.8		25th Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Aug., 1917,	Month ago.	Year* ago.
Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	4,563 7,208 4,919 1,472	-1.7 -1.3 -1.5 +0.2	-8.9 -3.5 -4.7 -0.6	6,762 8,803 7,331 2,147	+ 1.0 + 0.1 + 0.1 - 2.5 + 3.0	+ 4.4 + 10.5 + 9.6 + 11.0	Preparing Spinning Weaving	3,132 3,671 4,614	Per cent. + 0'6 + 0'9 - 1'4	Per cent. + 2.5 + 0.7 + 2.3	£ 3,735 4,133 6,013	Per cent. - 1.8 - 1.6 - 1.4	Per cent. + 23.8 + 21.0 + 18.2
TOTAL	18,688	- 1.4	- 4.8	25,810	- 0.2	+ 8.8	Other	1,806	+ 2.0	- 3.0	2,981	+ 0.8	+ 12'4
DISTRICTS. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	2,208 2,152 1,988 2,340	- 0.9 - 0.2 - 0.8 - 0.4	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.3 \\ -1.6 \\ -5.6 \\ -2.9 \end{array} $	3,748 3,220 3,110 3,439	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 3.2 \\ + & 3.6 \\ - & 2.0 \\ - & 0.1 \end{array} $	$^{+ 9.3}_{+ 10.3}_{+ 12.5}_{+ 11.5}$	TOTAL	13,223	+ 0.2	+ 11	16,865	- 11	+ 19.0
Scotland Other Districts	8,688 4,102 5,898	- 0.6 - 1.2 - 2.7	- 31 - 3 [.] 8 - 7 [.] 9	13,517 5,308 6,985	+ 1.2 - 0.9 - 2.5	+ 10.8 + 17.0 + 0.1	EMPLOYMENT in this month. It was fair was still worked in	trade gener the Be	showed rally i	l little n Irela listrict.	nd, bu - In	scotlar	t time id em-
TOTAL	18,688	- 1.4	- 18	25,810	- 0.2	+ 8.8	ployment was good. especially in Scotland	A sh	ortage	or la	bour v	vas rej	portea,
* Comparison of earning of wages;	s is affe	cted by	war bonu	ses and	increases	in rates	* Comparison of earnings of wages.	is affec	eted by	war bonu	ses and	increases	in rates

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

WORSTED TRADE.

Employment showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, chiefly in the weaving department. The short-time order again affected about 75 per cent. of the workpeople. A shortage of labour was reported by about half the firms making returns.

A CALL	W	orkpeopl		-	Earnings	
	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	25th Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.
DEPARTMENTS. ool Sorting and Combing jinning eaving ther Departments of specified	3,582 14,404 7,116 3,149 1,959	Per cent. - 0.5 - 0.7 - 1.0 - 0.4 - 0.2	Per cent. - 2.6 - 2.9 - 3.8 - 0.6 - 5.4	£ 6,096 13,447 9,135 4,859 2,260	Per cent. + 0.6 - 0.9 - 2.0 - 0.5 - 0.6	Per cent. + 21.2 + 14.0 + 7.5 + 13.8 + 11.2
TOTAL	30,210	- 0.7	- 3.0	35,797	- 0.8	+ 13.2
DISTRICTS, radford District eighley District uldersfield District uddersfield District ther Parts of West Riding	14,287 5,820 2,318 3,285 2,281	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1.2 \\ - 0.8 \\ - 1.2 \\ - 0.7 \\ + 1.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5.9 \\ - 0.7 \\ - 2.2 \\ - 3.3 \\ + 9.2 \end{array} $	17,591 6,464 2,290 4,426 2,678	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1.9 \\ - 1.0 \\ - 5.0 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 2.4 \\ \end{array} $	+ 13.1 + 10.7 + 10.3 + 8.1 + 30.2
TOTAL, WEST RIDING ther Districts	27,991 2,219	- 0.8 + 0.7	$- \frac{3.1}{- 1.3}$	33,449 2,348	- 1·2 + 3·4	+ 12.9 + 17.7
TOTAL	30,210	- 0.7	- 3.0	35,797	- 0.9	+ 13.2

HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on Government contracts continued good, but production in the civilian trade was affected by the official restrictions on the supplies of yarn.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	W	orkpeopl	e. ~	Earnings.			
District.	Week Inc. (+) of ended Dec. (-) of) on a ended		+) or -) on a	
	25th Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago,	25th Aug, 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.	
icester	9,087 1,640 3,226 2,674 1,063	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 1^{\cdot 1} \\ - 0^{\cdot 7} \\ - 0^{\cdot 2} \\ + 1^{\cdot 1} \\ + 0^{\cdot 6} \end{array}$	Per cent. - 4.7 - 7.7 - 7.8 - 1.3 - 2.0	£ 10,747 1,787 3,514 2,980 963	Per cent. - 1 ^{.5} - 2 ^{.8} - 1 ^{.9} + 2 ^{.9} - 2 ^{.7}	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + & 6^*1 \\ + & 4^*5 \\ + & 3^*0 \\ + & 15^*8 \\ + & 6^*4 \end{array}$	
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	17,690	- 0.2	- 4.9	19,991	- 1.1	+ 6.8	

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in Dundee and the surrounding districts con-tinued good. A general shortage of labour was reported, causing, in some cases, the stoppage of machinery.

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

	100	w	orkpeopl	e.		Earnings,			
	Week		Inc, (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	25th Aug., 1 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Aug., 1917.	Month* ago.	Year* ago,			
DEPARTMENTS. Proparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified		5,756 11,665 11,736 5,466 2,474	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 2.4 \\ + 2.6 \\ - 0.0 \\ + 1.0 \\ - 0.7 \end{array}$	Per cent. + 3 [·] 1 - 0 [·] 8 + 5 [·] 5 + 0 [·] 6 + 3 [·] 1	£ 5,016 8,828 11,394 6,684 2,427	Per cent. + 3.6 + 1.7 + 2.3 + 2.6 + 5.0	Per cent. + 25:0 + 24:7 + 31:8 + 23:9 + 28:9		
TOTAL		37,097	+ 1.3	+ 2.2	31,349	+ 2.6	+ 27.1		
		18,039 10,098	+ 0.4 + 4.7	+ 2.5 + 7.8	16,305 8,432	+ 0.9 + 3.9	+ 29.0 + 31.9		
TOTAL IRELAND	•••	28,137	+ 1.9	+ 4.3	24,737	+ 1.9	+ 30.0		
Fifeshire		3,645 5,017	- 0°2 - 0°9	- 3.8 - 3.6	3,488 5,821	+ 3·1 + 5·2	+ 17.8 + 23.5		
TOTAL SCOTLAND		8,662	- 0.6	- 3.7	9,309	+ 4.4	+ 21.3		
England		298		-11.0	303	+ 1.7	- 2.9		
UNITED KINGDOM		37,097	+ 1.3	+ 2.2	34,349	+ 2.6	+ 27.1		

SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and the supply of labour was still insufficient.

	Workpeople.			1223	Earnings.			
and the second	Week ended	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	25th Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.		
BRANCHES, Throwing	1,138 2,571 2,509 1,751 279	Per cent. - 2 ² 2 - 0 ^{.7} - 1 ^{.1} - 0 ^{.3} - 1 ^{.8}	Per cent. - 79 - 1.0 - 3.8 - 5.2 + 9.4	£ 712 3,028 2,380 1,862 271	Per cent. + 1.1 + 0.9 + 0.5 + 0.8 - 8.8	Per cent. + 7.4 + 18.8 + 12.2 + 11.4 + 10.6		
TOTAL	8,248	- 1.0	- 3.5	8,253	+ 0.4	+ 13 8		
DISTRIOTS, Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland	2,521 2,4301 1,703 1,594	-1^{2} -0^{1} -1^{7} -1^{3}	- 1.9 - 3.8 - 1.8 - 6.8	3,163 2,505 1,365 1,220	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.8 \\ + & 3.3 \\ - & 1.6 \\ + & 0.1 \\ \end{array} $	+ 19 [.] 4 + 13 [.] 2 + 11 [.] 1 + 5 [.] 1		
TOTAL	8,248	- 1.0	- 3.5	8,253	+ 0.4	+ 13.8		

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

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, but a shortage of labour and material were reported. In accordance with the Wool (Restriction of Consumption) Order short time was worked by a few firms.

by a few firms. Returns from firms employing 5,141 workpeople in the week ended 25th August, and paying £6,239 in wages, showed an increase of 1'8 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 1'0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, com-pared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3'5 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 15'0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

LACE TRADE.

DURING August employment in the levers section continued bad; in the curtain branch it was fair on the whole, but not so good as a month ago; the plain net section continued busy on Government contracts. The supply of labour was not equal to the demand.

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

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS. Workpeople. Earnings. Week ended 25th Aug., 1917. Week ended 25th Inc. (+).or Dec. (-) on a Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year• ago. Month ago. Year ago. Aug., 1917. Per cent. -15.7 -13.4 - 0.8 - 8.1 $\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent,} \\ - 4.5 \\ - 0.3 \\ + 0.1 \\ - 0.2 \end{array}$ Per Per BRANCHES. 2,006 1,895 3,161 1,085 3,237 2,521 4,088 1,097 + 0.5 - 3.2 + 0.0 - 2.0.... •••• TOTAL 8,147 - 1.2 - 8.8 10,943 - 0.8 + 1.4 3,387 2,513 lish Districts ... GREAT BRITAIN ..., 8,147 - 1.2 - 8.8 10,943 - 0.8 + 1.4

September, 1917.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING. EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued good, but showed a slight decline in the dyeing and finishing departments, partly owing to the restriction of hours in the woollen trade. The supply of labour was not equal to the demand.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	-Workpeople.				Earnings	
	Week ended 25th	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.
TRADES : Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishing and other Departments Not specified	2,629 680 12,073 6,717 2,289	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + \ 0.3 \\ + \ 0.6 \\ - \ 0.3 \\ + \ 0.3 \\ - \ 1.2 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 04 - 1.0 - 6.1 - 2.6 - 2.1	£ 3,991 1,278 27,604 10,995 4,061	Per cent. + 1.7 - 2.8 - 2.2 - 1.4	Per cent. + 19 ⁻ 1 + 13 ⁻ 6 + 11 ⁻ 9 + 11 ⁻ 4 + 13 ⁻ 1
TOTAL	24,388	- 0.1	- 4.0	47,929	- 2.1	+ 12.5
Vorkshire Lancashire Scotland Ireland Other Districts	11,841 7,822 1,839 664 2,222	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.6 \\ + 0.6 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 0.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -7.6 \\ +1.2 \\ -1.3 \\ -8.7 \\ -1.5 \end{array} $	27,171 13,767 2,516 661 3,814	$ \begin{array}{r} -35 \\ +06 \\ -39 \\ +22 \\ -12 \\ \end{array} $	+ 10.9 + 16.3 + 10.7 + 5.3 + 12.9
UNITED KINGDOM	24,388	- 0.1	- 4.0	47,929	- 2.1	+ 12.3

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

DURING August employment continued very good in all the principal districts. SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	·	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
District.	Week ended 25th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 25th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
INGLAND AND WALES, London Leicester Leicester Country Dis-	2,468 10,741 2,903	Per cent. - 2.6 - 0.0 + 0.1	Per cent. - 5.9 - 3.1 - 5.8	£ 4,252 17,921 4,419	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0.7 \\ + & 0.0 \\ + & 1.6 \end{array}$	Per cent. + 6'8 + 7'6 + 7'3	
trict Northampton Northampton Country District	8,507 8,135	= 0.5 = 1.0	- 8·3 - 4·8	13,871 12,075	$-\frac{1.7}{-3.3}$	+ 5 [.] 8 + 4 [.] 5	
Stafford and District Stafford and District Bristol and District Bristol and District Kingswood Leeds and District L an cas hire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	3,302 2,414 3,842 1,509 1,770 2,061 3,6 33	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 2^{i}2 \\ - & 0^{\cdot}1 \\ - & 0^{\cdot}4 \\ + & 0^{\cdot}4 \\ - & 1^{\cdot}4 \\ - & 1^{\cdot}1 \\ - & 0^{\cdot}4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - 5.3 \\ - 7.4 \\ - 5.1 \\ - 2.1 \\ - 5.7 \\ - 6.8 \\ - 5.1 \end{array}$	4,892 3,506 5,064 1,970 2,638 3,325 4,771	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5^{\cdot 3} \\ + 0^{\cdot 1} \\ - 1^{\cdot 2} \\ - 4^{\cdot 0} \\ - 07 \\ + 2^{\cdot 2} \\ - 03 \\ \end{array} $	$+ 4^{+2}$ + 8^{+2} + 14^{+9} + 6^{+9} + 16^{+4} + 16^{+8} + 5^{+3}	
Birmingham and District Other parts of England and Wales	818 1,422	- 1·3 - 1·5	- 9·3 - 5·6	1,046 1,787	- 3·1 - 6·6	+ 57 + 63	
ENGLAND AND WALES	53,525	- 0.7	- 55	81,537	- 1.4	+ 7:	
COTLAND RELAND	2,796 594	- 0.7 - 0.5	-1.5 + 3.7	3,995 600	- 1.6 - 0.2	+ 9 ^{.1} + 19 ^{.0}	
UNITED KINGDOM	56,915	- 0.7	- 5.2	86,132	- 1.4	+ 7.5	

• Comparison of earnings is affected by advances in rates of wages and bonuses

September, 1917.

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, very little short time being reported, and in some districts overtime was worked.

worked. Trade Unions with 3,634 members reported 0.9 per cent. as unemployed at the end of August, compared with 1.0 per cent. in July and 2.2 per cent. a year ago. Most of the workpeople returned as unemployed were skinners or fancy and morocco leather finishers.

TAILORING TRADE. BESPOKE.

London.—Employment during August showed a seasonal decline, but was slightly better than a year ago. Returns from firms paying £6,409 in wages to their workpeople in the four weeks ended 25th August showed a decrease of 20.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 5.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. Other Centres.—In the chief provincial centres employment was fairly good, and not quite up to the level of last month.

READY-MADE.

Employment continued good in this branch. A shortage of labour was reported by a large number of firms.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

and provided Transfer	Indoor Workpeople.							
	Num	ber Empl	oyed.	Earnings.				
District,	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	25th Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.		
Leeds Manchester Other places in Yorkshire, Bristol North and West Midland Oounties (excluding Bristol) South Midland and Eastern Oounties London Rest of United Kingdom	5,860 3,042 3,664 1,340 1,957 2,004 3,049 1,006 2,081	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0^{\cdot 8} \\ - & 0^{\cdot 7} \\ - & 1^{\cdot 2} \\ + & 0^{\cdot 4} \\ + & 0^{\cdot 3} \\ + & 3^{\cdot 4} \\ + & 1^{\cdot 1} \\ + & 2^{\cdot 8} \\ - & 4^{\cdot 2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} Per \\ cent. \\ + 1'4 \\ + 5'0 \\ - 5'5 \\ - 9'3 \\ - 8'3 \\ + 2'8 \\ + 16'7 \\ + 9'9 \\ - 3'0 \end{array}$	£ 7,039 3,894 3,756 1,346 1,929 1,995 4,600 1,256 1,800	$\begin{array}{r} Per \\ cent. \\ - 2.5 \\ + 2.3 \\ - 3.8 \\ + 0.1 \\ + 3.4 \\ + 5.9 \\ + 1.7 \\ + 0.2 \\ - 3.1 \end{array}$	Per cent, + 24'9 + 30'8 + 14'1 + 5'8 + 21'7 + 56'2 + 31'5 + 9'0		
UNITED KINGDOM	24,003	- 0.3	+ 0.9	27,615	- 0.2	+ 25.3		

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued fair; a large number of firms reported a shortage of cutters and machinists.

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
District.	Week ended Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on s			Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	25th Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.	
London	2,526 1,864 1,693 1,810 930 1,472 1,537 1,012 1,084	Per cent. - 1.6 - 3.9 - 0.9 - 3.5 + 1.6 - 3.2 - 0.6 + 2.3 - 0.1	Per cent. - 7 ^{.3} - 21 ^{.6} - 4 ^{.8} - 7 ^{.6} - 12 ^{.3} - 18 ^{.7} + 2 ^{.3} - 1 ^{.1} + 8 ^{.5}	£ 2,761 2,100 1,361 1,424 885 1,473 1,113 889 783	$\begin{array}{r} Per\\ cent. \\ - 5.6\\ - 2.2\\ + 0.7\\ + 2.6\\ + 2.9\\ + 0.8\\ + 2.6\\ + 8.4\\ + 10.0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + & 3^{\cdot 8} \\ - & 2^{\cdot 2} \\ + & 10^{\cdot 3} \\ + & 9^{\cdot 5} \\ - & 0^{\cdot 4} \\ + & 4^{\cdot 5} \\ + & 16^{\cdot 5} \\ + & 16^{\cdot 5} \\ + & 30^{\cdot 3} \end{array}$	
UNITED KINGDOM	13,928	- 1.5	- 8.6	12,789	+ 0.3	+ 6.9	

HAT TRADE.

Silk.—Employment in this branch was reported as good, and, owing to the continuance of orders for ladies' silk hats, better than a month ago and a year ago, for the small numbers of workpeople still employed in the trade. Felt.—Employment in this branch continued moderate. At Denton 75 per cent. of the workers were on short time; at Stockport employment was affected by holidays, and about 30 per cent. of the workers worked short time during the month.

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

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT with dressmakers and milliners in retail firms in EMPLOYMENT with dressmakers and milliners in retail firms in London was affected by holidays. Returns from firms, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,236 dressmakers in the week ended 25th August showed a decline of 26 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 98 per cent. compared with a year ago. With court and private dressmakers employment was very slack, and many firms were closed for the annual holidays.

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

Firms in London employing 3,429 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 25th premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 25th August showed a decrease of 2'3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 8'3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment continued fairly good. In Manchester firms employing 4,229 workpeople in the week ended 25th August showed a decrease of 3'6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2'7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was fairly good

good. In Glasgow firms employing 1,385 workpeople in the week ended 25th August showed an increase of 3'8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, when em-ployment was affected by annual holidays, and a decrease of 3'5 per cent. compared with a year ago. At all three centres there was a shortage of machinists.

CORSET TRADE.

Employment continued fairly good. Firms (mainly in England) employing 5,569 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 25th August showed a decrease of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 14.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

MEN remaining in the building trade were generally well em-ployed, partly owing to Government requirements, and a searcity of labour was reported in certain cases, though private building work (except maintenance and repairs) continued slack, and outdoor work was adversely affected by bad weather. 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. (-) on a			
	August, 1917.	at end of August, 1917	Month ago.	Year ago.		
arpenters iricklayers lasterers anters lumbers ther skilled occupations avvies abourers	93,451 40,687 22,253 11,202 71,712 25,711 29,595 93,265 178,782	0.87 0.55 0.94 1.74 0.50 0.52 0.56 0.63 0.79	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0.16 \\ - & 0.25 \\ - & 0.13 \\ - & 0.42 \\ - & 0.02 \\ - & 0.03 \\ - & 0.03 \\ - & 0.03 \\ - & 0.09 \\ - & 0.04 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - 0.11 \\ - 0.72 \\ - 0.60 \\ - 1.16 \\ - 0.09 \\ + 0.11 \\ - 0.07 \\ + 0.23 \\ + 0.14 \end{array}$		
ALL OCCUPATIONS	566,658	0.72	- 0.10	- 0.06		

For London the general percentage unemployed was 1^o, compared with 1^o2 a month ago and 1^o5 a year ago. For Ireland the corresponding figures were 5^o5, 5^o7 and 3^o1. For the remaining nine districts the percentages unemployed were 0^o5 or less in each case (compared with 0^o7 or less in August, 1916), the lowest percentage being for Scotland, the Northern Counties, and the West Midland Counties (0^o1).

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

Mill Sawing and Machining.—Employment continued fairly good on the whole, and overtime was worked in a number of centres, particularly in Scotland. There was an improvement at Belfast.

at Belfast. The percentage unemployed at the end of August among workpeople engaged in sawmilling, and insured against un-employment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, was 0.6, compared with 0.7 in the previous month and 0.5

was 06, compared with 07 in the previous month and 05 in August, 1916. Furnishing.—Employment showed on the whole little change on a month ago, and an improvement on a year ago; overtime was reported at certain centres. With cabinet makers employment was quiet at Belfast, but good at most of the other principal centres. Upholsterers continued well employed generally, and showed an improvement in the West End of London. Employment was good with french polishers in London. *Coach Building*.—Employment continued good for those re-maining in the industry, and much overtime was worked, especially on Government orders. It was again very good in London. There was an improvement at Leicester and Wolver-hampton, but a decline at Saltley. Some short time was at Belfast. at Belfast.

Coopers.—Coopers continued well employed on the whole, and overtime was worked at some centres. It was fair at 14

Edinburgh, where there was a decline, moderate at Man-chester, dull at Belfast, and slack at Yarmouth. *Miscellaneous.*—Employment continued good with brush-makers, and overtime was again reported; there was, how-ever, a decline with painting-brush makers. *Wheelwrights* and smiths were still well employed. With packing-case makers employment was quiet at Bradford and bad at Belfast, but good on the whole elsewhere. *Skip and basket makers* continued very busy in London, Oldham and Leicester.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES. BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good for those remaining in the in-dustry. There was a continued scarcity of labour. SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	W	orkpeopl	.8.	Earnings.			
Districts.	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	25th Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Yea1* ago.	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire, and	2,719	Per cent. - 1.1	Per cent. + 1.8	£ 5,207	Per cent. + 2.1	Per cent. + 17.8	
Cheshire Midland and Eastern	1,330	- 1.9	- 6.1	2,145	- 0.9	+ 11.4	
Counties 5. and S.W. Counties and Wales	822	- 0.4	- 10.7	1,606	+ 3.3	- 2.0	
Scotland Other Districts	323 178	-1.5 -13.2	-5.0 + 1.7	520 284	- 3.5 - 8.4	+ 8.3 + 18.3	
TOTAL	5,372	- 1.7	- 2.7	9,762	+ 1.0	+ 12.2	

CEMENT TRADE.

CEMENT TRADE. Employment continued good, with a general shortage of labour, and overtime was again largely worked. Returns from firms employing 5,495 workpeople in the week ended 25th August showed an increase of 0'3 per cent. in the number employed and of 1'5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 10'1 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 3'5 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 few men being out of employment, except in Ireland. There was, however, a slight decline on the whole compared with a month ago. In London a good deal of overtime was still worked in the letter-press section. The following Table summarises the

The following Table summarises the returns received from Trade Unions

The second s	and the state of the state of the	a appression and and	Mary and the first				
Districts.	No. of Members of Unions	Percen	tage Uner at end of		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	at end of August, 1917.	Aug., 1917.	July, 1917.	Aug., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
London Northern Counties and	18,050 3,745	0·1 0·6	0.0	1°2 0'8	+ 0.1	- 1·1 - 0·2	
Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire East Midland and Eastern Counties	4,862 1,820	1·2 0·2	· 0.9	1.7 0.8	+ 0.3 - 0.1	= 0.5 = 0.6	
West Midlands S. and S.W. Counties and Wales	2,194 2,749	0°4 0°7	0.0	1.5 1.5	+ 0.4 - 0.1	-1.1 - 0.8	
Scotland Ireland	3,455 2,117	0*5 7*8	0.6 0.6	1.3 8.7	-0.1 + 0.9	- 0.8	
UNITED KINGDOM	. 38,992	0.8	0.7	1.6	+ 0.1	- 0.8	
The following Table	summai	rises th	e return	ns from	employ	ers :—	
and states which all	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
Districts,	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week ended 25th	Inc. (Dec. (-		
toni tate a an hard	25th Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Aug., 1917.	Month* ago.	Year* ago.	
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	2,808 852	Per cent. - 1.4 + 0.7	Per cent. - 8.7 - 9.9	£ 6,039 1,301	Per cent. - 4.7 - 0.4	Per cent. + 5 [.] 2 + 2 [.] 1	
Lancashire and Cheshire		+ 0.8	-7.1 -10.8	1,893	+ 2.0 + 1.0	+11.7	

countries cotland wher Districts	808 1,677	-1.1 -0.9	- 14·1 - 7·8	1,260 2,249	$+ \frac{2.4}{3.9}$	+ 3·2 + 2·4	
UNITED KINGDOM	8,284	- 0.7	- 9.3	14,299	- 2.1	+ 4.6	
* Comparison of earnings	is affect	ted by a	dvances i	n rates o	f wares	and war	

September, 1917

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment continued good, with a shortage of men, and a considerable amount of overtime was worked. The following Table summarises the returns received from employers :

	W	orkpeopl	le.	. Earnings.			
Districts.	Week ended 25th		+) or -) on a	Week ended 25th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Aug., 1917.	Month* ago.	Year* ago.	
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	2,092 528	Per cent. + 0.0 + 1.5	Per cent. - 4.0 - 9.0	£ 3,143 582	Per cent. - 0.3 + 8.6	Per cent. + 8'9 + 14'1	
Lancashire and Cheshire Midland and Eastern Counties	1,008 535	+ 0.6 - 0.9	- 10.6 - 9.6	1,079 538	+ 0.5 - 3.1	+10.4 +13.3	
Scotland	1,181 602	- 0.1 + 1.0	- 13·2 - 9·3	1,257 533	+ 19•0 + 0•8	+ 8.4 + 2.7	
UNITED KINGDOM	5,946	+ 0'3	- 8.6	7,132	+ 3.3	+ 9.3	

The following Table summarises the returns from Trade Unions :--

in the second	No. of Members of Unions	Percent	age Une at end o	mplo y ed f	Increase Decrea on	se (-)
- anger a	at end of Aug., 1917.	Aug,. 1917.	July, 1917.	Aug., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts	9 077	0·3 1·0	0.2 0.8	0.1 0.9	+ 0.1 + 0.2	+ 0.2 + 0.1
UNITED KINGDOM	. 4,526	0.6	0.2	0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

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.

1924 (45 - 1917 - 1917 - 1917 - 1917 - 1917 - 1917 - 1917 - 1917 - 1917 - 1917 - 1917 - 1917 - 1917 - 1917 - 19	Workpeople paid Wages in last week	on a		
	of Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
MACHINE-MADE PAPER AND MILLED BOARDS: Northern Counties Midlands, Wales, and Ireland Southern Counties Scotland	2,851 1,283 5,295 3,048	Per cent. - 2.1 - 1.1 + 0.7 - 1.0	Per cent. - 8.0 - 5.5 + 0.6 -13.1	
Total Machine-made Paper, &c HAND-MADE PAPER	12,477 741	-0.5 + 0.1	- 5·7 - 2·4	
TOTAL	13,218	- 0.5	- 5.5	

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT generally continued good. 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. Work was generally suspended for holidays during one week of the month.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

and the second states of the	Workpeople.				Earnings.		
·	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
	25th August, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th August, 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago,	
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,712 12,065 2,311	Per cent. - 0.6 + 0.0 - 0.8	Per cent. - 2 ^{.6} - 0 ^{.7} - 0 ^{.6}	£ 2,479 16,390 2,722	Per cent. - 2.1 - 2.8 - 3.9	Per cent. + 14.9 + 18.6 + 13.7	
TOTAL	16,088	- 0.2	- 0.9	21,591	- 2.8	+ 17.5	
DISTRICTS. Cotteries Dther Districts	11,977 4,111	+ 0.1 - 1.0	- 1.6 + 1.3	14,482 7,109	- 2·1 - 4·3	+ 12:4 + 29:6	
TOTAL	16,088	- 0.2	- 0.9	21,591	- 2.8	+ 17.5	

September, 1917.

GLASS TRADES.

	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a		
A start start of the	25th Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.*		
BRANCHES. Glass Bottle Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) Other Branches	6,825 1,780 722	Per cent. - 2'8 + 0'6 + 3'4	Per cent. - 2.8 + 2.5 + 5.4	£ 13,566 3,203 1,061	Per cent. + 1 [.] 2 + 6 [.] 2 - 1 [.] 0	Per cent. + 9 ^{.3} + 25 ^{.9} + 6 ^{.2}		
TOTAL	9,327	- 1.7	- 1.3	17,830	+ 1.9	+ 11.8		
DISTRICTS. North of England Yorkshire Lancashire Worcestershire and Warwickshire	854 4,633 1,048 735	$ \begin{array}{r} -13.9 \\ -0.9 \\ +0.9 \\ -0.1 \end{array} $	$- \frac{16.6}{- 1.1} \\ + \frac{8.9}{- 13.2}$	1,791 8,737 1,770 1,303	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 6.7 \\ - & 0.6 \\ + & 0.3 \\ + & 4.2 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} - & 2.7 \\ + & 9.0 \\ + & 30.0 \\ + & 2.5 \end{array}$		
Scotland Other parts of the United Kingdom	907 1,150	$+ \frac{2\cdot3}{- \cdot1\cdot2}$	+ 9.7 + 4.5	1,746 2,483	+ 20.7 + 6.8	+ 29.0 + 17.6		
TOTAL	9,327	- 1.7	- 1.3	17,830	+ 1.9	+ 11.8		

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

In the chocolate and sugar confectionery trades employment continued to be restricted owing to the shortage of sugar, and in some cases short time was worked. In all the other trades employment remained good; and in the jam and pre-served meat trades much overtime was worked.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	Workpeople.			Earnings.			
Trade.	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
	25th Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Aug., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Sugar Refining, &c Cocos, Chocolate, and Sugar	5,385 12,235	Per cent. + 0.2 - 2.2	Per cent. + 15·3 - 28·2	£ 10,762 13,435	Per cent. + 1.0 - 0.5	Per cent. + 41.4 12.8	
Confectionery Biscuits, Cakes, &c Jams, Marmalade, &c Bacon and Preserved Meats Pickles and Sauces, &c	7,110 8,519 5,886 818	$\begin{array}{r} + & 3.1 \\ - & 2.5 \\ - & 0.6 \\ + & 0.2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} -10.5 \\ +16.1 \\ +5.4 \\ -9.7 \end{array} $	8,733 10,876 7,885 920	+ 6.0 + 6.5 + 0.8 + 1.7	+ 10.9 + 46.5 + 26.0 + 16.9	
TOTAL	39,953	- 0.8	- 8.1	52,611	+ 2.5	+ 16.0	

AGRICULTURE.†

AGRICULTURE.[†] Is England and Wales the weather during August was every-where wet and windy, especially in the southern counties, and in many districts the corn has been badly laid. The harvest began generally throughout the country, and a good deal was cut, but in most districts comparatively little had been carted. Labour was still short, but with the assistance of soldiers, women and schoolboys the farmers managed to keep pace with the work, and the deficiency has hardly been so acute during August as in some recent months. In Scotland the finishing of the hay harvest was delayed by rain, and little extra labour was required. In consequence, however, of the grain crops having become laid, many additional workers will be needed. The ordinary sources of extra labour have almost ceased, and farmers will have to depend mainly on the supply of soldiers.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

FISHING INDUSTRY. EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole. In some cases it suffered interruption owing to stormy weather. East and South Coasts.—Employment with fishermen at Hartlepool was fair. It was fair at Hull, and good at Grimsby. At Yarmouth fishing operations remained practically sus-pended. Employment was slack at Brightlingsea. Off the coasts of Devon and Cornwall fishing was irregular, and had been much hindered by unfavourable weather; employment with fish packers, carters and curers was moderate. Scotland.—There was a further improvement at Dundee; employment was fairly good at Arbroath and Montrose. It was fair with fishermen at Aberdeen and Macduff, and good at Peterhead and Fraserburgh.

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

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

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The total value of fish landed from fishing vessels in the United Kingdom during August was £1,223,167, showing an increase of £36,198 as compared with August, 1916.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT generally was moderate in London, slack at Liver-pool and at certain ports on the East Coast, and fairly good on the whole elsewhere.

	Average D	aily Number and at Princi	of Labour pal Whar	rers employe ves in Londo	d in Docks n.
		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.
Veek ended Aug. 4th '', '', '', 11th '', '', '', 18th '', '', '', 25th	5,227 5,600 5,881 5,767	2,163 2,556 2,631 2,791	7,390 8,156 8,512 8,558	6,001 8,053 6,098 6,084	13,391 14,209 14,610 14,642
verage for 4 weeks nded 25thAug.,1917	} 5,619	2,535	8,154	6,059	14,213
lverage for July, 1917	5,900	2, 587	8,487	6,236	14,723
" " Aug., 1916	6,418 1	2,651	9,069	6,522	, 15,591

. , Aug. 1916 6,418 2,601 9,603 6,523 15,591 London.—Employment generally was moderate at the beginning of the month, improving subsequently. Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks during August was 2,195, compared with 1,559 in July and 2,153 in August, 1916. East Coast.—With trimmers and teemers on the Tyne and Wear employment was moderate; with quayside labourers on the Tyne it was fair. It was moderate at Hartlepool, and slack and worse than a month ago at Middlesbrough and Stockton. Employment was bad at Hull, Grimsby, Goole, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Lynn and Ipswich. Southern and Western Ports.—Dock labourers were well employed at Plymouth, Dartmouth and Falmouth. Employ-ment was fair and not so good as a month ago at Bristol, and continued good at Gloucester. It was again fair at the South Wales ports. Dock labourers and coal trimmers con-tinued slack at Liverpool. Employment was good with canal workers at Manchester and in the Midland area. Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment showed an improve-ment at Dundee, where it was good, and at Glasgow, where it was fair. It was fair at Londonderry and Cork, and bad at Limerick and Waterford.

SEAMEN.

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

1	-	Numbe	er of Seam	en* ship	ped in		
Principal Ports.			Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Eight months ended		
d a same and	1		Month ago.	Year ago.	Aug., 1916.	Aug., 1917.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in 1917.
DASLAND AND V Cast Coast- Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby		1,603 184 310 779 47	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	- 151 + 89 + 38 - 99 - 5	13,4 55 1,677 2,837 8,56 5 314	13,229 1,443 2,902 6,916 324	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 226 \\ - & 234 \\ + & 65 \\ - & 1,649 \\ + & 10 \end{array} $
Fristol Channel— Bristol † Newport, Mon. Cardiff ‡ Swansea		879 786 3,674 393	+ 18 - 500 - 456 - 398	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 417 \\ - & 149 \\ - & 796 \\ + & 216 \end{array} $	8,022 7,033 34,817 1,716	6,570 8,855 35,417 3,182	$\begin{array}{r} - & 1,452 \\ + & 1,822 \\ + & 600 \\ + & 1,466 \end{array}$
Liverpool London Southampton		8,726 6,059 747	-2,380 + 423 - 206	- 5,213 - 1,621 - 442	89,578 57,093 7,440	82,569 47,909 6,167	- 7,009 - 9,184 - 1,273
COTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Met Grangemouth Glasgow	hil and	583 150 2,127	$+ 230 \\ - 12 \\ + 49$	+ 254 + 141 - 1,178	3,498 290 22,031	2,669 439 17,412	- 829 + 149 - 4.619
RELAND : Dublin Belfast		176	+ 64 + 162	+ 75 + 235	595 1,308	752 2,116	+ 157 + 808
TOTAL	··· ···	27,577	- 3,459	- 9,023	260,269	238,871	-21,398

* 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.

t Including Barry and Penarth.

September, 1917.

September, 1917.

Trade.

Building

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

DISPUTES IN AUGUST.

Number and Magnitude .- The number of disputes beginning in August was 49, as compared with 48 in the previous month and 26 in August, 1916. In these new disputes 43,421 workpeople were directly, and 15,852 indirectly, involved, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 63,735 work-people involved in disputes in August, 1917, as compared with 45,425 in July, 1917, and 21,096 in August, 1916. New Disputes in August, 1917.—In the following Table the new disputes for August are summarised by trades affected :—

		No. of W	orkpeople in	volved.
Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building Coal Mining and Quarrying Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing Transport Miscellaneous	3 11 4 6 3 7 3 8	$\begin{array}{r} 176\\ 22,500\\ 5,000\\ 1,003\\ 6,643\\ 1,478\\ 1,502\\ 1,910\\ 2,250\\ 959\end{array}$	13,500 25 1,601 684 42	176 36,000 5,C00 1,028 8,244 1,478 2,186 1,910 2,250 1,001
TOTAL, AUGUST, 1917	 49	43,421	15,852	59,273
TOTAL, JULY, 1917	 48	35,084	3,641	38,725
TOTAL, AUGUST, 1916	 26	14,006	6,201	20,207

Causes.-Of the 49 new disputes, 33, directly involving 21,150 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 4, directly involving 1,561 workpeople, on other wages ques-tions; 3, directly involving 2,056 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; and 9, directly involving 18,654 work-people, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN AUGUST.

Occupations and Locality.	Num Workpeop	ber of le Involved	Date when Dispute	Duration in Working	Cause or Object.	Result.
Acta bellife	Directly.	Indi- rectly.‡	began.	Days.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
MINING AND QUARRYING : Coal miners, &cYorkshire (West	27,0	100	6th Aug.	6	Against scheme of recruiting men be-	Scheme suspended temporarily; cases of
Riding)	21,0		oth Aug.	0	tween 18 and 25 years of age while older men were left who had entered the pits during the war	men who had entered the pits since Aug., 1914, to be investigated.
Coal miners, &cDudley district	2,000		27th Aug.	6	For advance in wages of 25 per cent	Work resumed pending decision of Coal Controller.
Coal miners, &cCardiff (near)	. 966	or with	11th Aug.	1	Non-payment of "bonus turn" to hauliers when, owing to a dispute, full time was not worked	"Bonus turn " paid.
Coal miners, &cMerthyr Tydvil (near)	1,646	5	23rd Aug.	1	Alleged insufficient supply of timber, and other grievances	Grievances to be remedied.
Coal miners, &cNewport, Mon. (near)	1,200		27th Aug.	3	For reinstatement of a haulier	Amicable settlement effected.
Iron ore miners, &cWest Cumber- land METAL, ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING :	5,00Q		13th Aug.	• 11	Dispute arising out of demands for ad- vances in wages and for promotion of pre-war labourers on introduction of additional labour	Agreement arrived at providing for pro- motion, advances in wages, and bonus on output (see p. 382).
Moulders, fitters, rivetters, black- smiths, &cStoke-on-Trent	466		6th Aug.	3	For advance in wages and other con- cessions	District rate of wages to be observed and certain other concessions made.
Rivetters, platers, &c.—Derby	472		9th Aug.		For advance in piecework prices of 25 per cent.	No settlement reported.
Rivetters, platers, caulkers, &c Mersey	7,5		17th Aug.	8	Dispute arising out of men's demand for reconsideration of an arbitration award refusing an advance in wages	Arbitration Court decided against ad vance.
Tube makers, &cWednesbury	1,400		2nd Aug.	15	For dismissal of an official on account of alleged discourtesy to a discharged soldier seeking re-engagement	Official resigned.
Dyers, cleaners, labourers, &c Perth	1.	309	28th Aug.	100 A.	For advance of 10s, per week on pre- war wages	No settlement reported.
OLOTHING:	1,500		13th Aug.	2	For payment of wages for Bank Holi- day week, which was observed as a full week's holiday	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Oil skin and cloth workers-Nor- wich	400		27th Aug.	5	Dispute arising out of certain deduc- tions from war bonus	Amicable settlement effected.
CRANSPORT : Dock labourers-Hull DTHEB TRADES :	1,600	< 	13th Aug.	2	Dissatisfaction at a wages award not having been made retrospective to 28rd July	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Printers' assistants, &c. (females)- Hull	268	•••	20th Aug.	4	For minimum commencing wage of 6s. per week and war bonus of 25 per cent.	Scale of minimum wages agreed upon commencing at 6s. per week.
Bakers-Cardiff	168		6th Aug.	2	For advance in wages of 6s. per week	Modified advances granted (see pp. 500
Labourers (railway construction)- Dublin (near)	300	••••	16th Aug.	6	For advance in wages and other con- cessions	Modified advance in wages and other concessions granted.

DISPUTES STILL IN PROGRESS.-47 disputes, involving about 26,000 workpeople, were in progress at the time of going to press.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e. number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, &c.) exceeded 100 days. † In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. ‡ 1.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 do not apply to these persons.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 24 new disputes, directly involving 21,308 workpeople, and 7 old disputes, directly involving 736 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 7, directly involving 6,082 workpeople, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 6, workpeople, were decided in layout of the workpeople; 6, directly involving 6,802 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 18, directly involving 9,160 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 20 other disputes, directly involving 21,420 workpeople, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration .- The number of working days lost in Aggregate Duration.—The function of working days lost in August by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 303,900. In addition, 28,800 working days were lost owing to disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total aggregate duration in August of all disputes, new and old, was 332,700 days, as compared with 260,600 days in July, 1917, and 78,900 days in August, 1916.

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

	Jai	a. to Augus	st, 1916.	Jai	Jan. to August, 1917.		
Groups of Trades.	No. of Dis- putes.	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 Quarrying	59 42 7	6,322 32,599 658	$\begin{array}{r} 162,800 \\ 170,500 \\ 14,500 \end{array}$	32 57 6	3,431 78,734 6,478	54,600 314,900 67,900	
Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing	44 13 17 45 21	$17,900 \\ 11,656 \\ 2,606 \\ 51,314 \\ 6,112$	$132,200 \\ 29,900 \\ 7,400 \\ 1,027,800 \\ 29,000$	48 20 16 45 28	194,843 20,168 16,777 17,005 11,126	1,613,300 168,900 90,000 141,500 100 300	
Transport Miscellaneous and Em- ployees of Public Authorities	40 84	31,119 15,482	127,000 225,000	19 78	18,079 23,680	100 500 74,000 138,500	
TOTAL	372	178,768	1,926,100	349	390,321	2,763,900	

* Exclusi

barchesive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, seamen, railway servants, police and Government employees, and also of changes under the Trade Boards Act. + 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 1 July under an award dated 21 August. A bonus of 1s, per week in addition was to be paid from 1 September.

THE changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses) re-ported to the Department as taking effect in August affected nearly 1,400,000 workpeople, and resulted in a net increase of nearly £180,000 per week. All the changes were increases, with the exception of small decreases which resulted under with the exception of small decreases which resulted under sliding scale arrangements for steel smelters in England and Scotland generally, and for iron-stone miners and blast furnacemen in Lincolnshire.

Of the total number of workpeople referred to, nearly 1,200,000 were employed in the metal trades, in which the principal changes were increases given to workpeople in the engineering and shipbuilding industries in the United Kingdom generally, under arbitration awards by the Committee on Production, and to female munition workers uncontrolled and certain other establishments, in accordance with an Order made by the Minister of Munitions. In the engineering and shipbuilding trades adult males received an increase of 3s. per week, bringing the total minimum increase during the war to time-workers in these industries up to 15s. per week, and apprentices, youths and boys under 18 years of age received an increase of 1s. 6d. per week. These increases have been ex-tended to large bodies of workpeople in various other metal trades, including the manufacture of light castings, railway wagon building, the brass, tube, sheet metal and edge tool trades, and copper smelting and manufacture. In the case of female munition workers the increases amount to 2s. 6d. per week for women, 18 years of age and over, and 1s. 3d. for girls under 18. Another important award, taking effect in August, granted an increase of 6d. per day to adult male workers employed by the principal chemical manufacturers in England, with such further increases as would bring the total increase on pre-war rates to a minimum of 2s. 6d. per day. The figures given above are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, seamen, railway servants and Govern-ment employees, and also of changes taking effect under the

Date from

	Locality.	which change took effect.	Occupations	Particulars of Change.†
1	and the second	Increa	ses in Rates of Wages, and War	Bonuses.
	NORTHERN COUNTIES AND YORKSHIE: Sunderland Bradford Halifax	1 Aug. 18 Aug. 1st full pay after	Plasterers <th.< td=""><td>Increase of ½d, per hour (11½d, to 1s.). Increase of ¾d, per hour (11½d, to 1s. 0¼d.). Increase of 1¼d, per hour (8d, to 9¼d.).</td></th.<>	Increase of ½d, per hour (11½d, to 1s.). Increase of ¾d, per hour (11½d, to 1s. 0¼d.). Increase of 1¼d, per hour (8d, to 9¼d.).
	Huddersfield Sheffield • { LANCASHIRE AND CHE-	8 Aug. 25 Aug. 9 Aug. 1st full pay after 20 Aug.	Painters	Increase, as war wages, of 3/d. per hour (101/4 d. to 11d.). Increase of 11/2 d. per hour (10d. to 111/2 d.). Increase, as war wages, of 31/2 d. per hour (making rate 1s. 1d.) substituted for previous increases during war amounting to 21/2 d. per hour.
	Altrincham, Sale and District	1 Aug. 1 Aug.	Masons and bricklayers Plumbers	Increase, as war wages, of 3/d. per hour (11d to 111/2 d.). Increase of 1/2 d. per hour (111/2 d. to 1s. 1d.).
	Blackburn{	1 Aug. 25 Aug. {	Masons Hod carriers and plasterers' labourers Other builders' labourers	Increase, as war wages, of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (11d. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.). Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (8d. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.). Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 1d.).
Concernance of the owner owne	Bolton and District Burnley, Nelson, Colne, Darwen, and Padiham	3 Aug. { 1 Aug.	Masons	Increase, as war wages, of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (making rate for banker hands 1s. 1d. and for fixers 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.) Increase, as war wages, of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (11d. to $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.).
	Macclesfield Oldham Rossendale District	11 Aug. 1 Aug. { 1 Aug.	Carpenters and joiners Carpenters and joiners Woodcutting machinists Masons and bricklayers	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (10d. to 11d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1d.). Increase of ½d. per hour. Increase of 1d. per hour (10½d. to 11½d.).
	Warrington OTHER ENGLISH DIS- TRICTS : London	1 Aug. 6 Aug. {	Masons Glaziers Glaziers' assistants	Increase of 1d. per hour (10d. to 11d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (11d. to 1s.). Increase of 1d. per hour (9½d. to 10½d.).
	Birmingham and District	1st full pay after 16 Aug.	Gas fitters	Increase, as war wages, of id. per hour (making rate 111/2d., plus 3s. bonus). Increase of 11/2d. per hour substituted for war bonus of 3s.
	The later of the same same		Masons	per week previously granted (making rate 10½d.). Increase of 1d, per hour substituted for war bonus of 3s, per week previously granted (making rate for banker hands 10½d. and fixers 11d.).
and a state of the	Cambridge	11 Aug.	Painters Scaffolders and stone sawyers	Increase of 1½d, per hour substituted for war bonus of 3s per week previously granted (making rate 3½d.). Increase of 1½d, per hour substituted for war bonus of 3s per week previously granted (making rate 8d.).
	Plymouth	24 Aug.	Labourers	Increase of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour substituted for war bonus of 3s per week previously granted (making rate 7 ¹ / ₂ d.). Increases to a rate of 10d. per hour plus 2s. per week wa
	SCOTLAND :	1 Aug. {	Bricklayers Masons	bonus for machinists, and of 9d. plus 2s. bonus for sawyers Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (making rate for builders 1s. 0½d.
		5 Aug.	Plasterers	and for hewers is.). Increase of 1d. per hour (11d. to is.). Increase of 2d. per hour (11d. to is. 1d.).
	Glasgow and District	1 Aug. {	Masons', bricklayers' and concreters' labourers Slaters' and plasterers' labourers	Increase of 11/2d. per hour (81/2d. to 10d.).§ Increase of 2d. per hour in standard rate substituted for wa
	Kilmarnock and Stew-	1 Aug.	Slaters	bonus of ½d. per hour previously granted (making rate 10d.) Increase of ½d. per hour (10½d. to 11d.).
	IRELAND : Londonderry	17 Aug.	Labourers	Increase from a rate of 22s. or 24s. per week to a rate of 5% d

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

Trade Boards Act. Under the Corn Production Act, which was Trade Boards Act. Under the Corn Production Act, which was passed on 21st August, and to which reference is made on page 314, a minimum wage at the rate of 25s. per week, in-clusive of the value of allowances, came into operation from that date for adult able-bodied men employed in agriculture. As regards railwaymen, the war bonuses of 15s. and 7s. 6d. per week which had previously been granted to men and boys respectively in Great Britain were converted, in August, into war advances in rates of wages to be taken into account in war advances in rates of wages, to be taken into account in calculating payments for overtime and Sunday duty, and in Ireland railwaymen were granted a corresponding advance in rates of wages in substitution for a war bonus of 12s. per week previously given. Increases were also made in the mini-mum rates paid for workpeople in certain industries under the

Trade Boards Act, 1909 (see page 351). Changes in January—August, 1917.—The following Table summarises the changes for which particulars are available :—

Groups of Trades.	No. of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week.
Building	181,000	£ 40,400
Coal Mining	471,000	28,000
Iron and Other Mining	24,000	7,000
Onerwing	9,000	2,000
Pig Iron Manufactura	23,000	
Iron and Stool Manufacture	90,000	5.700
Engineering and Shipbuilding	1,021,000	19,200
Other Matel		355,400
The-shills	188,000	61,000
Textile ,	810,000	125,200
Clothing	157,000	29,400
Transport	158,000	42,800
Printing, Paper, &c	78,000	14,400
Glass, Brick, Pottery, Chemical, &c	153,000	29,800
Other Trades	161,000	39,700
Local Authority Services	77,000	16,000
TOTAL	3,601,000	816,000

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN AUGUST, 1917.

0	ccu	mo	tio	ma	
U	eeu	0.0724	610	us	

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September, 1917.

September, 1917.

	PRINCIPAL CHA	INGES 1	IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN	AUGUST, 1917—(contin ued).		PRINCIPAL CHA	ANGES I	N WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN	AUGUST, 1917—(continued).
Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	* Particulars of Change.*	Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.*
1.	The second se	RANGE CONTRACT	Rates of Wages, and War Bonus	ses (continued).		Inc	reases in	n Rates of Wages, and War Bon	
Same Contractor	North Contraction of the Party of the		Workpeople in hematite iron ore mines	Increases of 1s, per shift to all adult underground and		(1	1st full	Dock labourers, &c. (including grain and pit prop carriers)	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour.
100	Cumberland	27 Aug.	workpeople in hemistic from ore milles	Increases of 1s. per shift to all adult underground and sur- face workers except miners, and of 6d. per shift to boys under 16; and a bonus on output introduced (with a		Hull	pay after	Deal carriers	 War bonus of 35 per cent. previously granted increased to 45 per cent. War bonus of 43% per cent. previously granted increased to
Iron . Mining .	N. D. Annakim	1st pay	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	minimum payment of 5s. per week per man after three months).† War bonus of 9d, per shift to men 18 and over, and of 4½d. per shift to boys and youths under 18.	Dock Labour		9 Aug.	Coal porters	56% per cent. Increase of 1d, per ton.
the strength of	Northamptonshire	day in Aug.	Bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers at	per shift to boys and youths under 18.		Cork	Aug.	Dock labourers	Increase of 3s. per week to permanent men and of 1d. per hour to casual men. Increase of 6s. per week in minimum rate (making rate for
	Cleveland Northamptonshire	1 Aug. 1st pay	blastfurnaces	War bonus of 9d. per shift to men and 41/2d, per shift to		Liverpool and Birkenhead District (including	1st pay	monotype operators, electrotypers and stereotypers (book, jobbing and news-	jobbing compositors, 51s.).
Pig Iron Manufacture		day in Aug. 1 Aug.	Workpeople at blastfurnaces	youths and boys. War bonus of 6d. or 9d. per day.		Bootle and Wallasey)	Aug.	paper)† Lithographic printers, bookbinders and machine rulers†	Increase of 8s. per week in minimum rate (43s. to 51s.) and a minimum increase of 6s. per week on all existing rates.
Manulacture	Nottinghamshire, Derby- shire, and Leicestershire South Staffordshire	1 Aug.	Workmen at blastfurnaces	War bonus of 3s. per week to men whose wages are not regulated under the sliding scale and of 1s. 6d, to youths.		Bolton	+	Compositors, machinemen, and linotype and monotype operators (jobbing and evening news)	War bonus of 5s. per week, previously granted, increased to 6s. 6d. (making rate for compositors 46s. 6d., including bonus).
	England and Scotland	1 Aug.	Workpeople in steel melting shops	War bonus of 3s. per week to non-scale men and of 1s. 6d. to boys and youths. War bonus of 3s. per week to non-scale men and of 1s. 6d. to	Printing and Allied ≺ Trades	Dissistantian dia	1st pay J	Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and	Increase of 6s. per week (making rate for jobbing compositors, 49s., including bonus).
	North of England Midlands and parts of	1 Aug. 1 Aug.	Workpeople in iron and steel works Ironworkers	boys and youths. War bonus of 3s. per week to non-scale men and of 1s, 6d, to	Traces	Birmingham	Aug.	newspaper) Lithographic printers, bookbinders and machine rulers	Increase of 6s. per week. Increase, as war wages, of 4s. per week ; any war bonuses
	South Lancs. and South Yorks.		Enginemen, cranemen, boilermen, firemen,	boys and youths. Increases, as war wages, of 3s. per full ordinary week to men 18		Destland	1st pay	Lithographic printers	previously granted to be converted into war wages.
Iron and Steel Manufacture			&c. in steel works Engineers, patternmakers, boilermakers, electricians, smiths and hammermen, roll	Increases, as war wages, of 3s. per full ordinary week to men 18 years and over, and of 1s.6d. to boys, youths and apprentices. Increases, as war wages, of 3s. per full ordinary week to men 18 years and over, of 1s. 6d. to boys, youths and apprentices		Scotland	day in- Aug.	Bookbinders and machine rulers	Increase, as war wages, of 4s. per week to time-workers (with an equivalent advance to piece-workers), and a bonus of 2s. per week previously granted converted into war wages.
and the second s	West of Scotland	1 Aug.	turners, joiners, bricklayers, bricklayers' labourers, and general labourers in steel	under 18, with a further increase of 2s. 5d. per week to bricklayers (payable as from 24 April).		England	1 Aug.	Chemical workers	Increase, as war wages, of 6d. per day or shift to men 18 and over and of 8d. per day or shift to boys, youths and appren- ties under 18 and where previous increases to men total
			works Moulders, dressers, patternmakers, la-	Increases, as war wages, of 3s. per full ordinary week to men 18 years and over, and of 1s. 6d. to boys, youths and ap.	1	ter ale di altri ingin	12.15 24	and the second	per week previously granted converted into war wages. Increase, as war wages, of 6d. per day or shift to men 18 and over and of 8d. per day or shift to boys, youths and appren- tices under 18, and where previous increases to men total less than 2s. per day or shift over pre-war rates, such further increase to be given as will bring such previous total up to 2s. to all war or acaditional houses previous
	United Kingdom	1 Aug.	enginemen, slingers, &c. in steel foundries § All classes of male workpeople in engi- neering, boilermaking and foundry trades	prentices under 18.	Chemical, Brick, &c. ~ Trades	Deepcar and Oughtibridge	9 Aug.	Silica and fire brick makers	given to be merged into men's time rate.
Engineering	England and Wales United Kingdom	23 Aug. 1 Aug.	All classes of male workpeople in shipbuild-	Increases, as war wages, of 3s. per full ordinary week to men 18 years and over, and of 1s. 6d. to boys, youths and ap-		Hull	1st full pay after	All men and boys in oil-seed mills	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per full ordinary working week to men 18 and over and of 1s. 6d. to boys and youths under 18; war bonuses previously given to be converted into
Shipbuilding	North-east Coast, Thames and Mersey Districts	1 Aug.	ing trades All classes of male workpeople in ship re- pairing trades	prentices under 18.		(Sheffield	24 Aug. 1 Aug.	Packing case makers, machinists, turners,	war wages. Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to men over 18, and 1s. 6d. to boys and youths.
Copper Smelt- ing & Manu-	Leith	1 Aug. 1 Aug.	Ship riggers	Increase to a minimum rate of 101/2d. per hour.		Liverpool and District	1st pay	&c. Cabinet makers, chairmakers, carvers,	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour, making rate for
facture Light Castings	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Moulders, cupola men, blacksmiths, pattern- makers, fitters, fettlers, grinders' labourers,	Increases, as war wages, of 3s. per full ordinary week to men		Birmingham	day in Aug. 1 Aug.	woodcutting machinists and sawyers in retail cabinet shops Packing case makers	cabinet makers 1s. 2d. per hour. Increase of ¾d. per hour.
Manufacture Heating and	England	1 Aug.	&c. Hot-water fitters	18 years and over, and of 1s. 6d. to boys, youths and apprentices under 18.	Woodworking	London and District	1 Aug.	Aircraft woodworkers	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per full ordinary week to men 18 and over, and of 1s. 6d. to boys, youths and apprentices under 18.
Domestic Engineering Gas Meter	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Brassworkers, labourers, &c. (excluding	The second se	& Furnishing	London	ş	Upholsterers and upholsteresses in retail trade	Increases (a) for upholsterers, as war wages, of 2d. per hour to timeworkers and 15 per cent. to pieceworkers, and (b) for upholsteresses, to a minimum rate of 61/4d, for
Manufacture Chain, Anchor,)		(sheet metal workers) J Endwelded and block chain makers	Increase of 15 per cent. on commercial work (estimated o be equivalent to about 6s. or 7s. per week).		Scotland	1 Aug.	Sawyers and woodcutting machinists in saw- mills and timber yards	machinists and 5½d. for others. Increase, as war wages, of 4s. per week to men 18 and over, and of 2s. to boys, youths and apprentices.
&c., Manu- facture	Cradley Heath	6 Aug. {	Anchor smiths	Increase of 3d. per cwt. (estimated to be equivalent to about 7 per cent.).	•	Glasgow and Paisley	1 Aug. 18 Aug.	Sawyers in packing case shops Packing case makers (other than sawyers)	War bonus of 4s. per week. War bonus of 1d. per hour.
Edge Tool,&c., Manufacture	Sheffield	1 Aug.	Edge tool, machine knife, spade, fork and shovel, and hammer makers, sawmakers and grinders and saw-handle makers, and	Increases, as war wages, of 3s. per full ordinary week to men 18 years and over, and of 1s. 6d. to boys and youths under 18.		Cardiff and District	·1 Aug. Pay	Coopers	War bonus of 5s. per week, previously granted, increased to 8s. per week. Increases of 3s. per week to first hands, and of 4s. per
			scythe, sickle and hook workers (except scythe grinders)	and the second second second second second second	Baking and		ending 18 Aug. Aug.	Bakers and confectioners	week to second and table hands (making rate for table hands 44s.). Increases of 7s. per week to regular men, and of 1s. 2d. per
Alexandre .	Wolverhampton, Wednes- bury and Walsall Districts Airdrie, Coatbridge and	1 Aug.	Welded tube workers Tube workers	E State war and the state of the	Confectionery	Dundee and District	1 Aug. {	Bread bakers Biscuit and pastry bakers	day or 7d. per half-day to jobbers. Increase of 10s. per week (41s. to 51s.). Increase of 12s. per week (39s. to 51s.).
A Marine	Glasgow Districts	(Metal rolling mill, wire and tube workers Engineers, toolmakers, smiths and strikers,	Increases, as war wages, of 3s. per full ordinary week to men 18 years and over, and of 1s. 6d. to boys, youths and ap-		Cork	Aug. 1 Aug.	Bread van drivers Painting brush makers	Increase of 5s. per week (28s. to 33s.). War bonus of 2d. in the shilling, previously granted, increased
in the	Birmingham and District	1 Aug	bridgebuilders, electrical workers, brass- workers, and labourers, &c., in various metal trades.	prentices under 18.	Other Miscellaneous	Warrington,	1st full pay after	Workpeople in tanning industry	to 4d. in the shilling. Increases, as war wages, of 3s. per full ordinary week to men, and of 1s. 6d. to young persons.
Miscellaneous	Birmingham, Wolver- hampton and Walsall	liAug	Brasscasters, dressers, labourers, and other workpeople	A Cash Contraction of the Contract	Trades	Edinburgh Kirkcaldy	pay after 20 Aug. 3 Aug. 10 Aug.	Coopers in breweries Linoleum workers	Increase of 5s. 2d. per week (44s. 10d. to 50s.). Increases of 3s. per week to male time-workers, of 1s. 6d.
Metal Trades	Districts Rotherham, Sheffield, Doncaster, Halifax,	1 Aug.	Brassmoulders, finishers, labourers, &c	Increases, as war wages, of 3s. per full ordinary week to men 18 years and over, and of 1s. 6d. to boys and youths	Various The day			Women and girls on munition work in con-	per week to female time-workers, and of 7½ per cent. to printers on piece rates. Increases of 2s. 6d, per full ordinary week to women 18 and
1	Brighouse & Dewsbury Districts Glasgow and Paisley Dis-	1 Aug.	Brassmoulders, finishers, dressers, la-	between 16 and 18.	Various Trades (Engineering, Chemical, Woodmork	United Kingdom	15 Aug.	trolled and certain other establishments	over and of 1s. 3d. to girls under 18.
	tricts South Staffordshire	1 Aug.	bourers, &c. Stampers, mechanics, labourers, &c., in stamping trade	Increases, as war wages, of 3s. per full ordinary week to men 18 years and over, and of 1s. 6d. to boys, youths and ap-	Woodwork- ing, &c.)	(Leeds	1 Aug.	Corporation employees (except tradesmen	Increase, as war wages, of 2s. per week to all employees whose wages do not exceed £250 per annum (making total
	Lancashire Darlaston Lancashire, with Stock-	1 Aug. 1 Aug. 1 Aug.	Bolt and nut makers Bolt and nut makers Sheet metal workers	prentices under 18.	Local Authority Services	Sheffield	16 Aug.	and tradesmen's labourers) Corporation employees	war wage for men 9s. per week). Increases of 3s. per week to men paid by the week, and 3/d.
Woollen	port and Halifax Bradford	1st pay	Wool sorters	Increase of 10 per cent. to timeworkers and pieceworkers.	,				per hour to those paid by the hour, and of 2s. per week or % d. per hour to women.
Manufacture Linen	Belfast	day in Aug. 1 Aug.	Mechanics & hackle setters	Increases, as war wages, of 3s. per full ordinary week to men 18 years and over, and of 1s. 6d. to boys, youths and ap-	Iron Mining	N. Lincolnshire	1 5 Ang	Decreases in Rates of Wage	Decrease, under sliding scale, of % per cent., leaving wages
Jute	Dundee	1 Aug. Pay	Mechanics, mechanics' labourers, &c Boot, shoe and slipper workers	War bonus to women 18 and over doing men's work increased	Pig Iron Manu-	0-		A State of the second s	58% per cent, above the standard of 1909 (plus war bonus
Boot and Shoe		ending 25 Aug. 1st pay	in the second second	minimum of 5s, and a maximum of 8s. 9d. per week).	facture	N. Lincolnshire	5 Aug.	Workpeople at blastfurnaces	Decrease, under sliding scale, of ½ per cent., leaving wages 58% per cent. above the standard of 1909 (plus war bonus of 1s. 1d. per shift).
Doot and Shoe	Norwich	day in week	Women in closing departments	New scale of wages introduced for certain operations in closing departments in March, 1917, increased by 1s. per	Iron and Steel Manufacture	England and Scotland	$\begin{cases} 5 \text{ Aug.} \end{cases}$	Steel melters, pitmen, &c	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1¼ per cent., leaving melters' wages (basic process) 5834 per cent., and (acid process) 3334 per cent. above the standard of 1905.
		ending 1 Sept.	Felt hat makers :	week.		(]	(5 Aug.	Gas producermen and charge wheelers	Decrease of 5% per cent.
(lath)	Longshins and Obeshing	Ist par	Men	sos. per week increased by 10 per cent., and war increases	Engineering	Huddersfield	1 18 477	Changes in Hours of Labour	Adoption of a 50 hour week (resulting usually in a reduction
Clothing	Lancashire and Cheshire	lst pay day in - Aug.	Women	per week and of 74 per cent. on wages over 90s. per week. War increases previously granted on wages up to and includ-	Clothing	Rossendale	20 Aug.	boilermaking and foundry trades Boot, shoe and slipper workers	of 3 or 4 hours per week). Reduction of 63/1 hours per week (56 to 493/2). Reduction of 1 hour per week (51 to 50).
			and the set of the set	War increases previously granted on wages up to and maring 40s. per week increased by 7½ per cent., and war increases granted of 12½ per cent. on wages over 40s. and up to 50s, per week, and of 7½ per cent. on wages over	Printing	Liverpool and Birkenhead District (including Bootle and Wallasey)	1st pay in Aug.		
- it we stat an	Contropodia waran dina	Tes offers	a see and see an arriter	50s. per week.	• War 1 between the		" have been	+ See also under " Changes 1	tion available is not, in all cases, sufficient to distinguish n Hours of Labour."
			and the second	the la not in all assag sufficient to distinguish permoti	t mit the	se and increases not thus in	aroud.	a a la a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	took effect from 2 July under an award dated 11 September.

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.
† In addition to these increases, leading labourers were promoted to the level of miners, and an equal number of ordinary labourers were promoted to be leading labourers.
‡ Some firms gave 6d. and others 9d.
§ Excluding men whose wages are regulated by the sliding scale.

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

between these and increases not thus limited. This war bonus took effect from 14 July, under an award dated 27 August. In the case of one large firm the hours were reduced from 56 to 48 per week. hder "Changes in Hours of Labour." § This increase took effect from 2 July, under an award dated 11 September. ¶ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages." See also un Minimum Rates of Wages under the Trade Boards Act.—For particulars of increases in August in the minimum rates fixed for certain classes of workpeople under the Trade Boards Act, 1909, see page 351.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS

IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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[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 August, 1917, was 55, of which 35 were due to lead poisoning, 2 to arsenic poisoning, 7 to toxic jaundice, and 11 to anthrax. Five deaths due to lead poisoning, 1 to arsenic poisoning, 3 to toxic jaundice, and 1 to anthrax were also reported. In addition, 5 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 eight months ended August, 1917, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 510, compared with 414 in the corresponding period of 1916. The number of deaths in 1917 was 67, as compared with 50 in 1916. In addition, 42 cases of lead poisoning (including 14 deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during the eight months ended August, 1917, compared with 50 cases (including 13 deaths) during the corresponding period of 1916.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

	anteriore a	Cases.		Deaths.			
Industry.	Month		months ded	Month	Eight months ended		
	Aug., 1917.	Aug., 1917.	Aug., 1916.	Aug., 1917.	Aug., 1917.	Aug., 1916.	
and the second states and			Lead Po	isoning.			
AMONG OPERATIVES ENGAGED IN- Smelting of Metals Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering Printing File Cutting File Cutting File Cutting Red and Yellow Lead Works Pottery Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling	511111 213 9	$ \begin{array}{r} 37 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 31 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 13 \\ 11 \\ - 1 \\ 21 \\ \end{array} $	21 1 5 9 5 4 15 9 19 1 3			3 2 1 4	
Paint and Colour Works Ooach and Car. Painting Shipbuilding Paint used in other Industries Other Industries	2 2 1 7 3 4	21 7 15 13 15 53	39 17 19 15 11 37	ши	$\frac{1}{2}$		
TOTAL IN FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS	35	242	231	5.	14	14	
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING	5	42	50	1	14	13	
		Other	r Forms	of Poison	ning.		
MERCURIAL POISONING— Barometer and Thermometer Making		2	1	-	-	-	
Furriers' Processes Explosive Works Other Industries		$-\frac{1}{2}$		Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	
TOTAL	-	16	13	-	-	-	
PHOSPHOROUS POISONING	1	1	1	-	-		
ARSENIC POISONING- Paints, Colours, and Extrac- tion of Arsenic	- 2	- 23	-		-11-14 	2010	
Other Industries	2	23		1	<u>4</u>		
TOTAL ARSENIC POISONING		157	97	3			
TOTAL "OTHER FORMS OF		197	111	4	43	24	
POISONING		101		t.	30		
		10		nrax.		14 mile	
Wool	6 ●1 3	40 3 25	50 5 15	1 	7 1 2	7 2 3	
mongers, &c.) Other Industries	1	3	2	-			
TOTAL ANTHRAX	11	71	72	1	10	12	
TOTAL REPORTED UNDER FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT	55	510	414	10	67	50	
GRAND TOTAL	60	552	461	11	81	63	

* Two of these (both fatal) were cases of purpura due to the same cause.

September, 1917 FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

CASES REPORTED

[Based on Home Office and Board of Trade Returns.] THE Table below shows the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during July and August, 1917, and August, 1916.

The number reported as killed in August, 1917, was 259, an increase of 4 on a month ago, and a decrease of 8 on a year ago. The mean number in August during the five years 1912-1916 was 250, the maximum being 273 and the minimum 211.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during August, 1917, numbered 24, compared with 32 in July, 1917, and 28 in August, 1916.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 100, a decrease of 17 on a month ago, and of 10 on a year ago. There was one fatal accident at quarries, compared with one a month ago and 9 a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in August, 1917, was 133, an increase of 28 on July, 1917, and of 18 on August, 1916.

EIGHT MONTHS ENDED AUGUST, 1917.

During the eight months ended August, 1917, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment was 2,276, as compared with 2,102 in the corresponding period of 1916, an increase of 174.

The total number of fatal accidents in the railway service numbered 247, as compared with 288, a decrease of 41 on the eight months ended August, 1916.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 887, as compared with 804, an increase of 83 on 1916. There were 31 fatal accidents at quarries, compared with 42, a decrease of 11 on the corresponding period of 1916.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in 1917 was 1,093, as compared with 946, an increase of 147 on the corresponding period of 1916.

	and all the	1	, por	04 01 1	010.
Trade.	Numb	er of Work cilled durin	rpeople ig	lnc. (+) (-) in 1917	or Dec. n Aug., , on a
	Aug., 1917.	July, 1917.	Aug.; 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago,
BAILWAY SERVICE— Brakesmen and Goods Guards Engine Drivers Firemen	1 2 1 1	2 1 1		- 1 + 1	+ 1 + 2 - 2
Permanent Way Men Porters Shunters	6 4 3 1	87 1327	3 1 8 7 1 3 1	+ +	- 2 - 3 + 2 - 2
Mechanics Labourers Miscellaneous Contractors' Servants	$\frac{1}{\frac{4}{1}}$	3 2 7 	3 1 4 —	-2 -2 -3 +1	$ \begin{array}{c} - 2 \\ - 1 \\ + 1 \end{array} $
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	24	32	28	- 8	- 4
Underground Surface	92 8	106 11	100 10	$-\frac{14}{-3}$	- 8 - 2
TOTAL, MINES	100	117	110	- 17	- 10
Quarries over 20 feet deep	1	1	9		- 8
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS- Textile- Cotton Wool and Worsted Other Textiles	3 3 1	5 2 2	4 2 1	-2 +1 -1	- 1. + 1
Non-Textile— Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion	3 9	4 17	5 22	$-\frac{1}{-8}$	$-\frac{2}{-13}$
of Metals Marine and Locomotive Engineering	6	3	2	+ 3	+ 4
Ship and Boat Building Gas Wood Clay, Stone, &c Ohemicals Laundries	10 3 5 22 22 2 6	10 1 2 2 6 	9 1 2 9		+ 1 + 2 + 3 + 3 + 13 + 13 + 2
Food Drink Paper, Printing, &c Other Non - Textile In- dustries	6 	2 	2 3 5 25	+ 4 + 8	+ 4 3 2 8
TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	112	84	92	+ 28	+ 20
ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, 85. 104-5 Docks, Wharves, and Quays Warehouses	10 <u>4</u> 7	9 2 10	14 3 6	+ 1 + 2 - 3	- 4 + 1 + 1
TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5	21	21	23		- 2
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	1		5	+ 1	- 1
ToTAL (excluding Seamen)	259	255	267	+ 4	- 8

September, 1917.

RETAIL PRICES OF BREAD.

Trs 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 dustrial districts.

industrial districts. The price of bread on 1st September was almost everywhere the same as on 1st August. In London, however, there were a few reductions, insufficient to affect the average prices appreciably. The introduction of the 9d. loaf will take place on 17th September, in accordance with the Food Controller's arrangements, a summary of which is given on p. 318.

(1) Master Bakers' Associations, &c.

Returns from over 100 of the principal Master Bakers' Asso-ciations and from other sources (except Co-operative Societies) are summarised in the following Tables :--

and the state	Mean Predo	Mean Predominant Price per 4 lb. on						
District.	1st September,	Inc. (+) or Dec. () compared with						
	1917.	A month ago.	A year ago.					
	d. 111/2	d.	d. + 2¼					
orthern Counties & Yorkshire	} 12		+ 234					
idlands	10%		+ 21/4 + 2					
outh Eastern Counties & Wales	111/4		$+ \frac{2}{2}$ + $\frac{2}{2}$ + $\frac{2}{2}$ + $\frac{3}{2}$					
GREAT BRITAIN	111/		+ 21/2					

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

Place.		Predominant Price per 4 lb. on	Dec. (-	+) or) as com- with a	Last Change.		
L IAUO,		per 4 15. 01 1st Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Amount per 4 lb.	
ondon		d. 11 to 12 •	d. 	d. + 1¾	Mar., '17	d. + 1/4	
irmingham		11%		+ 21/4	Apr., '17	+ 1/2	
ristol		11, 111/3		+ 23/2	June, '17	+ 3/4	
urdiff	-	11%		$+ 2\frac{1}{2}$ + 2%	Apr., '17 Mar., '17 Mar., '17	+ 3/2	
swich	***	11			Mar., 17	+ 1	
- da		11		+ 21/2 + 2	Mar., '17	+ 3/2.	
eicester	***	10%	and the second	+ 1%	Apr., '17	+ 3/3	
verpool		12		+ 23/2	Mar., '17	+1	
anchester		12	Contraction in the	+ 21/2	Apr., '17	+ 3/4\$	
iddlesbrough		12	10000	+ 3'	Mar., '17	+ 3/4‡	
orwich	***	101/2	the second	+ 2	Apr., '17	+ 1/2	
ottingham		11 -		+ 23/4	Mar., '17	*+++++	
ortsmouth .		111/2		+ 2	Apr., '17	+ 3	
outhampton		111/2*, 12†		+ 21/2	Apr., 17	+ 32	
oke-on-Trent		111/2		+ 3	Apr., '17 Mar., '17	+ 3/2	
olverhampton		11		+ 2	Mar., '17	+ 3	
berdeen		12	and the second	+ 31/4	May, '17	+1 + 1	
undee		13		+ 33/4	July, '17	+ 1	
dinburgh		12		+ 3	May, '17	+ 1/2	
asgow		11%		+ 2½	Apr., '17	+ 3/2	
elfast		12	-	+ 3	May, '17	+ 1/2	
ublin		113%*, 12†	Contraction	+ 31/2	Apr., '17	+ 1/2	

(2) Co-operative Societies.

The following Table summarises the Returns received from 340 Co-operative Societies :---

District.	1st September,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with				
	1917.	A month ago.	A year ago			
ENGLAND AND WALES.	d,	d,	d.			
London and Suburbs	10%*, 11%†		+23/4			
	12		+2%			
an muland Counting	1114		+2%			
. uo, do.	10%		+2			
0, 00 de	101/4	a Carlos Carlos	+21/4			
addlern Connting	10%	and the first of	+2			
South Eastern Counties	11		+24			
South Western Counties and Wales	101/1		+21/4			
ENGLAND AND WALES	10%		+2¼			
800TLAND	111/2		+23/4			
GREAT BRITAIN	. 11		+21/2			

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CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES. QUARTERLY RETURNS OF SALES

THE Table below gives details as to the sales in the second quarter of 1917, 1916 and 1912 respectively, by the three Co-operative Wholesale Societies in England, Scotland and Ireland :-

Names of Societies and	Sales* in	a Second Q	aarter of	Percentage Increase com- pared with		
Nature of Business.	1917.	1916.	1912.	A Year ago.	Five Years ago.	
LISH WHOLESALE	£	£	£			
stributive Departments oductive ,,	15,465,685 4,829,140	12,887,406 3,741,737	6,934,457 1,766,080	20.0 29.1	123·0 173·4	
TTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:	4,466,898 1,878,307	3,455,373 1,316,591	2,028,602 731,351	29•3 42•7	120·2 156·8	
LISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE : oductive Departments	85,622	124,853	78,730	31.44	8.8	
H AGRICULTURAL WHOLE- SALE SOCIETY ;— stributive Departments	191,077	126,432	58,791	51.1	225.0	
LDistributive Depart-	20,123,660	16,469,211	9,021,850	22.2	123.1	
L. — Productive Depart- ments	6,793,069	5,183,181	2,576,161	31.1	163.7	
GRAND TOTAL	26,916,729	21,652,392	11,598,011	24.3	132.1	

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN AUGUST.‡ 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 five weeks ended 31st August, 1917, was 2,446, 2,236, 2,529, 2,610, and 2,616; a total of 12,437 claims, of which 8,197 were made in the trades insured under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Act, 1911, and 4,240 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 1,196, and for payment through associations of workpeople claiming under Section 105 of the Act was 443. The corresponding claims by workpeople insured under the Act of 1916 were 795 and 53 respectively

The weekly amounts paid to workpeople under the Acts of 1911 and 1916 respectively were £437 and £246. The corre-sponding payments made through associations were £212 and £6.

			Insured un Act of 1911		Trades Inst the Act	
Division.		Ave	rage Week	ly Number	of Claims M	ade.
		Avgust, 1917.	July, 1917.	August, 1916.	August, 1917.	July, 1917.
don h-Eastern ch-Western t Midlands Midlands Midlands tshire hern land se rep KINGDOM		332 78 64 52 47 122 259 55 103 28 499 1,639	478 113 89 49 59 155 222 44 99 33 534	774 125 168 54 53 115 196 41 89 28 319 1,952	306 47 50 33 14 83 145 52 63 10 45 848	377 52 68 27 15 112 145 29 53 30 43 951
and the second second	en de la composition de la composition Esta composition de la composition de la Esta composition de la			1	of Benefit I	
don h-Eastern ch-Western t Midlands chidlands chidlands chern		£ § 81 31 19 17 14 44 73 15 33 12 310	£ § 112 30 222 13 22 60 60 66 16 39 14 260	£ § 165 46 31 10 12 26 39 4 7 7 104	£ § 58 21 25 13 5 39 43 9 13 2 24	£ § 66 23 21 17 5 66 47 3 11 4 35
TED KINGDOM		619	654	451	252	298

Sout Wes East Yorl Nort

Scot Wale Irela UNI

UNT

during period

Total

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

FOUR WEEKS ENDED 10th AUGUST, 1917.

September, 1917.

INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED, VACANCIES FILLED AND VACANCIES NOTIFIED IN THE FOUR WEEKS ENDED 10th AUGUST, 1917.

REGISTRATI OCCUPATION GROUPS.* On Register at Registered d Period. Beginning of Period. Men. Women. Men. Wo 3,367 1,457 302 526 1,755 498 71 4,395 3,515 703 ters, Joiners, &c. 1,700 655 231 242 623 271 49 1,418 1,259 346 klayers ers, Decorators, &c. mbers, Glaziers ... er skilled occupations f Construction 275 65 374 923 252 1,385 5 s. Rivetters ghts 4 337 ers $589 \\ 363 \\ 4,163 \\ 1,437 \\ 5,918 \\ 5,918 \\ 550 \\ 1,014 \\ 98 \\ 56 \\ 512 \\ 126 \\ 2,163 \\ 128 \\$ $\begin{array}{c} {}164\\ {}144\\ {}1,199\\ {}537\\ {}255\\ {}618\\ {}1,683\\ {}261\\ {}128\\ {}295\\ {}79\\ {}18\\ {}255\\ {}79\\ {}18\\ {}255\\ {}40\\ {}1,000\\ {}71\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 73\\ 24\\ 691\\ 3,262\\ 57\\ 2,097\\ 914\\ 78-\\ 929\\ 929\\ 121\\ 13\\ 510\\ 352\\ 17,755\\ 112\\ \end{array}$ tors, Fitters, Turners 1, 4, etal Machinists ... her skilled occupations 3, tion of Vehicles inet Making, &c. ... inet Making, &c. ... cellaneous Metal Trades tious Metals, &c. ... inet & and Cement ... 1. nd Waterproof Goods tion and Explosives -Boots and Shoes 30, -Excluding Boots and 100 222 122 14,355 28,407 39,165 48. TOTAL TOTAL-MALES AND FEMALES ... 42,762 87,364 5 weeks ended 13th July, 1917 48,222 130.561

					ADI	JLTS.				an a		JUVE	NILES.	
OCCUPATION GROUPS.*		F	EGISTI	RATIONS	5.		1	VACA	NCIES.			VACA	NCIES.	
		On Register at Be- ginning of Period.		Individuals Registered during Period.		On Register at End of Period.		Notified during Period.		Filled during Period.		Notified during Period.		during riod.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls,	Boys.	Girls.
fining and Quarrying	114	24	483	23	88	23	759	26	302	26	19	10	23	10
Cotion Wool and Worsted	133 40 132	538 155 477	304 140 172	1,152 304 1,094	83 28 70	446 89 418	353 166 231	854 230 510	169 87 85	492 131 391	129 44 170	117 54 352	- 87 32 118	70 43 368
Tailors and Tailoresses	204 — 	207 158 346 494	125 — 78	599 381 828 1,303	150 	185 135 315 451	91 	342 147 410 687	25 	241 108 308 669	52 — — 31	$\begin{array}{r} 172 \\ 160 \\ 177 \\ 66 \end{array}$	22 	139 133 163 60
onveyance of Men, Goods, &c. : On Railways On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c	114 4,103	3 05 1,513	123 6,517	319 2,921	93 3,311	253 1,401	509 5,122	188 866	234 3,650	172 736	94 2,109	. 7 837	70 1,635	4 694
Frnit, &c., Pickers Others and the second stationery cod, Furniture, Fittings, &c. ottery and Glass	5260024712785	$1,186 \\ 1,481 \\ 256 \\ 104 \\ 215$	46 756 183 160 71	2,427 2,382 688 166 152	6 452 163 113 51	2,160 1,326 196 121 162	31 774 235 169 132	516 1,288 433 81 40	31 261 105 37 47	319 1,609 355 69 28	$\begin{array}{r} 16\\ 137\\ 201\\ 101\\ 54 \end{array}$	37 89 411 85 29	16 102 158 91 51	35 81 351 55
od, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging : Bread and Biscuit, &c., Makers Waiters Others (Jam, Cocoa, Tobacco, &c.) Trahes, Brooms, &c. as, Water, Electrical Supply and Sanitary Service	99 124 121 5 33	129 575 387 12 23	$152 \\ 114 \\ 124 \\ 7 \\ 81$	169 1,283 892 23 54	88 98 79 1 29	66 487 387 8 15	156 93 307 11 393	171 913 669 16 112	57 37 90 7 219	139 613 529 10 95	65 31 83 15	75 28 119 24	49 27 66 12 2	21 64 22 105 18
ommercial and Clerical	2,980	4,652	2,437	6,372	2,535	3,958	1,263	2,941	719	2,189	798	1,024	689	912
Landry and Washing Service Private Indoor Servants Other Indoor Servants Clarwomen, Day Girls, Day Servants Others Weren Laboration	939	$\begin{cases} 349 \\ 766 \\ 2,822 \\ 6,183 \\ 246 \end{cases}$	1,204	$\begin{cases} 733\\ 1,645\\ 5,393\\ 11,175\\ 333 \end{cases}$	· 796	$\begin{cases} 277\\ 631\\ 2,346\\ 4,875\\ 183 \end{cases}$	}1,077	$\begin{cases} 811 \\ 1,730 \\ 4,527 \\ 5,218 \\ 214 \end{cases}$	469	$ \begin{array}{r} 582 \\ 501 \\ 2,753 \\ 3,860 \\ 141 \end{array} $	349	$ \left\{\begin{array}{c} 92\\ 239\\ 289\\ 947\\ 50 \end{array}\right. $	243	$ \left\{\begin{array}{c} 70 \\ 109 \\ 173 \\ 572 \\ 17 \end{array}\right. $
bop Assistants overnment, Defence, and Professional Il Others	3,295 861 2,791 734	4,299 1,592 2,470 3,752	8,439 383 1,011 1,519	9,206 2,964 2,592 7,127	3,149 584 2,536 571	3,850 1,492 2,077 3,195	3,558 287 719 670	480 581 735 124	2,747 93 441 438	4£0 347 562 102	467 445 115 2,050	272 507 288 576	441 103 104 1,828	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 228 \\ 409 \\ 274 \\ 470 \end{array} $
TOTAL	18,021	35,716	24,629	64,700	15,145	31,528	17,147	25,860	10,367	18,527	7,272	7,103	5,985	5,670
TOTAL-MALES AND FEMALES	53,7	37	89,3	29	46,6	73	43,0	07	28,8	94	14,3	15	11,6	55
5 weeks ended 13tb July, 1917	63,4	80	126,3	10	53,0	98	62,8	50	42,8	43	20,2	04	16,1	14
Casual Employment (Men only)	1,1	18		86	1,1	76			7,8	18		-		
Occupations are grouped according to the	industry	with wh	ich they	are main	nly conne	cted and	applica	nts are re	gistered	açcording	g to the "	work de	sired " b	v them.

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 registra. THE number of workpeople on the registers of the Employment Exchanges (382 in number) at some time or other during the four weeks ending 10th August was 327,178* (men 96,170, women 177,022,† boys 25,870, girls 28,116), a daily average of 14,225, compared with 14,494 in the previous five weeks and with 16,044 in the corresponding period of 1916. These figures comprise workers in professional commercial and

Trades.	of V Va	acancie	Propor es fille s Notif month	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	67:9	96:4	81.4	96.1	60.2	62:5	110.1	68.9
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Construction of Vehicles	75.7	92.1	92-2	95:2	69.7	93.1	79.8	115.3
Chemicals, Ammunition, Explosives, &c.	72-2	100.6	96.2	96.7	86*8	31.2	46 .8	47.1
All Insured Trades	70.7	95.5	89.5	92*3	66.9	49.3	82.1	74.8
Ditto, July, 1917	74.7	95.3	84.0	92.2	65.1	53.7	83.5	79.0

III.-UNINSURED TRADES.

The number of workpeople on the register at some time or other during the four weeks ending 10th August was 190,000 (men 42,650, women 100,416, boys 21,837, girls 25,097), a daily average of 8,261, compared with 8,215 in the previous five weeks. The daily average number of vacancies filled was 1,763, compared with 1,966 in the previous five weeks.

The number on the registers at 10th August was 59,747, compared with 66,880 at 13th July, 1917.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total,
On registers at 13th July, 1917 Number of individuals registered during period	18,021 24,629	3 5,716 64,700	5,706 16,131	8,138 16,959	67,581 122,419
Total	42,650	100,416	21,837	25,097	190,000
Re-registrations during period On registers at 10th Aug., 1917	<i>1,374</i> 15,145	2,013 31,52 8	267 5,665	275 7,409	3,929 59,747
Vacancies notified during period Vacancies filled during period Applicants placed in other dis- tricts	17,147 10,367 1,255	25,860 18,527 2,650	7,272 5,985 1,166	7,103 5,670 852	57,382 40,549 5,923

The largest number of registrations among men was in the transport trades (29.6 per cent.), and among general labourers (33.1 per cent.); among women, 30.9 per cent. were in domestic services, and 9.6 per cent. in commercial and clerical occupations.

Of the vacancies notified for men, 32'8 per cent. were in transport, and 20'8 per cent. were for general labourers; for women, 48'3 per cent. were in domestic offices or services, and 6.2 per cent. in textiles.

Of the vacancies filled for men, 37.5 per cent. were in the transport, &c., trades, and 26.5 per cent. for general labourers; 42.3 per cent. of the vacancies filled for women were in domestic offices or services, and 5.5 per cent. in textiles. Of the vacancies filled, 3,245 were known to be for less than

a week's employment; while of the 11,655 vacancies filled by boys and girls, 32.6 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.		tage Prop led to Vac			Percentage Proportion of Vaca cies filled to Registrations		
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	
Textiles Dress Agriculture Paper, Prints, &c Food, Tobacco, Lodging, &c. Oommercial and Clerical Domestic General Labourers	45.5 31.8 68.9 36.3 41.7 33.1 56.9 43.5 77.2	63°6 83°6 86°1 106°9 82°0 73°1 74°4 62°7 93°8	69°2 45°8 77°5 77°1 78°6 79°3 86°3 69°7 94°4	92.0 86.1 82.7 92.1 85.4 86.0 89.0 59.3 83.8	53'9 20'4 50'5 36'0 56'1 46'3 29'3 38'1 31'9	38.7 41.7 27.6 39.2 50.1 53.4 31.1 38.0 4.8	
All Uninsured Trades	60.2	71.6	82.3	79.8	39.9	32.3	
Ditto July, 1917	61.3	-73.2	79'5	80.0	42.7	28.2	

IV.-CASUAL EMPLOYMENT

The number of men who obtained employment through the Exchanges was 1,113, and the number of casual jobs found for them was 7,848; a daily average of 341, compared with 267 in the preceding five weeks and 173 in the four weeks ending 11th August, 1916. During the four weeks there were also 1,136 cases in which men were given employment through the Clearing House system for dock labourers at Liverpool.

9,309 112,622 18,807 214,556 On registers at 13th July, 1917 Number of individuals registered 32,376 64,123 63,794 112,899 6,814 19,056 25,870 28,116 327,178 96,170 177,022 Re-registrations during period ... On registers at 10th Aug., 1917 28,189 56,494 6,632 8,280 99,595 Vacancies notified during period Vacancies filled during period ... Applicants placed in other dis-tricts 55,318 37,341 9,229 51,130 42,669 9,926 10,006 8,433 1,457 8,612 7,063 987 125,066 95,506 21,629

Men. Women. Boys. Girls. Total.

The average daily number of registrations and of vacancies filled for the four weeks ending 10th August, 1917, is shown in the following Table, together with comparative figures for a month ago and a year ago :--

I.-GENERAL SUMMARY.

figures comprise workers in professional, commercial and clerical, as well as in industrial occupations. The number of vacancies filled was 95,506, a daily average of 4,152, compared with 4,804 in the previous five weeks and

The total number of workpeople remaining on the registers at 10th August was 99,595, as compared with 112,622 at 13th July, 1917, and with 109,598 at 11th August, 1916.

5,141 in the four weeks ending 11th August, 1916.

	Registr	ations in ended	Period	Vacancies filled in Period ended		
Department.	10th	13th	11th	10th	13th	11th
	Aug.,	July,	Aug.,	Aug.,	July,	Aug.,
	1917.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1917.	1916.
Men	2,882	3,310	3,664	1,623	1,875	2,012
Women	5,028	5,575	5,750	1,855	2,193	2,389
Boys	843	824	854	367	385	386
Girls	830	880	870	307	351	354
TOTAL	9,583	10,589	11,138	4,152	4,804	5,141

There was a decrease in the daily average of registrations of 9.5 per cent. compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 14.0 per cent.

The daily average of vacancies filled showed a decrease of 13.6 per cent. on the previous month, the most noticeable decline being in the women's department (15.4 per cent.). Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 192 per cent., chiefly in the men's and women's departments.

II.-INSURED TRADES.:

The number of people on the register at some time or other during the four weeks was 137,178 (men 53,520, women 76,606, boys 4,033, girls 3,019), a daily average of 5,964, compared with 6,279 in the previous five weeks. The daily average number of vacancies filled was 2,389, compared with 2,838 in the previous five weeks. The number on the register at 10th August was 39,848, compared with 45,707 at 13th July, 1917

				and a contract of the first	CLUP ANT den adams
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On registers at 13th July, 1917 Number of individuals registered during period	1 14,355 39,165	28,407 48,199	1,108 2,925	1,171 1,848	45,041 92,137
Total	53,520	76,606	4,033	3,019	137,178
Re-registrations during period On registers at 10th Aug., 1917	<i>1,127</i> 13,044	717 24,966	56 967	15 871	<i>1,915</i> 39,84 8
Vacancies notified during period Vacancies filled during period Applicants placed in other dis- tricts	38,171 26,974 7,974	25,270 24,142 7,306	2,73 <u>4</u> 2,448 291	1,509 1,393 135	67,684 54,957 15,706

Of the registrations among men, 40.9 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 38'2 per cent. in engineering, and 6.7 per cent. in shipbuilding; while among women, 23'1 per cent. were in engineering, and 65'4 per cent. were in ammunition and explosives.

Of the vacancies notified for men, building and construction of works account for 38.6 per cent. of the total, engineering for 37.4 per cent., and shipbuilding for 6.0 per cent. Of the vacancies filled for men, 37.1 per cent. were in build-

ing and construction of works, 41.2 per cent. in engineering, and 5.9 per cent. in shipbuilding; while in the case of women, engineering accounts for 44.8 per cent.

• 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, 7.9 per cent, were known to be in employ-ment, and a further 13.5 per cent, were reported never to have been in employment. • These are trades insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Acts, 1911-1916 Acts, 1911-1916.

A.-INSURED TRADES.

	ADU	ULTS.						JUVE	NILES.		
ONS.			(and	VÁCAN	CIES.		-	VACA	NCIES.		
s ring	En	gister at d of riod.	du	tified ring riod.	du	illed ring riod.	Not: dui Per	ified ring riod.	du	Filled during Period.	
nen.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
85 1 2 204 	$1,593 \\ 555 \\ 209 \\ 257 \\ 537 \\ 275 \\ 35 \\ 1,502 \\ 1,136 \\ 328$	34 	$\begin{array}{r} 2,779 \\ 1,580 \\ 85 \\ 223 \\ 1,864 \\ 416 \\ 36 \\ 4,212 \\ 3,442 \\ 694 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} $	$\begin{array}{r} 2,029\\ 909\\ 39\\ 120\\ 1,229\\ 239\\ 19\\ 2,673\\ 2,751\\ 407 \end{array}$	58 	$ \begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 19 \\ 29 \\ 7 \\ 99 \\ 23 \\ 155 \\ \end{array} $	 1 1 3 7 136	$ \begin{array}{r} 26 \\ 6 \\ -2 \\ 20 \\ 21 \\ 4 \\ 68 \\ 23 \\ 148 \end{array} $		
17 5 10	281 57 389	7 2 259	1,076 256 956	12 168	635 202 747	$\frac{11}{162}$	19 3 67	$\frac{1}{4}$	17 8 75		
02 38 19 27 41 65 54 47 89 45 38 35 57 58 57 88 79 99	164 133 1,085 409 238 540 1,515 206 103 193 56 103 193 56 13 229 48 850 36 72 13,044	55 11 557 2,604 51 1,409 917 53 37 705 85 13 443 146 16,468 57 156 24,966	604 455 4,334 1,177 352 5,750 542 5,750 542 7,751 1,631 1,631 1,631 1,001 110 2,269 195 138 38,171	85 77 958 5,399 35 3,042 2,120 120 37 1,030 331 61 488 404 9,534 63 155 25,270	315 243 3,477 813 242 907 5,129 279 32 861 21 74 602 75 1,759 68 78 26,974	78 70 855 5,224 27 2,596 1,959 81 34 926 284 35 550 405 9,535 49 150 24,142	52 42 484 356 51 151 306 37 169 35 10 35 25 365 35 22 365 32 29 2,734	26 37 220 10 97 47 17 42 242 77 7 6 34 416 34 416 9 2 - 47 1,509	33 34 462 324 38 127 295 32 19 128 28 7 7 9 20 354 24 26 2,448	25 35 201 12 106 4 4 6 1 201 71 71 71 31 44 405 9 36	
-	13	010		,441	51,1		4,2				
		418		611	79,1		4 ,2 6 ,8	A CONTRACTOR	3,8		

B.-UNINSURED TRADES.

September, 1917.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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 August, 1917, in the 35 selected areas named below, corresponded to a rate of 138 per 10,000 of population, showing a decrease of 1 per 10,000 on a month ago, and of 11 per 10,000 on a year ago. Compared with a month ago, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 2,435 (or 0.9 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 1,620 (or 1.3 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 815 (or 0.6 per cent.). There was an increase of 2 per 10,000 of population in the Leicester district, and of 1 per 10,000 in the Bolton and Oldham and Bradford districts. There was no change in the North Metropolitan, West Ham, Leeds, Barnsley, North Staffordshire, Cardiff and Swansea, Paisley and Greenock and Belfast districts, but every other district showed a decrease; the most marked decreases were in the Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (8 per 10,000) and Galway district (7 per 10,000). Compared with August, 1916, the total number of paupers decreased by 19,962 (or 7'2 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 8,207 (or 6'3 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 11,755 (or 8'1 per cent.). There was an increase of 3 per 10,000 of population in the Barnsley district, 11 per 10,000 in the Dublin district; and a marked increase of 26 per 10,000 in the Galway district; every other district showed a decrease. The largest decreases were in the Aberdeen district (23 per 10,000 of population), Stockton and Tees (22 per 10,000 of population), and Paisley and Greenock district (21 per 10,000 of population). Eighteen districts showed decreases of 10 and under 20 per 10,000, and H others showed decreases of under 10 per 10,000. the most marked decreases were in the Cork, Waterford and

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Pau	August	one day : , 1917.	in	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in		
Selected Urban Areas.*	In- door.	Out- door,	TOTAL.	Rate per 0,000 of Esti- mated Popula- tion.	ra per 10, Popula comp wit Month ago.	te ,000 of tion as	
ENGLAND & WALES.† Metropolis. West District Contral District East District Bouth District	8,887 11,019 3,272 10,296 17,803	1,470 4,946 1,106 3,801 9,552	10,357 15,965 4,378 14,097 27,355	128 159 314 213 144		- 9 - 13 - 10 - 16 - 17	
TOTAL, Metropolis	51,277	20,875	72,152	160	- 1	- 14	
West Ham	3,732	8,859	12,591	162		- 13	
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton & Tees District Bolton, Oldham, &c Wigan District Manchester District Bradford District Barnsley District Barnsley District Bansley District Hull District North Staffordshire North Staffordshire North Staffordshire North Staffordshire Elecester District Bristol District Bristol District Bristol District Staffield District Bristol District	1,938 932 3,406 1,585 7,765 8,693 1,681 952 2,008 705 2,008 705 2,444 1,595 1,745 1,755 1,198 3,040 5,980 2,392 1,975	$\begin{array}{c} {\bf 8,235}\\ {\bf 2,273}\\ {\bf 2,709}\\ {\bf 4,175}\\ {\bf 8,919}\\ {\bf 1,280}\\ {\bf 2,368}\\ {\bf 2,155}\\ {\bf 2,940}\\ {\bf 2,368}\\ {\bf 4,832}\\ {\bf 4,083}\\ {\bf 3,221}\\ {\bf 2,129}\\ {\bf 4,532}\\ {\bf 3,096}\\ {\bf 2,951}\\ {\bf 4,714} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,173\\ 8,205\\ 6,115\\ 5,861\\ 11,940\\ 2,911\\ 2,845\\ 4,253\\ 3,645\\ 4,253\\ 3,642\\ 4,812\\ 6,427\\ 5,829\\ 4,986\\ 8,327\\ 7,590\\ 9,076\\ 5,343\\ 6,689\end{array}$	105 126 75 132 153 78 88 115 74 88 115 200 142 106 141 106 136 147	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 $	$\begin{array}{c} - & 7 \\ - & 22 \\ - & 8 \\ - & 14 \\ - & 16 \\ - & 8 \\ - & 10 \\ + & 14 \\ - & 6 \\ - & 10 \\ + & 14 \\ - & 6 \\ - & 10 \\ - & 16 \\ - & 15 \\ - & 11 \end{array}$	
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	51,875	65,764	117,639	116	- 1	- 11	
SCOTLAND.† Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Goatbridge and Airdrie,	2,657 631 1,160 591 375 258	15,395 1,898 4,461 1,758 2,148 1,251	18,052 2,529 5,621 2,349 2,523 1,509	189 131 139 117 150 145	$ \begin{array}{c} -3 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -3 \\ -5 \\ -5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 17 \\ - 21 \\ - 4 \\ - 10 \\ - 23 \\ - 14 \end{array} $	
Scottish Districts	5,672	26,911	32,583	161	- 2	- 14	
IRELAND.‡ Dublin District Belfast District Cork, Waterford and Limerick District } Galway District	5,051 2,222 2,696 254	5,497 868 3,769 251	10,548 3,090 6,465 505	255 72 260 147	-1 -8 -7	+ 11 - 2 - 17 + 26	
TOTAL for the above Irish Districts	10,223	10,385	20,608	183	- 2		
Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in Aug., 1917	122.779	132,794	255,573	138	- 1	- 11	

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

+ Exclusive of Vagrants, of Patients in the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards, and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.

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

OFFICIAL NOTICES, &c.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS UNDER THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS, 1915 AND 1916. No. 804.

BILLETING OF CIVILIANS.

THE BILLETING OF CIVILIANS (APPEAL) RULES, 1917, DATED AUGUST 13, 1917, MADE BY THE CENTRAL BILLETING BOARD SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTIONS 2 (3) AND 4 (2) OF THE BILLETING OF CIVILIANS ACT, 1917 (7 & 8 GEO. 5, C. 20).

1. Where an occupier of any premises wishes to appeal to the Central Billeting Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board) against a decision of the Local Committee in regard to the billeting of persons on the premises or the number of such

Board) against a decision of the Local Committee in regard to the billeting of persons on the premises or the number of such persons or in regard to a complaint as to the conduct of persons on the Board by registered post within seven days of the date of the decision, provided that the Board may, at their discretion, grant an extension of time within which such notice shall be given.
The Notice of Appeal shall contain the name and address of the occupier of the premises, and if the complaint is in regard to the conduct of a person or persons billeted the names of such persons. The notice shall further state the names of such persons. The notice shall further state the names of such persons. The notice shall further state the names of such persons. The notice shall further state the nature of the complaint, the decision of the Local Committee which is appealed against, and the date upon which the decision was given. A copy of the Appeal shall also be sent to the Local Committee, and when the complaint is in regard to the conduct of a persons billeted, a copy shall be sent to such person or persons.
Before proceeding to the consideration of any Appeal the Board shall give to the Appellant and when the complaint is in regard to the conduct of a person or persons billeted, to such person or persons an opportunity of making any representations in writing which he or they may desire to make. Dated this 13th day of August, 1917.
Bated on behalf of the Central Billeting Board. *Arthur H. Marshall*, Chairman.

Chairman.

No. 805.

THE BILLETING OF CIVILIANS (LOCAL COMMITTEE) RULES, 1917, DATED AUGUST 13, 1917, MADE BY THE CENTRAL BILLETING BOARD SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF THE MINISTEY OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 2 (3) OF THE BILLETING OF CIVILIANS ACT, 1917 (7 & 8 GEO. 5, c. 20).

of Civilians Acr, 1917 (7 & 8 GEO. 5, c. 20). 1. The Local Committees shall on receiving instructions from the Central Billeting Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board) forthwith proceed to ascertain the accommodation available in the locality for billets and the occupiers of pre-mises who are willing to provide billets, and when making inquiries as to accommodation the Local Committee shall furnish the occupier of any premises in which it is proposed to billet persons with a copy of Sections 3 (4), 4, 5, 6 and 9 of the Billeting of Civilians Act, 1917, and with a copy of the Rules (if any) made by the Board under Section 4 (1) (b) thereof, or with a memorandum approved by the Board ex-plaining the provisions of the said Sections and Rules. The Local Committee shall also furnish the person billeted with a copy of the Rules (if any) made by the Board under Section 5 (1) of the Billeting of Civilians Act, 1917, or with a memo-randum approved by the Board explaining the provisions thereof. thereof.

and the approved by the board explaining the predeters thereof.
2. A register shall be kept by the Local Committee in the form prescribed by the Board of the accommodation and its nature. The Local Committee shall consult the Medical Officer of Health in any case in which they are in doubt on questions of overcrowding or sanitation.
3. The Local Committee shall make returns in such forms and at such intervals as may be prescribed by the Board, and shall furnish such further information and reports as the Board may require. The accounts of the Local Committee and the minutes of the meetings shall be kept in such a manner as may be prescribed by the Board.
4. In prescribing the nature of the lodging accommodation and food to be provided and the scales of payment to be made therefor the Local Committee shall take into account the amount paid for similar accommodation in the neighbourhood

amount paid for similar accommodation in the neighbourhood by persons of a class or classes similar to those whom it is proposed to billet, and shall fix the scale or scales after full consideration of the local circumstances subject to the ap-proval of the Board. The Local Committee shall not be liable in default of the person billeted to pay any sum in excess of the prescribed scale.

the prescribed scale.
5. In prescribing the nature and the amount of food to be provided the Local Committee shall have regard to the Orders of the Food Controller.
6.—(a) The Local Committee in allocating billets shall, in the first instance, allocate billets to such persons only as are willing to provide them, and generally shall have regard to the convenience of the several occupiers of premises.
(b) Persons shall, so far as practicable, not be billeted on the occupier of any premises who is unwilling to provide billets, or in excess of the number for which he is willing to provide the ab been given an opportunity of submitting his objections to the Committee.
(c) In the case of the following premises persons shall not

- billeted on the occupier thereof without his consent, that which women only, with or without children, are living, a house of a member of any of His Majesty's forces who is absent on duty, the premises of any female religious community; (ii) where the person to be billeted is a woman, a house in
 - which men only, with or without children, are living, the premises of any male religious community;

September, 1917.

(iii) bank premises;
 (iv) the residence of any ambassador, minister, agent, or consul of any foreign country duly accredited as

7 It shall be the duty of the Local Committee to receive and consider any complaint which may be addressed to them, ither directly or through the Executive Officer, by a person illeted or the occupier of premises in which a person is

billeted. 8. The Local Committee shall not authorise any person to prosecute on their behalf for an offence under the Billeting of Civilians Act, 1917, without the sanction of the Board. 9. If any occupier of premises in which a person is billeted is unable owing to ill-health or other reason which appears to the Local Committee after enquiry to be valid to continue to provide accommodation, the Local Committee shall order the merson billeted to leave. rson billeted to leave.

10.-(a) The Local Committee shall appoint a Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

(b) A quorum of the Local Committee shall consist of not less than three members, one of whom shall be the Chairman Vice-Chairman

c) An Executive Officer shall be in attendance at meetings of the Committee.

(c) An interactive order shart be in accounted to interacting of the Committee.
(d) The Local Committee may regulate their own procedure in other matters and no act or proceeding of the Local Committee shall be questioned on account of vacancy.
(e) Every document purporting to be an order, notice or other instrument issued by the Local Committee shall be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman or other person authorised by the Local Committee to act on their behalf, and when so authenticated shall be received in evidence and shall be deemed to be such an order, notice or instrument without further proof unless the contrary is shown.
(f) It shall be the duty of the Local Committee to act on the received in evidence and shall be to time made by the Board and to perform the duties imposed on them by the Act.
Dated this 13th day of August, 1917.
Signed on behalf of the Central Billeting Board, Arthur H. Marshall.

Arthur H. Marshall,

Chairman

No. 880. TRIBUNALS.

THE MUNITIONS TRIBUNALS AMENDMENT (No. 2) RULES, 1917. DATED AUGUST 22, 1917.

1. The Munitions Tribunal Rules, 1916, as amended by sub-

(f) That a person has been guilty of an offence under Section 9 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917.
(b) After Rule 7, the following rule shall be inserted :---

(b) After Rule 7, the following rule shall be inserted :--7A. Proceedings against a person for contravening or failing to comply with regulations made by the Minister of Munitions under sub-section 5 of section 4 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, shall not be instituted except by the Minister of Munitions or the Admiralty or by a person acting on his or their behalf.
2. These Rules may be cited as the Munitions Tribunals Amendment (No. 2) Rules, 1917, and shall come into force as from the 22nd day of August, 1917.

One of His Majesty's Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Minister of Munitions.

Ministry of Munitions, 6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 22nd August, 1917.

> No. 881 S. 75

THE MUNITIONS TRIBUNALS (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENT (No. 3) Rules, 1917. Dated August 22, 1917.

1. The Munitions Tribunals (Scotland) Rules, 1916, as amended by subsequent rules shall be amended as follows :— (a) After paragraph (e) of Rule 7, the following paragraph shall be inserted : inserted :-

7a. Proceedings against a person for contravening or failing to comply with regulations made by the Minister of Munitions under sub-section 5 of section 4 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, shall not be instituted except

Geo. Cave, Winston S. Churchill,

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by the Minister of Munitions or the Admiralty or by a person acting on his or their behalf. 2. These Rules may be cited as the Munitions Tribunals (Scotland) Amendment (No. 3) Rules, 1917, and shall come into force as from the 22nd day of August, 1917.

Robert Munro.

Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Winston S. Churchill, Minister of Munitions.

Ministry of Munitions, 6, Whifehall Gardens, S.W. 22nd August, 1917.

EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION.

No. 888.

THE MUNITIONS (EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION OF WOMEN ON MEN'S WORK) ORDER, NO. 9, DATED 16TH AUGUST, 1917, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, IN PUESUANCE OF SECTION 6, OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5. C. 99).

[NOTE.—The provisions of this Order are identical with those of Order No. 489, published on pages 1 and 2 of the Supplement to the "Labour Gazette" for June, 1917, except that the date from which the directions contained in the First Schedule take effect is 3rd September, 1917.]

First Schedule.

DIRECTIONS RELATING TO THE EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION OF WOMEN OF 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER ON MUNITIONS WORK OF A CLASS WHICH PRIOR TO THE WAR WAS CUSTOMARILY DONE BY MEN OF 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN DISTRICTS WHERE SUCH WORK WAS CARRIED ON.

[NOTE.—The directions contained in this Schedule are identical with those in the First Schedule to Order No. 489, published on page 2 of the Supplement to the "Labour Gazette" for June, 1917.]

Second Schedule. LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 889.

THE MUNITIONS (EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION OF GIRLS ON MEN'S WORK) ORDER, NO. 7, DATED 16TH AUGUST, 1917, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN FURSUANCE OF SECTION 6 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, c. 99).

[NOTE.—The provisions of this Order are identical with those of Order No. 490, published on page 3 of the Supplement to the "Labour Gazette" for June, 1917, except that the date from which the directions contained in the First Schedule take effect is 3rd September, 1917.]

First Schedule.

DIRECTIONS RELATING TO THE EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION OF GIRLS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE ON MUNITIONS WORK OF A CLASS WHICH PRIOR TO THE WAR WAS CUSTOMARILY DONE BY MEN OF 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN DISTRICTS WHERE SUCH WORK WAS CARRIED ON.

[NOTE.—The directions contained in this Schedule are identical with those in the First Schedule to Order No. 490, published on page 3 of the Supplement to the "Labour Gazette" for June, 1917.]

Second Schedule LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 890.

THE MUNITIONS (EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS ON WOODWORK FOR AIRCRAFT) ORDEE, No. 4, DATED 16TH AUGUST, 1917, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 6 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, C. 99).

[NOTE.—The provisions of this Order are identical with those of Order No. 491, published on page 3 of the Supplement to the "Labour Gazette" for June, 1917, except that the date from which the directions contained in the First Schedule take effect is 3rd September, 1917.]

First Schedule.

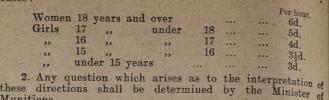
DIRECTIONS RELATING TO THE EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS ON WOODWORK PROCESSES FOR AIRCRAFT.

[Note.—The directions contained in this Schedule are identical with those in the First Schedule to Order No. 491, published on page 4 of the Supplement to the "Labour Gazette" for June, 1917.]

Second Schedule. LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

September, 1917.

such employment receive not less than the following hourly rates .-



Munitions.

Second Schedule. LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

ADVANCE IN WAGES OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

No. 893.

ORDER, DATED AUGUST 16, 1917, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 6 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, C. 99).

The Minister of Munitions in pursuance of Section 6 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby orders and directs that the directions contained in the First Schedule hereto re-garding the wages of female workers employed on munitions work shall take effect and be binding upon the owners of the establishments named in the Second Schedule hereto and any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour in any such establishment and the female workers to whom the directions relate as from the 3rd September, 1917. relate as from the 3rd September, 1917. Dated this 16th day of August, 1917. Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions,

U. Wolff,

Assistant General Secretary.

First Schedule.

1. The earnings of all women and girls whilst employed on munitions work whether working on time or on a system of payment by results shall be advanced as follows:— In the case of-

Women of 18 years of age and over—by 2s. 6d. per full ordinary week. Girls under 18 years of age—by 1s. 3d. per full

ordinary week.

2. The amounts mentioned in paragraph 1 are to be taken into account in the calculation of payment for overtime, night shift, Sunday and holiday work, but they are not otherwise to apply to or affect 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 piecework prices the time rates for the purpose of fixing new piecework prices or premium bonus rates.

or premium bonus rates. 3. The amounts mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be payable over and above the amounts payable to women or girls under any Order made from time to time by the Minister of Muni-tions under Section 6 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act. 1916

4. Any question which arises as to the interpretation of these directions shall be determined by the Minister of Munitions.

Second Schedule. LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

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

Bestablishment and the female workers to whom the directions relate as from 3rd September, 1917.
This Order may be cited as "The Munitions (Employment and Remuneration of Women and Girls on General Woodwork) Interim Order."
Dated this 16th day of August, 1917.
Bigned on behalf of the Minister of Munitions, *U. Wolff*.
Assistant General Secretary.
6. Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.
Interim Directions Relating to the Employment And Girls on Munitions Work Processes, or HER THAN WOODWORK PROCESSES, OTHER THAN WOODWORK PROCESSES, or MAIRCRAFT.
1. Women and girls employed on woodwork processes, other than woodwork processes for Aircraft, shall after 8 weeks of

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

September, 1917. THE LABOUR GAZETTE. 341									
				ON CASES—conti OF WAR ACTS, 1915 AN					
CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.	PARTIES.	CLAIM.	ARBITRATOR OR CONCILIATOR.	Award or Agreement,	DATE OF ISSUE AND I.C. NO.				
Building Trades.									
Carpenters and Joiners	Aberdeen Master House Car- penters and Joiners' Asso- ciation v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and		Sheriff A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C.	Minimum rate raised to 11%d. per hour	28 July, 3687/2.				
Glaziers	Joiners London Glaziers Employers' Federation v. Operative Gla-	Advance of 1d. per hour	Mr. R. Maguire	Advance claimed	6 Aug., 4540/2.				
plumbers	ziers and Assistants' Society Dunfermline Master Plumbers' Association v. Dunfermline Operative Plumbers' Asso-	Advance of 2d. per hour	Sheriff A.J. Louttit- Laing	Advance of 1½d. per hour as from 15 June	7 Aug., 4045/2.				
Plasterers •	Glasgow Master Plasterers' Association v. Workers' Union	Advance of wages and increased country allowance	Sheriff A.J. Loutlit- Laing	War wage advance of 11/2d. per hour	7 Aug., 4791/2.				
Carpenters and Joiners	Collen Bros. (Portadown) v. Amalgamated and General Union Societies of Carpen- ters and Joiners	Payment at the rate of 9d. per per hour for manufacture of loxes for carrying shells	Mr. Jas. Andrews	8½d. per hour, or district rates if working more than four miles out. Working hours, overtime rates, travelling allowances, &c.,	8 Aug., 4247/2.				
Building Trade Operatives —	Cambridge Master Builders' Association v. Cambridge Building Workers' Federation	Advance of wages	Officer of the Chief Industrial Com- missioner's Dept. (Chairman of Conference)	fixed by award Agreement fixing wages of plas- terers, masons, fixers, carpenters, joiners and bricklayers at 10½d, per hour, painters at 8½d,, labourers at 7½d, and scaffolders	10 Aug., 4771.				
Toiners	Employers in Bo'ness and Lin- lithgow v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Advance of wages and alter- ations in working rules	Officer of the Chief Industrial Com- missioner's Dept. (Chairman of	and stone sawyers at 8d. Agreement fixing standard rate at 1s, per hour and determining the working conditions for joiners and apprentices	13 Aug., 4987/2.				
Carpenters and Joiners	Crosby & Co., Ltd. (Farnham) v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Advance of 2d, per hour	Conference) Mr. W. A. Willis	Advance of 1d. per hour, an extra war bonus of 3/2d. per hour in lieu of existing bonus. These advances apply only to munition	13 Aug., 4182.				
Building Trade Operatives	One of H.M. Factories v. Nav- vies, Builders' Labourers and General Labourers' Union	Advance of wages	Mr. A. J. David, K.C.	work Advance of 1d. per hour as from 1 May	14 Aug., 4487/3.				
Building Trade Operatives	 (1) H.M. Office of Works v. Gloucester and District Building Trades Conciliation Board (Operatives) (2) Directing Board of H.M., Filling Factory v. Gloucester District Building Trades 	Advance of 2d. per hour	Mr. W. A. Willis	Advance of 11/4 d, per hour	16 Aug., 4841/2.				
ilaters' Labourers	Conciliation Board (Opera- tives) Glasgow and West of Scotland Master Slaters' Association v. Workers' Union	Advance of wages, country allowance and travelling allowance	Officer of the Chief Industrial Com- missioner's Dept. (Chairman of Conference)	Agreement that (1) Standard rate for slaters' labourers shall be 10d, per hour; (2) Country allowance 6s, per week or 1s, 6d, per day; (3) Travelling allowance to re- main as formerly until next year's	21 Aug., 4874/3.				
fasons	Master Masons and Brick- builders' Association of Glas- gow v. United Operative Masons' Association of Scot- land	Advance of wages	Officer of the Chief Industrial Com- missioner's Dept. (Chairman of	agreement Agreement that there shall be an advance of 2d, per hour as from 1 July	21 Aug., 4166.				
Woodworkers	land Plymouth and District Associ- ation of Building Trade Em- ployers; West of England Joinery Co.; Wakeman Bros.; S. J. Lethbridge (Plymouth) v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists	Advance of wages and alter- ation of working rules	Conference) Mr. A. J. David, K.C.	Agreement that (1) the wages of woodcutting machinists shall be 10d. per hour plus war bonus of 2s, per week; (2) wages of saw- yers shall be 9d. per hour, plus same war bonus; (3) this agree- ment shall hold good for six months or thereafter until re- vised on six months' notice by either party; (4) that a machinist is to be taken to be skilled in the setting up and working of a wood-	24 Aug., 1342/2.				
Plumbers	Glasgow Master Plumbers' As- sociation v. United Operative	Advance of wages	Sir Richard Lodge	working machine Advance of 2d. per hour, and war bonus of 3s. per week	22 Aug., 5326/2.				
lasterers	Plumbers' Association G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd. (Maidstone) v. Plasterers in their Employ at the Royal Naval College Extension Works, Dartmouth	Advance of 1/2 d. per hour	Mr. W. A. Willis	Claim not established	27 Aug., 2437/4.				
Arpenters and	Works, Dartmouth Thomas Brooks & Co., Ltd., Geo. Borser, Esq., Collen Bros., Ltd., Conolly & Sons, T. & G. Crampton, J. & P. Good, Ltd., H. & J. Martin, Ltd., T. & R. Thompson, Ltd., J. Kelly & Son, Ltd., R. & E. Mallow & Son (all of Dublin), v. Amalgamated and General Union Societies of Carpenters and Joiners	Difference in connection with dilution of labour	Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C.	Complaint as made not sustained, but the award recommends that dilution be limited to existing carpenter and joiner workers so that those workers at present employed in the making of mu- nition boxes be continued in such employment in default of other and more legitimate work	27 Aug., 4721/4.				
IOD and St.		Iron and Steel							
ton and Steel Workers	Workington Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., v. Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation	Payment at double time for week-end work	K.C.	Claim not established	1 July, 4160/2.				
Workers	Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd. (Newport) v. British Steel Smelters, Mill, Iron, Tinplate and Kindred Trades Associa- tion	Advance of wages	Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C.	Advance to slag men of ¼d. per ton over 18 casts in a shift, ¾d. per hour to roll-turners; decided that datal men be paid as claimed for week end work, except in contain access to be orread anon	16 July, 4050/2.				
Moulders	J. & R. Ritchie, Ltd. (Middles- brough), v. Central Iron- workers' Association	Advance of wages	Mr. Ernest Page, K.C.	certain cases to be agreed upon between the parties War bonus of 2s. per week to work- ers over 18, 1s. to those under; retrospective payment commuted to £1 los, to workers over 18, 15s.	3 Aug., 4888/2.				
orragated Iron Workers	Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd. (Ellesmere Port), v. Dock, Wharf, River- side and General Workers'	Increase of bonus	Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C.	to those under Increase to bring total advance up to 15s. per week on pre-war rates	6 Aug., 4682/2.				

No. 891.

THE MUNITIONS (REMUNERATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS ON WORK NOT RECOGNISED AS MEN'S WORK) CONSOLIDATED ORDER, No. 7, DATED 16TH AUGUST, 1917, MADE BY THE MINISTEE OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 6 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, C. 99).

[NOTE.—The provisions of this Order are identical with those of Order No. 492, published on page 4 of the Supplement to the "Labour Gazette" for June, 1917, except that the date from which the directions contained in the First Schedule take effect is 3rd September, 1917.]

First Schedule.

DIRECTIONS RELATING TO THE REMUNERATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS ON MUNITIONS WORK OF A CLASS WHICH PRIOR TO THE WAR WAS NOT RECOGNISED AS MEN'S WORK IN DIS-TRICTS WHERE SUCH WORK WAS CUSTOMARILY CARRIED ON.

[NOTE.—The directions contained in this Schedule are identical with those in the First Schedule to Order No. 492, published on page 5 of the Supplement to the "Labour Gazette" for June, 1917.]

Second Schedule.

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS

No. 892.

THE MUNITIONS (EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS ON GENERAL WOODWORK) INTERIM ORDER, DATED 16TH AUGUST, 1917, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 6 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, C. 99).

Whereas Section 6 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, provides as follows :-

6.-(1) Where female workers are employed on or in connection with munitions work in any establishment of a class to which the provisions of Section seven of the principal Act as amended by this Act are for the time being applied by an order made thereunder, the Minister of Munitions shall have power by order to give directions as to the rate of wages, or (subject, so far as the matter is one which is dealt with by the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901 to 1911, to the concurrence of the Secretary of State) as to hours of labour, or conditions of employment of the female workers so employed.
(2) Any directions given by the Minister of Munitions under this Section shall be binding on the owner of the establishment and any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour therein and the female workers to whom the directions relate, and any contravention thereof or non-compliance therewith shall be punishable, in like manner as if the Order in which the direction is contained was an award made in settlement of a difference under Bert L of the arise. 6.-(1) Where female workers are employed on or in

manner as if the Order in which the direction is contained was an award made in settlement of a difference under Part I. of the principal Act.
(3) No direction given under this Section shall be deemed to relieve the occupier of any factory or workshop from the obligation to comply with the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901 to 1911, or of any orders or regulations made thereunder, or to affect the liability of any person to be proceeded against for an offence under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, so, however, that no person be twice punished for the same offence.

And whereas the establishments named in the Second Schedule hereto are establishments of a class to which the provisions of Section 7 of the principal Act, as amended by the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, are for the time being applied by an Order made thereunder. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the above-mentioned powers the Minister of Munitions hereby orders and directs that the directions contained in the First Schedule hereto regarding the wages of female workers employed on munitions work directions contained in the First Schedule hereto regarding the wages of female workers employed on munitions work shall take effect and be binding upon the owners of the establishments named in the Second Schedule hereto and any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour in any such establishment and the female workers to whom the directions relate as from 3rd September, 1917. This Order may be cited as "The Munitions (Employment and Remuneration of Women and Girls on General Wood-work) Interim Order." Dated this 16th day of August 1917

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September, 1917.

TOTE ANTO

CASES UNDE	R THE CONCILIATION	ACT AND THE MUNI	ITIONS OF WA	AR ACTS, 1915 AND 1916	(continued).	CASES UNDE
CLASS OF WOBKPEOPLE INVOLVED.	PARTIES.	CLAIM.	ARBITRATOR OR CONCILIATOR,	Award or Agreement,	DATE OF ISSUE AND I.C. NO.	CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.
		Iron and Steel Trade		(Tells and adaptible dat		Boiler Coverers
Iron Workers	Horbury Junction Iron Co., Ltd. (near Wakefield), v. Workers' Union	Reduction of working hours from 56 to 53 hours	K.C.	Claim not established	6 Aug., 3954/2, .	Dones corre
Electrical Workers	Partington Steel and Iron Co., Ltd. (Birmingham), v. Elec- trical Trades Union	Adoption of the local working rules	Mr.• W. H. Stoker, K.C.	Decision that the men concerned employed on the electrical plant should be put on the same foot- ing as electrical fitters	9 Aug., 2753/2.	
File Workers	Cammell, Laird & Co. (Shef- field), v. Sheffield Amalgama-	Advance of piece-work prices	Mr. W. A. Willis	Advance of 5 per cent. as from 1st July	11 Aug., 3642.	Engineering Trade Employees
Forge Workers	ted Union of File Trades Pertland Forge Co. v. Workers Unión	Increased overtime rates for forgemen's assistants and machinists	Officer of the Chief Industrial Com- missioner's De- partment (Chair- man of Confer-	Agreement fixing the working week at 55 hours for forgemen's assis- tants, and 54 hours for machin- ists; and fixing also the payment for overtime	18 Aug., 5128.	Wire Netting
Iron and Steel Workers	Pather Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. (Wishaw), v. Amalga- mated Society of Eugineers	Application for the full advances given in the finding of the Committee on Pro-	ence) Sir Richard Lodge	Finding that the firm were not en- titled to make a deduction from the 5s, per week given in the	18 Aug., 4727/2.	Workers
Forge Workers	Portland Forge (Kilmarnock) v. Workers' Union	duction issued 1 March Advance of wages for women workers	Officer of the Chief Industrial Com- missioner's De- partment (Chair- man of Confer-	award Agreement that women employed at the Portland Forge shall receive the same wages as are paid to the same class of workers employed by Glenfield and Ken-	21 Aug., 5129.	Wire Netting Workers
Ironfounders	Appleby & Co. (Renishaw) v. Friendly Society of Iron- founders	Advances given in findings of the Committee on Produc- tion of 1 March and 14 July and of 15s, per week in all on time work wages and 8s. on piece rates, as from 1 August	ence) Mr. Forbes Lan- kester, K.C.	nedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock Timeworkers receive an increase of 15s, per week in lieu of all other increases and bonuses since the war, one half this increase is to be paid to boys under 18, 8s, to piece-workers where prices were	24 Aug., 3864/2.	
	Herestite Steel Co. Itd. (Par.		Mr. A. T. Ashton	fixed before 1 April, 4s. where prices have been fixed since that date Finding that the bonus point shall	95 Aug 6000/0	Forge Hands
Blastfurnacemen	Hematite Steel Co., Ltd. (Bar- row-in-Furness), v. National Federation of Blastfurnace- men	Increase of war bonus	Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C.	be lowered in the case of the front side of the old furnaces from 750 to 650 tons per week, and in the case of the modern furnace from 950 to 900 tons, as	25 Aug., 5030/2.	Boilermakers Engineering Trade
Iron and Steel Workers	Walsall District Iron Co., Ltd., v. Mr. Joseph Allen,	Contractor and employees represented by Confederation	Mr. W. A. Robert-	from 1 July Finding that the contractor and employees are entitled to receive	29 Aug., 4686/2.	Employees Engineers
	contractor, and Iron and Steel Trades Confederation	claim a bonus of 6s, per week given by a resolution of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board dated 2 April		such part (if any) of the war bonus in question as shall be required to make the total amount of their weekly advance since the beginning of war equal to the total amount of the three		Coachmakers
				war bonuses given by the Wages Board in April, 1915, June, 1916, and April, 1917		
The design	D Otto & Shalad	Engineering, Shipbuildi	ALL AND AND AND COMPANY OF IN	Agreement giving 5s. and 2s. 6d.	31 July, 5224/2	Drillers
Engineers	Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd. (Kirkcaldy) v. Amalga- mated Society of Engineers	Advance of wages	dustrial Com- missioner's De- partment (Chair- man of Confer-	per week to men and youths re- spectively	or out ; oursin	Coppersmiths
Engineering Trade Employees	Geo. Banham & Co. Ltd. (Farn- worth) v. Workers' Union	Advance of 12s. per week	Mr. W. A. Willis	War wage advances as set out in award as from 1 July	- AND - AND - TON - 7 - 7	Boilermakers
Electrical • Workers	Clyde Shipbuilders'Association v. Electrical Trades Union	Question of certain proposed bye-laws	Mr. Condie Sande- man, K.C.	binding on both parties until three months after notice shall	I Aug., 2001/2.	
Smiths and Strikers	P. and W. McLellan (Glasgow) v. United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and	Flat time rate of 33s. per week : advance of 1d. per hour	Sheriff A. J. Lout- tit-Laing	have been given by either party Claim made not established, but war wage advance of 1d. per hour granted on certain conditions		Woodcutting Machinists
Engineers	Strikers David Gorrie & Co: John Steward & Co. (Perth) v. Amalgamated Society of En- gineers		Officer of Chief In- dustrial Com- missioner's De- partment (Chair- man of Confer-	and 1s, 6d. per week to men and youths respectively	2 Aug.	Plasterers
Engineering Trade Employees	William Baird & Co. (Gart- sherrie Iron Works) v. Trades-	War bonus of 5s. per week	ence)	War bonus of 9d. per day	2 Aug., 2284/2.	Labourers
Engineering Trade Employees	men in their employ	Firm claimed revision of prices on account of speeding up of machine and substitution of		Price reduced from 5d. to 41/2d. per 100	2 Aug., 4501/2.	Dressers
Engineering Trade Employees	Reid, Macfarlane & Co., Ltd. (Belfast) v. Workers' Union	hand lever for body pressure Advance of wages	Mr.James Andrews	5s. per week at the rate of 1%d. per hour to men: 2s. 6d. at the rate of ½d. and 18d. per hour to		
Shell Chippers	Bolckow, Vaughan & Co. (South Bank) v. Associated Iron and	Question as to whether or not piece work should be substi-		youths as from 1 April Decided that piece work shall be substituted for day work and	3 Aug., 3252/2.	Ironfounders
Munition Workers	Wharf, Riverside and General	tuted for day work Advance of wages	Mr. A. J. Ashton K.C.	gangers and men: 3d. per hour	6 Aug., 4262/2.	Draughtsmen
Engineers	Workers' Union North - West Engineering Trades Employers' Associa- tion, representing John Grieve & Co. (Motherwell) v. Amalgamated Society of En-	half for work done on 18 Sep- tember, 1916	Professor Irvine, K.C.	to youths as from 1 July Claim not established	6 Aug., 2079/3.	
Caulkers	gineers Scott's Shipbuilding and En- gineering Co., Ltd. (Greenock) v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Ship-	Provision of gloves for men working on pneumatic caulk- ing machines		, Claim established	6 Aug., 3357/4.	Carpenters and Joiners and
Coppersmiths	builders' Society Geo. Adlam & Sons (Bristol) v. Society of Coppersmiths, Braziers and Metal Workers	women upon oil coolers in the brass finishing shop should be done in the coppersmiths	K.C.	Claim not established; but direc- tion given that an apprentice from the coppersmiths' shop shall be sent to brass finishers shop to take part in preparing		Painters
Drillers	v. Shipconstructors' and	shop Advance of 20 per cent.	Mr. W. Dodd	copper tubes	7 Aug., 2527/5.	Electrical Workers
Electrical Workers	Shipwrights' Association Vulcan Motor and Engineering Company (1906) (Southport) v. Electrical Trades Union	(1) Adoption of the Liverpool district working rules for elec tricians and (2) complain	- K.C.	, (1) Claim not established; (2) left open for adjustment	t 8 Aug., 3583/2.	Woolcombers 1
	. Alcondar Hades Chion	that two members of the union were not being paid in accordance with the finding of the Commission on Pro- duction issued 1 March				
The second second						

lasterers ... Kryn & Lahy, Ltd. worth), v. Machine s bourers and builders' ers in their employ abourers ... Harland & Wolff, Ltd. () v. Iron, Steel and Dressers' Trade Socie ressers ... ronfounders Cardiff and District En and Shipbuilders Emp Association v. Ironfor Society Draughtsmen ...

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CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT AND THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS, 1915 AND 1916 (continued).								
CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.	PARTIES.	CLAIM.	ARBITRATOR OR CONCILIATOR,	Award or Agreement.	DATE OF ISSUE AND I.C. NO.			
		Engineering, Shipbuilding,	&c., Trades—con	tinued.				
Boiler Coverers		Advance of 2d. per hour to coverers, 4s. a week to boys under 16, 5s. to those between 16 and 20, 2d. per hour to workers over 20, and country allowance to be increased to	the second s	Advance of 1d. per hour on mini- mum wage of coverers, 2s, 6d. per week to all workers over 16 as from 13 March, country allow- ance for coverers increased to 2s. 2d. per day and for other	8 Aug., 3006/2.			
Engineering Trade Employees	Amalgamated Society of Engineers, representing also Steam Engine Makers, Sheet Metal Workers, Toolmakers	50 per cent. advance on pre- sent rates for skilled workers	Mr. W. A. Willis	workers 1s. 10d. Piece work prices to be mutually arranged, the firm being at liberty to apply any bonus sys- tem as agreed upon between the parties; the claim on behalf of skilled workers was not estab-	13 Aug., 5055/2.			
Wire Netting Workers	&Woodworkers' Associations Barnard's Ltd. (Norwich), v. National Union of General Workers	Advance of wages	Prof. Baillie	piece workers (excluding tight winders): ¼d. per hour to la- bourers in wire netting depart- ment, ld.per hour to ironworkers, moulders and all day workers other than labourers, and fixed the minimum rate for labourers outside the wire netting depart-	14 Aug., 4789/2.			
Wire Netting Workers	Boulton & Paul (Norwich) v. National Union of General Workers	Advance of wages	Prof. Baillie	ment at 6½d. per hour (1) Increase of 12½ per cent. to piece workers in wire netting department; (2) ½d. per hour to labourers in the wire netting de- partment; (3) 1d. per hour to other time workers; (4) minimum- rate for labourers outside wire	14 Aug., 4751/8.			
Forge Hands	Norton (Tividale), Ltd. (Tip- ton), v. Workers' Union	Application by Firm for reduc- tion in the payment for heat- ing and piercing billets (6-in. H.E. shell)	Mr. W. Dodd	netting department 63/2d. per hour Reduction of 15 per cent	14 Aug., 5142/2.			
Boilermakers	Douglas Grant (Kirkcaldy), Henry Balfour & Co. (Leven) v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society	Application for same rate of wages as is paid by the Steel Pipe Co., Ltd., and John Bryce, Ltd.	Sir Richard Lodge	Claim established	15 Aug., 4404/2.			
Engineering Trade Employees	in - Makerfield), v. National Amalgamated Union of La- bour	findings of Committee on Pro- duction issued 1 March and 14 July	Mr. Ernest Page, K.C.	Claim not established	17 Aug., 4214/3.			
Engineers	Rechdale Engineering & Ma- chine Makers Employers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers Scottish Motor Traction Co.,	That the men should not have to fill in on time cards the time of starting and finishing each job	Mr. C. M. le Breton Sir Richard Lodge	Finding that the men have no right to refuse to fill in the cards, and that the firm is entitled to require the directions to be carried out Finding that the firm are bound by	18 Aug., 2264/2.			
Coachmakers	Ltd. (Edinburgh), v. United Kingdom Society of Coach- makers	Question as to whether the firm are bound by an agree- ment made between the Na- tional Federation of Vehicle Trades and foregoing Union in June, 1913, which fixes the working week at 51 hours	Sir Kienard Houge	said agreement and that all hours worked over 51 per week shall be paid as overtime	18 Aug., 5029/2.			
Drillers	Harland & Wolff, Ltd. (Govan), v. Shipconstructors and Ship- wrights' Association	(1) Advance of wages to drill- ers; (2) Alteration in system of payment tor boys assisting drillers	Prof. J. M. Irvine, K.C.	Finding (1) that the Drillers' Piece- work List appended to the award shall come into force; (2) claim not established	18 Aug., 4085/3.			
Coppersmiths	Wolsley Motors, Ltd. (Bir- mingham), v. National Society of Coppersmiths, Braziers and Metal Workers	Advance of 20 per cent	Mr. W. A. Willis	Claim not established	20 Aug., 4363/2.			
Boilermakers	Manchester Ship Canal Com- pany v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society	For the Mersey rate of wages to be paid by the Company at Runcorn	Mr. A. J. Ashton	Claim for Mersey rates at Runcorn not established	20 Aug., 4402/2.			
Woodcutting Machinists	Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd. (Motherwell), v. Amalga- mated Society of Wood Cutting Machinists	Advance of wages for milling 12-ton Board of Trade wagons	Prof. J. M. Irvine, K.C.	Claim not established	20 Aug., 2303/4.			
Plasterers	Thomas Anderson, Ltd. (Liver- pool) v. Belfast and District Building Trades Federation	Advance of 5s. per week on lines of National Award to men covering pipes and bulk- heads in ships with the firm's patent composition, under con- tract with Harland and Wolff	Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C.	Claim established	21 Aug., 3885/2.			
Labourers	Kryn & Lahy, Ltd. (Letch- worth), v. Machine shop la- bourers and builders' labour- ers in their employ	Advance of wages	Prof. W. B. Baillie	Machine shop labourers' bonus shall be increased from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. : builders' labourers receive an advance of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour and an increase of	25 Aug., 5242/2.			
Dressers	Harland & Wolff, Ltd. (Bootle), v. Iron, Steel and Metal Dressers' Trade Society	Difference in connection with the introduction of a portable dressing or grinding machine to be used in polishing pro-	Mr. Ernest Page, K.C.	5 per cent, on their bonus Complaint that the introduction of the machine is a departure from the conditions prevailing before the firm were controlled or prior	26 Aug., 5175/2.			
Ironfounders	Cardiff and District Engineers and Shipbuilders Employers' Association v. Ironfounders' Society	pellor blades Change of starting time from 6 a.m. to 7 a.m. for 6 men em- ployed at Barry Graving Dock and 12 at Cardiff Dry Dock	Mr. A. J. David, K.C.	to the war is not sustained Claim allowed	27 Aug., 4235/2.			
Draughtsmen	Sir William Beardmore & Co., Ltd. (Dalmuir), v. Draughts- men in firm's shipyard and aviation department	Questions regarding payment of overtime, bonuses, wages and conditions of employ- ment of apprentices	Sir J. Urquhart	Finding that payment for overtime worked by the draughtsmen and by the apprentices shall be at the rate per hour plus all bonuses, and that the difference in over- time due to reduction of rate	27 Aug., 4694/2.			
Carpenters and Joiners	Westland Aircraft Works (Yeovil), v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Advance of wages and altera- tions in working conditions	Mr. W. A. Willis	since 14 April last be now paid Advance of %d. and %d. per hour to men and boys respectively; working rules remain as at present except that relating to night shifts which was amended	27 Aug., 4538/2.			
Painters	Barclay, Curle & Co., Ltd. (Glasgow), v. Scottish Paint- ers' Society	Advance of wages to red- leaders	Sheriff A. F. Fyfe	by agreement Extra allowance of 4s. per shift whilst working at oil tanks, and 2s. per shift when working at bilges or tank tops, instead of the extra allowance of ½d. per hour now being paid	28 Ang., 5407/2,			
Electrical Workers	Kynoch Ltd. (Arklow), v. Firm's electricity staff	Advance of wages and altera- tions in working conditions Texti/e Trac	K.C.	Advance of 1d. per hour, and over- time rates fixed	28 Aug., 5044/5.			
Woolcombers	Woolcombing Employers Federation v. National Society of Woolcombers	Alterations in wages	SirGeorgeAskwith, K.C., K.C.B., Chairman of Conference)	Alterations in agreement, advance of 3s. 6d. per week to workers earning 29s. and over, 2s. to those earning less than 29s.	13 June, 4448.			

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ASES UNDE	R THE CONCILIATION	ACT AND THE MUN	ITIONS OF W	AR ACTS, 1915 AND 191	6 (continued).
CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.	PARTIES,	CLAIM.	ARBITRATOR OR CONCILIATOR.	Award or Agreement.	DATE OF ISSUE AND I.C. NO.
and a start of the		Textile Trades-	continued.		The second second
Voollen Weavers	Tetley Street Mills Co., Ltd., Bradford v. Weavers in their employ	Advance of 421/2 per cent	SirGeorgeAskwith, K.C., K.C.B.	ruary and withdrawn in June of Id. per pick on pick and pick box loomers' wages, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pick on plain work, and gave a war wage	2 Aug., 4505/2,
ace Workers	Scottish Lace Manufacturers' Association v. Newmilns and District Textile Workers' Union	 Retrospective payment in respect of an arbitration award of 9 Dec., 1916; (2) advance of wages of 25 per cent. 	Officer of Chief In- dustrial Commis- sioner's Depart- ment (Chairman of Conference)	advance of 35 per cent. on the increased piece rates. Agreement that claim (1) should now be met; (2) shall be decided by arbitration within 14 days from 7 Nov., 1917. The agreement also sets out times and circum-	3 Aug., 4423/2.
extile Workers	Arbroath Mill Factory Owners' Association v. Arbroath Mill	Advance of wages	Prof. Irvine, K.C.	stances in which further applica- tions shall be made Advance of 3s. per week	8 Aug., 4614/2.
Voollen Workers	Factory Workers' Union Chalteris, Spence & Co., Ltd., Dumfries v. Workers' Union	Advance of wages, alterations of working hours and con- ditions	Officer of the Chief Industrial Com- missioner's De- partment (Chair- man of Confer-	Agreement fixing working hours, giving advance of 2s, and 1s. to men and youths respectively, and 1s. to women; all existing war bonuses shall be merged in wages	20 Aug., 4919.
Voollen Workers	Athlone Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., v National Union of General Workers	War bonus of 3s. and 2s. to workers over and under 18 respectively	ence) Mr. Vesey Knox, K.C.	and piece work rates War bonus of 3s. per week to workers of 25 and over, 2s. to those between 18 and 25, 1s. to	20 Aug., 1553/2.
inen Yarn Dressers	Irish Power Loom Manufac- turers' Association v. Power Loom Yain Dressers' Society	Advance of wages and altera- tions in working conditions	Mr. Vesey Knox, K.C.	those under 18, as from 30 July Time rates increased from 52s. to 59s. Piece rates also increased and fixed, and certain alterations	16 Aug., 5496/2.
lotton Overlookers	Cotton Spinners' and Manufac- turers' Association v. General Union of Associations of	Difference in regard to the fall back wage of loom over- lookers paid by poundage on	Sir William Robin- son	made in working rules Agreement between the parties	21 Aug., 4391/2.
Voollen Workers Iosiery Workers	Loom Overlookers, Lancs. McNeill & Co., Kirkintilloch v. Workers' Union Hinckley and District Hosiery	the earnings of weavers Advance of wages Retrospective payment from	Sir Richard Lodge Mr. Ernest Page,	Advance of 2s. per week to men, 4s. to women, 2s. to girls Claim not established	24 Aug., 5824/2. 25 Aug., 3758/2
	Manufacturers' Association v. Hinckley and District Hosiery Union	lst March to 11th May of a bonus given in an award to the hosiery workers of Leicester and afterwards applied to those in Hinckley	K.C.	-	-
	mallasia (1)	Clothing T		1 Direct miner for plating 1 (14 1 - 1	1.5 July 1015/2
lilt Makers	Tailoring firms, Glasgow v. Workers Union Hepton Bros., Leeds, v. United	Advance on price for making	Carlor Mark	Fixed prices for pleating kilts in all contracts after 1 Aug. Price fixed at 9s. per 1,000 bags	
ailors	Garment Workers' Trade Union Albrecht & Albrecht, Ltd., Leeds, v. United Garment	ballistite bags Advance of wages	K.C. Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C.	Prices for machining by women workers increased to 18s. 6d, per	1 Aug., 3724/3.
Boot and Shoe Operatives	Workers Trade Union City of Perth Co-operative Society, Ltd., v. National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives	Benefit of the national war bonus agreement dated 17 April, 1917, between Feder- ated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and the National Union of Boot and	Sheriff A. J. Louttit Laing	doz. Benus of 5s. 6d. to women over 18 and youths between 18 and 21; 10s. to men earning 35s. per week and under; 9s. to men earning over 35s. and under 45s. ; 8s. to men earning over 45s.	23 Aug., 5076/2.
Cork Head-Dress Makers	Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd. (Bermondsey), Compton & Sons, Ltd. (Tower Hill), v. Military Cork Head-Dress	Shoe Operatives War bonus of 10 per cent	Prof. Baillie	and the text line at	24 Aug., 4049/2.
	Trade Union	• Transport 7			91 July 2001/4
Dockers	Steamship Co., Messrs. G. & J. Burns, Ltd., v. National Union of Dock Labourers and	 (1) Advance of 10s. per week; (2) increased overtime rates; (3) increased war danger bonus 	Sheriff A. J.Louttit Laing	(1) Advance of 1d. per hour as from 7th May; (2) fixed the rates for overtime; (3) increased the war danger bonus for cattlemen from	1.
Dockers	Riverside Workers Ross & Marshall, Ltd.,, Green- ock Stevedore Co., Ltd., Greenock v. Greenock and	Advance of wages	Prof. J. M. Irvine, K.C.	2s. to 4s. per trip as from 4th June Advance of 1d per hour on day shift; fixed rates for night shift and for dirty or dangerous work	2 Aug., 4780/2.
Dockers	District Dockers' Union Ayrshire Port Authorities v. Scottish Union of Dock Labourers	Question of overtime rates		vious award of 29 June with reference to overtime rates	1001
Drivers and Con- ductors	Scottish Motor Traction Co., Ltd., v. Tramway and Vehicle	Advance of wages for drivers and conductors	Sir Richard Lodge	Advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour to drivers, and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to conductors	8 Aug., 4921/2.
Coal Porters	Workers' Union, Edinburgh Society of Coal Merchants v. National Amalgamated Coal Porters Union of Inland and Seaborne Coal Workers	(1) Advance of 2d. per ton to carmen and loaders; (2) demand by employers that wages of trolley men hawking	K.C.	(1) Advance of 1d. per ton to car- men and loaders; (2) claim not established	
Dockers	Middlesbrough Lighter Owners v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union	coals should be reduced		Advance of 3d, per ton on ordinary work and 4d, per ton on new work to trimmers; tonnage and a half rates shall be paid for any steamer which starts bunkering	
Dockers	North British Railway Com- pany v. Dockers' Union	Advance of wages for men employed at Silloth	Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.O.	done between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., and 2d. per hour between 6 p.m., and 6 a.m., and 2d. per hour for Saturday after 4 p.m. Ad- vances were also given in respect of holiday work, work done over	
	1	Duinting	Tradas	12 consecutive hours, and for meal times	1
Printing Trade Workers	Scottish Alliance of Masters in Printing and Kindred Trades v. Trades Unions in Printing	tion in working conditions		whereby it was decided that a wages committee for the trades	
	and Kindred Trades	-	man of Con- ference)	concerned in Scotland should be set up, and that a joint committee be appointed to draw up the con- stitution of the Wages Board	075/9
Bookbinders and Machine Rulers	Scottish Alliance of Masters in Printing and Kindred Trades v. National Union of Book- binders and Machine Rulers		Sir George Ask- with, K.C., K.C.B. (Chair- man of Con-	Sir George Askwith recommended that the claim made by the Union to be put on the same basis for wages as other branches of the	· ····································
	And a state of the		ference)	trade be dealt with by the Wages Board presently to be established, that the war bonus of 2s. be con- verted into war wage, and that a	
				further war wage of 4s. per week be given	
	Contraction of the second s		1		Contraction of the second

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		Printing, &c., Trades			
graphi c ers	Scottish Alliance of Masters in Printing and Kindred Trades v. Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers	Advance of wages	with, K.C., K.C.B. (Chair- man of Con-	War bonus converted into war wage and an advance of 4s, per week	81 July, 4715.
rs	Bolton and District Master Printers' and Allied Trades' Association v. Bolton Branch of the Typographical Asso- ciation	War bonus of 7s. 6d. per week	ference) Mr. W. A. Willis	War bonus of 5s, now being paid increased to 6s, 6d, per week	27 Aug., 5166/2
shing Trades kers	North of England School Fur- nishing Company, Ltd. (Dar- lington, v. National Union of	Furnishing, &c., Advance of 2s. from February, 1917, and 5s. in addition from 1 April		received the advance granted in Conference's finding of 1 March,	3 0 July, 3493/4
ners	General Workers Cabinet Trades Federation v.	Advance of wages	Mr. W. H. Stoker,	except the stoker, who receives advance of 3s. per week Advance of 1d. per hour to polish-	9 Aug., 128/3.
ntting Machinists	United French Polishers, London Society Liverpool and District Cabinet Makers, &c., Employers' As- sociation v. Amalgamated	Advance of wages	K.C. Mr. Forbes Lan- kester, K.C.	ers; 1/2d. per hour to juniors, improvers, &c., as from 1 July Advance of 1d. per hour	25 Aug., 5445/4
t Makers	Society of Wood - Cutting Machinists Liverpool and District Cabinet Makers, &c., Employers' As- sociation v. Amalgamated Union of Cabinet Makers and No. 8 Branch National Amal- gamated Furnishing Trades' Association	Advance of 4d, per hour on present rates or 15s, per week on pre-war rate	Mr. Forbes Lan- kester, K.C.	Advance of 1d, per hour	25 Aug., 5445/3
		Chemical Tr	ades. Mr. A. J. Ashton,	(1) Claim allowed; (2) not estab-	31 July, 4447/2
Plant Wor- Y	Brotherton & Co., Ltd. (Work- ington), v. National Union of General Workers	(1) Double time for Sunday work; (2) advance of 1s. per shift to acid plant process men; (3) advance given in the finding of the Committee on Production issued 1 March	K.C.	lished; (3) war wage advance of 3s. 4d. and 1s. 8d. per week to men and boys respectively as from 25 May. The award also granted ½d. and 1d. per hour to	
cal Trades kers	Prentice Brothers, Ltd. (Stow- market), v. National Union of General Workers	Advance of wages	Mr. Forbes Lan- kester, K.C.	two individual employees Agreement that an advance of 5s. and 2s. 6d. per week be given to men and boys respectively; piece work earnings and existing war	8 Aug., 9582/2.
eal Trades ters	United Alkali Company, Ltd. (Fleetwood), v. National Union of General Workers	Advance of wages to loco- motive men	Sir William Robin- son	bonus to remain as at present Offer of the firm to pay the advance given in the tinding of the Com- mittee on Production issued 1	13 Aug., 3466/2
al Trades	Tyrer & Co. (West Ham) v. Workers' Union	Advance of 10s. per week	Mr. Forbes Lan- kester, K.C.	March, confirmed by the award Advance of 8s. 6d. and 2s. per week to men and boys respectively, and women shall be paid in accor- dance with Circular No. 492	13 Aug., 4647/2
al Trades ers al Trades ers	Cartvale Chemical Company (Paisley) v. Employees Ammonia Soda Company, Ltd. (Northwich) v. Employees	Advance of 5s. per weekAdvance of wages	Sir Richard Lodge Mr. A. J. David, K.C.	Claim not established Rates of wages of all classes of workers fixed by award	20 Aug., 4984. 24 Aug., 991/3.
		Food Tro			0.1
	Ayrshire Master Bakers' Asso- ciation v. Operative Bakers and Confectioners of Scotland	Advance of wages	Mr. W. E. Holmes, J.P.	Advance of 6s. per week, and fixing overtime rates at 1s. 1d. per hour	2 Aug., 4730/2.
	National Federated Union Glasgow Master Bakers' Asso- ciation v. Operative Bakers' Union	Advance of wages and altera- tions of working rules	Officer of Chief In- dustrial Com- missioner's De- partment (Chair- man of Confer-	Agreement giving advance of 8s. per week, and arranging working hours and rules for year ending June, 1918	6 Aug., 5377/2.
••• •••	Great Grimsby Co-operative Society, Ltd., v, Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers	Advance of wages and altera- tions in working conditions	ence) Mr. le Breton, K.C.	Fixed the minimum rate for juniors at 14s. per week with proportional increase up to the age of 20, to- gether with a war bonus of 2s., and decided that the bonus shall be	24 Aug., 4248/2
	Cardiff and District Master Bakers' Association v. Opera- tive Bakers and Confec- tioners' Union	Advance of 6s. per week	Mr. W. A. Robert- son	paid weekly instead of quarterly Advance of 3s. per week offered by the Association to 1st and 2nd and table hands, and 1s. per week given by award to 2nd and table hands	17 Aug., 5410/2
d Fleetri	Landa Componetion a. National	Public Auth Advance of wages to labourers			4 Aug., 4513.
nd Electri- Department Oyees pal Em-	Union of General Workers		Mr. A. J. David,	War bonus of 3s. and 1s. 6d. per	16 July, 2182/2
es Em-	Plymouth Corporation v. Mu- nicipal Employees' Associa- tion	Advance of 5s. per week for workers in specified depart- ments with the exception of Trades Union men and part- time employees	K.C.	week to men and youths respec- tively to those employed at the Prime Rock and Newport Street Power Station and Waterworks	1
orkers	Barry Urban District Council v. Municipal Employees' Association	Advance of wages	Mr. A. J. David, K.C.	only Wages fixed at 1s. per hour for ma- sons, carpenters and plumbers; 11d. per hour for painters; 9d. per hour for labourers: War bonus of 2s. 6d. to all these except labourers who receive 3s. 6d.; and boys under 21 are to receive half	13 Aug., 4179/5
pal Em- es	Barry Urban District Council v. Barry and District Build- ings Industries Association	Advance of 1d, per hour	Mr. A. J. David, K.C.	Fixed rates as from 1st August, and granted temporary war bonus of 2s. 6d. per week to bricklayers, masons, &c. 3s. 61. per week to labourers and navvies, and half	18 Aug., 4179/
city Department	Borough of Kilmarnock v. Workers' Union	Advance of 12s. per week on pre-war rates	Sir Richard Lodge	these rates to youths under 21 Advance of 2s. per week to senior enginemen, firemen, stokers and	16 Aug., 4399/2
pal Em-	Urban District Council of Leek v. National Union of General	Advance of 12s, per week over pre-war rates	Mr. W. A. Willis	trimmers Such advance as will bring the wages of men up to 9s. per week over pre-war rates, and of boys	16 Aug., 4454.
city Work-	Workers Corporation of Glasgow v. Elec- trical Trades Union	Advance of 4s. per week to three men who were pro- moted from "improvers" to	Sheriff Fyfe	up to 4s. 6d., as from 22 June Claim established	21 Aug., 4005.
orkers	Merthyr Tydfil Gas Company v. Workers' Union	charge hands Advance of wages of 1s. per day	Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C.	Advance of 7d. per day as from 1 May to all employees except the blacksmith's boy, who re- ceives an advance of 5d. per day	21 Aug., 3828/

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CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.	PARTIES.	Claim,	ARBITRATOR OR CONCILIATOR,	AWARD OR AGREEMENT.	DATE OF ISSUE AND I.C. NO.
		Public Authorities	-continued.		
Corporation Em- ployees	Hornsey Borough Council v. National Union of Corpora- tion Workers	Bonus of 5s. per week	Mr. R. Maguire	Claim established in the case of all workers except electric workers, and boys receive 6d, per week	22 Aug., 4761/2,
Corporation Em-	Corporation of Brighouse (Yorks) v. Workers' Union	Advance of wages	Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C.	only Claim not established	24 Aug., 5131/2.
ployees Carters	Corporation of Edinburgh v. Scottish Horse and Motor- men's Association	Advance that would bring wages up to 13s. per week over pre-war rates	Sheriff A. J. Lont- tit-Laing	Claim established	27 Aug., 4221/3.
		Miscellane	ous.		
Glass Workers	John Moncrieff, Ltd. (Perth), v. Workers' Union	Advance of wages for women and girls	Industrial Com- missioner's De- partment (Chair- man of Confer-	Agreement giving to all women em- ployees over 18 (exclusive of office stait) advance of 1s. per week, from date of agreement, and to girls from 6 Oct.	1 Aug., 4739.
Brick Workers	Eglinton Silica Brick Company v. Workers' Union	Advance of wages, and double time for Sunday work	ence) Prof. J. M. Irvine, K.C.	Advance of 4s. per week and 2s. to men and boys respectively, as from 19 April; claim for Sun-	4 Aug., 3249/2,
Quarry and Brick Workers	Wm. Wild & Sons (Holyhead) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union	Advance of wages	Mr. Forbes Lan- kester, K.C.	day work not established War bonus of 3s, and 1s. per week to men and boys respectively	4 Aug., 4041/2.
Distillers	Distillers' Company (Glasgow) v. National Union of General Workers	Advance of wages	Sir Richard Lodge	Advance of 5s. and 3s. per week to men and women respectively, time and a half for recognised holidays	8 Aug., 4702/2.
Soap Workers	Lever Brothers (Port Sunlight) v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union	Advance of wages to clerical staff	Mr. Vesey Knox, K.C.	(1) Fixed working week at 41½ hours; (2) granted a minimum wage of 20s. per week; (3) ad- justed proposed system of over- time payments; (4) directed that the war bonus already paid	10 Aug., 3755/2.
Warehousemen	Baiss Brothers (London) v. National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Ware- housemen and Clerks	Additional war bonus	Mr. Ernest Page, K.C.	should be merged in wages Similar to above	11 Aug., 4240/2,
Warehousemen	Willow, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd. (London), v. National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Ware- housemen and Clerks	Additional war bonus of 20 per cent.	Mr. Ernest Page, K.C.	War bonus equal to that given heretofore as from 18 June	11 Aug., 4240/3.
Pottery Workers	C. Carden & Sons (Brierley Hill) v. National Amalga- mated Society of Male and Female Pottery Workers	Advance of wages of 20 per cent.	Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor	Agreement giving war bonus of 3s. and 1s. 6d. per week to men and women respectively; advance of 7½ per cent. to labourers, 5 per cent. to throwers and certain other classes of workers.	11 Aug., 4782/2.
Rubber Workers	W. H. Keys, Ltd., v. West Brom- wich Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers	Advance of 5s. per week in addition to war bonus of 2s. already being paid	Mr. C. M. le Breton	other classes of workers War bonus of 2s. changed to 2s. wage advance, and with further advance of 3s. per week as from	14 Aug., 4704/3.
Rubber Workers	Ferguson, Shiers & Co. (Fails- worth) v. Amalgamated Society of India Rubber Cable and Asbestos Workers	Advance of 1d. per hour for spreaders	Mr. Ernest Page, K.C.	1 July Claim not established	18 Aug., 4401/2.
Rubber Workers	J. G. Ingram & Son, Ltd. (Hackney Wick), v. Amalga- mated Society of India Rubber Cable and Asbestos Workers	Advance of 2d, per hour	Mr. Ernest Page, K.C.	Agreement for bonus of 2d. an hour in addition to present earnings, and in lieu of making the award retrospective the em- ployers shall pay each workman concerned 1d. per hour from 1 June and the day the bonus comes into ensertion	18 Aug.
Tanners	Master Tanners' Association v. National Union of General Workers, Warrington	Advance of 10s. per week, and proportionate advance on piece prices; also for advances such as will bring wages up to 7s. in excess of pre-war rates apart from the	Mr. W. W. Mac- kenzie, K.C.	comes into operation Advance of 3s. and 1s. 6d. per week to men and youths respectively, and similar increase on piece prices.	20 Aug., 3570/2.
Rubber Workers	North British Rubber Co. v. Edinburgh National Amalga- mated Union of Labour	 10s. now applied (1) Dispute in connection with night shift work; (2) ques- tion of piece work rate to be paid for moulding and stripping Clincher Cross Pneumatic Tyres, size 920 by 150 	Sir Richard Lodge	Finding that (1) when the night shift are called out for less than a full night's work, compensation shall be given for travelling time, &c. (2) piece work rate for work in question shall be 3s.	28 Aug., (1) 4296/2. (2) 5167.

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION.

PARTIES.	Claim.	Award.	DATE OF ISSUE.
	Building Trades.		
Halifax Master Builders' Association v. Workers' Union	Advance of wages of 2d. per hour	War wage advance of 11/4 d. per hour	8 August
Sheffield Master Plumbers' Association v. Operative Plumbers' Association	Additional 3d. per hour increase in wages	All advances on standard rates during the war period shall be cancelled, and in lieu thereof the men con- cerned shall receive a war wage advance of 3½d, per hour on their pre-war rates	20 August.
Ministry of Munitions v. Bristol and Dis- trict Building Trades' Federation	Advance in wages to workmen employed at H.M. Factories at Avonmonth and Henbury	(1) That the tradesmen shall receive a war wage advance of ½d. per hour from 1 July, and a further ½d. per hour from 1 Nov., 1917; (2) that the labourers shall receive from 1 November a war wage advance of ½d.	22 August.
Sheffield Master Builders' Association v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour	Advance of 3d. per hour to the Union's Members employed on excavation work at the extension works of Messrs. Steel, Peach & Tozer, Ltd., Rotherham	per hour War wage advance of 11/4 d. per hour	24 August.
	Mining.		
Cannock Chase Colliery Owners' Associa- tion v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics and Electrical Workers	Advances of wages and 73½ per cent. ad- vance on piece-work rates	Claim not established	24 August.

the Willingsworth Iron Co., Ltd., Wed-nesbury, v. Midland Blastfurnacemen, Cokemen and Bye-Product Workers' Association Partington Steel and Iron Co., Ltd., Manchester, v. Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation Atlas Steel Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Armadale, Dickson & Mann, Ltd., Armadale, North British Steel Foundry, Ltd. Bathgate, v. United Patternmakers Association Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Ducham, v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation v. Engineering and Kindred Trades' Society (Warrington Branch) Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., William Beardmore & Co., Ltd., v. Amalgamated Society of Steel Ironworkers of Great Britain

Henry Bessemer & Co., Ltd., Bolton, v. Bricklayers and bricksetters' labourers in their employ

Austin Motor Co., Ltd., v. National Brass-workers' and Metal Mechanics' Union Engineers and Shipbuilders Employers' Association, v. Cardiff Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association Henan & Froude, Ltd., Worcester, v. Boiler Makers' and Iron and Steel Ship-builders' Society Bra Beck Engineering Co., Ltd., Hayes, v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Society of Amalgamated Toolmakers Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-ortees, v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers River Thames Dry Dock Proprietors' and

Ship Repairers' Association, v. Shipcon-structors' and Shipwrights' Association

North-East Engineering Trades Employers' Association, v. Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen The General Stores and Munitions Co., Ltd., v. Workers' Union

North British Locomotive Co., Ltd., v. United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers

Vickers, Ltd., Erith, v. National Union of Clerks

Bitish Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Landore, v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers

Storey Machine Tool Co., Ltd., v. London, Erith, Southall and Kingston District Allied Engineering Trades' Joint Com-mittee

Martinsyde, Ltd., Woking, v. National Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers and Brazien Braziers

Bagineering Employers' Federation v. National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers Holtzapffel & Co., London, v. London, Entih, Southall and Kingston District Allied Engineering Trades Joint Com-

mettee MeCard Motor Lorry Manufacturing Co., Itd., v. London, Eriih, Southall and Kingston District Allied Engineering Trades' Joint Committee The Pelabon Works, Richmond, v. Workers' Union

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

CLAIM.	Award.	DATE OF ISSUE
Iron and Steel T	rades	
For an increased bonus on output, also for an advance of 1s. per shift on present rates to pig weighers and leggers-up	Claim not established	7 August.
Question whether the advance granted in Nov., 1916, should or should not be merged in the 6s. war bonus granted by the Ingot Makers' Association to steel workers as from 1 April, 1917	That the Nov. advance is not a "war wage advance" within the meaning of the agreement of 12 April, between the Steel Ingot Makers' Association, the North of England Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association and the Iron and Steel Trades' Con- federation, and accordingly does not merge in the war bonus granted by that agreement	16 August.
Application for rates of those under 10 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour to be raised to that figure ; members over that figure to get an increase of wages equivalent to in- creases granted in the Clyde district Alterations in working conditions and	(1) Such increase of wages as will increase the weekly	16 August.
advances in wages	earnings 15s. above pre-war earnings in the case of certain men employed at the plate and angle mills, if the present increases do not equal or exceed that amount; (2) night shifts in the case of the above men to be paid at time and a fifth, and time and a quarter for overtime (unless a higher rate is paid); (3) slingers in bar mills to be given an increase of 15s. over pre- war earnings; (4) overtime for the above men to be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours, time and a half thereafter. Night shifts to be paid for at time and a quarter; (5) no increase in tonnage rates to men employed in angle-corging	16 August.
Payment to patternmakers employed by	furnaces; but compensation to be paid for reduced earnings owing to reduction of output from causes beyond the men's control; (6) gas producermen to receive an advance of 4d. per shift on their base rate, and their bonus per shift to be increased by 6d. a shift to 1s. 6d. per shift. Claim not established	20 Angust
Messrs. Fletcher, Russell & Co., Ltd., Warrington, of the standard district rate of wages in the Engineering Trade Question respecting wages paid to	Any future percentage advances accruing to the mill	20 August. 22 August.
hammermen and all men employed in the forge, axle and tyre mill depart- ments of the two firms	men shall be applied to the wages of the men in the forge, axle and tyre mill departments, including the labourers employed at the three hammers The men concerned shall also receive the full 5 per cent. advance granted by the Committee on 5 June last. If reductions take place in the scale percentages, such reductions shall not apply to these men until the effect of these reductions brings the general percentage to the point at which their wages now stand (including the 5 per cent.). Any reductions in the general sliding scale per- centage thereafter occurring shall apply also to the men and the minimum of 10 per cent, above	24 Hugust,
 Payment of time and a half when working on night shift; (2) when working all day and called to work at night to be paid as per local rules; (3) double time for week-end work from 12 o'clock Saturday till starting time Monday, and for all local holidays 	basis now in force shall no longer operate That the claim that rules applicable to the local Building Trade should be applied to bricklayers, etc., employed on maintenance work in steel works has not been established	31 August.
Engineering and Shipbuil		
Readjustment of bonuses on the basis of payment made in the 9'2-inch shop Advances of wages to the Union's members employed in the Bristol Channel district	Claim not established 5s. per week advance to men, 2s. 6d. to boys and youths	2 August. 2 August.
Retrospective payment of an advance of 3s. per week from November, 1916, to 1 April, 1917	Claim not established	3 August.
That in accordance with the practice of the district each day should stand by itself for the computation of overtime	Each day shall stand by itself for the computation of overtime	3 August.
Payment at the rate of 16¼ hours to men employed by the firm on nightshift	Nightshift workers shall be paid at the rate of 16 ¹ / ₄ hours	7 August.
(1) Advance of 75 per cent. on the 1911 agreement; (2) travelling time allow- ances to be paid at the rate of the full war wage	 War wage advance of 3s. per week as from 1 Aug.; travelling time allowances shall be paid at the rate of the full war wage 	9 August.
Bonus of not less than 15s. per week to date from 1 April, 1917	That the advances already given reasonably satisfy the application made by the Association	9 August.
Payment of the advances given by the Committee's finding of 1 March for the engineering and foundry trades	War wage advance of 5s. per week in addition to any war bonuses already granted	9 August.
Question as to the application of an ad- vance of wages given in an award dated 20 Sept., 1916	(1) That the firm should, if desired, give facilities to the men's representatives to ascertain from the books that the earnings are divided as indicated in the award of 10 Feb.; (2) Pay lines showing the whole figures and balances shall be given to the	14 August.
Advance of wages	strikers War wage advance of 5s. per week to men, 2s. 6d. to boys and youths under 21; to female clerks aged 18 and over, an advance of 4s. per week; to female	16 August.
Change in the rates of wages of certain classes of persons employed by the firm	clerks under 18, 2s. per week The Committee concur in the decision fixing the rate for the men concerned at 60s. 8d. per week, in accordance with the agreement arrived at 27 July,	17 August.
That the firm should apply to workpeople in their employ the terms of a finding of the Committee on Production dated 7 Nov., 1916, in which an award of 3s. per week was granted to time-workers	1917, between members of the A.S.E. and the firm The men concerned (time-workers) shall receive an advance of 3s, per week as from the beginning of the first full pay following 9 Jan., 1917, up to and in- cluding 31 July	20 August,
The advance awarded by the Committee 1 March, 1917, for their members in the firm's employ	War wage advance of 5s. per week as from 1 April, 1917; a general advance given between 1 April and 31 July to merge in the advance newly awarded War wards advance of 2 to the work to merge add to see	20 August.
Advances of wages That the firm should apply to workpeople in their employ the terms of a finding of the Committee on Production, dated 7	War wage advance of 3s. per week to men aged 18 years and over; 1s. 6d. per week to boys and youths as from 1 Aug., 1917 The men concerned (time-workers) shall receive a war wage advance of 3s. per week as from the begin- ning of the first full pay following 9 Jan., 1917	20 August. 20 August.
Nov., 1916. That the firm should apply to work- people in their employ the terms of a finding of the Committee on Production,	The men concerned shall receive an advance of 3s. per week as from the beginning of the first full pay fol- lowing 9 Jan., 1917, up to and including 31 March,	20 August.
dated 7 Nov., 1916 Payment of the Committee's award of 1 March, 1917	1917 War wage advance of 5s. per week to men (in addition to any war bonuses already granted)	22 August.

September, 1917. September, 1917.

	COMMITTEE ON PRODUCT	ION (continued).		
PARTIES.	ĆLAIM.	Award.	DATE OF ISSUE.	PARTIES,
H. W. Sullivan, London v. The Scientific Instrument Makers' Society	Engineering and Shipbuilding Payment of the 5s. advance given by the Committee to Engineering and Foundry Trades, 1 March	Trades—continued. War wage advance of 5s, per week to men as from 1 April, 1917, any general advance since 1 Jan. merging therein; 2s. 6d, per week to boys and youths	22 August.	London and District Association of Engi- neering Employers v. Electrical Trades Union
London Small Arms Co., Ltd., Old Ford v. Piecework foremen in the firm's employ Vickers, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness v. Amal- gamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	15 per cent. war bonus to piecc-work fore- men based on output Advance of 1d. per hour to the Union's members employed at the National Pro- jectile Factory, Lancaster, and a de- claration of 10d. per hour as the standard rate for carpenters and joiners	That the claim for a general advance to the foremen has not been established (1) The claim for a declaration of 10d. as the standard rate is not established; (2) that the men are covered by the awards of the Committee of 1 March and 14 July for the engineering and foundry trades, and shall receive the advances granted thereunder, calcu-	22 August, 22 August,	Engineers and Shipbuilders Employers'
Coventry and District Engineering Em- ployers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	That the Union's members employed on maintenance work at engineering estab- lishments should be covered either (1) by the Committee's finding of 1 March, 1917, or by (2) the local building trade	lated on a pre-war rate of 9d. per hour That both parties are governed by the Committee's awards, dated 1 March and 14 July, 1917, for the engineering and foundry trades, and that the terms of these awards be applied to the men in question	22 August,	Engineers and Engineers and Association (Cardiff, Newport, Barry and Penarth districts) v. Dock, Wharf, River- side and General Workers' Union, National Amalgamated Labourers' Union, Platers' Helpers and Drillers' Society of Cardiff
North-East Coast Engineering Trades Em- ployers' Association v. Operative Brick- layers' Society	rate That the standard district rate be paid to the Union's members employed by the Central Marine Engine Works,	Claim not established	23 August.	
Peter Brotherhood, Ltd. v. Peterborough and District Engineering Allied Trades' Committee	West Hartlepool Adoption of the Committee's finding of 1 March for the Engineering and Foundry Trades	That any bonus not exceeding 2s. per week for skilled men and 1s. per week for labourers, together with any conditions as to production or time-keeping which were attached to them should be restored	23 August.	L. Bleriot - Aeronautics, Addlestone, v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting
Border Counties Engineering Trades Em- ployers' Association v. National Union of General Workers	(1) The minimum rate for all labourers to be raised to 26s. per week, plus all war wage increases; (2) the minimum rate for machinemen to be 30s. per week, plus all war wage increases	The Committee make no order (1) as to the amount of the minimum rate for labourers (the principle of a minimum rate for labourers aged 21 years and over was recognised by the Association); and (2) the claim for a minimum rate for machinemen has not been established	24 August,	Machinists
North East Coast Engineering Trades Em- ployers' Association v. National Union of General Workers	The minimum rate for all workmen en- gaged on unskilled work to be 26s. per week, plus all war wage increases	The Committee make no order with regard to the amount of the minimum rate (the principle of a minimum rate for workmen aged 21 years and over being admitted by the Association)	24 August.	L, Bleriot - Aeronautics, Addlestone, v. United Order of General Labourers of
Aberdeen Shipbuilding Association v. Boiler- makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society	A reduction of 10 per cent. on the Clyde rivetting list	The Committee suggest that as soon as the Clyde list (under consideration) shall be agreed, the parties should confer with a view to arriving at a settle- ment, should the new Clyde list at that time be considered a satisfactory basis for Aberdeen	28 August,	London Lang Propeller, Ltd., Weybridge, v. United Order of General Labourers of London
Newport National Shell Factory, Mon- mouthshire, v. National Union of Clerks	That the 5s. per week advance should be paid as from 1 April instead of 30 April, 1917.	Claim for payment as from 1 April to 30 April has not been established	24 August.	L. Bleriot - Aeronautics, Addlestone, v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers,
 S. Cutler & Son, Ltd., v. United Machine Workers' Association. Hall and Stells, Ltd., Prince Smith & Son, 	That borers in the firm's employ be paid at the rate of 93/d, per hour (plus war wages). (1) Payment of standard rates to be	 The claim for a rate of 9%d. per hour for the one man concerned (Taylor) has not been established. (1) As regards any class of men who have received 	29 August. 28 August.	Society of Amalgamated Toolmakers, National Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, National Union of Heating and
G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., v. Keighley and the Allied Engineering Societies' Joint Committee	applicable to the union's members; (2) that the firms are not complying with the terms of the findings of the Committee on Production	increases of less than 15s. a week over their pre- war rates, the advances already given shall be increased to 15s.; (2) this increase to be treated as war wages, and no portion thereof treated as time- keeping bonus; (3) the men to be rated at the usual time rate of the district for the class of work they		Domestic Engineers Lang Propeller, Ltd., Weybridge, v. Amal- gamated Society of Carpenters, Amalga- mated Society of Wood-Cutting Machinists
Shipbuilding Employers' Federation (on be- half of the Tees and Hartlepool Ship- builders' Association) v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society	Enhanced rates for rivetting on Standard ships in the Tees and Hartlepool district	 are employed on (1) That for the purpose of the settlement of the present difference, the Tyne and Wear Rivetters' list and rules shall be adopted in the case of Standard ships; (2) an advance of 55 per cent. shall be added to the rates contained in the above list, with an additional 2½ per cent. on the total bill for holders-up; (3) all additions to the list rates shall be merged in the advance now given, with the exception of the special advances granted by the Committee of 1 March and 14 July, 1917; (4) the advances scheduled in the Tyne and Wear list and based on current time rates of pay; (5) special allowances over list prices are not to be given except to meet temporarily difficult circumstances 	29 August.	 Flax Spinners' Association, Ltd., v. Flax Dressers and Linen Workers' Trade Union, Flax Roughers and Yarn Spinners' Trade Union Flax Spinners' Association, Ltd., Power Loom Manufacturers' Association v. Tex- tile Operatives' Society of Ireland, Ulster Weavers and Winders' Trade Union
Forth District Committee of the Federa- tion of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades v. East of Scotland Association of Engineers and Ironfounders	Extra payment for work on oil vessels in the Forth area	Claim not established	29 August. 29 August.	Explosives Loading Co., Ltd., v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union Robert Thorburn & Son, Lando West,
East of Scotland Association of En- gineers and Ironfounders v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour	Extra payment to platers' helpers work- ing on oil vessels	That the parties should meet to consider the scheme of allowances to platers' helpers in operation on the North-East Coast with a view to arriving at an agreement for the Forth on the basis of the North- East Coast practice		Pembrey, v. Men in the firm's employ Ministry of Munitions v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union
Shipbuilding Employers' Federation v. Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship- builders	Enhanced rates for rivetting on Standard ships in the Tyne and Wear District	 An advance of 55 per cent. to the rates contained in the Tyne and Wear list with an additional 2½ per cent, on the total bill for holders-up; (2) That all ad- ditions to the list rates shall be merged in the advance now given, except the special advances given by the Committee's findings of 1 March and 14 July, 1917; (3) The advance of 55 per cent. is not to be applied to those advances scheduled in the list and based on the current time rates of pay; (4) Special allowances over list prices are not to be given except to meet temporarily difficult circum- 	29 August	Cotton Powder Co., Ltd., Curtis & Harvey, Ltd., Explosives Loading Co., Ltd., v. Workers' Union Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., Ardeer, v. Scottish Union of Dock Labourers Curtis and Harvey, Ltd., London, E.C., v. Amalgamated Union of Engine and Cranemen, Boiler Firemen and Wire Rope
Greenwood and Batley, Ltd., Leeds v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers	Proposal by the firm that the present double bonus system be discontinued and that they be granted permission to revert to ordinary piece rates or other	stances The double bonus system should be withdrawn as soon as practicable, and the firm should arrange with the unions represented for the introduction of a system of fixing piece rates or prices	29 August.	Workers Schultze Gunpowder Co., Ltd., Redbridge, v. National Union of General Workers Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Northwich
Lanston Monotype Corporation, Horley v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers	approved system of payment That the engineers employed by the firm be included in the Committee's award of 1 March, 1917	War wage advance of 5s. per week to men, and 2s. 6d. per week to boys and youths as from 1 April	30 August. 30 August.	v. National Union of General Workers Morris & Co., Doncaster v. National Union of General Workers
Southampton Engineering and Shipbuild- ing Employers' Association v. National Union of General Workers	A definite agreement with regard to the rates to be paid to the union's mem- bers employed on repairs to oil-carrying vessels	That the parties should meet to consider the evidence as to the practice in other districts, including the North-East Coast, with a view to arriving at an agreement for Southampton on the basis of the	an tradinite	
Leeds and District Engineering Ém- ployers' Association v. Leeds and Dis- trict Engineering and Allied Trades Joint Committee	That joiners in engineering workshops shall be paid the standard rate of wages applicable to members of the Amal- gamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	North-East Coast (1) Claim not established, except where men are en- gaged on bona fide building work, <i>i e.</i> constructional work; (2) The union's members are entitled to the advances granted by the Committee on Production's awards	31 August.	
Clyde Shipbuilders' Association v. Boiler- makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders	Claim for payment at the rate of 25s. per 100 rivets plus 2½ per cent. holders-on allowance with extras for steel rivets, and rivetting in way of oil spaces to be paid according to Clyde practice on behalf of the union's members em- ployed as rivetters on the shell of a sea- plane carrier at Messrs. W. Beard- more's Works, Dalmuir	(1) A scale of prices for hand steel rivetting on this vessel, inclusive of all percentage as provided for in the Clyde Rivetters' Piecework Price List. These prices are net, with the exception of the special allowance of 2½ per cent, to the holders-up, which is to be added to the prices; (2) Rolling or double-		Employers' Conference on Labour Ques- tions v. National Transport Workers' Federation Meggitt & Jones, Cardiff, v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool v. National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION (continued).

CLAIM,	Award.	DATE OF ISSUE.
Engineering and Shipbuilding Payment of London District rates and conditions on all classes of work to the union's members in the employ of Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., Erith and Cray- ford	(1) That the claim is covered by the Committee's award dated 29 January, 1917; (2) that, in regard to the application of the above finding to specific cases, the Committee decide that the installation of new sets of machinery or of new plant as distinct from alterations to existing plant or machinery is	31 August,
Relative to (1) rates of payment to platers' helpers engaged on oil-boats; (2) the extra percentage payable to platers' helpers upon oil-carrying vessels to be paid upon the war wage advances given during the war	 not "work-incidental to the ordinary business of the firm, but is work which should be paid for at rates not less than that agreed between the Electrical Contractors' Association and the Union " (1) That the interpretation of Rule 12 of the 1911 Rules (agreed between the employers' association and the unions) should be applied; (2) With regard to the claim for payment of oil-boat extras upon the war wage advances, such extras shall be paid upon advances awarded and given by agreement up to 1 April, 1917, but are not payable upon advances of 5s, and 3s, granted as from 1 April and 1 August respectively 	31 August.
Aircraft Manufa		
Advance of wages and adoption of working rules	(1) War wage advance of 5s. per week to men as from 1 April and a further advance of 3s. per week as from 1 August, any general advance given since 1 April to merge therein; (2) the working hours to be 54 per week; (3) overtime rates to be paid for at time and a quarter for the first two hours, time and a half thereafter until starting time next morn- ing. Work on Sundays and Christmas Day at double time; on Bank Holidays, time and a quarter;	1 August.
Advance in wages and increased overtime payment An advance of wages	 (4) men on regular night shift to be paid time and a quarter War wage advance of 5s. per week to men, and 2s. 6d. to boys and youths as from 1 April; and a further advance to men of 3s. per week as from 1 Aug. War wage advance of 5s. to men as from the date on which they ceased to participate in the bonus scheme established by an award of 7 Feb., 1917, 	1 August. 1 August.
Increase of wages to engineers	 less the advances in rates given by the firm when they ceased so to participate; a further advance of 3s. as from 1 Aug. (1) War wage advance of 5s. per week to men, and 2s. 6d. to boys and youths as from 1 April, and a further 3s. to men as from 1 Aug.; (2) any general advance given since 1 April to merge in the 5s. 	1 August.
An advance of wages and adoption of working rules Textile Trades	 advance hereby awarded (1) War wage advance of 5s. per week to men as from 1 April, and a further 3s. as from 1 Aug., any general advance since 1 April to merge therein; (2) the working hours to be 54 per week; (3) over- time rates to be paid for at time and a quarter for the first two hours, time and a half there- after until starting time next morning; work on Sundays and Christmas Day at double time, on Bank Holidays time and a quarter; (4) men on regular nightshift to be paid time and a quarter 	I August.
Advances of wages	War wage advances of 3s. per week to men, and 2s. per week to women, young persons and children	30 August.
Advances of wages	War wage advances of 3s. per week to men, and 2s. per week to women, young persons and children	30 August.
Chemical Trades, Explo	sives, &c.	
Advance of 1s. per hour on behalf of the male members employed at the National Filling Factory, Pembrey Advance of 3d. per hour to all men em-	War wage advance of 1d. per hour as from 8 June, 1917, and of 3s. per week as from 1 Aug. War wage advance of 1d. per hour	2 August. 2 August.
ployed by the firm at Lando West, Pembrey, such payment to be made retrospective from 1 May Advance of 2½d. per hour and increased	War wage advance of 1d. per hour fron 8 June, and of	2 August.
overtime and week-end rates for all men employed at H.M. Factory, Pem- brey	3s. per week as from 1 Aug., 1917	
The advance given by the Committee on Production (1 March) to the engineer- ing and foundry trades Advance of wages	War wage advance of 3/d per hour to men : 1/d to	7 August. 14 Angust.
Advances of wages and alterations in working conditions	War wage advance of 3/d. per hour to men; 1/d. to those under 18 years; existing "war bonus" of 3/d. and 3/d. per hour to be converted into war wages The stokers concerned shall be paid at the rate of time and a quarter after the first eight hours have	14 August.
Advance of wages	(1) 1d. per hour war increase in the rates of the men	20 August.
Question as to number of working hours constituting a "full ordinary week"	concerned; the 3s. granted by the firm from 1 Aug., 1917, to merge therein The Union's claim that the shift man's "full ordinary week" is one of 6 shifts of 4s hours has not been	28 August.
for shift men Advance of 5s. per week to chemical workers in the firm's employ	established (1) War wage advance of 6d, per day or per shift as from 1 Aug.; (2) where the general advance given since Aug. 4, 1914, amounts to less than 2s. per day or per shift, the men shall receive as from 1 Aug., 1917, such war wage advance as shall make their aggregate advance on pre-war rates 2s. per day or per shift (in addition to the 3s. above awarded); (3) subject to the payment of the minimum ad- vances herein prescribed, any general advance given since 1 May, 1917, shall merge in the advance given under clause (1); (4) a war wage advance of 3d. per day or per shift to boys and youths	81 August. ek ne
Transport Trad	War wage advance of 21/2d. per hour to the men con-	9 August.
Advances of wages to men discharging	cerned; increase to include the advances of ½d. and 1d. per hour, given under the awards of Sir George Askwith of 15 Nov., 1916, and 1 May, 1917 War wage advance of 1s. per day as from 1 Aug	24 August.
timber cargoes in Barry Dock Advances of wages and alteration in work- ing conditions	(1) War bonus of 1s. all round on present day rates, night rates and Sunday rates. Dockers and coal heavers on piecework to receive one and a third times the special allowances which they now receive in addition to piece rates	17 August.

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		COMMITTEE ON PRODUCT	TION (continued).			
	Parties.	Claim.	Award,	DATE OF ISSUE,	PARTIES,	COMMITTEE
		Transport Trades-			I ABAIRS,	
	River Wear Commission v. North of England Trimmers and Teemers' Asso- ciation	Increase of minimum rates and additional payment for week-end work for coal teemers employed at the South Docks, Sunderland Public Authorities	 The minimum rate shall be increased from £2 to £2 5s, per week; (2) claim for additional payment for week-end work not established &c. 	31 August.	Hull Seed Crushers' Committee, v. National Transport Workers' Federation	N Ss. per week advance 18 years employed with an equivalent and youths under 1
	Corporations of Accrington, Birkenhead, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Colne, Leigh, Manchester, Nelson, Oldham, Rochdale, Tyldesley, Wallasey, Wigan, v. National Union of General Workers, Bolton	Advance of wages to male and female workers	That those receiving less war wage advance than 9s, per week in the case of men, and 6s. per week in the case of women, shall receive such further amount as shall make their advance 9s. or 6s. per week respectively, as from the first full pay following	2 August	National Employers' Federation v. Amal- gamated Tube Trade Society	That fitting and socked by Messrs. John works, Wednesbur according to the "
	Corporation, Bolton and District Gas Workers' Association, Bolton Corpora- tion and District Council Workers	What the union's man have morthing at the	11 June		Houghton-Butcher Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Walthamstow, v. National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Association	(1) That the firm conf working rules; (2) and woodcutting n
	 Great Northern Railway Company, Ireland, v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers Metropolitan Electric Tramways v. Electrical Trades Union 	That the union's members working at the company's Dundalk works be paid Belfast rates Standard rates and conditions of the London district to wiremen and arma-	The men concerned at Dundalk shall be paid (as from 23 July) the same rate as the engineers employed by the company at Belfast War wage advance of 1d. per hour	2 August. 15 August.	Houghton-Butcher Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Walthamstow, v. Workers' Union	employ be paid a pr (1) Retrospective payn 1 April, 1917, of r Orders G, 313 and L of 5s, per week to
•	Halifax Corporation v. Workers' Union	ture winders in the company's employ Advances of wages and payment for over- time and Sunday work to labourers and semi-skilled men employed in the Cor- poration's gasworks, highways, health, electricity, waterworks, parks, sewage,	 That the advance of Ss. per week now payable to the grades of men concerned shall be increased to 9s.; (2) that horsemen doing Sunday work shall be paid 2s. above the ordinary week's wages 	15 August.	The National Employers' Federation and Wagon Repairers' Association Wages Board v. Birmingham and District Joint Committee of Engineering Trade Unions, Langley Mill and District Engineering	and Greasers in the Payment to piece-wo District allowances workers and piece employ of firms f Engineering Emplo
	Ipswich Corporation v. Amalgamated Asso- ciation of Tramway and Vehicle Workers	and education committee Advances of wages and alteration in working conditions in the case of the uniformed staff	(1) That the increase of 4s, per week granted by the corporation on 26 July shall be accepted in settlement of the claim for a further advance. In cases where this does not bring the men's rates up to 9s.	16 August.	and Allied Trades Joint Committee, and Horbury Engineering and Allied Trades Joint Committee	
	· · ·		per week over their pre-war rates, a further advance shall be given, making their total increase up to 9s.; (2) time and a quarter to be paid for overtime when the spread-over time is extended beyond 12 hours, and on Bank Holidays and seventh day labour; (3) work on Christmas Day to be paid at the rate of time and a quarter		The National Box Factory, Willesden, v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists	An increase of 4d, p and machinists emp as from 4 July
	Ipswich Corporation v. National Union of General Workers	Advance of wages to the Corporation's horsemen, dustcartmen, roadmen, sweepers, paviors and pavement workers	The Committee record the agreement between the Corporation's and men's representatives, whereby a war wage advance of 4s, per week is accepted in settlement of their claim, as their finding	16 August.		
	Ipswich Corporation v. Electrical Trades' Union	That the advance awarded by the Com- mittee on 1 March for the Engineering and Foundry trades be applied to the union's members in the Corporation's employ	A war wage advance of 4s. per week	16 August.	Certain firms in Swansea and Glamorgan- shire v. Operative Stonemasons' Society	That the rates of w payments prescribe between the Swans Employers' Associa sea and District Bu
	Birmingham Corporation (Gas Department), Birmingham and District Master Gas- fitters' Association v. Gasiitters' Trade Association Durham City Council v. National Union of	Advance of wages	War wage advance of 1d. per hour War wage advance of 3s. per week	16 August.	John Lysaght, Ltd., v. National Union of Cokemen and Bye-Product Workers	ration should be pa employ of the firms (1) An advance of was per shift for men ively; (2) An advan
	General Workers Manchester Corporation v. National Union of General Workers	A uniform normal working week in lieu of the present arrangement in the case of employees in the Corporation's Gas Department!	Claim not established	17 August.	Topham, Jones & Railton, Limited, West- minster, Copper Co. of Great Britain, Limited, v. United Builders' and La-	on coke fillers base r week-end and holids Increase of 2d. per ho labourers
	Battersea Borough Council v. London, Erith, Southall and Kingston Allied Engineering Trades Joint Committee	Question whether an advance of 3s. given in November, 1914, to engineers should merge in the Committee on Production's advance of 1 March, 1917, to the engi- neering and foundry trades	That the men in question are entitled, as from 1 April, 1917, to the full advance of 5s. per week granted by the Committee on Production, as well as the corporation's advances given prior to that date	31 August.	NATIONAL INSURANCE (UN	
	Battersea Borough Council v. Municipal Employees' Association, Electrical Trades Union, National Union of Enginemen and Firemen, etc., Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers, National Union of General Workers and United Builders'	Advances of wages	The war wage advances now being paid to the men shall be increased to 12s, per week	31 August.	1911 to 19 UNEMPLOYMENT I Application to th)16. NSURANCE. e Umpire.
	Labourers' Union Llanelly and District Electric Lighting and Traction Co., Ltd. (Messrs. Balfour, Beatty and Co., Ltd.) v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union	Increase of 2d. per hour to the union's members employed by the company as tramway workers, boiler firemen and trimmers	(1) Claim for increase to boiler firemen and trimmers not established; (2) in lieu of the graduated war bonus paid to the male tramway employees, aged 18 and over, an advance of 9s. per week on pre-war rates: (3) in lieu of the war bonus of 4d. per day paid to male tramway employees under 18 years, an advance of 4s. 6d. per week on pre-war rates; (4) in lieu of the war bonus paid to female tramway employees an advance of 6s. per week on pre-war	31 August.	In pursuance of the Unemploy. Regulations, 1912, notice is hereby received application for decision a are payable or not in respect persons:— 500. Workmen engaged in makin machining, <i>ferrules for water tube</i>	given that the Un s to whether cont of the following g, including stam
	Birmingham and Midland Tramways Joint Committee v. Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers	Increase of 1d. per hour on wages and payment at time and a quarter for all hours worked over 60 hours per week, and all war time increases to be paid on all hours worked, for the union's members employed by the Birmingham District Power and Traction Co., Ltd.,	rates. Advances to be payable from first pay week in June (1) War wage advances now paid to be increased to 12s. per week for adult male employees, and to 9s, per week for adult female employees; (2) war wage increase of 1s. 6d. per week to all employees under 18 years; (3) no change with regard to over- time payment	31 August.	Decisions by the Pursuant to paragraph (5) of th (Umpire) Regulations, the Minister Notice of the following decisions he whether contributions are payable A. The Umpire has decided that	e Unemployment I er of Labour here by the Umpire on :
		The South Staffordshire Tramways (Lessee) Co., Ltd., The Dudley, Stour- bridge and District Electric Traction Co., Ltd., The Wolverhampton District Electric Tramways, Ltd., and the Bir- mingham and Midland Motor Omnibus			in respect of : 2387x. Workmen engaged in att for welding wire together to form crete.	ending automatic
	Potteries Electric Traction Co., Ltd., v. National Union of Clerks	Co., Ltd. Extension of the Committee's award of 14 July for the engineering and foundry trades, in all particulars to the clerks, members of the company's staff	That the claim is not established, but that, the case of the clerks requiring special consideration, the rates of those aged 21 years and upwards shall be advanced by 2s. per week, and the rates of those	31 Angust.	B. The Umpire has decided the payable in respect of :	v or mainly in
	Charles Bramall, Oughtibridge, v. National malgamated Union of Labour	Advance of 5s. per week to men and 2s. 6d. per week to youths, women and girls <i>Miscellaneou</i>	under that age by 1s. per week. Advance of 5s. per week to pieceworkers as from the date when the dayworkers received the advances	8 August.	granite or stone, who are not emp which are engaged wholly or main insured under the National Insur Workers) Act, 1916, and who are n	y in carrying on a ance (Part II.) (
Į	Salt Union, Ltd., Winsford, v. Boiler- makers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society	Retrospective payment from 1 April to 1 May, 1917, of an advance of 5s. per week granted by the Committee on Production (1 March) to the engineering	Claim not established	3 August.	498.) This decision modifies decision LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1912	Ce Act, 1911. (Ap B2117 (BOARD O 7).
	G. Sims & Sons, Putney. v Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners National Employers' Federation v. Workers' Union, National Amalga- mated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical	and foundry trades Advance of 1d. per hour to men employed on the construction of pontoons Payment of time and a quarter for night- shift workers in carriage and wagon shops	War wage advance of 1d. per hour on time rates An allowance shall be paid to men working night shifts, and the parties shall meet to determine this allowance	14 August. 15 August.	Note.—Decisions in which the Un tributions are payable under the Na (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are at the end of the number, e.g., 1 these decisions are payable as from Where no reference in the second	ational Insurance (e indicated by the 554x. Contribution the 4th Sentember
	Workers Monmo thshire and South Wales Coke Ovens and Bye-Products Association v. South Wales Miners' Association	Extra payment for week-end work for men engaged on the Bye-Product Plant, Ebbw Vale	(1) The rates of the men concerned shall be reduced by 5 per cent.; (2) week-end work shall be paid at the rate of time and a half	as Angust	has been decided by the Umpire, y not admitting of reasonable doubt graph (2) of the Uneuployment I	in application, the vithout notice, as
	Brassmasters' Association, v. National Brass Workers and Metal Mechanics	The advance granted to the engineering and foundry trades, 14 July, 1917	 War wage advance of 3s. per week to men aged 18 and over, as from 1 August, 1917; (2) war wage advance of 1s. 6d, per week to boys and youths 	23 August.	Decisions relating to individual question of general interest, or whi laid down in a previous decision,	workmen which

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

ON PRODUCTION (continued).

din the Hull mills, is and over; (2) war wage advance of is, 6d, per week to boys and youths; (8) war bonness already being paid to be converted into war wages; (4) with regard to be converted into war wages; (4) with regard to be converted into war wages; (4) with regard to be converted into war wages; (4) with regard to be converted into war wages; (4) with regard to be converted into war wages; (4) with regard to be converted into war wages; (4) with regard to be converted into war wages; (4) with regard to be converted into war wages; (4) with regard to be converted into war wages; (4) with regard to be converted into be an order. 28 August. 10 That the cabinet-makers and skilled machinists be paid the present London District rate from 16 June, 1917 29 August. (1) War wage advance of 5s, per week to the men concerned as from 1 April, 1917; (2) with regard to the women, the committee make no award to her women, the Engineering Trads shold apply to wagon building and wagon repairing froms belonging to the National Employers 'Federation or the Wagon Repairers' Association is not established and that the east of the parties shall meet to determine equitable allowances 16 August. wages and overtime bed by the farmet the claim to the there so the men concerned are less to be arranged for men employed on the factory 30 August. wages of is, and 6d, n and boys respectration or the symmet of building trade conditions in the sit in question was not been established 31 August. (1) That the claims (1 and 2) have not been established into a dup rates 31 August. (2) That the claims (1 and 2) have not been established 31 August.	AIM.	Award.	DATE OF ISSUE
 is and over; (2) war wage advance of is. 6d. per view to boys and youths; (3) war bouness already being paid to be converted into war wages; (4) with regard to wome, the Committee make no order. Claim not established	Miscellaneous-con	tinued.	
ket makers employed m Knowles at their ury, shall be pa d "White List" Claim not established	ed in the Hull mills, at advance for women	18 and over; (2) war wage advance of 1s. 6d. per week to boys and youths; (3) war bonuses already being paid to be converted into war wages; (4) with	24 August.
 morn to the London b) that cabinet-makers machinists in their proper rate of wages yyment to women from rates payable under L, S5; (2) An advance to the women, the committee make no award, to the women, the committee make no award, to the women, the committee make no award, to the women, the committee make no award, the wing regard to the powers exercisable by the Minister of Munitions (1) The claim that the same conditions in regard to allowances to piece-workers in the Engineering Trade should apply to wagon building and wagon repairing firms belonging to the National Employers' Federation or the Wagon Repairer's Association is not established; (2) Mare the rates of the man concerned are less than those specified in the Schedule screed upon by the Mctropolitan Box and Packing Case Manafacturers' Federation and the National Union of Packing Case Makers (Wood and Tin), Box Makers, Sawyers and Mill Workers, these shall be brought up to the rates of the areas of the areas of masons in the sin question has not been established (1) That the claims (1 and 2) have not been established (1) That the claims (1 and 2) have not been established (2) Work done on anthorised holidays and the three week-end shifts shall be paid for at time and a quarter 	n Knowles at their ury, shall be pad	Claim not established	28 August.
 (1) War wage advance of 5s. per week to the men concerned as from 1 April, 1917; (2) with regard to the women, the committee make no award, having regard to the powers exercisable by the inister of Munitons (1) The claim that the same conditions in regard to allowances to piece-workers in respect of overtime, etc., as exist in the Engineering Trade should apply to wagon Repairers' Association is not established and that the parties shall meet to determine equitable allowances (1) Where the rates of the men concerned are less than those specified in the Schedule; (2) suitable rates to be arranged for men employed on the Vagon and Tin). Box Makers, Sawyers and Mill Workers, these shall be brought up to the rates on that Schedule; (2) suitable rates to be arranged for men employed by the firms in question has not been established (1) That the claims (1 and 2) have not been established; (2) Work done on authorised holidays and the three week-end shifts shall be paid for at time and a quarter 	nform to the London 2) that cabinet-makers machinists in their	paid the present London District rate from 16 June,	29 August.
 workers of the usual as applicable to time- lalow ances to piece-workers in respect of overtime, federated with the loyers' Federation (1) The claim that the same conditions in regard to allowances to piece-workers in respect of overtime, etc., as exist in the Engineering Trade should apply to wagon building and wagon repairing firms belonging to the National Employers' Federation or the Wagon Repairer's Association is not established; (2) that the claim for payment to piece-workers of an allowances (1) Where the rates of the men concerned are less than those specified in the Schedule agreed upon by the Metropolitan Box and Packing Case Manufacturers' Federation and the National Union of Packing Case Makers (Wood and Tin), Box Makers, Sawyers and Mill Workers, these shall be brought up to the rates on that Schedule; (2) suitable rates to be arranged for men employed on combination borers; (3) the award is not to operate as not building trade rates and introduction of building trade conditions in the case of masons employed by the firms in question has not been established (1) That the claims (1 and 2) have not been established in the tree week-end shifts shall be paid for at time and a quarter 	yment to women from rates payable under L, 85; (2) An advance o Labourers, Beltmen	concerned as from 1 April, 1917; (2) with regard to the women, the committee make no award, having regard to the powers exercisable by the	29 August.
 ished; (2) that the claim for payment to piece-workers of an allowance in respect of overtime, etc., is established and that the parties shall meet to determine equitable allowances (1) Where the rates of the men concerned are less than those specified in the Schedule agreed upon by the Metropolitan Box and Packing Case Manufacturers' Federation and the National Union of Packing Case Makers (Wood and Tin), Box Makers, Sawyers and Mill Workers, these shall be brought up to the rates on that Schedule; (2) suitable rates to be arranged for men employed on combination borers; (8) the award is not to operate so as to reduce the rates paid to any men affected by the application. Award to operate as from 4 July, 1917. That the claim for the payment of building trade rates and introduction of building trade conditions in the case of masons employed by the firms in question has not been established (1) That the claims (1 and 2) have not been established its three week-end shifts shall be paid for at time and a quarter 	workers of the usual es applicable to time- iece-workers in the federated with the	(1) The claim that the same conditions in regard to allowances to piece-workers in respect of overtime, etc., as exist in the Engineering Trade should apply to wagon building and wagon repairing firms belonging to the National Employers' Federation	15 August.
 than those specified in the Schedule agreed upon by the Metropolitan Box and Packing Case Manufacturers' Federation and the National Union of Packing Case Makers (Wood and Tin), Box Makers, Sawyers and Mill Workers, these shall be brought up to the rates on that Schedule ; (2) suitable rates to be arranged for men employed on combination borers; (3) the award is not to operate so as to reduce the rates paid to any men affected by the application. Award to operate as from 4 July, 1917. That the claim for the payment of building trade conditions in the case of masons employed by the firms in question has not been established (1) That the claims (1 and 2) have not been established is in the ree week-end shifts shall be paid for at time and a quarter 	B ABO SA AND	lished; (2) that the claim for payment to piece- workers of an allowance in respect of overtime, etc., is established and that the parties shall meet to determine equitable allowances	A THE THE
 borers; (3) the award is not to operate so as to reduce the rates paid to any men affected by the application. Award to operate as from 4 July, 1917. That the claim for the payment of building trade conditions in the case of masons employed by the firms in question has not been established 31 August, and the Swan-tuilding Trades' Federate and the three week-end shifts shall be paid for at time and a quarter 31 August, and the Swan-tuilding Trades' Federate as from 4 July, 1917. That the claim for the payment of building trade conditions in the case of masons employed by the firms in question has not been established 31 August, and the swan-tuilding trade conditions in the case of masons employed by the firms in question has not been established (1) That the claims (1 and 2) have not been established 31 August, and a quarter 		than those specified in the Schedule agreed upon by the Metropolitan Box and Packing Case Manu- facturers' Federation and the National Union of Packing Case Makers (Wood and Tin), Box Makers, Sawyers and Mill Workers, these shall be brought up to the rates on that Schedule; (2) suitable rates	30 August.
wages and overtime body by the agreement insea Building Trades That the claim for the payment of building trade 31 August, nace Building Trades rates and introduction of building trade conditions in the case of masons employed by the firms in question has not been established 31 August, uilding Trades rates and introduction of building trade conditions in the case of masons employed by the firms in question has not been established 31 August, wages of 1s. and 6d. (1) That the claims (1 and 2) have not been established 31 August, hished; (2) Work done on authorised holidays and the three week-end shifts shall be paid for at time and a quarter 31 August,	and a state	borers; (3) the award is not to operate so as to reduce the rates paid to any men affected by the application. Award to operate as from 4 July, 1917.	
wages of 1s. and 6d. an and boys respect- 'ance of 3/4 d. per ton brates; (3) Increased and a quarter (1) That the claims (1 and 2) have not been estab- lished; (2) Work done on authorised holidays and the three week-end shifts shall be paid for at time and a quarter (3) Increased	bed by the agreement nsea Building Trades iation and the Swan- building Trades' Fede- paid to masons in the	That the claim for the payment of building trade rates and introduction of building trade conditions in the case of masons employed by the firms in	31 August.
	wages of 1s. and 6d. n and boys respect- vance of 3/4 d. per ton e rates; (3) Increased	lished; (2) Work done on authorised holidays and the three week-end shifts shall be paid for at time	81 August.
		War wage increase of 1d. per hour	31 August.
		A PARTICIPATION AND A PARTICIPATION AND	

GREAT BRITAIN. OBLIGATORY ORDER.

OBLIGATORY ORDER. In pursuance of his statutory powers, the Minister of Labour has made an order, dated 13th August, 1917, making obligatory, in cases in which they are applicable, the minimum rates of wages for female workers, as varied by the Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain), which came into limited operation on 12th February, 1917.* Any agreement for the payment of wages at less than the above-mentioned minimum rates, clear of all deductions (except those made in accordance with the National Insurance Acts), will henceforth be void. The penalty for paying wages after 13th August at rates less than those which have now been made obligatory by the Minister of Labour is a fine not ex-ceeding £20 for each offence. In certain circumstances, how-ever, the Trade Board may, in the case of time-workers who ever, the Trade Board may, in the case of time-workers who are affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time-rates.

IRELAND.

PROPOSAL TO VARY MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES.

The Shirtmaking Trade Board (Ireland) have issued a notice dated 1st September, 1917, in substitution for their notice dated 21st July, 1917.⁺ The Trade Board now announce that they propose to vary the minimum time-rate for female workers, other than learners, from 3²/₄d. to 4¹/₄d. an hour, and also to increase the minimum time-rates for female learners. Variations in the general minimum piece-rates for home-workers are also proposed

variations in the general minimum piece-rates for home-workers are also proposed. Objections to the proposed variations of minimum rates may be lodged with the Trade Board within three months from 3rd September, 1917. Objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Shirtmaking Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

> TAILORING TRADE. GREAT BRITAIN. OBLIGATORY ORDER.

In pursuance of his statutory powers, the Minister of Labour has made an order, dated 27th August, 1917, making obligatory, in cases in which they are applicable, the minimum rates of

* See LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1917, page 87. † See LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1917, page 810.

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September, 1917.

wages for male and female workers, as varied by the Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain), which came into limited opera-tion on 26th February, 1917.* Any agreement for the payment of wages at less than the above-mentioned minimum rates, clear of all deductions (except those made in accordance with the National Insurance Acts), will be reader the pay of the paying wages after those made in accordance with the National Insurance Acts), will henceforth be void. The penalty for paying wages after 27th August at rates less than those which have now been made obligatory by the Minister of Labour is a fine not ex-ceeding £20 for each offence. In certain circumstances, how-ever, the Trade Board may, in the case of time-workers who are affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time-rates minimum time-rates

TIN BOX TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OBLIGATORY ORDER.

In pursuance of his statutory powers, the Minister of Labour has made an order, dated 3rd September, 1917, making obli-gatory, in cases in which they are applicable, the minimum rates of wages for male and female workers, as varied by the Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain), which came into

limited operation on 1st March, 1917.⁺ Any agreement for the payment of wages at less than the above-mentioned rates, clear of all deductions (except those made in accordance with the National Insurance Acts), will made in accordance with the National Insurance Acts), will henceforth be void. The penalty for paying wages after 3rd September at rates less than those which have now been made obligatory by the Minister of Labour is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade Board may, in the case of time-workers who are affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time-rates.

SUGAR CONFECTIONERY AND FOOD PRESERVING TRADE.

IRELAND.

OBLIGATORY ORDER.

In pursuance of his statutory powers, the Minister of Labour has made an order, dated 13th September, 1917, making obli-gatory, in cases in which they are applicable, the minimum rates of wages for male and female workers, as varied by the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Ireland), which came into limited operation on 12th March, 1917.‡

March, 1917.[‡] Any agreement for the payment of wages at less than the above-mentioned minimum rates, clear of all deductions (except those made in accordance with the National Insur-ance Acts), will henceforth be void. The penalty for paying wages after 13th September at rates less than those which have now been made obligatory by the Minister of Labour is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade Board may, in the case of the mean when a the set of forted by infirmity or physical of time-workers who are affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time-rates.

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

AND FEMALE WORKERS. The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Ireland) have issued a notice, dated 24th August, 1917, stating that they propose to vary the minimum rate of wages for male workers, other than learners, from 24s. 11d. per week to 30s. 4d. per week, and to vary the minimum rate of wages for female workers, other than learners, from 13s. per week to 17s. 4d. per week. The Trade Board also propose to vary the minimum rates of wages for male and female learners. Dbjections to the proposed variation of minimum rates may be lodged with the Trade Board within three months from 26th August. Objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary of the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

LACE FINISHING TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

VARIATION OF MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES.

The Lace Finishing Trade Board have issued a notice, dated 13th August, 1917, stating that they have varied the minimum time-rate of wages for workers in the trade of machine-made lace and fancy net finishing from 23d. to 31d. per hour, and have also varied the minimum time-rates for learners. The Trade Board have also increased the general

minimum piece-rates for the trade. Further particulars regarding the above-mentioned varia-tions of minimum rates may be obtained by persons affected from the Secretary of the Lace Finishing Trade Board, Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

See LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1917, page 8 See LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1917, page 87.
 See LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1917, page 122.

PAPER BOX TRADE. IRELAND.

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

The Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland) have issued a notice, dated 25th August, 1917, stating that they propose to vary the minimum rate of wages for male workers, other than learners, from 6d. to 7d. an hour, and to vary the minimum rate of wages for female workers, other than learners, from 3d. to 4d. an hour.

The Trade Board also propose to vary the minimum rates of wages for male and female learners.

Objections to the proposed variation of minimum rates may be lodged with the Trade Board within three months from 27th August. Objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W C 2 London, W.C.2.

HOLLOW-WARE TRADE. GREAT BRITAIN.

FILLING OF ANNUAL VACANCIES ON THE TRADE BOARD.

In accordance with the regulations as to the constitution and proceedings of the Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain), five representatives of employers and five repre-sentatives of workers retired from the Trade Board on 6th August. After considering names supplied by employers and workers respectively, the Minister of Labour has appointed the retiring representatives to be members of the Trade Board for a further period, commencing 6th August, 1917.

COAL MINES ACT, 1911.

Examination for Certificates as Manager and Under-Manager and for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyor of Mines. AN Examination for First and Second-Class Certificates of Competency as Manager and Under-Manager of Mines will be held on the 20th November, 1917, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff, and Birmingham.

An Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyor of Mines will be held at the same places on the 21st November. Candidates must, on or before the 6th October, send their names and state the district in which they are employed to the Secretary at the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

W. W. WARE,

Secretary to the Board for Mining Examinations.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS. ATIGUST 1917

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*
Castleford	Dr. L. H. Butler, Bridge Foot,	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
(Yorks) Dungloe	Castleford Dr. C. E. R. Gardiner, Dungloe,	Weekdays, 10-11 a.m.
(Co. Donegal) Hendon (Middlesex)	Co. Donegal Dr. E. H. Cooke, Hatchcroft, The Burroughs, Hendon, N.W.4	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Omagh (Co. Tyrone)	Dr. A. H. R. Duncan, 10, James Street, Omagh	Weekdays, 2-4 p.m.
Tattenhall (Cheshire)	Dr. W. H. Wigham, Tattenhall, Chester	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.

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

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

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 any 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 Cres-cent, 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 Foreign Countries of T. FISHER UNWIN, LTD., London, W.C.2. Printed by Cassell & Co., LTD., La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4.—Price 1d.—September, 1917.



GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

List of New Contracts, August, 1917.

WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE. Accontrements, Leather: A. Allen (executors of), Reading; H. R. Aulton & Co., Walsall; G. Battle & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. Brock & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. B. Brooks & Co., Id., Birmingham; F. Bryan, London, S.E.; J. Cliff & Co, Walsall; B. Cope & Sons, Ltd., Bloxwich; B. Crook & Sons, Huddersfield; J. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Lincoln; P. D. Diss, London, E.; Fairbank, Lavender & Son, Walsall; Follett & Co., London, E.C.; A. Garstin & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Hanlon & Son, Ltd., Liverpool; D. B. Harris & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Harwood & Sons, Walsall; G. W. Hathaway, Walsall; Hethway, Son & Co., Walsall; Heath, Machin & Co., Walsall; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. A. Jacobs & Co., London, N.; E. Jeffries & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; E. Jones, Birmingham; Leatheries, Ltd., Birmingham; J. W. Mackintosh & Co., London, S.E.; Martins-Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. W. Makshitosh & Co., London, S.E.; Martins-Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham; Sheldon & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; R. W. Stiby, Lon-don, E.C.; W. Sykes, Horbury; T. Thomasson & Co., Wor-cester; Tooby, Adkins & Co., Coventry; J. Vicary & Sons, Newton Abbot; Wallace & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Whitehouse Hartley, Walsall; C. Wincer & Co., Walsall; R. W. Stiby, Lon-don, N.—Accoutrements, Web: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; W. Holmes & Son, Ltd., London, W.C.; Molfsky & Co., London, S.W.; W. Holmes & Son, Ltd., London, W.C.; Whitehouse Hartley, Walsall; C. Wincer & Co., Walsall, K. J. London, S.E.—Armiets: M. Abeles, London, E.C.; Madame Elsmere, London, S.W.; W. Holmes & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.C.; Madame Elsmere, London, S.W.; W. Holmes & Son, Ltd., London, S.E., Schneiders & Son, London, S.E.; Rochdale Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale; Turner Bros, Asbestos Co., Ltd., Koch-del.—Balges, Embroidered, &c.: Armand & Co., Ltd., Koch-del.—Balges, Embroidered, &c.: Armand & Co., Ltd., Koch-del.—Balges, Embroidered, &c.: Armand & Co., Ltd., Koch-del.—Balges, Embroidered, &c and and a sector of the sector of t oley Hill, Manchester.—Baskets: Belgian Convalescent Home, ndon, S.W.; South London, Basket Works, London, S.E.— tteries, Dry: Houghton-Butcher Manufacturing Co., Ltd., ndon, E.—Bedding: Atkinson & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; C. X. London, W.; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.; Hos-is & Sewell, Ltd., London, N.; W. & C. Nightingale, London, ; W. Peters & Sons, London, N.; W. & C. Nightingale, London, ; W. Peters & Sons, London, N.; W. & C. Nightingale, London, ; W. Peters & Sons, London, R.—Bedsteads, Folding: Hos-is & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Blades, Scythe, etc.: F. Mount-d & Son, Sheffield; C. T. Skelton & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; T. miforth & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; W. A. Tyzack & Co., Shef-d; W. Tyzack, Sons & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield.—Blankets: Atkinson & Sons, Sowerby Bridge; J. Beaumont, Junr., ithwaite; W. & J. Beveridge & Co., Kinross; J. Blackburn Co., Ltd., Batley; Blackburn, Tolson & Co., Ltd., Heckmond-te; Blackwood, Morton & Sons, Kilmarnock; Booth Bros., h, Bradford; H. Booth & Son, Gildersome; J. Boyd & Son, tteries, Dry:

War Office-continued.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

War Office-continued.

Aberdeen; Milburn, Woodings & Co., Chorlton-on-Medlock; A. & F. Tallent, Ltd., London, N.; Taylor Bros. Brace Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Brackets, Insulator: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.; Manchester.—Brackets, Instanto . Bunlets, Luc., Doubon, D.O., Butterworth & Dickinson, Ltd., Burnley; Douglass Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne; G. Wilson & Co., Ltd., London, N.—Braid: Barratt & Bradbury, Ltd., Manchester; Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek; J. Carr & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; G. H. Wheatcroft & Co., Wirksworth.—Bricks, Fire, &c.: Bispham Wheatcroft & Co., Wirksworth.—Bricks, Fire, &c.: Bispham Hall Colliery Co., Wigan; Donington Sanitary Pipe and Fire Brick Co., Ltd., Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Hill, Westlake & Co., Ltd., Gunnislake; Leds Fireclay Co., Ltd., Huddersfield and Leeds Southhook & Shawsrigg Fireclay Co., Ltd., Crosshouse, Ayr Williamson, Cliff, Ltd., Stamford; T. Wragg & Sons, Ltd. Swadlincote.—Bridges, Portable; R. Moreland & Son, Ltd., Lon-Swadlincote.—Bridges, Portable: R. Moreland & Son, Ltd., Lon-don, E.—Brushes: Borough Broom Works, Ltd., London, S.E.; D. Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Hamilton & Co. (London), Ltd., Wealdstone; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; E. W. Hayward, London, N.; J. Palmer, Ltd., Portsmouth; A. Reid & Sons, London, S.E.; Rigby, Battocck, Ltd., London, N.E.; Vale & Bradnack, Walsall; I. S. Varian & Co., Dublin.— Buttons: Art Metal Stamping Co., Birmingham; H. Baller & Mantle, Birmingham; T. W. Broughton & Co., Ltd., Birming-ham; Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; Carr Bross, Ltd., Leicester; C. Edkins & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; H. Gill, Birmingham; Heaton & Taylor, Ltd., Birmingham; Smallware Manufacturers, Ltd., Birmingham: I. Smith. Aston. Birmingham: Smith & Utd., Birmingham; J. Smith, Aston, Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; W. H. Thomas, Ltd., Hockley, Birmingham.-Cable and Wire, Electric: British Insulated and Birmingham.—Cable and Wire, Electric: British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Callender's Cable and Con-struction Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Hooper's Telegraph and India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.C.—Candles: J. L. Thomas & Co., Ltd., Eventse: Contrast Party Proceedings of the Durdon Proceedings Exeter.—Canvas: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Brookfield Linen Co., Ltd., Belfast; Corsar Bros., Arbroath; A. Lowson, Ltd., Arbroath; Milfort Weaving and Finishing Co., Ltd., Bel-Webster & Sons, Arbroath.-Canvas, Proofing of: J. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.—**Cases, &c., Leather:** J. B. Brooks & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Fairbanks, Lavender & Son, Walsall Hepburn, Gale & Rose, Ltd., London, S.E.; E. Jones, Birmingham; Martins-Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham; D. Mason & Ltd., Birmingham; C. F. Timbers, London, N.; Wh Steggall & Co., London, W.—Cases, Wood, Packing, &c. : F Whippy Bunt & Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. F. Farwig & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; T. Ginder & Son, Walsall; C. H. Glover & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. B. Kind, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; W. Lusty & Sons, London, E.; Stotesbury & Co., London, S.E.; J. C. Tomlin-son, London, S.E.; F. J. West & Co., London, N.E.—Chemicals: Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Winnington; Levin, Webb & Co., London, E.—Chiffon: P. Friedlaender & Co., London, E.C.— Cloth (including Serge and Tartans), &c.: Archer, Ritchie & Co. (1914), Ltd., Horbury; Athlone Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., Athlone; Atkinson Bros., Leeds; J. Atkinson & Sons (Sowerby Bridge) Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; H. Ballantyne & Sons, Ltd., Walkerburn; J. Banks & Sons, Pudsey; A. Bell & Co., Langholm; Booth Bros (Drighlington), Ltd., Drighlington; W. Brown, Sons & Co., Ltd. (Drighlington), Ltd., Drighlington; W. Brown, Sons & Co., Ltd., Galashiels; Brown, Vickers & Co., Bradford; Butterfield & Fraser, Ltd., Bradford; Calder Tweed Co., Ltd., Horsforth; Caledon Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., Caledon, Co. Tyrone; B. Carlisle, Ltd., Shipley; City of Galway Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Galway; City Woollen Mills, Dublin; J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot; A. L. Cochrane & Bros., Ltd., Galashiels; W. Crabtree & Co., U. Y. L. Cochrane & Bros., Ltd., Galashiels; W. Crabtree & Co., Halifax; J. Crawford & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. & J. Crombie, Ltd., Woodside, Aberdeenshire; Crowther, Bruce & Co., Ltd., Marsden, Yorks; J. Crowther & Sons, Milnsbridge; I. Dodgshun & Co., Leeds; Duncan, Barraclough & Co., Otley; J. Ellis & Co., & Co., Leeds; Duncan, Barraclough & Co., Otley; J. Ellis & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; W. & H. Foster, Ltd., Denholme, Yorks; G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Apperley Bridge; Gee & Whiteley, Ltd., Longwood; Gibson & Lumgair, Ltd., Selkirk; Glendinning Bros., Ltd., Huddersfield; A. W. 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Oldroyd & Sons Sons, Guiseley; J. Newsome & Sons, Batley; M. Oldroyd & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; Ovens & Shaw, Galashiels; Oxumina Proofing Co., Leeds; J. Raistrick & Sons, Bradford; Reid & Welsh, Elgin; J. & S. Rhodes, Ltd., Morley; Robinson Bros., Marsden, Yorks; Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd., Belfast; J. Scott & Sons, Langholm; Sime, Williamson & Co., Hawick; Smith & Hutton, Ltd., Brad-Sime, Williamson & Co., Hawick; Smith & Hutton, Ltd., Brad-ford; J. Speight, Son & Co., Bowling; S. Stockdale & Son, Morley; G. & J. Stubley, Ltd., Batley; J. T. & J. Taylor, Ltd., Batley; Tetley Street Mills Co., Ltd., Bradford; A. H. Tucker, Ltd., Frome; Ward, Parkinson & Co., Shipley; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; W. Watson & Sons, Hawick; Whiteley & Green, Ltd., Holmbridge; P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey.-Cloth, Lasting; J. Murgatroyd & Sons, Luddenden.-Clothing, Hospital: Dixon & Gaunt, Ltd., Leeds; Fainer Bros, Ltd., Leeds; J. Mares, Ltd., Basingstoke; E. Osborne & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Pilling Bros. & Noar, Manchester; Redman Bros., Ltd., Hebden Bridge.-Clothing, Leather: Anderson's Bristol Rtubber Co., Ltd., Bristol; Arthur & Waterman, London, W.;

War Office-continued.

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Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Casey, Moy, Co. Tyrone; Glasgow Oilskin Co., Glasgow; F. Grimsby Coal, Salt and Tanning Co., Ltd., Grimsby; Johnson Bros., Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Norfolk; Lybro, Ltd., Liverpool.—Clothing, Plain Clothes: Gerrish, Ames & Simpkins, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. A. Hicks & Co., Bristol; Hunter, Barr & Co., Ltd., Leeds; E. G. Johnson & Co., Read-ing: J. London & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; E. G. Johnson & Co., Reading; J. Landau & Sons, London, E.; J. Mares, Ltd., Basing stoke; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. S. Moses & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Pim Bros., Ltd., Dublin S. Moses & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Fin Bros., Ltd., Dublin; Wallis & Linnell, Ltd., Kettering.—Clothing, Special: Co-opera-tive Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester.—Clothing, Uniform; Arthur & Co., Dublin; R. Clarke & Co., Bristol; J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., Swindon; J. Corbett & Son, Glasgow; Davies, Jamie Son & Wood, London, W.; Debenham & Co., London, W. Fraser & Co., London, W.; Fraser, Ross & Co., Glasgow; Fraz Bros., Leeds; R. Gaunt, Armley; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd. London, E.; T. Gordon, Glasgow; Gould & Gould, Ltd., Leeds London, E.; T. Gordon, Glasgow; Gould & Gould, Ltd., Leeds; J. Harding, Son & Co., Ltd., Nantwich; Hobson & Sons, London, S.E.; Hipps, Ltd., Leeds; Imperial Waterproof Co., Cheetham; J. Imrie & Co., Glasgow; G. J. Mason & Co., Glas-gow; Monarch Waterproof Co., Ltd., Manchester; Moore, Taggart & Co., Glasgow; J. & B: Pearse & Co., London, E.; Pettigrew & Stephens, Ltd., Glasgow; Rowan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Sindall Bros. & Co., London, N.E.; D. Smith & Co., Ltd. Glasgow; T. Sutcliffe & Sons, Ltd., Hebden Bridge: United Ltd., Glasgow; T. Sutcliffe & Sons, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; Unit Welsh Mills Cardiff · Wallis & Linnell, Ltd., Kettering Gardiner & Co., Bristol; P. Wilson, Glasgow .- Clothing, &c., Women's: Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Cohen & Wilks, Cheetham; Colchester Manufacturing Co., Colchester; G. Cooper & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; F. J. Elliott & Co., Ather-stone; Gerrish, Ames & Simpkins, Ltd., London, E.C.; Holling-ton Bros., London, E.; Kettering Clothing Manufacturing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Kettering; G. H. Leavey & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; J. & E. Lichtenstein, Ltd., Manchester; Lundon, Bros. London, C. J. & Co., London, E. C. Murror, & Co. Bros., Leeds; A. Morris & Co., London, E.; Murray & Co. (Bristol), Ltd., Bristol; Myers & Co., London, E.; Redman Bros., Hebden Bridge; Selincourt & Sons, London, S.W.; C. Wills & Sons, Ltd., Bristol.—Clothing, Working: W. & R. Cook, Ltd., Twerton-on-Avon; Cuff & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. A. Hicks & Co., Bristol; St. Alban Shirt Manufacturing Co., Leeds; Wood, Harris & Co., Bristor; St. Andan Smitt Manufacturing Co., Decas, Woods, Harris & Co., Halifax.—Cloth, Sponges: C. E. Austin & Sons, Ltd., Ardwick; Chain Bar Mill Co., Manchester; B. Dyson & Sons, Ltd., Oldham.—Containers, Food: Thames Paper Co., Ltd., Purfleet.—Cooperage: Bass, Ratcliff & Gretton, Ltd., Ltd., Purfleet.—Cooperage: Bass, Katchin & Gretton, Ed., Burton-on-Trent; Clyde Cooperage Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Dun-bar's Cooperage, Ltd., London, E.; J. Grout & Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; W. P. Lowrie & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; D. Roberts & Son, London, N.; G. W. Shaw, Ltd., London, E.; Sinclair & Co., Camelon; Swift Cooperage Co., Ltd., London, E.; Wilson's Cooperage Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cordage, E.; Wilson's Cooperage Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Cordage, Lines, &c.: Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; Craven & Speeding Bros., Monkwearmouth; J. T. Davis, Ltd., Lendar; Craven & Speed-ing Bros., Monkwearmouth; J. T. Davis, Ltd., London, E.; Dixon, Corbitt & R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Gates-head; Edinburgh Roperie & Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Leith; W. Edwards & Son, Bridport; W. Hammill, Ltd., Carlton, Yorks; L. Jackson & Sons, Glossop; Rendall & Coombes. Bridport; J. Robertson (Leven), Ltd., Leven, Fife; J. Rowbotton, Carlton, Yorks; L. Jackson & Sons, Glossop; Kellata Cowbotton, Bridport; J. Robertson (Leven), Ltd., Leven, Fife; J. Rowbotton, Ltd., Charlesworth; G. J. Young & Co., Ltd., High Wycombe.-Cottons (Piece Goods): Armitage & Rigby, Ltd., Manchester; T. Barnes & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Baynes & Dixon, Man-chester; L. Behrens & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Bertenshaw, Johnson & Co., Manchester; Burrows, Ltd., Preston; Fothergil & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; Grey & Co., Manchester; Hoyle & Smith, Ltd., Manchester; Grey & Co., Manchester; Hoyle & Smith, Ltd., Manchester; C. Openshaw & Sons, Manchester J. Smith, Ltd., Manchester; J. R. Smith, Manchester; E. Spinner & Co., Manchester; J. R. Smith, Manchester; E. Spinner & Co., Manchester; F. Thistlewaite, Ltd., Burnley; Union Mill Co., Manchester; R. Ward & Co., Manchester; O. Whitaker & Sons, Burnley; H. Whitworth, Ltd., Manchester; Wilson, Knowles & Co., Manchester; Woodhouse, Hambly & Co., Man-chester.-Couches, X-Ray: Medical Supply Association, London, W.C.-Covers, Cap: Anderson's Bristol Rubber Co., Ltd., Bristol. --Covers and Curtains, Helmet: Hamilton & Co. (Robes), Ltd., London, E.C.; W. Holmes & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; Klinger London, E.C.; W. Holmes & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; Klinger Manufacturing Co., London, N.; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.; Wilkes & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Covers, Mess-tin and Waterbottle: Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; H. Smith, Kidderminster.—Covers, Waterproof, Canvas: Hollington Bros., London, E.; I. Putman, Aylesbury: Singleton, Elint & Co. London, E.; J. Putman, Aylesbury; Singleton, Flint & Co., Lincoln.—Curtains, Cap: Anderson's Bristol Rubber Co., Ltd., Bristol; M. Grant & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; F. Lane, London, E.C.; A. Morris & Co., London, E.; S. Schneiders & Son, Lon-don, E.; Walton Bros., London, N.E.; Wilks & Co., Ltd., Lon-don, S.F.—Curtains, Mosquiter, Moderney, London, S.W.; don, S.E.—Curtains, Mosquito: Madame Annette, London, S.W.; Cuff & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; F. Lane, London, E.C.; Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.–

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War Office-continued.

Sept., 1917.

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Sons, Bloxwich; R. Sorby & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; G. Steadman & Sons, Birmingham; Steel Nut & J. Hampton, Ltd., Wednes-bury; J. H. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; W. A. Timperley, Heeley, Sheffield; J. Tyzack & Sons, Ltd., Heeley; A. & G.
Ullathorne & Co., London, N.; Vaughan Bros., Willenhall; T.
Wales & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield, Whitehouse Bros., Ltd., Cannock;
C. Whitehouse & Sons, Ltd., Cannock; Wilkes, Ltd., Darlaston;
J. Wilkinson, Junr. (Dudley), Ltd., Dudley; T. Williams & Sons, Ltd., Halesowen; Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—
Towels: W. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast.—Towers, Steel: Red-path, Brown & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Trays, Diet: T. Wilkes
& Sons, Wolverhampton.—Tubes, Steel: C. Isler & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Vallses and Bags, Tent: Gowen & Co., Tollesbury, Essex; W. Hart & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Valves, Sluice: Ham, Baker & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Valves, Sluice: Ham, Baker & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Valves, Sluice: Ham, Baker & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Watnish: London Varnish Enamel Co., Ltd., London, E.—Watnish: London, S.E.; F. M. Wall & Co., London, N.E.—Webbing: J. & J. Ashton, Ltd., Hockly; Birmingham: H. Williamson, Ltd., Coventry.—Wax, Bottling: Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Ltd., London, S.E.; F. M. Wall & Co., London, N.E.—Webbing: J. & J. Ashton, Ltd., Hockly; J. W. Benson, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. Ehrhardt, Ltd., Hockly; Birningham; H. Williamson, Ltd., Coventry.—Wax, Bottling

War Office-continued.

Sept., 1917.

H.M. Stationery Office-continued.

H.M. Stationery Office-continued. 100,000 Army Books; 5,000 Motor Log Books; printing, &c., Postmasters No. 1023; printing, binding, &c., 9,650 Cash Books: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. Binding, &c., 12,000 Books D. 49 A.; printing, binding, &c., 20,000 Books D. 193: J. Causton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Binding, &c., 5,995 Distance Tables, Vol. I.: Leighton, Son & Hodge, Ltd., London, S.E. Printing, Binding, &c., 2,000 Army Books; binding, &c., 1,000 Reams of D. F'cap; printing, binding, &c., 12,500 Books: Willmott & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Binding, &c., 7,500 Garri-son Artillery Training, Vol. I.: Kitcat, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing, &c., 1,250,000 Sugar Registration Cards: Bemrose & Sons, Ltd., Derby. Binding, &c., 15,000 '' Manual of Seaman-ship'': E. Symmonds & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E. Binding, &c., 7,500 '' Manual of Seamanship ''; Dow & Lester, London, E. Sons, Itd., Detroy Detroy of Sons, Ltd., London, S.E. Binding, &c., ship ": E. Symmonds & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E. Binding, &c., 7,500 "Manual of Seamanship "; Dow & Lester, London, E. Making 6,000 Portfolios: Suttley & Silverlock, Ltd., London, S.E. Printing, binding, &c., 10,000 Books S. 325: Rutland Printing and Binding Works, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing, &c., Army Forms: Cassell & Co., London, E.C. Binding, &c., 75 Sectional Loose Leaf Binders: Presswork, Ltd., London, W. Printing, binding, &c., 1,000 Books: T. Hooley & Co., Ltd., Stockport. Printing, binding, &c., 12,500 Books: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Binding, &c., 22,500 "Manual of Seamanship": Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Printing, &c., 1,250,000 Licence Forms: Keliher & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Stores and Miscellaneous: Cards: D. Tod & Sons, Ltd., Lasswade; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guard Bridge, London, S.E.—Stores and Miscellaneous: Cards: D. Tod & Sons, Ltd., Lasswade; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guard Bridge, R.S.O.; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., London. Envelopes: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Thorburn, Bain & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Kenrick & Jefferson, West Bromwich; Millington & Sons, Ltd., London, N.; Herring, Dewick & Cripps, London, N.; Spicer Bros, Ltd., London, S.E.; Smith & Young, London E.C.; J. Spicer & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Chapman & Co., London; S.W. Labels: Tags, Ltd., Liverpool; Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Ltd., London, S.E.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

Cloth: Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Manchester.-Copper Cloth: Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Manchester.—Copper Plates: Williams, Foster & Co. and Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons, London, E.C.—Copper Wire: T. Locker & Co., Warrington.— Couplings: Stableford & Co., Coalville.—Cranes: Stothert & Pitt, Bath.—Fishbolts: G. Cooper & Sons, Sheffield.—Fuchsine: W. S. Simpson & Co., London, N.—Ligature: J. G. Franklin & Sons, London, N.E.—Paper Tape: Waterlow & Sons, London, E.C.— Springs: T. Turton & Sons, Sheffield.—Steel Plates: Smith & McLean, Gartcosh.—Steel Sheets: F. Braby & Co., London, E.C.; Steel Co. of Scotland, London, E.C.—Steel Bars: Darlington Rolling Mills, Darlington.—Wire: R. Johnson & Nephew, Man-chester; Whitecross Co., Warrington; British Insulated, &c., Cables Co., London, W.C.—Wool: Robinson & Sons, Chesterfield.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Allies' Supplies Commission, Queen's House, Kingsway, Partitions: Higgs & Hill, Ltd., South Lambeth, S.E. London District, Erection of Semi-Permanent Huts: William Lawrence & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Mercantile Marine Office, Erection of Temporary Building : G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd. Haymarket, S.W. Public Offices Extension, Extension of Tem. naymarket, S.W. Public Offices Extension, Extension of Tem-porary Offices in Circular Court: Thomas & Edge, Woolwich. War Office (R.F.C.), Erection of Temporary Building: Ford & Walton, Ltd., Kilburn. War Office (D.D.R.T.), Horse Guards, Erection of Temporary Building: Ford & Walton, Ltd., Kilburn. Furniture: Armchairs: Thomas Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe; Goodearl Bros., High Wycombe. Bookcases, Chests of Drawers, and Wash-hand Stands: J. Heywood, Ltd., Manchester; R. Stone & Son, Ltd., Wellington, Saloo. Chairs (Deck with Arms). I Son, Ltd., Wellington, Salop. Chairs (Deck, with Arms): J. Parnell & Son, Rugby; Hoskins & Sewell, Ltd., London, W.I. Chairs (Easy, Wicker): Horace Mills, Newark-on-Trent. Chairs Chairs (Easy, Wicker): Horace Mills, Newark-on-Trent. Chairs (Arm, Easy) and Couches (Chesterfield): Bessants, Ltd., Berners St., W. Drawers (Chests of), Wash-hand Stands, &c.: R. T. Colley & Sons, Birmingham; A. Younger, London, E.C. Kew, Head Insurance Office, Desks: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E. Presses: Wake & Dean, Yatton, Nr. Bristol. Tables and Trays: W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough. Tables (Writing) Longo & Sansad Bardan, Bardan, Sansa, Ltd., Loughborough. Tables and Trays: W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough. Tables (Draughtsmen's): W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough. Tables (Writing): Jones & Seward, Bournemouth.—Miscellaneous: Extincteurs (Fire): General Fire Appliance Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Minimax, Ltd., Feltham; G. Miller, Ltd., Glasgow. Farnborough: Housing Scheme at Cove, Baths: J. & R. Howie, Ltd., Kilmarnock. Farnborough: Housing Scheme at Cove, Closet Sets: Wilmer & Sons, St. Mary Axe, E.C. Farnborough: Housing Scheme at Cove, Portable Boilers: George Wright, Ltd., London, E.C.; Spiers & Co., London, E.C. Farnborough: Hous-ing Scheme at Cove, Kitchen Ranges: The Interoven Stove Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Farnborough: Housing Scheme at Cove, Sewage Disposal: Tuke & Bell, Ltd., Tottenham, N. Gloves (Leather): E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton. Hayes, Middle-sex, Overalls: Lybro, Ltd., Liverpool. Jelly (Petroleum): Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., Westminster, S.W. Overalls and Caps: The Marliwan Co., Birmingham; W. Sudgen & Sons, Cleck-heaton. Trays (Tin): Molineux Japanning Co., Ltd., Wolver-hampton. Swansea Grain Store, Grabs: Priestman Bros., Ltd., Hull.

War Office-continuea. Northampton; J. Boys & Son, Ltd., Walsall; J. Cameron & Co., Govan, Glasgow; C. R. Claridge, Exeter; H. C. Cleaver, Ltd., London, N.W.; Cork Timber and Iron Co., Ltd., Cork; F. Davis & Co., Ashford; Fosters, Ltd., Boxmoor; Goodearl Bros. Davis & Co., Ashford; Fosters, Ltd., Boxmoor; Goodearl Bros., Navan, Co. Meath; Graham & Bennett, Derby; H. J. Gray & Sons, Cambridge; Green Bros., Hailsham; J. Lindsay, Ipsden, Wallingford; J. Parkinson & Sons (Blackpool), Ltd., Blackpool; Robbins, Lane & Pinniger, Ltd., Pewsey; Roberts & Cooper, Ltd., Brierley Hill; W. Sykes, Ltd., Horbury; D. Vanderstegen, Reading.—Wrappers, Cotton Wool: T. Johnson & Sons, Man. Charter - Works Services: Erection of Buildings: C. Basson chester.—Works Services: Erection of Buildings: C. Bayson & Son, Dunfermline; W. F. Blay, Dartford; W. E. Chivers & Sons, Son, Dunfermline; W. F. Blay, Dartford; W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devizes; F. D. Cowieson & Co., Glasgow; W. Harbrow, Ltd., London, S.E.; F. J. Minter, London, S.W.; S. E. Moss, Southend-on-Sea; J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Parkinson & Sons, Ltd., Blackpool; W. Pattinson & Sons, London, S.W.; T. Rowbottom, Birmingham; J. S. Teanby & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Deconctunation of Buildings; T. Edge London, S.F. Reconstruction of Buildings: T. Edge, London, S.E.; Hydraulic Presses: J. Shaw & Sons, Salford; Sheds: S. F. Davidson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Steelwork: Boulton & Paul, Norwich Norwich.-War Department Buildings: T. Barlow & Co. Nottingham; Chitham & Co., Leicester; F. D. Goodwin, Melton Mowbray; S. & R. Horton & Sons, Ltd., Lincoln; E. C. Hughes, Wokingham; Rowland Bros., Horsham; J. S. Teanby & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Weeks, Bristol.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper of Various Descriptions: J. Balwin & Sons, Birmingham; Grosvenor, Chater & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; A. E. Reed & Co., London, E.C.; A. E. Mallandain, Willesden; Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Ltd., London, E.C.; Inveresk Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Musselburgh; J. Brown & Co., Penicuik; S. C. & P. Harding, London, S.E.; Spalding & Hodge, Ltd., London, W.C.; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable; Caribonum Co., Ltd., Leyton; Smith, Stone & Knight, Ltd., Bristol; Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland; G. Rowney & Co., London, N.W.; W. R. Bretnall & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; S. Jones & Co., Ltd., Dondon, E.C.; T. Illingworth & Co., Willesden; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., Dover; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; The Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Olive & Partington, Ltd., London, E.C.; The Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Hylton; Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; A. Pirie & Sons, Ltd., Bucksburn; Hyde Paper Co., Ltd., Denton; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; L. S. Dixon & Paper of Various Descriptions: J. Balwin & Sons, Birmingham Ramsbottom; A. Pirie & Sons, Ltd., Bucksburn; Hyde Paper Co., Ltd., Denton; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; L. S. Dixon & Co., London, E.C.; The Carbon Paper Supply Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Lloyds Packing Warehouse, Ltd., Clayton; R. Sommer-ville & Co., Taunton; L. Joseph & Sons, London, E.C.—Printing, **Binding, and Ruling, &c.**: Printing, binding, &c., 10,000 Pay Books; 4,180 Classification Books; printing, &c., 500,000 Forms 23½ in. by 13½ in.; 10,000 Pay Books; 6,250,000 Sugar Cards; 40,000 Files; printing, binding, &c., 10,000 Aeroplane Log Books; supply of 6,000 Army Forms; making 1,500 Army Books; printing, binding, &c., 1,000 Army Books; supply Goo Portfolios: Water low & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing, &c., 15,000 D. Crown Sheets; 5,000 Pads: G. Pulman & Sons, Ltd., London, W. Printing, &c., 7,500 F'cap 4to. Books: The Western Mail, Ltd. Cardiff. Printing, &c., 1,840,000 Demy 4to. Forms; 2,000,000 Army Forms: McAra & Whiteman, London, E.C. Printing, &c., 250,000 Labels; Army Forms: Sutcliffe & Hurley, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing, &c., 250,000 8vo. Forms: F. White & Co. Army Forms: McAra & Witterhan, Eohn, E.C. Printing, &c., 250,000 Forms: F. White & Co., London, W.C. Printing, &c., 1,000,000 Forms: F. White & Co., London, W.C. Printing, &c., 1,000,000 Forms: F. White & Co., Printing 1,000,000 Forms: Howard & Jones, London, E.C. Printing, &c., 20,000 Books, 71% in. by 31% in.; Full Duty Licence: Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing, &c., 2,500 Pay Books; binding, &c., 100,000 Army Books: J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing, &c., 2,000,000 Forms, 4 in. by 12 in.; 3,000,000 Gummed Interleaves; 25,000 Pads; 60,000 Books of 50 Forms each: W. P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing, &c., 2,250,000 Tickets: The Glasgow Numerical Ticket Printing Co., Glasgow. Printing, &c., 7,000 Books, oblong 12m0.: The Clerkenwell Press, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 7,500 Train Order Books; supply d 10,000 Covers for Army Books: Clements, Newling & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Printing, &c., 7,000 Books No. 1022; binding, &c., 7,000 Books S,548A: J. Truscott & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing, &c., 7,500,000 Forms: Harrison & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. Printing, &c., 5,000,000 Forms: Love & Malcomson, London, W.C. Printing, &c., 5,000,000 Harrison & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. Printing, &c., 5,000, Forms: Love & Malcomson, London, W.C. Printing, &c. 700,000 Labels: Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Ltd., London, S.F. Printing, &c., 2,000,000 Cards: Johnson, Riddle & Co., Ltd. London, S.E.I. Making 800 Loose Leaf Binders: Moore Modern Methods, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing, &c., 200,000 Labels: The Simson Label Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Printing &c., 2,000,000 Interleaves, Gummed: Morrison & Gibb, Edinburgh Printing &c. 2000,000 Interleaves: J5,000 Pads Cs/M or B5/3 Babels : The Simson Easer Co., Etd., Edinburgh. Edinburgh.
&c., 2,000,000 Interleaves, Gummed : Morrison & Gibb, Edinburgh.
Printing, &c., 2,000,000 Interleaves; 15,000 Pads Cs/M or Bs/M
F., Telegram Forms : Wightman & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.
Printing, &c., 3,000,000 Interleaves (Gummed) : Chapman & Co.,
London, S.W. Making 50,000 Pamphlet Cases; supplying 5,000
Army Cases; binding, &c., 50,000 Army Books; Supplying 5,000
Portfolios : Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C. Binding, &c., 12,000 Books : Wood Mitchell & Co., Ltd., Hanley,
Binding, &c., 30,000 copies "Methods of Instruction": Eyre &
Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing, &c., 2,000,000 Sugar Tickets : Rankin Bros, Ltd., Bristol. Printing, &c., 2,000,000

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telegraphic: British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.— Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby; British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston; Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich; Thornton-Pickard Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Honory, Waltham Cross Joinery Co., Waltham Co., Ltd., Altrincham; Waltham Cross Joinery Co., Waltham Cross.—Baskets, Trolley: E. Sellers & Son, Woodston.—Cables, Submarine: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich; Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., Ltd., Enderbys Wharf, Green-wich.—Cables, Telegraphic: British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; India Rubber Gutta Percha and Telegraphic Works Co., Ltd., Silver-Telegraph Construction and Maintenance ich, S.E.—Cables, Telephonic: British Ir Co., Ltd. town; Insulated Greenwich. Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Johnson & Phillips, Charlton; New Gutta Percha Co., Ltd., Greenwich; Telegraph Con-struction and Maintenance Co., Ltd., Wharf Road, N., and Greenwich; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock; Western Greenwich; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich.—Cells, Dry: British Ever-Ready Co., Ltd., Finsbury Park, N.—Hats, Oilskin: Andersons Bristol Rubber Co., Ltd., Bristol; Macbean & Co., Ltd., Port Dundas, Glasgow.—Leggings, Overall, India Rubber: Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.— Plates, for Stay Rods: Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall.—Rings, Insulator: C. MacIntosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Screws, Coach: F. W. Cotterill, Ltd., Darlaston; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds Coach: F. W. Cotterill, Ltd., Darlaston; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham.—Swivels, Stay: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—
Trousers: Compton & Sons, Ltd., Swindon; Dolan & Co., Ltd., 18/21, Craven St., City Road, and 31/33, Bond St., Vauxhall, S.E.; Lotery & Co., Ltd., St. Mary St., E.—Wire, Bronze: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor, North Staffs; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop; F. Smith & Co., (incorporated in The London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd.), Salford, Manchester.
—Wire, Copper: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Selly Oak; Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; F. Smith & Co. (incorporated in The London Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Selly Oak; Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; F. Smiths, Ltd.), Salford; Wilkes Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—Wire, Enamelled and Flameproof: Fullers Wire & Cable Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath.—Wire, Iron, Galvanised, Strand: Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington.—Wire, Comput.
Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Wire, Spuen: James West, Com-Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby .- Yarn, Spun: James West, Commercial Road E.

H.M. PRISON COMMISSION.

H.M. PRISON COMMISSION. Boards, &c., for Brushmaking: J. Griffin, London, S.E.— Brushmaking Materials: Arnold & Gould, Glemsford; W. Bar-bour & Sons, Ltd., Lisburn; J. Clark, Stratford; J. Griffin, London, S.E.; Pryke & Palmer, London, E.C.; S. Toye & Co., London, E.C.—Dyeing and Proofing Sail Canvas: Bye-Products Finishing Syndicate, Manchester.—Grindery: W. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Lisburn; J. Legard & Sons, Wakefield; W. Paton, Ltd., Johnstone; Pocock Bros., London, S.E.; Pryke & Palmer, London, E.C.—Haberdashery, &c.: W. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Lisburn; R. H. Barker & Co., Wakefield; J. Bond (London), Ltd., London, N.; Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; Milns, Cart-wright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Newey Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; J. North, Hardy & Son, Ltd., Manchester; W. Paton, Ltd., Johnstone; J. F. Percival, Ltd., London, S.E.; A. Shrimpton & Sons, Ltd., Redditch; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; W. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Hemp, &c., Materials: T. & D. Henry, London, E.C.—Leather: Pocock Bros., London, S.E.; J. Tullis & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—Mail-bag Canvas: G. MacLellan & Co., Maryhill, Glasgow; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Woods, Sons & Co., London, E.C.—Mailbag Sun-dries: Ainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Cleator; W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Ki-Ltd., Aberdeen; Woods, Sons & Co., London, E.C.—Mailbag Sun-dries: Ainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Cleator; W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kil-birnie; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; C. C. Walker, Ltd., Walsall.—Rope, Twine, &c.: The Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; T. S. Donne & Sons, Castle Cary; The Edinburgh Roperie and Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Leigh; Woods, Sons & Co., London, E.C.—Tools, &c.: Bodill, Parker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Pryke & Palmer, London, E.C.; H. Woolley & Sons, Redditch.—Weaving Gear: Miner & Firth, Ltd. Veadon pr. Leads: L Wilson Stanningley, Leads Weadon, nr. Leeds; J. Wilson, Stanningley, Leeds.— Weaving Materials, Cotton, &c.: Cox Bros., Ltd., Dundee; Hoare, Marr & Co., London, E.C.; Hollick Bros. & Abbott, Ltd., London, E.C.—Weaving Materials, Woollen: Baxter & Thrippleton, Lt., Kirkstall, Leeds. Dundee ;

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Repairs to Superintendents' Carts extended one year to 30th September, 1918: Marchant & Fletcher, Paddington, W.—Purchase of Waste Paper one year to 30th June, 1918: A. Jacob & Co., Wapping High St., E.

PUBLIC WORKS, DUBLIN.

Blankets and Linen Supplies: Walpole Bros., Ltd., Dublin.— Inspection Bond Extension, Belfast: Wm. Dowling, Ltd., Belfast. Transit Shed, Belfast: John Graham, Dromore.—Transit Shed, Dublin: S. H. Bolton & Sons, Dublin.